

## Inventory

### Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Kenya			
Party since 1 May 1999			
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)			
Relevant Legislation			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap 376.</li><li>• Environment Management and Coordination Act.</li><li>• Fisheries Management and Development Act. No. 35 of 2016.</li><li>• Agriculture Act Cap 318.</li><li>• Pest Control Product Act Cap 346</li></ul>		
Article III.5			
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited.
		Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited.
		Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited
		Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	None granted, but the scope of permissible exceptions is not identified.
		Terrestrial Mammals	None granted, but the scope of permissible exceptions is not identified.
		Birds	None granted, but the scope of permissible exceptions is not identified.
		Reptiles	None granted, but the scope of permissible exceptions is not identified.
		Fish	None granted, but the scope of permissible exceptions is not identified.
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mangrove replanting to ameliorate beach erosion has been done with and in conjunction with local communities to stop the development of structures on turtle nesting beaches. Mapping of beach walls built within the buffer zone which is the nesting habitat for sea turtles are planned demolition.</li><li>• Kenya has designated many types of protected areas, including national parks, national reserves, biosphere reserves, and others. It has also enhanced ecosystem/landscape conservation through connectivity of protected areas. This is being achieved by mapping wildlife corridors and also encouraging</li></ul>	

		conservancies that are private or group owned. However, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.
	Laws that 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	
	Windmills (birds and bats)	Kenya has development plans for wind energy capturing all possible sites and has a power distribution master plan (The Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited Final Report Volume I Distribution Master Plan Report April 2013). Such development must undergo rigorous Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), including consultations with Kenya Wildlife Service. This includes field visits and several consultative meetings to ensure appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring are captured before Kenya Wildlife Service issues a go ahead.  EIA is mandatory for proposed wind power projects and electricity distribution lines.
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Dams (fish)	Unknown
	Road construction (mammals)	EIA is required.
	Train tracks (mammals)	EIA is required.
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Kenya has awareness programmes that ensure that bycatch is reduced significantly. It has advocated for the modification of fishing net to allow turtles to escape.
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya engages in environmental education and awareness raising at most Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) sites and engages in participatory forest rehabilitation at these sites.</li> <li>• EIA programmes aim at minimizing barriers to migration and emphasis to fragile ecosystems and migratory corridors.</li> <li>• Kenya has identified specific alien species that may affect a migratory species. Kenya has established an invasive species monitoring and control programme coordinated by KWS and involves key stakeholders in</li> </ul>

		<p>conservation. In some PAs like Nakuru National Park, which is a major site for many migratory birds, invasive species are controlled through removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of migratory species for intensive management programmes (including Grevy's zebra and cheetah) which conservation strategies have been developed to guide the management of the species inside and outside protected areas. The actions in these strategies include winning more land for migratory species through education and partnerships with land owners. Development of benefit sharing mechanisms that encourage conservation of the species. Development of intensive breeding programmes for those populations that are too low or isolated.</li> <li>• Education awareness to local communities targeting fishermen, communities and other relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• Legal enforcement and security patrols are used to stop killing of turtles and ensure the use of appropriate fishing nets.</li> <li>• Hatchlings release and turtle release programmes have been implemented. Holding and rescue facilities treat injured turtles.</li> </ul>
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	"Kenya". Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.