



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 13th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 2018**

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 send the Word form by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by 21 January 2018 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).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the Online Reporting System on national targets (Section 4 optional) of the National Report Format or on the Word Form the deadline is 30 November 2016.

Ramsar COP13 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st **2018**.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, 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 COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 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 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format 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.
7. 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

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;

- iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) 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) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. 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".
11. 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. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.
12. 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;
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
 - 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 (4th 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 COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's next such in-depth review.

The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

13. The COP13 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 92 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 2018 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 COP13 National Report Format

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

14. All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

15. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

16. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

17. 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.

18. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

19. 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.

20. 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 (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

21. 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).

22. 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

Priority of the target:	<input type="text"/>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	<input type="text"/>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2018
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<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
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<i>[Example text]</i> A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

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 2018 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 COP13 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

23. 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 COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there will be also an option to allow consultation with others.
24. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP13NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP13NRFSpain13January 2018.doc
25. 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) by January 21st 2018. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
26. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party’s official submission of its COP13 National Report.**

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

National report to Ramsar COP13

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 <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

Name of Contracting Party: **KENYA**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Kenya Wildlife Service
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Julius Kimani, Ag. DIRECTOR GENERAL
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel. +254 20 6000800; Fax: +254 20 6003 792
Email:	director@kws.go.ke ; conventions@kws.go.ke

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Dr. James Gichiah Njogu, Head of MEAs & Research Authorization
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel. +254 20 6000800; Fax: +254 20 6003 792
Email:	jgichiah@kws.go.ke ; conventions@kws.go.ke

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

Name and title:	Dr Samuel Kasiki Deputy Director, Biodiversity Research & Monitoring
Name of organisation:	Kenya Wildlife service
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel. +254 20 6000800; Fax: +254 20 6003 792
Email:	skasiki@kws.go.ke

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

Name and title:	Ms. Jane Macharia, Research Scientist (Coordinator, Wetlands)
Name of organisation:	National Museums of Kenya
Mailing address:	P. O. Box 40658, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +254 2 3742 164/1, Fax: +254 2 741 424
Email:	jmacharia@museums.or.ke

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

Name and title:	Mr. Hadley Becha, Director
Name of organisation:	Community Action for Nature Conservation
Mailing address:	P.O. Box 13642 – 00800, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +254-728 607519
Email:	becha.canco@gmail.com

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting):

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

- 1) Ecological monitoring of wetland ecosystems in Kenya and the Access and Benefit Sharing project funded through GEF Soda Lake Project, the GEF funded project under UNDP and the GIZ ABS Initiative activities.
- 2) Bird counts especially on the Ramsar Sites
- 3) Celebrations of the World Wetland Days
- 4) Development of the Kenya's Natural Capital – A Biodiversity Atlas (2015).
https://www.researchgate.net/.../312046077_Kenya's_Natural_Capital_A_Biodiversity
- 5) Initiated the process of updating Ramsar Information Sheet

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

- 1) Resources to undertake wetland activities including updating of RIS and awareness especially where we have limited local communities knowledge on need for wise use of wetlands
- 2) Encroachment on the wetlands especially for agriculture, urbanization and expansion of human settlements
- 3) Water catchment areas degradation which then affect the hydrological cycles. In some cases wetlands have dried due to low recharge while in others flooding is the concern such as the case with Lake Nakuru
- 4) Pollution consisting of industrial effluent and, agricultural and domestic waste in wetlands and proliferation of alien invasive species. This is a threat to Lake Naivasha, Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita
- 5) Droughts and perhaps climate change has resulted overgrazing in wetlands and overexploitation of wetland goods such as fish, plants etc as well as over abstraction of ground and surface water.

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

- 1) Enhance resource mobilization from exchequer, conservation and development partners
- 2) Complete the updating RIS and enhance research and ecological monitoring on wetlands ecosystem and ensure implementations of Environmental Impact Assessment - Environment Management Plan
- 3) Enhance awareness among local communities and stakeholders and empower National and Site/wetland/Ramsar committees
- 4) Undertake wetland rehabilitation including management of the immediate catchments especially sources of polutions
- 5) Enhance institutional capacity with well articulated policy and legal arrangements as well as site specific management plans, designation of new sites especially for Lake Bogoria and Lake Baringo Ramsar Sites which are managed under the County Governments.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Assistance is needed in all the five priority highlighted above in terms of resource mobilization and technical support.

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)

Yes. Specifically support in resource mobilization and technical support where possible to address challenges highlighted in 'B', above and in the implementation of the 4th Strategic Plan of the Ramsar Convention, Adopted by the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties at Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1-9 June 2015, through Resolution XII.2

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. Ramsar Secretariat be conferred appropriate status to participate in environmental matters where not conferred yet.
2. Enhance national level synergy among the MEAs. This is well done in Kenyan context though with limited resources and personnel
3. Encourage the respective secretariats to enhance synergy and where possible provide for joint initiatives including projects, reporting and participations in the respective COPs and other processes including UNGA, UNEA among others including General Conferences for instance the case with UNESCO

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better 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)?

1. Ramsar convention at national and county government levels needs to be mainstreamed in all sectors not only dealing with water but also sectors that have indirect impacts on wetlands. This can be done through national visions, policy, legal, strategies and action plans.
2. Mainstreaming at global level in relevant international processes under UN such as UNEA, UNGA, UNESCO etc and various intergovernmental organizations can add value in decision making and resource mobilization
3. Ensure strong participation and involvement of stakeholders in the development of national visions, policy, legal, strategies and action plans

H. 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. Create urgency for the conservation and management of wetlands among all stakeholders from global, national to local levels.

I. 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
3. Ministry Environment and Natural Resources
4. Community Action for Nature Conservation (CANCO) – NGO CEPA Focal Point
5. Wetland International
6. Nature Kenya

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

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.

COP13 REPORT		
1.1	Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other 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 are referred to as wetland ecosystem and are seen as very vital in Kenya National Development especially as a source of water. The mentioning of wetland alone is considered as incorporating wetland issues. In this regard it is difficult to classify ABCDXY		

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.

COP13 REPORT	
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: It is partially in the sense that assessments of quantity and quality of water in all counties are documented but no frequent updates. The context of water assessment was mainly ethnocentric with goal of meeting water needs.

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

2.2 Additional information: Environmental flow has been undertaken in most wetlands though they might be not comprehensive. The key goal is to enhance maintenance of ecological services in the wetland ecosystem. However, for all major wetland this has been done fairly in a comprehensive manner. The limitation has mainly been periodic monitoring which is not consistent.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned; O= No
Change; X= Unknown

2.3 Additional information: Designation of Ramsar Site has been very useful in ensuring sustainability of water use in context of ecosystem balance. Under the Water legislation (Water Act 2016 - No. 43 of 2016) and formations of Water Resources Users Association, community management has been very vital especially in controlling over abstraction. These associations have developed regimes on water use especially in dry seasons and in areas where irrigation is prevalent.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially; D=Planned

2.4 Additional information: It has strongly been used and well captured within the new Water Act 2016. Water Act No. 43 of 2016 was assented to on 20th September 2016. The new Act repealed the water Act 2002. The enactment of this law aimed at aligning national water management and water services provision with the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Some highlighted key words in this Act include the following: Ecosystem preservation, Environmental planning, Environmental standards, Sustainable development ,Framework law Basic legislation, Freshwater resources management, Waterworks ,Water supply Sewerage, Policy/planning, Water charges, Institution, Water quality standards, Authorization/permit Irrigation, Drainage/land reclamation, Community management, Water conservation zone, Water rights, Basin/catchment/ watershed, Inspection Groundwater ,Surface water, Public water, Special fund, Water shortage/drought, Pollution control, Classification/declassification, Dispute settlement, Sustainable use, Monitoring. Details analysis of the law can be found: The gateway to environmental law <https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/water-act-2016-no-43-of-2016-lex-faoc160877/> Initiative funded by IUCN, FAO and UNEP

2.5 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

2.5 Additional information: Grassroot water resource management has proven to be excellent. Kenya Wildlife Service and the National Museums of Kenya when jointly undertaking the nomination and subsequent monitoring of Lake Elementeita as a World Heritage observe that the Water Resource Users of the tributaries to the lake have good management regimes. Kenya's Water Resource User Associations have proven to be useful and in addition, empowering community-level organisations to manage their own water resources helps foster a greater sense of responsibility for their protection, helping to improve river ecosystem health and ensure cleaner and more reliable water supplies. This is well captured within the National Water Resources Management Strategy (NWRMS) at the National level, the Catchment Management Strategy (CMS) at the Regional level and the Sub-Catchment Management Plan (SCMP) at the subcatchment level

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	G
	E=# household/municipalities; F= Less than #; G=More than 43; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.6 Additional information: Countrywide estimates for 2015 by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation indicate that 30% (43% of urban and 28% of rural) Kenyans had access to at least basic sanitation, including sewerage. In urban areas an additional 27% of the population used shared latrines. In rural areas, open defecation was estimated to be still practised by 12% of the population.¹ The 2015 report by the Water and Sanitation Regulatory Board did not include any figures on access to sanitation in the broad sense, but only an estimate of access to sewerage in urban areas, which was estimated at 16%.

<p>2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <p>E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than 30 percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.7 Additional information: See 2.6 Countrywide estimates for 2015 by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation indicate that 30% (43% of urban and 28% of rural) Kenyans had access to at least basic sanitation, including sewerage. In urban areas an additional 27% of the population used shared latrines. In rural areas, open defecation was estimated to be still practised by 12% of the population.¹ The 2015 report by the Water and Sanitation Regulatory Board did not include any figures on access to sanitation in the broad sense, but only an estimate of access to sewerage in urban areas, which was estimated at 16%.</p>	
<p>2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <p>E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than 27 percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.8 Additional information: Countrywide estimates for 2015 by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation indicate that 30% (43% of urban and 28% of rural) Kenyans had access to at least basic sanitation, including sewerage. In urban areas an additional 27% of the population used shared latrines. In rural areas, open defecation was estimated to be still practised by 12% of the population.¹ The 2015 report by the Water and Sanitation Regulatory Board did not include any figures on access to sanitation in the broad sense, but only an estimate of access to sewerage in urban areas, which was estimated at 16%.</p>	
<p>2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=,Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.9 Additional information: There are currently about seven operational CWs in Kenya. Their use for wastewater treatment is relatively new approach to waste disposal, which is not well exploited in Kenya. Ref: Oketch, M. A. (2006) The potential role of constructed wetlands in protection and sustainable management of lake catchments in Kenya Department of Environmental Science, Egerton University, P. O. Box 536, Njoro, Kenya. There are also ponds. The Nairobi's wastewater stabilization ponds (also known as Dandora Wastewater Treatment Plant) are located 30 km to the East of the city, and they discharge into Nairobi River, and finally into Athi River. The plant has eight series, comprising of 38 ponds, and has expanded significantly since its establishment in 1978. Treatment in ponds is achieved by waste stabilization.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p>

<p>2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.10 Additional information:
Constructed wetlands have a potential to play in wastewater management and non-point source pollution control in Lake catchments in Kenya. However their design, performance and potential for wastewater reuse is critical to the overall realization of this potential. The case of splash wetland reveals a thrilling prospect in use of polyculture systems in wastewater treatment. Larger and well-established systems have higher treatment abilities than new systems. Two case studies in Kenya, the Chemelil constructed wetland system for industrial waste treatment and the splash constructed wetland for domestic wastewater treatment studies shows that effluent at the final discharge (outlets) met admissible standards set by various bodies such as WHO and European community, for discharge into surface water masses. As a result, the water can be re-used for various purposes. Their use can thus help alleviate the problem of discharging untreated or partially treated wastewater into aquatic systems. This makes them part of the sustainable development approach to waste management.

<p>2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E E= 15 plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.11 Additional information:
According to an assessment report carried out in 2009, there are 43 sewerage systems in Kenya and waste water treatment plants in 15 towns (total population served: 900,000 inhabitants). The operation capacity of these wastewater treatment plants is estimated at around 16% of design capacity. The main reasons for this inefficiency are inadequate operation and maintenance and low connection rate to sewers. In Kenya, the estimated connection rate is 19% (12% according to another report). Of the wastewater that enters the sewer network, only about 60% reaches the treatment plants. The most common solution used for wastewater treatment in Kenya are waste stabilisation ponds. One of them is the Dandora Waste Stabilisation Pond System which treats the industrial and domestic sewage from the city of Nairobi and is the largest pond system in Africa. Mixing industrial effluent and domestic sewage in mixed sewer system, however, often causes poor performance in Kenyan pond treatment systems.

<p>2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.12 Additional information: So far the existing waste water treatment plants are functioning to the expected standards. Studies and monitoring shows that effluent at the final discharge (outlets) meet admissible standards set by various bodies such as WHO and European community, for discharge into surface water masses.

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.	C
	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: All a functioning i.e. 100%	

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.14 Additional information: Reuse is not immediate but the clean water is released to water bodies including the river and is used downstream.	

2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	Y
	R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.15 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any 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}

COP13 REPORT	
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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.1 Additional information: The cases include for Lake Naivasha which is a Ramsar Site and the Yala Swamp which is not a Ramsar Site. A third case is where a private conservancy, the Kitale Conservancy is applying the guidelines and has requested to be considered for listing as a Ramsar Site.	

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	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
	a) A b) A
3.2 Additional information: As per the examples provided 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	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned
3.3 Additional information: The key incentive are associated with tourism facilities use of the riparian.	

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	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
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.*

COP13 REPORT	
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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1 Additional information: Kenya has undertaken inventory under “Invasive alien species in Kenya: Status and management” by Chagema Kedera and Benson Kuria of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. However this has not been published as National Report. Kenya has had several invasions of alien species that have had negative impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and human development. Studies show that Kenya has been invaded by 34 species: 11 arthropods, ten microorganisms, nine plant species and four vertebrates. Management strategies have included quarantine measures for unintentional and intentional introductions, eradication, containment and control, monitoring and research, regional cooperation and public awareness. More cooperation, assistance and capacity building is required to effectively manage the problem of invasive species.	

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	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.2 Additional information: Partially because what exist is not national but focus on protected areas. A draft strategy for the management of invasive alien species in protected conservation areas in Kenya has been completed. This was done by a team of scientists from Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) - an IUCN member, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) and Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) at a three-day retreat at the Sportsman Arms Hotel, Nanyuki. The formulation process started in 2008 with various partners including the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (CABI-Africa) and IUCN. Further, the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service has a system of controlling and monitoring introduction of invasive alien species. There is control and surveillance at ports of entry.	
4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions?.	G E= # species; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information): Kenya has had several invasions of alien species that have had negative impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and human development. Studies show that Kenya has been invaded by 34 species: 11 arthropods, ten microorganisms, nine plant species and four vertebrates. Management strategies have included quarantine measures for unintentional and intentional introductions, eradication, containment and control, monitoring and research, regional cooperation and public awareness. More cooperation, assistance and capacity building is required to effectively manage the problem of invasive species.	
4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.4 Additional information: Lake Naivasha and Lake Victoria have has serious infesttions. Management effectiveness done were project specific	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

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

COP13 REPORT	
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
<p>5.1 Additional information: The Kenya Wetland Atlas in Chapter 7 “Towards sustainable management of Kenya’s wetlands” highlights several strategies for ensuring - achieving wise use of wetlands (Box 7.1). One of the strategy and priority is <i>Recognition of the role of the Convention</i> – raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its unique capacity to enhance wetland ecosystem management and promote the potential of the Convention to meet the targets of other international conventions. The second pillar provided for by the Ramsar Convention is raising the area occupied by Ramsar Sites by implementing the <i>Strategic framework and guidelines for the future development of the list of Wetlands of International Importance</i>. As such, as a Contracting Party to the Convention, it is incumbent upon Kenya to identify suitable wetlands—such as those that are important for supporting human life and migratory biodiversity such as waterbirds and fish—for designation as Ramsar Sites. Once these wetlands are added to the Ramsar List, the country is obligated to routinely monitor and effectively manage the designated sites.</p> <p>The Kenya Wetland Atlas Box 7.3: Strategies for developing and maintaining Ramsar Sites.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To step up identification of potential Ramsar Sites by applying the relevant guidelines and Strategic Framework. 2) Management planning of new Ramsar Sites – encourage the preparation of wetlands that are proposed for addition to the Ramsar List. 3) Maintain the Ramsar Site ecological character through planning (e.g. preparation of effective management plans) and management (e.g. zoning and establishment of crosssectoral site management committees). 4) Review Ramsar Site management effectiveness – periodically review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management measures. 5) Ramsar site status – monitor the condition of Ramsar sites and tackle deterioration in their ecological character, and notify the Ramsar Secretariat of these changes. 6) Management of other internationally important wetlands – apply best practices achieved for Ramsar Sites for undesignated but internationally important wetlands. 	
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: See above	
5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
	e

5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	E
	E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: All Kenya Ramsar Sites are managed using existing management plan	
5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information:	
5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	E
	E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; 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): All the 6 sites. This is in context of the Kenya Wildlife Management Plans which are cross sectoral and involve the local communities. This is also evident from the Kenya Wetland Atlas which in page 135 highlight all sectors and relevant laws with regards to wetlands	
5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	E
	E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than; C= Partially #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.8 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): All the six sites have their ecological character described. However update of the same is pending.	
5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites
5.9 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information): Management effectiveness was done one for Lake Nakuru under World Heritage project.	

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

COP13 REPORT	
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
<p>7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):</p> <p>The Kenya Wildlife Service has a division Biodiversity Research and Monitoring. There are Scientist who are empowered to undertake monitoring and report any changes for immediate actions. Local communities, NGO partners and the civil society do also provide relevant informations.</p>	
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	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
<p>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):</p> <p>The case of Naivasha has been under discussion within the Ramsar armpits for a long time. This is the only case that regards Ramsar Site in Kenya. However, we have had other cases like of Yala Swamp which is not a Ramsar Site.</p>	
7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
<p>7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):</p> <p>Lake Naivasha was nearly listed on the Montreux Record but this did not happen due to the urgent action that were implemented by the Government of Kenya. The initiative is covered under The Imarisha Naivasha Lake Naivasha Sustainable Development Action Plan. First Action Plan (2012-2017) & Priority Actions for Imarisha Naivasha restoration programme and sustainable development in the LN Basin - September 2012</p>	

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

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

COP13 REPORT	
8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	<u>A</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: The inventory we have is the Kenya Wetland Atlas (2012) which also proposes a more comprehensive inventorying.	
8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	<u>A</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: The atlas was done less than ten years ago. However, after the ten years a comprehensive update is desirable	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<u>C</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: Not much has been done for all the Wetlands as contained in the Kenya Wetland Atlas. Progress is being made for the Ramsar Sites whose information is out dated. A team is working on RIS	
8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<u>A</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: The Kenya Wetland Atlas is a public document. The hard copies have been shared widely including with Ramsar Secretariat while a soft copy is available online https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf	

<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) O b) O</p>
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8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):

There are no major change especially that are human driven. However, flooding in the last triennium have been experince in Lake Naku, Lake Elmenteita and Lake Bogoria and Baringo. These flooding are possitive in many aspects with respect to ecosystem including keeping abay the wetland encroachers. However, this has certainly changed negtively some biotic and abiotic conditions. Some research work has been done on this aspect. **Onywere S. M. et. al (2013) Geospatial Extent of 2011-2013 Flooding from the Eastern African Rift Valley Lakes in Kenya and its Implication on the Ecosystems.** Under this publication, the extent of the flooding in four (4) lakes mapped and that are also Ramsar sites (Lake Naivasha, Nakuru, Bogoria and Baringo) was evaluated using time series Landsat satellite imagery and ground truth survey. It was noted that the increase in water volume has been significantly high and the input from the rivers recharging the lakes has been consistent, indicating that the flooded situation will not cease soon. The flooding has had immense and detrimental effects on the ecosystem, the settlements, the infrastructure and the biodiversity. The flood water is likely to remain for some time and thus pose new challenges that now require preparedness and monitoring of the following key areas:

- o Loss of biodiversity e.g. loss of papyrus and acacia and along with other vegetation due to submergence and its implication on the ecosystem.
- o Infrastructure damage and its implication on the tourist industry
- o Health risk from possible malaria epidemic
- o Health risk from rift valley fever
- o Health risk from waterborne diseases
- o Contamination of groundwater in nearby boreholes
- o Decreased and/or loss of tourism potential and income/revenue – a key concern of KWS

<p>8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6</p>	<p>E</p> <p>E= # Km² ; F=Less than #; G=More than #; A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>8.6 Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.</p> <p>Comprehensive detail are contained for which the Secretariat has a hard copy and for the public it can be accessed on the following link https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf</p>	

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.}.*

COP13 REPORT	
<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 Draft National Wetlands Conservation And Management Policy, November 2013 which is available online at www.environment.go.ke/.../National-Wetlands-Conservation-and-Management-Policy... For CoP12 Kenya National Report it was indicated as being prepared however, though it is still in draft format implementations of it intentions are ongoing and we can equivocally indicate that Kenya has a Wetland Policy. However, the wetland regulation has been reviewed but still in draft status... The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination (Conservation and Management Of Wetlands) Amendment Regulations, 2017; Part II – Protection and Management of Inland, Coastal and Marine Wetlands https://www.nema.go.ke/images/.../Wetlands_Regulations_Amendments_Draft.pdf</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: Following the review of wildlife law (Wildlife conservation and Management Act, 2013. No. 47 of 2013.) that recognized wetland ecosystem regulations have been drafted that address wetland. The Act can be accessed at www.kenyalaw.org/.../pdfdownloads/.../2013/WildlifeConservationAndManagementB...</p>	
<p>9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands 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: The new Water legislation (Water Act 2016 - No. 43 of 2016) take consideration of the environmental and sustainability matters</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>

9.4 Additional information:
The tools are extensively used in conjunction with several agencies such as the Kenya Water Towers Agency which was established in 2012 to support Kenya's national strategic plans for the for the water and the environment. Other agencies include the Kenya Forest Service and the National Environment Management Authority.

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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.5 Additional information:
Kenya has several instrument with respect to climate change. These include policy (Climate-Change-Framework-Policy (31 Nov 2016), strategy (National Climate Change Response Strategy), action plan (Kenya National Climate change Action Plan (2013-2017) and adaptation plan (National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2015-2030)). These articulates the role of ecosystems including wetlands in climate change mitigations and adaptation

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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.6 Additional information:
Kenya has irrigation policy and related documents. Irrigation is meant for poverty reduction and agriculture for food security. The policy is also explicit on sustainability – wise use of wetlands.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
	a) A
	b) A c) A

9.7 Additional information:
Numerous research have been undertaken both under consultancies and academic in various universities. These research work have informed policies and plan development.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):
Not yet but teh idea is being considered.

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.

COP13 REPORT	
<p>10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1= Partially; D= Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>10.1 Additional information: Kenya as a signatory of the CBD among other international treaties recognise the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge. Cultural and especially spiritual considerations like the case of Lake Bogoria are respected.</p>	
<p>10.2 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)</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.2 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). Studies done are mainly academic for example “Factors influencing the conservation of wetlands in Kenya: a case of Yala Swamp by Owino, Anne Anyango”</p>	
<p>10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities’ and indigenous people’s participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.3 Additional information: (If the answer is “yes” please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)</p>	
<p>10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.4 Additional information:</p>	

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

COP13 REPORT

<p>11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii</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 Ramsar Sites and their names):</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>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information:</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>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>11.4 Have cultural 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>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p>	

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.}

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information:	

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	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):	

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*

COP13 REPORT	
13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
13.1. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

13.2 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=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.2 Additional information:	

13.3 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=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.3 Additional information:	

GOAL 4. Enhancing implementation

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.}

COP13 REPORT	
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=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):	
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=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):	

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

COP13 REPORT	
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
a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level	a) b) c) d)
(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)	
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):	

<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p>	
<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)</p> <p>b)</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</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=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 COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</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=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 COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p>	
	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</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) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	a) b) c)
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):	

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 COP12? {4.1.8}	A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information:	

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	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):	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

COP13 REPORT	
17.1 a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {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	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	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	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}	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?	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}

COP13 REPORT	
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	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information:	

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<p>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</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.2 Additional information:</p>	
<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. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).</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>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>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>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.5 Additional information:</p>	
<p>18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.6 Additional information:</p>	

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.7 Additional information:	

18.8 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	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.8 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):	

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.9 Additional information:	

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

COP13 REPORT	
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	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information:	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes}.	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials	

<p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>b)</p> <p>E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p>	

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

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

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. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018		

Additional information:

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. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 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 2018 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 2018

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}. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018

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. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018	

Additional information:

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1}. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018

Additional information:

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6}.
Contributes 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 2018 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 2018

Additional information:

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

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. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018		
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}. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018		

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. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018		

Additional information:

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018	
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}. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018	

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. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018	

Additional information

GOAL 4. enhancing implementation

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 2018 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 2018

Additional information

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 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 2018 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 2018

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.}. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018	

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 2018 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 2018

Additional information

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes 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 2018 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 2018

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 COP13 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 COP13 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: **KENZA**

List of indicator questions:

- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 5.9** If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.
- 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?
- 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	5.7 ①	5.9 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