



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Wuhan, China, 2021**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online national reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org>, or the Word form must be sent by email to [nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org), by 21 January 2021 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the online reporting system on national targets (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

## **Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)**

### **Background information**

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's national targets and actions for the implementation of each of the Targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

### **The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties**

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
  - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
  - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
  - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
  - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
  - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;

- vi) to provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
  - vii) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming;
  - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level; and
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
  - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP;
  - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010); and
  - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

### **The structure of the COP14 National Report Format**

12. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

**Section 1** provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

**Section 2** is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional ‘free-text’ section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

**Section 4** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties “to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan”, all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

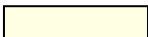
The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2021 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.


Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

**Section 5** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

### **General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format**

**Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format**

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention’s official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.
15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.
16. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
18. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
19. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).
20. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

21. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

#### Planning of National Targets

<b>Priority of the target:</b>		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>		<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>		<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi</b>		<i>[Example text]</i> A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands

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Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
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Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

***Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.***

22. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended file name structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send it by email ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)) by January 21<sup>st</sup> 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).
25. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org))** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)).

# National Report to Ramsar COP14

## Section 1: Institutional information

**Important note:** the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: **KENYA**

### Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Kenya Wildlife Service
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Brig. (Rtd) John Waweru Director General
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	+254 20 6000800; Fax: +254 20 6003 792
Email:	<a href="mailto:director@kws.go.ke">director@kws.go.ke</a> ; <a href="mailto:conventions@kws.go.ke">conventions@kws.go.ke</a>

### Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Dr. Patrick Omondi, Director, Biodiversity Research & Planning
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	+254 20 6000800; Fax: +254 20 6003 792
Email:	<a href="mailto:pomondi@kws.go.ke">pomondi@kws.go.ke</a> (copy communication to: <a href="mailto:bettc@kws.go.ke">bettc@kws.go.ke</a> ; <a href="mailto:conventions@kws.go.ke">conventions@kws.go.ke</a>

### Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:	Dr. Patrick Omondi, Director, Biodiversity Research & Planning,
Name of organisation:	Kenya Wildlife Service
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	+254 20 6000800; Fax: +254 20 6003 792
Email:	<a href="mailto:pomondi@kws.go.ke">pomondi@kws.go.ke</a>

### Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Dr. Jane Macharia, Research Scientist
Name of organisation:	National Museums of Kenya
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40658 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +254 2 3742 164/1, Fax: +254 2 741 424
Email:	<a href="mailto:jmacharia@museums.or.ke">jmacharia@museums.or.ke</a>

### Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Dr. Paul Matiku, Executive Director
Name of organisation:	Nature Kenya
Mailing address:	P.O. Box 44486 - 00100
Telephone/Fax:	+254 3537568

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Email:

[matiku@naturekenya.org](mailto:matiku@naturekenya.org)



## Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

**In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):**

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Convening of the National Ramsar Committee
- 2) Celebration of World Wetlands Day on an annual basis
- 3) Waterbird counts in the Ramsar sites
- 4) Launch of Management Plans for Lake Bogoria National Reserve, Tana Delta Ramsar Site, Lake Ol'bolosat and Sio-siteko transboundary wetland
- 5) Launch of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM) 2019-2023

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Inadequate funding to support wetland activities including updating of RIS, wetland monitoring and awareness programmes
- 2) Climate change impacts; Kenya's Rift Valley Lakes which are Ramsar sites (Baringo, Bogoria, Nakuru, Elementaita and Naivasha) and Lake Turkana have experienced extended floods over the last few years resulting in habitat loss, destruction of park/reserve tourism infrastructure further affected the neighbouring communities.
- 3) Degradation of water catchment areas through deforestation, poor agricultural practices and unplanned/uncoordinated developments.
- 4) Encroachment on the wetlands for agriculture, urbanization and expansion of human settlements
- 5) Coordination framework for the sustainability of the Ramsar site Committees

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Enhance resource mobilization from management institutions, conservation and development partners for implementation of the sites Management Plans
- 2) Update Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) and management plans for all the Ramsar sites
- 3) Strengthen the National Ramsar Committee and site committees and promote awareness among local communities
- 4) Listing of additional Ramsar sites including a trans-boundary and a marine Ramsar site
- 5) Operationalization of the revised Wetland Regulations

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Assistance required in terms of resource mobilisation to undertake biodiversity inventories towards listing of trans-boundary and marine Ramsar sites and to address the priorities highlighted in C above. Updating of existing boundaries of some of the Ramsar sites and maintenance of the same is also required to protect the sites from encroachment as the lakes are reclaiming their original sizes after the floods.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (Including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

Assistance from IOPs is needed specifically in resource mobilization to address the priority activities identified in C above and in addressing the challenges identified in B above. IOPs support is further required in capacity building to site managers through short trainings and implementation of CEPA activities at both local and national level.

- F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

1. Create synergies in implementation of resolutions and decisions of various MEAs at national level
2. Develop information sharing tool and platform at the National level which promotes use of synergies in national reporting on biodiversity-related conventions such as DaRT
3. Build capacity on online reporting system for all MEAs
4. Sharing national reports and implementation of joint initiatives and projects among MEAs

- G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 in articles 42 and 69 entrenches environmental and natural resources conservation matters and their sustainable utilization and management. In addition wetlands issues are integrated into Kenya's vision 2030 and several sectoral laws and policies including; Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act 2015, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, Water Act 2016, Physical and Land-use planning Act 2019 and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan.

This can be improved by having a multi-agency approach in the implementation and enforcement of existing legislations.

- H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

Gender mainstreaming with regard to sustainable management of the environment and natural resources is important as a basis for the achievement of Kenya's Vision 2030 and compliance with Constitutional requirements. The Government of Kenya has created opportunities for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in its development programmes and plans, including the development of the Gender and Development Policy (2000), the Women's Enterprise Fund (2006), the Youth Fund (2006) and the Uwezo Funds (2013). Gender mainstreaming is part of the public service performance contracting. The ministry of environment has developed a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action plan for Environment and Natural Resources (2014-2018) in Kenya. The Wetlands Conservation and Management Policy, 2015 has also captured gender issues. Therefore women's participation in wetland and water governance structures is supported in cross-sectoral policies and plans at National and County level.

- I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

1. Strengthen and enhance the profile of the Ramsar Convention among other MEAs and UN processes
2. Strengthen support for the convention's implementation framework, wetland inventories and wetland research at national level

- J. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

1. National Museums of Kenya - Government CEPA Focal Point

2. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
3. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
4. Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB)
5. Nature Kenya - NGO CEPA Focal Point
6. Wetlands International
7. County Governments

## Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

**Target 1.** Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1	Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant	
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management:	A
b)	Poverty eradication strategies:	A
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	A
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans:	A
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	A
f)	National forest programmes:	A
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture:	A
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining:	A
j)	National policies on tourism:	A
k)	National policies on urban development:	A
l)	National policies on infrastructure:	A
m)	National policies on industry:	A
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	A
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	A
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	A
1.1	Additional information: Wetlands issues are integrated into several sectoral laws and policies including; The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act 2015, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, Water Act 2016, Physical and Land-use planning Act 2019 and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan. Wetland ecosystems are seen as vital in National development especially as a source of water for livelihoods, biodiversity and industries.	

**Target 2.** Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1	Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.	C
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.1 Additional information:  
The quantity and quality of water available to and required by, wetlands is partially assessed in the five major river basins by Water Resources Authority and the water service providers. There are conservation efforts being promoted throughout the country to restore the degraded areas. WRA has installed a manual and telemetric station in Lake Naivasha that relays real time data on the water levels.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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2.2 Additional information:  
Comprehensive environmental flow assessments have been undertaken in some wetlands such as the Mara River basin while some assessments are done as part of specific project developments. There is need for detailed environmental flow studies for key wetlands especially the Ramsar sites to generate baseline information for continued monitoring.

2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12 )? (Action 3.4.6.)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown
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2.3 Additional information:  
The Water Act, 2016 provides for the establishment of Water Resource Authority (WRA) and Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs) which among other roles is to develop Sub-catchment Management Plans and Water Allocation Plans (WAP) in the different basins. WRA uses permitting system to regulate the management of water use. The WRUAs have been very vital especially during low flows in monitoring water abstractors during dry seasons and in areas where irrigation is prevalent.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix. )	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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2.4 Additional information:  
Water allocation decision is made on the basis of the assessment of the resource and information regarding existing allocations. Water allocation plans (WAPs) have been developed from data collected during the water resources monitoring and abstraction surveys to ensure equity in water allocation and good practice in water sharing.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	29%
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2.5 Additional information:  
The WASH joint monitoring programme report (2019) by The World Health Organization and UNICEF found that in 2017 only 29% of Kenyans have access to basic sanitation including sewerage (27% in rural areas and 35% in Urban areas).

<p>2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>17%</p> <p>E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.6 Additional information: As per Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2018), Water, Sanitation and Regional development Sector plan in June 2017, the national water coverage was 59.9%, while sewerage coverage was at 15%. WASREB Impact report for 2018/2019FY shows that Sewarage coverage was 17% in 2019 while water coverage was 59% in 2019.</p>	
<p>2.7 What is percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrinethe if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E</p> <p>E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.7 Additional information: As per joint monitoring programme report (2019), the septic tank is 4.1% nationally (14.3 urban and 0.9 rural) while latrines and other improved is 76.7% nationally (55% urban and 83.6% rural).</p>	
<p>2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.8 Additional information: Constructed wetlands are used as a wastewater treatment technology in some private facilities such as hotels in the Mara, flower farms in Naivasha and and Government Institutions such as Egerton University. The adoption of the technology has been on the increase as a cheaper and environmentally friendly alternative to traditional plants.</p>	
<p>2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>45</p> <p>E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.9 Additional information: There are 45 WWTP in the country, 39 public and 6 private. The regulator currently collects data both on the design capacities of these systems as well as the volume of effluent treated.</p>	
<p>2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information:</p>	

They are functioning, however due to population growth the capacity of the waste water treatment plants are not adequate. An earlier report indicated that the WWTP operate at an efficiency of about 20% (Kloss report 2009). Therefore, the government needs to put in measures and invest in enhancing their effectiveness.

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	C
	A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.11 Additional information: The proportion of decentralized treatment plants are still low in numbers and given their sizes the amount of waste treated by these systems compared to convention WWTP is quite low.  The private sector is continuously embracing constructed wetlands as an alternative wastewater treatment technology.	

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	
2.12 Additional information: Most private enterprises have embraced closed wastewater systems.	

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	S
	R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information. Water re-use systems are mainly used for landscaping purposes	

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example Yes partly, in the major lakes such as Lakes Naivasha and Victoria, the riverine wetlands acts as a natural filter reducing the pollutants and sediment loads entering the lake.	

**Target3.** Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
3.1 Additional information: The private sector is encouraged to apply Ramsar wise use principles of wetland management and conservation through the various legislative entities. For example in Lake Naivasha Basin where there is a pilot project being implemented by WWF on payment for Environmental Services. The 'buyers' consist of businesses around the lake such as the flower farms while 'sellers' are the upper catchment farmers represented by upstream Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) who forego some potential income to manage their land to provide good quality water to downstream users. Tana River catchment restoration project in Mt. Kenya supports communities to carry out forest rehabilitation and restoration through partnering with the private sector. The Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF) is a public-private partnership which allows urban users to invest in upstream watershed conservation efforts for the benefit of farmers, businesses and more than 9 million Kenyans who depend on the Tana River for their fresh water.	
3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:  a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general	<div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</div> <div>a) A b) A</div>
3.2 Additional information: See examples provided in 3.1 above	
3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	<div>C</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
3.3 Additional information: Incentives include certification of tourist facilities with sustainable environment practices. Local communities around conservation areas get incentives in the form of community projects such as water projects, schools, ecotourism projects and employment opportunities to encourage them to conserve their natural resources including wetlands.	
3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	<div>Z</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</div>
3.4 Additional information:	



**Target 4.** *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*  
 {Reference to Aichi Target 9}

<p>4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Kenya has developed the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Management of Invasive Species in Kenya which gives an inventory of invasive species and actions including those affecting wetlands. Witt A and Luke Q. 2017. Guide to naturalized and invasive species of Eastern Africa: CABI <a href="https://www.cabi.org/cabebooks/ebook/20173158959">https://www.cabi.org/cabebooks/ebook/20173158959</a>. The guide gives description of invasives including aquatic invasive plants and provides information to the countries of eastern Africa in order to develop effective strategies for combating the growing menace posed by invasive alien plants.</p>	
<p>4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Kenya has several policy and legal instruments related to prevention and control of invasive alien species including; National Strategy and Action Plan for the Management of Invasive Species in Kenya, The Plant Health Protection Act Cap 324, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act. No. 13 of 2013, Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 (amendment 2015), Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016, and Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016. The policies are general for all invasives not specifically for wetlands.</p>	
<p>4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown</p> <p>B</p>
<p>4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions.</p> <p>There have been various projects especially on eradication of the water hyacinth in Lake Victoria through the three phases of the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) among others. However, the overall measures put in place to control invasive species have achieved modest results.</p>	

4.4	Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
		A
4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management) Water Hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> and Water fern <i>Salvinia molesta</i> both grow very fast and move easily with the water currents, wind or can be accidentally introduced by fishing boats or nets. They impede navigation, hamper fishing activities which is the source of livelihoods for communities and changes the water quality with detrimental effects on plants and animals. Efforts to control the water hyacinth through mechanical and biological control have not been very successful due to the fast spread, nutrient inputs from upstream and inadequate resources.		

		C
4.5	Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.5 Additional information: Water Hyacinth is a serious challenge in Lakes Victoria, Naivasha and recently in Lake Baringo. Effectiveness of control programmes has been done in Lake Victoria under LVEMP however this has not been done for other sites. Hence more cooperation, capacity building and assistance is needed to effectively address the problem of invasive alien species in Kenya.		

## Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

**Target 5.** The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1	Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information: The National wetlands monitoring strategy is in place. The Kenya Wetland Atlas has further outlined strategies for developing and maintaining Ramsar sites. Priority sites for listing as Ramsar sites have also been identified.		
5.2	Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	A
		A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

5.2 Additional information: The tools have been used in the designation of Tana Delta Ramsar site and are being used in updating the designated Ramsar sites.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1}KRA 2.4.i	5 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan,for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2}KRA 2.4.i	5 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implementedthrough other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	1 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: Five of the Kenya Ramsar Sites have management plans under implementation. The Lake Baringo Managemet plan is being developed	
5.6 Have all Ramsarsites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information: Management effectiveness of Lakes Nakuru, Elementaita and Bogoria have been assessed using EOH World Heritage toolkit while Lake Nakuru has also been assessed using METT tool.	
5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	5 E= # sites; F=Less than #sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): The management plans are developed by a cross-sectoral team including government, NGOs and local community. Sites such as Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Elementaita, Bogoria and Tana Delta have cross-sectoral management Committees in place.	

**Target 7.** Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): The Kenya Wildlife Service which is the Administrative Authority, has a Biodiversity Research and Planning directorate with Research staff stationed across the eight conservation areas and are tasked to monitor and report any changes on key ecosystems including wetlands in collaboration with stakeholders. NMK also undertake research and monitoring in the Ramsar sites and other key biodiversity areas. At the County level, we have County Environmental Committees which have a cross-sectoral membership and any emerging environmental issues are usually deliberated in this committees. Local communities, NGOs and the civil society also provide information on any concerns to the administrative authority.	
7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	O
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made): There is none in the current reporting period.	
7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

### Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

**Target 8.** National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: There are plans to update the Kenya wetlands atlas (2012).	

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	<b>C</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: The atlas was done in 2012; however various initiatives to map and assess wetlands physical chemical parameters and biodiversity assessments are ongoing in some wetlands while a national inventory is planned.	

A

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: The relevant institutions have maintained the inventory data and information.	

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<b>A</b> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: The Kenya Wetlands Atlas is a public document. The hard copies have been shared widely including with the Ramsar Secretariat while a soft copy is available online <a href="https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf">https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf</a>	

<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>*‘Condition’ corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p> <p>a) Conditions have changed b) P</p>
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>There were no major human-driven changes in the Ramsar sites, however the five Ramsar sites within the Rift valley (Lakes Baringo, Bogoria, Nakuru, Elementaita and Naivasha) have all experienced flooding in the last triennium between 2018 to 2020 changing the biotic and abiotic conditions of this lakes. The floods led to substantial increase in surface extent of the lakes compared to the previous years leading to displacement of both wildlife and communities as well as the destruction of tourism and public infrastructure such as roads and buildings. The condition of other wetlands such as the urban wetlands have generally improved as the government has initiated several urban restoration programs in the major cities in Kenya for example Michuki Park in Nairobi and Sosiani river in Eldoret.</p> <p>A number of drivers of the changes in the rift valley lakes have been identified including; climate change, increased rainfall, degradation in catchment areas and geological causes. However, more detailed research is required to understand the dynamics within these lakes. (UNDP/Ministry of Environment, taskforce report (2020)., <i>The Impact of Climate Change on Kenya’s Rift Valley Lake, KWS Internal Report, 2020</i>).</p>	

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report onSDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.	E= # Km <sup>2</sup> ;; G=More than #Km <sup>2</sup> ; X= Unknown
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8.6 According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:  
Inventory for the year 2020 is not available

Area by type of wetland				Total area by category of wetland
<b>Marine/Coastal</b>	e.g Coral Reefs: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Estuarine waters xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Coastal brackish/saline lagoons: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Inland</b>	e.g Permanent freshwater marshes/swamps: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Non-forested peatlands (includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens): xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Permanent freshwater lakes: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Human-made</b>				
<b>Total</b>				xx Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Date of the inventory:</b> 2012  <b>Reference or link:</b> MEMR (2012). Kenya Wetlands Atlas, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resource, Nairobi, Kenya. <a href="https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf">https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf</a>				

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at:  
<https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

The wetlands inventory was undertaken in 2012 and it recommended for a further detailed inventory. The atlas did not comprehensively indicate the coverage of the different wetland categories as outlined in 8.6; hence a further inventory to update the 2012 atlas is needed to form baseline for reporting on SDG Indicator 6.6.1. Financial support and collaborations by partners is required to update the National wetland inventory.

**Target 9.** *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

<p>9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information: Kenya has a National Wetlands Conservation and Management Policy, 2015.</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information: The reviewed Water Act 2016 and the ongoing review of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 and Wetlands Regulations (awaiting gazettment) recognize wetlands as key ecosystems and have incorporated most of the Ramsar commitments.</p>	
<p>9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.3 Additional information: Water Act 2016 take consideration of wetlands in the development of river basin management plans</p>	
<p>9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>



<p>9.4 Additional information:</p> <p>CEPA tools are used in river basin planning and management by the various conservation agencies and sectors including Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Tourism and other land sectors including NGOs. CEPA materials have also been produced and disseminated to all stakeholders.</p>	
<p>9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.5 Additional information:</p> <p>The government has put in place an enabling environment to respond to challenges of climate change. Several policies and strategies which articulate the role of ecosystems including wetlands in climate change mitigations and adaptation have been put in place. These include the Climate Change Act 2016, the second five-year National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022) which guide the mainstreaming of climate change into sector functions and National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030). In ratifying to the Paris Agreement, Kenya submitted its' Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in December 2016.</p>	
<p>9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.6 Additional information:</p> <p>The country developed the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020 which commits to reform the land-tenure, land use and development, and the sustainable conservation of the environment. The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026, seeks among others, to minimise GHG emissions from the sector by promoting agroforestry and conservation agriculture. Other actions to enhance resilience include soil and water conservation, restoration of degraded areas and protection of riparian reserves.</p>	
<p>9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <p>a) agriculture-wetland interactions</p> <p>b) climate change</p> <p>c) valuation of ecosystem services</p> <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A c) A</p>
<p>9.7 Additional information:</p> <p>A number of research studies have been undertaken through partnerships with Universities and other research agencies such as the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO).</p>	
<p>9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):</p> <p>Not yet but the idea is being considered.</p>	

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented): Small wetlands such as Enapuiyapui swamp, Ewaso Narok and Saiwa swamp have been conserved.	

**Target 10.** *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*  
[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21?(Action 6.1.6)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). Kenya is a signatory to the CBD among other international treaties that recognise the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge. A case study is in Lake Bogoria where the local indigenous community Endorois was involved in the development of the reserve's management plan. The cultural and spiritual significance of the lake to the community is also recognised.	

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) A
a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	b) A
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.2 Additional information:(If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines). This has been applied in Lake Bogoria where a bio-cultural community protocol (BCP) has been developed through the ABS Capacity Development initiative funded by GIZ and implemented by Natural Justice, Endorois Welfare Council, KWS and other partners.  Education centers have been established in Lake Nakuru and Lake Bogoria Ramsar sites to provide information to visitors including local communities.	

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2 )	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
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10.3 Additional information:  
As stated in 10.2

**Target 11.** *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*

*[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]*

<p>11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii</p>	<p><b>C1</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):</p> <p>Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) study was undertaken in 2019 by the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) on major watersheds including the Mau forest complex which feeds into many wetlands such as Lakes Nakuru and Baringo Ramsar sites. Other wetlands where valuation has been done is Ewaso Nyiro, Nyando and the Tana River Basin.</p>	
<p>11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Projects that contribute to poverty alleviation has been implemented in some wetlands such as Yalla Swamp and Tana Delta.</p>	
<p>11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>The socio-economic and cultural values are included in management planning of wetlands.</p>	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): This has been included for example in the case of Lake Bogoria National Reserve Management Plan (2019-2029). The plan was developed through participatory process involving the Baringo County Government (BCG), KWS and Endorois Welfare Council (EWC) representing the indigenous Endorois Community.	

**Target 12.** Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information: There are some wetlands that have been prioritised for restoration based on the level of degradation such as the Sosiani, Kisat and Athi-Sabaki river ecosystems.	
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored): Some rehabilitation projects have been partially implemented in wetlands such as Lake Victoria, under LVEMP. However due to inadequate resources rehabilitation plans for most wetlands have not been effectively implemented.	
12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	D
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	C
c) Policy and legislative instruments	D

d) Wise use of peatlands	C
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	D
f) International cooperation	D
g) Implementation and support	D
12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation: There are some conservation initiatives by various agencies at Ondiri swamp which is peatland bog	

**Target 13.** *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.*

*[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].*

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.1 Additional information: SEA is applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans affecting the environment including wetlands. NEMA has developed guidelines to guide the process.	
13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.2 Additional information: This is a mandatory requirement as provided for under the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act, 2015 and the EIA regulations.	

## Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

*[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]*

**Target 15.** *Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}*

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):  
Kenya is part of the Ramsar Centre for East Africa (RAMCEA).

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):  
The International Course on Wetland Management at the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute.

**Target 16.** Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
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- a) At the national level
  - b) Sub-national level
  - c) Catchment/basin level
  - d) Local/site level
- (Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)

- a) A
- b) A
- c) A
- d) A

16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):  
CEPA has been incorporated into relevant environment related sectoral policies, strategies and plans including Water, Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Tourism and other Land sectors. The same has been adopted by relevant sectors at the devolved county units. CEPA materials have also been produced and disseminated across the country.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii	E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;
a) at Ramsar Sites	a) 3 Centres
b) at other wetlands	b) 5 Centres

16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

Education centres have been established in Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha and Bogoria Ramsar sites as well as in Saiwa Swamp to provide information to both national and international visitors.

There are also other infrastructures that promote the conservation of wetlands through education and public awareness for example the school greening program by NEMA and environmental clubs by Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>Public participation is entrenched in Kenya's Constitution (2010) therefore stakeholders are involved during consultative meetings while compiling the Ramsar information sheets and in the process of management plan development and implementation. They also participate in the management committees at the National and Site level.</p>	

<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>There is a cross-sectoral National Ramsar Committee in place whose membership is composed of representatives from different sectors including Wildlife, Water, Environment and Forestry, Fisheries, Culture and Heritage, Research institutions and NGOs.</p>	

<p>16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): See 16.4 above. One meeting was held in February 2020. Due to covid challenges the committee could not convene physical meetings, however there been a number of virtual consultations of members on various wetland issues.</p>	

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	a) A b) A c) A
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): Through workshops, meetings, media, formal letters, emails and during World Wetlands Day.	

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}	A A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information: WWD is celebrated every year in Kenya led by the Government in partnership with the local communities, NGOs, CBOs and civil society organisations. A number of build-up activities are undertaken to raise awareness on the importance of wetlands and why they need to be protected. In 2020, WWD was celebrated in Enapuyapui swamp in Mau Forest complex, Nakuru county while the 2021 WWD was celebrated in Sabaki Estuary at the Coast, Kilifi County.	

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this): CEPA activities carried out include participation in other Environmental Days such as the World Environment Day, World Wildlife Day, media programmes, articles in papers, participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, community education programmes, school essay competitions etc.	

**Target 17.** Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}  
[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1	A
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	B A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	



17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	Z A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	Z A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	B A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12):	

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	B A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

**Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}**

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information Some of the National Ramsar Committee members are also drawn from institutions which are focal points of other MEAs.	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information: There are some collaborative projects between the focal points and the UN bodies but it needs to be strengthened.	

<p>18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.</p> <p>The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl &amp; Wetland Trust (WWT).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):</p> <p>There are some joint activities being implemented with different agencies such as FAO and NEMA. Wetlands International, Birdlife International and WWF have also supported the implementation of various wetlands conservation projects in the country.</p>	
<p>18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):</p>	
<p>18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.5 Additional information:</p> <p>This has been made public through various media such as local and international media coverage, institutional websites, social media pages and various publications.</p>	
<p>18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>18.6 Additional information:</p> <p>The transboundary wetlands systems have been identified and these include Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana, Lake Jipe, Sio Siteko and the Mara River.</p>	
<p>18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): There are initiatives under the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), and the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), however the agreements do not cover all the transboundary wetlands.</p>	

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A	
	A=Yes; D=Planned; Applicable	B=No; Z=Not
18.8 Additional information: Kenya is a party to AEWA and CMS.		

**Target 19.** Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	B	
	A=Yes; C=Partially; D=Planned	B=No;
19.1 Additional information:		

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?	A	
	A=Yes; C=Partially; D=Planned	B=No;
19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials: Wetland conservation is part of curriculum on Environment and Natural Resource related programmes.		

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) Less than b) Less than
	E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): No trainings were held at the site level, however few representative participated in online RSIS Training webinar and how to Access Green Climate Fund (GCF) webinar while one representative attended a Wetland-Afrika Workshop organised by Ramsar secretariat during the period.	

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii	A	
	A=Yes; D=Planned; Applicable	B=No; Z=Not
19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring): The previous reports are used in monitoring progress in implementation.		

## Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

**Target 1.** Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 2.** Water users respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

{Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they	

contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 3.** *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.*{1.10}.  
*[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]*

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 4.** *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*  
*[Reference to Aichi Target 9]*

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

## Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

**Target 5.** The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}.

[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 7.** Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

### Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

**Target 8.** National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i.  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 9.** *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 10.** *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. [Reference to Aichi Target 18].*

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer



National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 11.** *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*  
*[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].*

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 12.** *Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}*  
*[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].*

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 13.** Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	

Additional information:

## Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

**Target 15.** Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 16.** Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they	

contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 17.** Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2}.  
[Reference to Aichi Target 20].

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 18.** International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

#### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

**Target 19.** Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.  
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

### Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

## Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

### Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the [Ramsar Sites Information Service](#)).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

**Name of Contracting Party:**

**List of indicator questions:**

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
<i>Ex:1603</i>	<i>Lake White</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A-Yes</i>	<i>B - No</i>	<i>D - Planned</i>	

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned  
 ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned  
 ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan