



National planning tool for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

**(And the approved format for National Reports to be
submitted for the 8th Meeting of the Conference of
the Contracting Parties, Spain, 2002)**

File 1

Institutional information

Contracting Party: KENYA

Full name of designated Ramsar Administrative Authority: Kenya Wildlife Service

**Name and title of the head of the designated Ramsar Administrative Authority: Mr.
Joseph M. Kioko, Director**

Mailing address and contact details of the head of the institution:

Kenya Wildlife Service,

P.O. Box 40241, Nairobi, Kenya.

Telephone: 254-02-605828/602345/501081/2

Facsimile: 254-02-605828, 505866, 501752

Email: kws@Kws.org

**Name and title (if different) of the designated national focal point (or Adaily contact@ in
the Administrative Authority) for Ramsar Convention matters: Mr. Anderson Koyo,
Wetlands Conservation Coordinator P.O. Box 40241 NAIROBI**

Mailing address and contact details of the national focal point:

Telephone: 254-02-605828/602345/501081/2

Facsimile: 254-02-605828, 505866, 501752

Email: wetlands@kws.org OR Akoyo@kws.org

**Name and title of the designated national focal point for matters relating to the Scientific
and Technical Review Panel (STRP): Dr. Richard Bagine, Deputy Director Research
and Planning, KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE**

**Mailing address and contact details of the national STRP focal point: P.O. Box 40241,
Nairobi, Kenya.**

Telephone: 254-02-506169/602345/501081/2

Facsimile: 254-02-605828, 505866, 501752

Email: Research@kws.org

Name and title of the designated national government focal point for matters relating to the Outreach Programme of the Ramsar Convention: Dr. Nathan Gichuki, Assistant Director Wetlands Conservation, National Museums of Kenya,

Mailing address and contact details of the national focal point: P.O. Box , 40658, Nairobi, Kenya.

Telephone: 254-02-742131/4

Facsimile: 254-02-741424

Email: Nmk@museums.or.ke

Name and title of the designated national non-government (NG) focal point for matters relating to the Outreach Programme of the Ramsar Convention: Ms. Cecilia Gichuki, National Convenor, Kenya Wetlands Working Group

Mailing address and contact details of the national focal point: P.O. Box 40658, Nairobi, Kenya.

Telephone: 254-02-742131/4

Facsimile: 254-02-741424

Email: Nmk@museums.or.ke

Note B Not all actions from the Convention Work Plan 2000-2002 are included here, as some apply only to the Bureau or Conferences of the Contracting Parties. As a result, the numbering system that follows contains some gaps corresponding to those actions that have been omitted.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1

TO PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION

Operational Objective 1.1: To endeavour to secure at least 150 Contracting Parties to the Convention by 2002.

Actions B Global Targets

1.1.1 Recruit new Contracting Parties, especially in the less well represented regions and among states with significant and/or transboundary wetland resources (including shared species), [CPs, SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners]

gaps remain in Africa, central Asia, the Middle East and the Small Island Developing States. Refer to Recommendation 7.2 relating to Small Island Developing States.

Global Target - 150 CPs by COP8

These are the countries which at present are not CPs of the Convention: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Cook Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People=s Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Is your country a neighbour of, or does it have regular dealings or diplomatic-level dialogue with, one or more of the non-Contracting Parties listed above? (This list was correct as of January 2000. However, accessions to the Convention occur on a regular basis and you may wish to check with the Ramsar Bureau for the latest list of non-CPs.) **Yes** If **No**, go to Action 1.1.2.

If **Yes**, have actions been taken to encourage these non-CPs to join the Convention? **Yes**

If **Yes**, have these actions been successful? We have hosted subregional training on wetlands conservation and wise use whereby Ethiopia and Rwanda attended. Presentations on Ramsar convention were made and non-contracting countries urged to accede to the Convention. The two countries have pledged to take necessary action after consultations within their governments. Further communication is planned through the embassies and Foreign affairs ministries. One neighbouring country, Somalia, has had civil strife for over a decade and does not have a national government. Efforts to persuade her to ratify the convention will be accelerated once a national government is in place.

If **No**, what has prevented such action being taken?

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) To continue to collaborate with the non contracting parties in Eastern Africa sub-region especially Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea Sudan and Somalia and encourage these countries to accede to the Ramsar Convention and undertaking joint transboundary wetlands conservation programmes. The target is to persuade at least two countries to join the Convention in the next three years.

(ii) Also, to influence neighbouring states (like Ethiopia) to become a CP through initiation and participation in joint regional programmes, projects and activities. Such projects include: -

(a) Lake Victoria Conservation Programme - Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and other states in the basin including Rwanda and Burundi.

(b) Lake Turkana/Omo River transboundary wetlands- Kenya/Ethiopia.

(c) GEF Gregory Rift Valley Lakes - Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania

(d) Eastern Africa Regional Wetlands Conservation and Support Programme - Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and IUCN

The regional projects to be developed and implemented as a continuous process. Continuous.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, National Environment Secretariat and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

1.1.2 Promote membership of Ramsar through regional meetings and activities, and through partners' regional offices. [SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners]

These efforts are to continue and to focus on the above priority regions and the Small Island Developing States.

The current member and permanent observer States of the Standing Committee are Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Costa Rica, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, and Uganda

Is your country a member of the Standing Committee? **No** If **No**, go to Action 2.1.1.

If **Yes**, have actions been taken to encourage the non-CPs from your region or subregion to join the Convention? **Yes /No**

If **Yes**, have these actions been successful? .

If **No**, what has prevented such action being taken?

Proposed national actions and targets:

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2

TO ACHIEVE THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS BY IMPLEMENTING AND FURTHER DEVELOPING THE RAMSAR WISE USE GUIDELINES

Operational Objective 2.1: To review and, if necessary, amend national or supra-national (e.g., European Community) legislation, institutions and practices in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the Wise Use Guidelines are applied.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.1.1 Carry out a review of legislation and practices, and indicate in National Reports to the COP how the Wise Use Guidelines are applied. [CPs]

This remains a high priority for the next triennium. The *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions (Resolution VII.7)* will assist these efforts.

Global Target B For at least 100 CPs to have comprehensively reviewed their laws and institutions relating to wetlands by COP8.

Has your country **completed** a review of its laws and institutions relating to wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done? .

If a review is **planned**, what is the expected time frame for this being done?

If the review has been **completed**, did the review result in amendments to laws or institutional arrangements to support implementation of the Ramsar Convention? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to these amendments being completed?

If **Yes**, and changes to laws and institutional arrangements were made, please describe these briefly. **Kenya has reviewed a number of legislation that would promote conservation and wise use of wetlands as detailed below:**

(i) The National Environment Management and Co-ordination Act, 2000 has been enacted . The Act has established the National Environment Management Authority

(NEMA) which will be overall responsible for coordination and supervision of all other sectors to ensure sustainable management of the environment in Kenya. Section 42 of the Act specifically details protection and conservation of wetlands, river banks and shorelines. Detailed Regulations to operationalise section 42 have been formulated and are awaiting promulgation by the Minister. The Regulations and Guidelines will ensure effective conservation and management of wetlands for sustainable development in Kenya.

(ii) Several sectoral legislation including Wildlife, Petroleum, Agriculture, Water, Forests, Fisheries, Urban development and settlements are under review to ensure compliance with the new Environment Act and also to provide greater environmental protection and sustainable development including wetlands conservation.

(iii) The recently reformed Water Act has legal provisions for the formation of Water Users' Associations, Catchment and Sub-catchment Boards whose mandate is to plan for sustainable water resources use, monitor the status of water resources as well as protection and management of river catchments and other water sources including wetlands. It also provides for water allocation for ecosystem maintenance.

Institutional arrangements:

(i) A National Environment Management Authority has been established with powers and authority to coordinate and supervise other sectors that are involved in environmental management. This institutions will provide coordination and supervisory frameworks which have been a major constraint in the past.

(ii) A National Environmental Council has been established as a supreme body to oversee proper environmental management in Kenya.

(iii) The Provincial and District Environment committees have been established and given powers and authority to ensure sustainable management of the environment, including wetlands in the provinces and districts.

(iv) A National Environment Action Plan Committee has been established to operationalise the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy including proper management of wetlands.

(v) Other institutional arrangements include the National Wetlands Standing Committee, National Ramsar Committee and the National Wetlands Forum. The Interministerial Committee on Environment brings together all relevant public sectors while the Forum brings together all stakeholders including public and private sectors, NGOs, CBOs, investors, land owners and resources users who otherwise would not be comfortable attending the government dominated interministerial committee.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Undertake promulgation of the Regulations to operationalise section 42 of the Environment Act by August, 2002.

(ii) Formulate the Guidelines to guide proper and sustainable conservation of wetlands as per the Environment Act by September, 2002

(ii) Formulate the necessary Regulations and Guidelines for effective enforcement of the the reviewed sectoral laws by April 2003

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya

Wildlife Service, National Environment Management Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, other relevant sectors including the Attorney General.

2.1.2 Promote much greater efforts to develop national wetland policies, either separately or as a clearly identifiable component of other national conservation planning initiatives, such as National Environment Action Plans, National Biodiversity Strategies, or National Conservation Strategies. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

The development and implementation of National Wetland Policies continues to be one of the highest priorities of the Convention, as does the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into broader national environment and water policies. The *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies (Resolution VII.6)* will assist these efforts.

Global Target - By COP8, at least 100 CPs with National Wetland Policies or, where appropriate, a recognized document that harmonizes all wetland-related policies/strategies and plans, and all CPs to have wetlands considered in national environmental and water policies and plans. The *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Resolution VII.18)* will assist these efforts.

Does your country have **in place** a National Wetland Policy (or similar instrument) which is a comprehensive statement of the Government's intention to implement the provisions of the Ramsar Convention? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being put in place? **Please elaborate.**

If the development of such a Policy is **planned**, what is the expected time frame for this being done? **-to be completed by September, 2002**

Has your country taken its obligations with respect to the Ramsar Convention into consideration in related policy instruments such as National Biodiversity Strategies, National Environmental Action Plans, Water Policies, river basin management plans, or similar instruments? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to doing so? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide brief details. (i) **Relevant policies have been developed i.e. the National Environment and Development Policy developed in 1999, the National Water Resources Management Policy, the Forest Conservation and Management Policy and the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy- all of which are relevant to conservation and wise use of wetlands.**

(ii) **The District Development Committees and District Environment Committees have legal mandate under the Environment Management Act to oversee environmental conservation and management including wise use of wetlands integrated in the development planning process in the districts.**

(iii) **The Provincial Environmental Committees have legal mandate under the Environment Management Act to oversee environmental conservation and management including wise use of wetlands integrated in the development planning process in the provinces.**

(iv) Land use planning processes at the district & provincial levels are increasingly based on integrated inter-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach - taking into account conservation and wise use of natural resources that include wetlands.

(v) The National Wetlands Management and Conservation Policy to be finalised by September 2002. A National Workshop is currently planned to take place in March 2002 before the document is finalized and submitted to the Cabinet for adoption by September 2002.

(vi) Integrated Marine Protected Areas management plans have been formulated under the umbrella of ICAM/ICZM through coordination by Coast Development Authority at District/Regional level. Such plans do ensure conservation and wise use of wetlands.

(vii) Regional Development Authorities (Tana & Athi River, Coast Development Authority, Lake Basin Development Authority, Kerio Valley, Ewaso Nyiro (South and North) - take a holistic approach to planning and development based on wise use of all natural resources within these particular basins.

Has your government reviewed and modified, as appropriate, its policies that adversely affect intertidal wetlands (COP7 Resolution VII.21)? Yes

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening?

If **Yes**, what were the conclusions of this review? and what actions have been taken subsequently? (i) The National Environment and Development Policy governs all aspects of the environmental protection and sustainable development including the intertidal wetlands.

(ii) Under the NEMC Act, a National Committee on Environmental Standards has been established. The committee is currently setting environmental standards that would ensure effective protection of all kinds of the environment in Kenya including the intertidal wetlands.

(iii) Under the ICM/ICZM guidelines, the intertidal wetlands are protected against pollution from land based developments, dredging, quarrying, damage of the natural environment including the coral reefs, over fishing and use of inappropriate gear, illegal fishing practices including trawling, spear- gun fishing, application of poison , dynamiting of the coral reefs and over cutting of mangroves.

(iv) Within ICAM/ICZM research and monitoring of the coastal environment including intertidal wetlands has been established. Several institutions including Coast Development authority, Kenya Marine and fisheries Research Institute and Kenya wildlife service are involved in research and monitoring as matter of routine practice.

(v) A National Oil Spills Disaster Management Committee has been established to respond to any incident of oil spill within the Kenyan coastal areas including the intertidal wetlands.

(vi) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategies are applied as a framework for sustainable conservation and management of the ten Marine National Parks and Reserves (MPAs) and all the intertidal wetlands along the coast, including zonations

for various management objectives.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue with research, inventory and monitoring of all coastal ecosystems including intertidal wetlands and maintain a database for information management. Continuous.

(ii) Conduct education and awareness among stakeholders, developers and resource users on sustainable management and wise use of marine and coastal resources. Continuous.

(iii) Expand the ICZ management planning process to include areas that are not covered currently by 2005.

(iv) Promote conservation and wise use of resources through capacity building, training and infrastructure development. Continuous

(v) Establish and promote the Marine Conservation Forum and other institutional arrangements that would ensure a multi-sectoral participatory process by all stakeholders by 2004 .

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Coast Development Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya Marine & Fisheries research Institute, Fisheries department.

Operational Objective 2.2: To integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands in all Contracting Parties into national, provincial and local planning and decision-making on land use, groundwater management, catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning, and all other environmental planning and management.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.2.2 Promote the inclusion of wetlands in national, provincial and local land use planning documents and activities, and in all relevant sectoral and budgetary provisions. [CPs]

Achieving integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to managing wetlands within the broader landscape and within river basin/coastal zone plans is another of the Convention's highest priorities in the next triennium.

Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to promote, and actively implement, the management of wetlands as integrated elements of river basins and coastal zones, and to provide detailed information on the outcomes of these actions in the National Reports for COP8.

Is your country **implementing** integrated river basin and coastal zone management approaches? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

If integrated management approaches are being applied in part of the country, indicate the approximate percentage of the country's surface area where this is occurring and to which river basins and coastal areas this applies. **45% (i) Several River Basin Development Authorities have been established across the country. The primary objective of the**

authorities is to promote sustainable development through conservation and wise use of the natural resources within their catchments. One of the key resources that govern development in these regions is water and the associated wetlands. Forests, which are critical catchments areas, are equally important resources. Examples of the River basins where integrated management approaches are practiced include the Tana and Athi river basins, Ewaso n'giro North basin, Ewaso -ng'iro South basin, Kerio Valley River Basin, Lake Victoria Basin and the Kenya's Coastal basin. All the River Basin Development Authorities responsible for the catchment areas listed here have integrated management plans and/or strategies that encompass sustainable management of the natural resources including wetlands and the socio-economic and cultural needs of the people.

(ii) All the key wetlands are conserved through integrated management approaches based on catchment basin approach. Integrated ecosystem management plans have been formulated in respect of lake Nakuru, Naivasha, Fourteen Falls, Mwea, Saiwa Swamp. Also integrated management plans are currently being formulated in respect of lakes Olbollosat, Solai, Bogoria, Baringo, Turkana and Nyando river in the lake Victoria basin,

(iii) The major mountains and forests which are the sources of the main rivers and water resources in Kenya have also adopted integrated management approach. These include Mt Kenya, Mt. Elgon, Aberdare forest, Shimba Hills and Marsabit mountain in northern Kenya.. There are integrated management plans and strategies being formulated in these areas. The mountains and forests are ecologically linked to the wetlands since they form the catchments of most rivers in the country.

If **Yes**, are wetlands being given special consideration in such integrated management approaches? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

Has your country undertaken any specific pilot projects to implement the *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (COP7 Resolution VII.18).? **Yes**

If **Yes**, please describe them briefly.

(i) Integrated Marine Protected Areas Management Plans have been formulated under the umbrella of ICAM/ICZM through coordination by Coast Development Authority. The ICAM process in Kenya has benefited from training on integrated coastal zone management at Rhodes island, USA where several of our officers have gone for training. We have also brought trainers from Rhodes island to Kenya to undertake training programmes specific to our region and conditions. All the ten MPAs have integrated management plans produced under the ICAM process. Marine and coastal habitats and ecosystems including the coral reefs, seagrass beds, the intertidal flats, mangroves, delta, estuaries together with species particularly the endangered Marine turtles, dugongs and cetaceans are being protected and conserved under the ICAM process. Also planning of tourism development including the hotels and transportation are being conducted under the ICAM process. Institutional arrangements including the Kenya Marine Forum and KESCOM have been formulated under the ICAM process.

- (ii) Integrated management plans for various wetland ecosystems i.e L. Naivasha, Nakuru, Saiwa swamp, L Ollbolossat, 14 falls have been developed for effective conservation and wise use of such areas.
- (iii) An integrated Water Resources Management Strategy has been formulated with the aim of ensuring management and the sustainable use of water resources including wetlands throughout the country.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) To create awareness and popularise the Ramsar guidelines among key natural resource users and management institutions at National and local levels by 2005

(ii) Support education and capacity building among Regional Development Authorities to adopt Ramsar guidelines for their planning purposes (Tana & Athi Rivers, Ewaso Nyiro River, Kerio Valley North and South and Lake Victoria basins) by 2005

(iii) Promote the guidelines among 20% of the relevant institutions by 2005,

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and National Resources, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Operational Objective 2.3: To expand the Guidelines and Additional Guidance on Wise Use to provide advice to Contracting Parties on specific issues not hitherto covered, and examples of best current practice.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.3.1 Expand the Additional Guidance on Wise Use to address specific issues such as oil spill prevention and clean-up, agricultural runoff, and urban/industrial discharges in cooperation with other bodies. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - Following COP7, the Bureau, with other appropriate collaborators, will produce a series of Wise Use handbooks, based on the outcomes of Technical Sessions at COP7. (added by the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Resolution VII.14 *Invasive Species and wetlands*) CPs are requested “to provide the Ramsar Bureau with information on databases which exist for invasive species, information on invasive species which pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species, and information on the control and eradication of invasive wetland species.”

Does your country **have** resource information on the management of wetlands in relation to the following which could be useful in assisting the Convention to develop further guidance to assist other CPs :

oil spill prevention and clean-up? **Yes**

agricultural runoff? **Yes**

urban/industrial discharges? **Yes**

invasive species? **Yes**

other relevant aspects such as highway designs, aquaculture, etc.? **Yes**

In each case, if the answer was **Yes**, has this information been forwarded to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre (see 2.3.2 below)? **No** .The information is scattered in several institutions. The institutions also use different information management systems, which don't have effective exchange formats. **Somebody will be assigned to work on this.**

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) **Synthesize existing data and information in the relevant institutions and establish an exchange system by 2004.**

(ii) **Domesticate Ramsar guidelines and guidance to manage and control oil spills, agricultural runoffs, industrial discharges, and invasive species by 2003.**

(iii) **Undertake rehabilitation and restoration of degraded sites by 2004**

(iv) **Finalise development of environmental standards for effective management and control of impacts on the environment by year 2003.**

(v) **Undertake research and monitoring of the environment to improve technical capacity and manage the negative impacts. Continuous.**

(vi) **Disseminate our findings/experiences to the Ramsar resource centre by 2004**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Environment Management Authority, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute.**

2.3.2. Publicize examples of effective application of existing Guidelines and Additional Guidance on Wise Use. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Promoting and improving the availability of such resource materials is a priority under the *Convention's Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9)*

Global Target - By COP8, to have included in the Wise Use Resource Centre 500 appropriate references and publications as provided to the Bureau by CPs and other organizations.

Further to 2.31. above, has your country, as urged by the Outreach Programme of the Convention adopted at COP7 (Resolution VII. 9), **reviewed** its resource materials relating to wetland management policies and practices? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this being done? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, have copies of this information been forwarded to the Ramsar Bureau? **No**

If **No**, what has prevented this being done? (i) **A wide range of materials exist on policy development and implementation, resource base from research/inventory, legal and institutional framework analysis for wise use of wetlands, management needs evaluation /assessments for formulation of management plans, monitoring and evaluation for effective conservation and wise use of wetlands, review of literature and information sources including indigenous knowledge and practices, valuation and functions of wetlands.**

(ii) **Production of outreach materials i.e. posters, brochures, pamphlets, booklets, slides, photographs finalised and some (photographs and slides submitted to Ramsar resource centre).**

(iii) Community training and extension materials produced and disseminated to the stakeholders but not yet submitted to the Ramsar resource centre.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Submit completed materials to the Ramsar Resource centre by 2002

(ii) Finalise synthesis of other materials for submission by 2003

(iii) Expand production of more materials by 30% by year 2005 .

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, NEMA

Operational Objective 2.4: To provide economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands for environmental planning purposes.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.4.1 Promote the development, wide dissemination, and application of documents and methodologies which give economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Given the guidelines available for this activity (see below: *Economic Valuation of Wetlands* handbook), this will be an area of higher priority in the next triennium.

Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to be incorporating economic valuation of wetland services, functions and benefits into impact assessment and decision-making processes related to wetlands.

Does your government **require** that economic valuations of the full range of services, benefits and functions of wetlands be prepared as part of impact assessments and to support planning decisions that may impact on wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

If this applies in some, but not all cases, what is the expected time frame for this to be required in all cases? **Kenya has many types of wetlands distributed all over the country and it is not possible at this time to conduct effective economic valuation of all of them. This is due to inadequate resources and technical skills. Though Ramsar has provided some Guidelines, there is need for funds and qualified personnel to apply the guidelines.. However, effort has been made in a few wetlands where preliminary valuations have been conducted with satisfactory results. There is no doubt that more effort needs to be placed on this subject to enable the policy makers and planners make the right decisions especially in situations where negative impacts of other development processes could affect the wetlands.**

If **Yes**, has the inclusion of economic valuation into impact assessment resulted in wetlands being given special consideration or protection. **Yes (i) Evaluation of Tana Delta wetlands resulted in the government making a decision to gazette it as a protected area. The protection status has not been fully achieved due to litigation regarding land tenure and the rights of the local communities.**

(ii) Economic valuation of the mangroves along the coast has been conducted and the

information enabled the government to make some policy decisions regarding licencing for cutting, local as well as export trade on mangrove poles.

(iii) Economic evaluation of wetlands being planned for agricultural development (rice farming) in Ahero, Mwea, Tana delta irrigation schemes have been conducted especially to determine potential crop yields. Such valuations, however, rarely ever take into consideration the biodiversity values of the wetlands.

(iv) Likewise, valuation of some intertidal wetlands have been conducted to determine their potential for salt production. Such valuations, again, do not consider the economic values of the natural environment including the biodiversity resources in the area concern.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Train at least 20 people to form a core team and have local capacity to conduct economic valuation of the wetlands by 2004.

(ii) Disseminate the Ramsar Valuation guidelines & Guidances to all institutions concern to enable them undertake economic valuation of wetlands under their jurisdiction by 2002.

(iii) Include economic valuation of wetlands as part of the EIA studies in all development proposals in the country by 2005.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Environment Management Authority.

Operational Objective 2.5: To carry out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) at wetlands, particularly of proposed developments or changes in land/water use which have potential to affect them, notably at Ramsar sites, whose ecological character “is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference” (Article 3.2 of the Convention).

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.5.2 Ensure that, at Ramsar sites where change in ecological character is likely as a result of proposed developments or changes in land/water use which have potential to affect them, EIAs are carried out (with due consideration of economic valuations of wetland benefits and functions), and that the resulting conclusions are communicated to the Ramsar Bureau and fully taken into account by the authorities concerned.

[CPs]

Global Target - In the next triennium, CPs will ensure that EIAs are applied to any

such situation and keep the Bureau advised of the issues and the outcomes of these EIAs.

Has an EIA been carried out in **all** cases where a change in the ecological character of a Ramsar site within your country was likely (or possible) as a result of proposed developments or changes in land/water use? **Yes /No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? **(i) Proper EIAs are usually costly exercises requiring very large sums of money. Many projects that did not have budgetary provisions for EIA within the project cost often wouldn't have funds to conduct EIAs. In the past it was not mandatory to include the EIA budget in the project cost hence EIAs were not done in those instances.**

(ii) Only major projects have been subjected to EIA. These include the Geo-thermal power production project at lake Naivasha, Some horticulture farming at lake Naivasha, proposed tourist lodge construction at lake Nakuru, Greater Nakuru Water project.

(ii) There had been a fairly weak environmental legal framework upto the year 2000 when the National Environment Management and Coordination law was enacted. The existing sectoral statutes did not make it mandatory for EIA to be conducted on all aspects of development. The new law has specific requirement for EIAs on all development activities that have the potential to cause negative impacts.

(iii) Many medium to small projects are implemented in several places without EIA study. Many of these proposals do have potential negative impacts on the wetlands.

If **Yes**, has this EIA, or have these EIAs, given due consideration to the full range of environmental, social and economic values of the wetland? (See also 2.4.1 above) **Yes**

AND: Have the results of the EIA been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau? **No**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate. (i) The sheer volume of most EIA reports often in tens of volumes and hundreds of hard copy pages has not been easy to transmit to Ramsar. Policy bottlenecks regarding transmission of such reports is another matter which is yet to be sorted out. However, efforts will be made to send electronic copies, diskettes and CD's as soon as practicable.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Operationalise the new national Environment Management and Coordination Act that makes it mandatory to conduct EIA on all projects that have the potential to cause negative impacts by 2002.**

(ii) Operationalise the National EIA Guidelines produced and given legal authority. The guidelines have been developed with reference to the Ramsar and other guidelines existing elsewhere. Operationalisation to be formalised by 2002.

(iii) Have EIA institutionalised in the integrated management plans of all wetlands including Ramsar sites. Continuous.

(iv) Increase capacity by training at least 100 persons (stakeholders) in key wetland sites on EIA procedures by 2004

(v) Conduct education and awareness among the developers, planners and decision makers on EIA procedures and their importance to sustainable development by 2003.

(vi) Synthesize the available EIA results and transmit to Ramsar Bureau by 2003.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:
Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Environment Management Authority.

2.5.3 Carry out EIAs at other important sites, particularly where adverse impact on wetland resources is likely, due to a development proposal or change in land/water use. [CPs]

Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to require EIAs under legislation for any actions which can potentially impact on wetlands and to provide detailed reports on advances in this area in their National Reports for COP8.

Are EIAs required in your country for **all** cases where a wetland area (whether a Ramsar site or not) may be adversely impacted due to a development proposal or change in land/water use? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, are such EIAs required to give due consideration to the full range of environmental, social and economic values of the wetland? (See COP7 Resolution VII.16, also 2.4.1 & 2.5.2 above.) **Yes**

Are EIAs Aundertaken in a transparent and participatory manner which includes local stakeholders@ (COP7 Resolution VII.16)? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets:

- (i) Operationalise the new Environment Act that makes it mandatory to have EIAs on all development proposals that have the potential to cause negative impacts by 2002.**
- (ii) Operationalise the National EIA guidelines by 2002.**
- (iii) Conduct education and awareness among developers, planners and decision makers on EIA procedures and the importance of EIA on sustainable development by 2003.**
- (iv) Conduct training for at least 100 people to increase technical capacity to conduct E.I.A in the country by 2003.**
- (v) Synthesise available EIA reports and disseminate a report to Ramsar Bureau by 2003.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Environment Management Authority,**

2.5.4 Take account of Integrated Environmental Management and Strategic Environmental Assessment (at local, provincial and catchment/river basin or coastal zone levels) when assessing impacts of development proposals or changes in land/water use. [CPs]

(Refer to 2.5.3 above) In addition to the assessment of the potential impact of specific projects on wetlands, has your country **undertaken** a review of all government plans, programmes and policies which may impact negatively on wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring?

If **Yes**, has this review been undertaken as part of preparing a National Wetland Policy or similar instrument? (refer 2.12 above) **Yes**

Or as part of other national policy or planning activities? **Yes B (i) The National Environment Management and Coordination Act a framework for Integrated Environmental Management and Strategic Environmental Assessment at local, local, district, provincial and catchment , river basin and coastal zone level when assessing impacts of development proposals and changes in water or land use. Potential impacts on the wetlands have been addressed in the assessments.**

(ii) The Environment Act has established the District and Provincial Environmental Committees with mandates to develop the District and Provincial Environment Management Strategies based on strategic assessments at local, provincial and catchment/ river basin levels. Potential impacts on the Wetlands have been addressed in the review and assessments.

(iii) The National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy was produced after Strategic Environmental assessments at local, district, provincial and catchment and/or river basins. Potential impacts on Wetlands have been addressed in the assessments.

(iii) The National Environment and Development Policy was developed after strategic assessments of the Environment and Development potentials at local , district, provincial and all major catchments and river basins. Potential impacts on Wetlands have been addressed in the assessments.

(iv) The National Land Use Policy currently being formulated through a Commission will develop a land use policy based on strategic environmental and development assessments at all levels in the country. The land use policy will ensure sustainable landuse including sustainable management of natural resources for sustainable development. Potential impacts on Wetlands have been addressed in the assessments.

(v) National EIA procedures and guidelines have been finalised after a review of the sectoral policies , strategies and plans together with strategic environmental assessment at district, provincial and national levels. Potential impacts on Wetlands have been addressed in these assessments.

(vi) Regional Development Authorities have been formed based on Kenya's major catchment basins i.e Lake Victoria Basin, Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority, Coast Development Authority, Ewaso- Ngiro North Development Authority, Ewaso Ngiro South development Authority, Kerio Valley development Authority. The Authorities are responsible for ensuring sustainable development based on strategic assessment of the environment and development and promotion of wise use of natural resources. Potential impacts on Wetlands have been addressed in these assessments.

(iv) National Wetland policy currently being finalised has been formulated after a review of sectoral policies, strategies and plans at local, district, provincial and national

levels. Potential impacts on Wetlands have been addressed in the review process.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Finalise the required Institutional frameworks to operationalise the National Environment Management & Coordination Act by 2002

(ii) Finalise and publish the National Wetland Policy by 2002

(iii) Enhance capacity of key institutions to include Integrated Wetland Management within their sectoral plans, strategies and policies by 2003

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife service, National Environment Management Authority, Regional development authorities, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Agriculture.

Operational Objective 2.6: To identify wetlands in need of restoration and rehabilitation, and to implement the necessary measures.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.6.1 Use regional or national scientific inventories of wetlands (Recommendation 4.6), or monitoring processes, to identify wetlands in need of restoration or rehabilitation. [CPs, Partners]

The completion of such inventories is a continuing area of priority for the Convention.

Global Target - Restoration/rehabilitation inventories to be completed by at least 50 CPs by COP8.

Has your country **completed** an assessment to identify its priority wetlands for restoration or rehabilitation? (COP7 Resolution VII.17) Yes

If **No**, what has prevented this from being done? Please elaborate..

If this has been done for only part of the country, please indicate for which areas or river basins. **Conducted in some parts of the country only:**

(i) Through monitoring, inventories, environmental assessments and surveys - Lake Victoria wetlands have been listed as requiring restoration/rehabilitation due to heavy pollution, siltation and invasive species (water hyacinth) . The water quality in the lake has been seriously compromised by pollution to the extent that local communities no longer have access to clean water for domestic purposes. The potential for fisheries in the lake is also affected.

(ii) Lake Baringo water level fluctuations, intensive siltation , loss of catchment forests and changes in hydrological patterns. Fisheries potential and habitat potential for a wide range of waterfowl species are being affected by the changes in the quantity and quality of water in the lake.

(iii) Lake Olbollosat - human settlements, overgrazing, loss of catchment forests, changes in hydrological patterns. Habitat potential for a wide range of waterfowl and other species is being affected by the changes in the quality and quantity of water in the lake.

(iv) Lake Jipe - overgrazing, intensive soil erosion and siltation on Tanzanian side is

affecting the quantity and quality of water in the lake and the associated biodiversity resources.

(v) Saiwa Swamp - invasive grass (*Pennisetum* species) due to siltation, agricultural run-off and deforestation of the catchment. This has contributed in environmental and habitat changes that have affected the endangered Sitatunga antelope.

(vi) Degraded mangrove ecosystem at Gazi, Ramisi river delta, Mombasa Creek, Kibarani, Malindi at the coast due to siltation, pollution and over cutting of the mangroves.

If **Yes** (that is, an assessment has been **completed**), have actions been taken to undertake the restoration or rehabilitation of these priority sites? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from being done? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide details. (i) Within the Lake Victoria wetlands, the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LAVEMP), funded by GEF, has developed a management strategy to restore and rehabilitate the environment in the lake, buffering wetlands and catchment basin. The programme is addressing the invasive species (water hyacinth), water quality, fisheries management, improving the buffering capacity of wetlands, land use in the catchment. All components have capacity building through training. Also there is research, inventory and monitoring, education and awareness and restoration and rehabilitation.

(ii) The Lake Baringo GEF Project is addressing the water quality and quantity management, land use management in the catchment, soil erosion and siltation management, livestock and grazing management, water resources conservation and re-forestation, fisheries management, waterfowl and other species management within and around the lake. The project includes capacity building through training and infrastructure development, community education and awareness, extension services, research, inventory and environmental monitoring, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded sites in the catchment.

(iii) An integrated ecosystem management plan is in the process of being developed in lake Olbollosat through a participatory process involving all stakeholders including the local communities. Intensive community education and awareness as well as training have been initiated to conserve Lake Olbollosat and mitigate impacts of settlements, overgrazing, loss of catchment forests and changes in hydrological patterns. The plan has identified areas for zonation to effect restoration and rehabilitation processes within and around the lake.

(iv) No effective cross-border programme has been initiated to address the Lake Jipe threats, identified as overgrazing, soil erosion and siltation on Tanzanian side of the lake. Consultations are still in the process, though the main challenge is the financial resources.

(v) An integrated ecosystem management plan has been developed for the Saiwa Swamp Wetland. The plan has been developed through a participatory process involving all stakeholders and the local communities. It has prescribed mitigation measures to address the invasive grass (*Pennisetum* species), siltation and pollution from agricultural run-offs in the catchment. The remaining challenge is how to

secure the financial resources to implement the plan.

(vi) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans have been developed for Kisite, Mombasa, Watamu, Malindi and Kiunga marine protected areas. The Forest master plan has also been developed for sustainable management of forest resources in Kenya. Mangroves are a component of the forestry resources. These plans will ensure proper management of the marines and intertidal wetlands including negative impacts on the mangroves through pollution and unsustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment in the region. The plans have a strong element of capacity building, training, extension, education and awareness, research, inventory and monitoring. together with restoration and rehabilitation of degraded sites. The remaining challenge is how to raise funds to implement the integrated plans.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Enforce the National Environment Management and Coordination Act in respect to the Polluter Pays Principle by 2002.

(ii) Write raise funds for the implementation of the the various Integrated Management plans and effect appropriate restoration and rehabilitation by 2004.

(iii) Continue with the on-going funded programmes and Projects and implement the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded sites as detailed in the project documents by 2005.

(iv) Undertake training of at least 20 scientists to form a core team on wetlands restoration and rehabilitation procedures, and to lead other stakeholders and institutions in the processb by 2005.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Environment Management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and National Development.

2.6.2 Provide and implement methodologies for restoration and rehabilitation of lost or degraded wetlands. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Partners]

There is considerable information resource on this subject, although it is not as readily accessed as desirable.

Global Target - The addition of appropriate case studies and information on methodologies, etc., to the Convention=s Wise Use Resource Centre (refer to 2.3.2 above also) will be a priority in the next triennium.

Refer to 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. Does your country **have** resource information on the restoration or rehabilitation of wetlands? **Yes /No**

If **Yes**, has this been forwarded to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre and for consideration by the STRP Expert Working Group on Restoration?
No

If this material has not been forwarded to the Bureau, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate .**

The technical skills and procedures on restoration and rehabilitation is still rudimentary in Kenya. Many of the restoration processes being undertaken are on trial basis with experiences and results yet to be properly documented. Another

constraint is that some of the restoration processes are being implemented by different institutions and sectors and the results are yet to be consolidated . We also still need time to test some of the methodologies and approaches together with guidelines from Ramsar and other sources.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Develop a scientific information base through training of a core team on restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands by 2004

(ii) Establish networks to access information on wetland restoration practices by various institutions and sectors by 2004

(iii) Implement the integrated management plans especially elements on restoration and rehabilitation by 2007

(iv) Synthesize information on national experiences and communicate to Ramsar by 2004

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural resources, National Environment and management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Planning and National Development.

2.6.3 Establish wetland restoration / rehabilitation programmes at destroyed or degraded wetlands, especially in association with major river systems or areas of high nature conservation value (Recommendation 4.1). [CPs]

The Convention will continue to promote the restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, particularly in situations where such actions will help promote or retain the >health= and productivity of waterways and coastal environments.

Global Target - By COP8, all CPs to have identified their priority sites for restoration or rehabilitation and for projects to be under way in at least 100 CPs.

Refer to 2.6.1 above.

Operational Objective 2.7: To encourage active and informed participation of local communities, including indigenous people, and in particular women, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.7.1 Implement Recommendation 6.3 on involving local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau]

Global Target - In the next triennium, the implementation of the Guidelines on local communities= and indigenous people=s participation (COP7 Resolution VII.8) is to be

one of the Convention=s highest priorities. By COP8, all CPs to be promoting local stakeholder management of wetlands.
Is your government actively promoting the involvement of local communities and indigenous people in the management of wetlands? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , describe what special actions have been taken (See also 2.7.2, 2.7.3 and 2.7.4 below) (COP7 Resolution VII.8). (i) Local communities are actively participating in wetlands conservation in Olbollosat, Naivasha, Nakuru, Bogoria, Baringo, Victoria, Saiwa swamp, Elementaita, Nyando and all along the coast by being involved in the integrated planning processes. (ii) Community wise use projects have been initiated in several sites to promote sustainable enterprise and income-generating projects. These include eco-tourism guide and boat operating groups, pottery and basketry production groups, fisheries groups and associations. such groups are found at lake Victoria, Yala swamp, Nyando wetlands, lake Baringo, Lake Turkana, Fouteen Falls and along the coast. (iii) Youth groups have been organised into formal units and are participating in wetland conservation and management i.e. Kipsaina Youth conservation group in Saiwa swamp. (iv) At national levels, Wetlands Conservation Forum for the inland wetlands and the Marine Conservation Forum for Marine and coastal wetlands have been formed to promote collaboration and multi-disciplinary participation by stakeholders including local communities.
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Support formation of community based wetland conservation programmes. Continous. (ii) Train community members to undertake sustainable management of wetlands and promotion of wise use principles in at least 10 more sites by 2005. (iii) Finalize the National Wetlands policy , legal and institutional frameworks to support community -based wetlands conservation programme in Kenya by 2002
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA

2.7.2 Encourage site managers and local communities to work in partnership at all levels to monitor the ecological character of wetlands, thus providing a better understanding of management needs and human impacts. [CPs]

The Convention=s Outreach Programme (COP7 Resolution VII.9) seeks to give such community participation higher priority as an education and empowerment tool of the Convention.

Does your government **actively encourage or support** site managers and local communities in monitoring the condition (ecological character) of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? (Also refer to Operational Objective 5.1.) **Yes**

If **No**, what prevents this from occurring? Please elaborate.

If **Yes**, does this include both site managers and local communities, where they are not the same people? Several community based conservation organizations are in place (Lake Naivasha Riparian Association, Friends of Lake Nakuru/Elementaita, Lake Bogoria/Baringo groups etc.), Saiwa swamp community group, Nyando wetland community conservation group, lake Solai community group etc. which are registered and encouraged by the government to conserve their wetlands. In all situations the communities work and collaborate with the Managers of the sites. The partnership is to broaden the participation and decision making process since the majority of the communities derive their livelihood from the wetlands. In many occasions wetlands are negatively impacted by inappropriate land use processes involving the local communities. Sustainable management of wetlands require such partnerships and include collaborative ecological monitoring of wetlands. A number of community groups have been trained in basic monitoring procedures.

AND, where such monitoring occurs, are the findings being used to guide management practices? Yes

If **No**, what prevents this from happening? Please elaborate.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Expand community based conservation initiatives in the country by 20% by 2006.

(ii) Expand ecological monitoring of wetlands that involve community participation by 20% by 2005.

(iii) Build capacities of the local communities through ten training sessions to increase their knowledge base and technical skills to participate effectively in the ecological monitoring of wetlands by 2005.

(iii) To build information centres and databases in at least five wetlands to facilitate access to information and participatory wetland monitoring processes by 2006.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA, National Museums of Kenya.

Involve local communities in the management of wetlands by establishing wetland management committees, especially at Ramsar sites, on which local stakeholders, landowners, managers, developers and community interest groups, in particular women's groups, are represented. [CPs, Partners] **Global Target - Ramsar site management committees operating in at least 100 CPs, and including non-government stakeholder representation.**

Are there wetland site management committees **in place** in your country? Yes

If **No**, what are the impediments to such being established? Please elaborate.

If Yes , for how many sites are such committees in place? 12
AND: How many of these are Ramsar sites? 3
AND: Of these committees, how many include representatives of local stakeholders? 12
AND: Of these, how many have women=s groups represented? 7
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) All important wetlands in Kenya to have site management committees in place by 2006 (ii) All the existing 12 committees to be expanded to include the Youth, Women groups and other disadvantaged groups by 2003. (iii) Expand the number of wetlands with management committees to reach 20 by 2004.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wetland Working Group, Kenya WWF-Earo, IUCN, Marine Conservation Forum, East africa Wildlife society, NEMA and NGOs.
2.7.4 Recognize and apply traditional knowledge and management practice of indigenous people and local communities in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs] Refer to 2.7.1 above. Global Target - This will be addressed in the next triennium, possibly in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention to Combat Desertification, which have already initiated work in this area.
Has your government made any special efforts to recognize and see applied traditional knowledge and management practices? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , please provide details of how this traditional knowledge was recognized and then put into practice. (i) Assessments of traditional knowledge and practices have been conducted in many wetlands sites to determine which are sustainable and should be promoted for sustainable environmental (wetlands) management. (ii) In a number of cases detailed research projects have been undertaken to establish and document the various forms of indigenous knowledge and practices, their applications and results, together with their impacts on the environment. (iii) The government has developed various policy, legal, institutional and administrative frameworks that encourage development and application of indigenous knowledge in soil and water conservation and sustainable resource exploitation (medicinal, fisheries, water use, grazing, agriculture, basketry, pottery, tourism, forestry etc.) (iv) Various training programmes have been executed to promote indigenous knowledge and technologies that have been authenticated to support conservation and wise use of wetland esources.

(v) Indigenous knowledge and practices have been promoted to form the basis of enterprise development and income generation i.e production of artifacts based on wetlands products (baskets, mats and pottery, medicinal plants, traditional food etc.)

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue research and documentation of indigenous knowledge and practices that affect wetlands. Continuous

(ii) Continue training on application of indigenous knowledge and practices on conservation and wise use of wetlands. Continuous.

(iii) Continue integration of indigenous knowledge and practices with modern resource management procedures to enhance sustainability. Continuous.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Local Universities, Ministry of environment and Natural resources, National Museums of Kenya, NEMA, Ministry of Culture and Social services., Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, WWF, IUCN.

Operational Objective 2.8: To encourage involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Actions - Global and National Targets

2.8.1. Encourage the private sector to give increased recognition to wetland attributes, functions and values when carrying out projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - In the next triennium, the efforts to work in partnership with the private sector will be further increased and the Bureau will seek to document and make available case studies on some of the more effective and innovative approaches. By COP8, the target is to have private sector support for wetlands conservation in more than 100 CPs.

Have **special efforts been made** to increase the recognition of wetland attributes, functions and values among the private sector in your country? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, describe these special efforts. (i) **Tourism sector/Hoteliers in wetland areas i.e. Lake Nakuru, Naivasha, Baringo, Bogoria and along the coastal areas - do recognize wetland attributes/functions when planning the location and construction of their premises. They take precaution in the construction designs and prescribe measures for solid and liquid waste management. By law, major investments are required to include EIA as a component of their planning strategies. Many of the hotels and lodges in wetland areas have initiated environmental education and awareness among their clients to ensure environmentally- friendly tourism. Some have employed professional guides and environmentalists to lead their clients during field visits and tours. They also have codes of conduct to regulate the industry.**

(ii) **Commercial fishermen, boat operators equally recognize the importance of maintaining wetland qualities/functions). They have associations which have**

produced codes of conducts to ensure sustainable operations. Training and awareness promotion among members on sustainable fisheries and boat operations are routine features.

(iii) Commercial horticultural farmers, Ranchers (Naivasha and other sites do recognize) and are involved in conservation through formulation of Codes of Conduct and integrated management plans produced through participatory processes involving the private sector organizations.

(iv) Power producers (geothermal and hydropower stations) recognize the importance of conservation and wise use of wetlands. The geo-thermal power produced at Olkaria in Lake Naivasha and the seven Hydro-power dams on the Tana River, Kerio river and Sondu Mirui river have all been subjected to EIA prior to implementation. They also have on-going environmental management initiatives to ensure sustainability of the environment and low impacts to the communities and natural landscape around.

(v) Industrialists in towns close to wetlands i.e. Nakuru have initiated Pollution Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) at their premises to control discharge of pollutants from their operations. They are also involved in the participatory planning process of wetlands. Industrialists in other towns are slowly responding to sustainable production and are engaged in EIAs and other designs to minimize release of effluents. The problem of pollution from industrial effluents is, however, still a major problem.

Most of these private sector institutions have also provided funds for wise use of wetlands

AND: Have these efforts been successful? Yes

If No, why not? Please elaborate.

If Yes, how do you judge this success? Financial support for management or monitoring? Active involvement in management or monitoring? (Refer to 2.8.3 below) Application of Ramsar's Wise Use principles by private sector interests? (Refer to 2.8.2 below)? Other criteria?

There is increased partnerships with private sector in several areas including:

- (i) Increased direct financial contributions by the hoteliers and tour operators to wetlands management including planning.
- (ii) Increased monitoring through PRTR system in a number of industries in Nakuru town and elsewhere
- (iii) Increased participation in the integrated and multi-sectoral planning processes in a number of sites.
- (iv) Voluntary formulation of Codes of Conduct to guide sustainable production and minimize environmental impacts by various sectors.
- (v) Some private sector agencies, like the Flower farmers in Naivasha have provided woodlots as alternative sources of fuel-wood for their workers. They have also adapted drip irrigation system instead of over-head sprinkling as a means to conserve water.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue with education and sensitization of private sector to increase their participation and involvement in wetland

conservation. Continuous

(ii) Promote formulation and implementation of voluntary Codes of Conduct for various sectors throughout the country. Continuous

(iii) Continue training and capacity building among private sector agencies on conservation and wise use of wetlands. Continuous

(iii) Promote joint ventures to enhance private sector participation i.e. EIA studies, eco-tourism development, professional tour guides/safaris, production of environmental information and promotional materials, joint implementation of the integrated wetland plans and mobilisation of resources. Continuous.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya wildlife Service, Ministry of Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA.

2.8.2 Encourage the private sector to apply the Wise Use Guidelines when executing development projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - In the next triennium the application of this tool for promoting Wise Use will be a priority under the Convention. By COP8, the target is to have more than 50 CPs which have completed reviews of their incentive measures.

Refer to 2.8.1 above. Has your government **completed** a review of its Aexisting, or evolving, policy, legal and institutional frameworks to identify and promote those measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands and to identify and remove measures which discourage conservation and wise use@ (COP7 Resolution VII.15)? **Yes**

If **No**, what has been the impediment to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, what actions have been taken to introduce Aincentive measures designed to encourage the wise use of wetlands, and to identify and remove perverse incentives where they exist@ (COP7 Resolution VII.15). **The Environmental Management and Coordination Act provides for the polluter pays principle, tax rebate/reduction for best practise and provision of Awards for environmentally compatible production.**

AND: Have these actions been effective? **No**

If **No**, why not? **The Act has not been fully enforced pending development of appropriate institutional frameworks to operationalise it and mobilization of resources.**

If **Yes**, please describe how.

AND if **Yes**, COP7 Resolution VII.15 requested Parties to share these Aexperiences and lessons learned with respect to incentive measures and perverse incentives relating to wetlands, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources generally, by providing these to the Ramsar Bureau for appropriate distribution and to be made available through the Wise Use Resource Centre of the Convention=s Web site@. Has this been done? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Operationalize the Environment Management Act and effect the relevant sections dealing with incentives and disincentives by 2003.**

(ii) Synthesize results and experiences for dissemination to the Ramsar resource centre

by 2005.

(iii) Conduct education and awareness on the Act for the public especially investors, developers and land owners to understand the law and particularly the sections dealing with incentives and disincentives and urge them to take appropriate action.

Continuous

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA

2.8.3 Encourage the private sector to work in partnership with site managers to monitor the ecological character of wetlands. [CPs]

This action will be promoted further in the next triennium.

Refer to 2.7.2 above. In addition, have **any special efforts** been made to encourage the private sector involvement in monitoring? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, describe these special efforts. (i) **Tourism sector/Hoteliers in wetland areas i.e. Lake Nakuru, Naivasha, Baringo, Bogoria and along the coastal areas - do recognize wetland attributes/functions when planning and conducting their business. They are involved in monitoring the effect of their activities, i.e. tourist numbers and carrying capacity.**

(ii) **Commercial fishermen, boat operators equally recognize the importance of maintaining wetland qualities/functions and are active in monitoring the fish populations against fishing yields.**

(iii) **Commercial horticultural farmers, Ranchers (Naivasha and other sites do recognize) and are involved in conservation and are active in monitoring pollution levels.**

(iv) **Power producers (geothermal and hydropower stations) recognize the importance of conservation and wise use of wetlands and are involved with monitoring of water quantity (levels) and qualities in their respective areas.**

(v) **Industrialists in towns close to wetlands i.e. Nakuru have initiated PRTR at their premises to monitor and control discharge of pollutants from their operations.**

(vi) **EIA guidelines for project development have been put in places which the private sector can use to monitor impacts of their activities.**

AND: How successful has this been? They have been effective in identifying the threats to the wetlands and the information has influenced the way they conduct their operations. This include effecting ban on fishing in lake Naivasha, banning of some agro-chemicals i.e. DDT and its derivatives, DDE, Dehydrine, Chlorinated hydrocarbons and other heavy metals from use, reduction of pollution and effluents from the town by rehabilitating sewer systems and treatment works.

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) **promote private sector involvement in monitoring and mobilisation of resources. continuous**

(ii) **Develop information centres and databases for joint access to information.**

Continuous.

(iii) Conduct training for at least 20 private sector representatives on monitoring procedures by 2003.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

2.8.4 Involve the private sector in the management of wetlands through participation in wetland management committees. [CPs]

Global Target - As indicated under 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 above, the establishment of cross-sectoral and stakeholder management committees for wetlands, and especially Ramsar sites, will be a priority in the next triennium.

Refer to 2.7.3 above

**GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3
TO RAISE AWARENESS OF WETLAND VALUES AND FUNCTIONS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND AT ALL LEVELS**

Operational Objective 3.1: To support and assist in implementing, in cooperation with partners and other institutions, an international programme of Education and Public Awareness (EPA) on wetlands, their functions and values, designed to promote national EPA programmes.

Actions - Global Targets

3.1.1 Assist in identifying and establishing coordinating mechanisms and structures for the development and implementation of a concerted global programme of EPA on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to Operational Objectives 3.2 and 3.3 below

3.1.2 Participate in the identification of regional EPA needs and in the establishment of priorities for resource development. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Has your country **taken any action** to help with the identification of regional EPA needs and in the establishment of priorities for information/education resource development? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide details, and as appropriate, provide samples to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre=s clearing house for Wetland Communications, Public Awareness, and Education (CEPA) (COP7 Resolution VII.9).

(i) **Regional wetlands education and awareness needs have been established along the major trans-boundary wetlands including lake Victoria basin, Turkana/Omo basin, lake Natron/Ewasongiro river basin, lake Jipe basin and the coastal areas in**

Kisite/Tanga marine ecosystem.

(ii) EPA focal point (KWWG) in place though more than 10 institutions are involved in wetland education and awareness programs (KWS, NMK, NES, Water, Forest, IUCN, WWF, WCK, several CBOS). All the Regional Development Authorities are also involved in environmental education and awareness programmes.

(iii) Coordination of EPA Programmes not effective at national level. Institutions are more or less working independently though some of them are collaborating.

(iv) Schools wetland EPA programs through Wildlife Clubs Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya is steadily expanding.

(v) Government sectors, NGOs, CBOs whose functions relate to conservation are progressively becoming more educated and aware about wetlands conservation and wise use.

(vi) Education and Awareness materials have been developed and disseminated by KWS, NMK, NES and other bodies. A number of field education centres exist in the country.

(vii) Outreach Programmes to communities, wetland users and groups in rural areas being executed by KWS, NMK and NES and individual projects i.e. Lake Bogoria, Baringo, Nakuru, Naivasha, Victoria, Olbollosat, and coastal wetlands etc.

(viii) Wetland conservation information/material is increasingly being included in educational curricula at all levels.

(ix) There are at least fifteen education and awareness/information centres countrywide. These include 3 in Nairobi (KWS, NMK, WCK); 2 in Nakuru (KWS, WCK); 1 in Meru (KWS); 1 in Kisumu (WCK), 2 in Tsavo (KWS); 2 in Mombasa (KWS, WCK); 1 in Malindi (KWS); 1 in Nyeri (KWS); 1 in Saiwa (KWS, WWF). Significant amount of awareness material and resources have been placed in these centres.

Proposed national actions and targets:

(i) Increase outreach activities by 20% and create 4 more information centers by 2007

(ii) Synthesize and consolidate results and experiences for dissemination to Ramsar by 2004.

(iii) Expand communication with neighbouring countries especially at transboundary wetlands to enhance regional approach on Wetlands education and awareness.

(iv) Improve on EPA coordination at Regional and National levels by 2003.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya wetlands working Group, WWF, Ministry of Environment and Natural resources, NEMA**

3.1.3 Assist in the development of international resource materials in support of national EPA programmes [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to 3.1.2 above also. Has your country **taken any action** to assist with the development of international wetland CEPA resource materials? **Yes**

If **Yes**, please provide details, and as appropriate, provide samples to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre's clearing house for Wetland CEPA (COP7 Resolution VII.9). **Thousands of education and awareness materials have been produced - posters, pamphlets, booklets, photographs, slides, videos have been produced for target groups. These include posters for mangrove, posters on wise use of wetlands, posters on specific species in wetlands such as the Dugong and the Sitatunga, posters on specific habitats such as the coral reefs etc. Some posters and materials are illustrating unsustainable use of wetlands and their resources.**

If **No**, what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **Increase production, distribution and dissemination of EPA materials. Continuous**

(ii) **Increase exchange of EPA materials with neighbouring countries in the region. Continuous**

(iii) **Exchange EPA materials with the Ramsar resource Centre by 2002**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **KWS, NMK, NES, WCK and NEMA**

3.1.4 Support international programmes that encourage transfer of information, knowledge and skills between wetland education centres and educators (e.g., Wetland International's EPA Working Group, Global Rivers Environment Education Network (GREEN), Wetland Link International). [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to 3.2.4 also. Does your country support any international programmes that encourage transfer of information, knowledge and skills among wetland education centres and educators? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide details. (i) **Wetlands International, IUCN, WWF and BirdLife International are supported in updating information on population size of waterfowl and other taxa. Some of the data is used in identification of potential Ramsar sites.**

(ii) **The East African Wetland programmes have been exchanging information amongst members through facilitation by IUCN.**

(iii) **Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) for Kenya's Ramsar sites are posted on the Ramsar's website as a means of information exchange and transfer.**

(iv) **Some information on Kenya's wetlands are posted in the KWS website as a means of exchange and transfer.**

Is your country specifically supporting the Wetlands Link International initiative (COP7 Resolution VII.9)? **No**

If **No**, what is preventing this from happening? **Details of the operations of the information links and systems have not been made available to us.**

If **Yes**, please provide details.

AND indicate which Wetland Centres (refer 3.2.3 below), museums, zoos, botanic gardens,

aquaria and educational environment education centres (refer 3.2.4) are now participating as part of Wetlands Link International. **We have more than 15 environmental/wetland education centres though not linked to WLI. Some effort will be made to initiate the linkages.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Establish linkages with WLI as a means to expose Kenyans to other initiatives by 2003**

(ii) Promote production and distribution of wetland materials. Continuous

(iii) Synthesize and coordinate production of awareness materials by various stakeholders and sectors in the country by 2003.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **KWS, NMK, NES, NEMA, WCK, Kenya Wetlands Forum, Kenya Marine Forum**

Operational Objective 3.2: To develop and encourage national programmes of EPA on wetlands, targeted at a wide range of people, including key decision-makers, people living in and around wetlands, other wetland users and the public at large.

Actions - Global and National Targets

3.2.1 Encourage partnerships between governments, non-governmental organizations and other organizations capable of developing national EPA programmes on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - By COP8 to see the global network of proposed CP and non-government focal points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) in place and functioning effectively in the promotion and execution of the national Outreach Programmes in all CPs. To secure the resources to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme.

Did your Government **inform** the Ramsar Bureau by 31 December 1999 of the identity of its Government and Non-Government Focal Points for wetland CEPA (COP7 Resolution VII.9)? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate.**

Has your country **established** an Appropriately constituted Task Forces, where no mechanism exists for this purpose (e.g., National Ramsar Committees), to undertake a review of national needs, capacities and opportunities in the field of wetland CEPA and, based on this, to formulate its National Wetland CEPA Action Plans for priority activities which consider the international, regional, national and local needs@ (COP7 Resolution VII.9).

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please provide details of the organizations, ministries, etc., represented on this Task Force. **(i)**

National Wetland Standing Committee with membership Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, National Environment Secretariat, Department of

Resource Survey and Remote Sensing, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Lands and Settlement, Forest department, Fisheries Department, Water Department, IUCN-EARO, WWF-EARO, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, University of Nairobi -Zoology Department, Kenyatta University-Department of Environmental Studies, Tana and Athi rivers Development Authority.

AND: Has a National Wetland CEPA Action Plan been finalized by 31 December 2000?
No

If **No**, what has prevented this from occurring? Please elaborate. CEPA Action plans are within different institutions though not yet collated into one national action plan. The main reason is that resources and budgetary provisions are provided by specific sectors for implementation of their own programmes. Programmes which cut across sectors are by practice difficult to finance in Kenya. Each institution is comfortable making provisions for their own activities rather than activities to be executed by others.

If **Yes**, is the Action Plan being implemented effectively? **Yes**

If **No**, what is preventing this from occurring? Please elaborate.

If **Yes**, what are the priority target groups of the Action Plan and the major activities being undertaken? (i) Major CEPA information/material include definition of wetlands and types, values and functions including the ecological, hydrological functions of wetlands, socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands, threats and constraints affecting sustainable wetlands conservation, demonstration/application of wise use principles, extension programmes, Ramsar convention and other environmental conventions

(ii) The stakeholders including, policy makers/decision makers, researchers, managers, planners, school parties, trainers/teachers are all important target groups for CEPA programmes.

(iii) Private sector stakeholders including tour operators, industrialists, agriculture, ranchers, commercial fisheries, commercial forestry, land owners and developers/investers.

(iv) National and local NGOs, CBOs, local communities, resource users and the general public.

(v) Learning institutions including colleges schools and training centers

AND: Has a copy of this plan been provided to the Ramsar Bureau? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Increase production of awareness materials by 20% by 2004

(ii) Dissemination of information and awareness materials to 40% of the listed target groups by the year 2005

(iii) Continue promoting awareness to communities and stakeholders who live around all important wetlands in the country. Continuous

(iv) Develop mechanisms for collaboration by institutions under a National CEPA

plan of action by 2003.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National museums of Kenya, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, East Africa Wildlife Society, NEMA**

3.2.2 On the basis of identified needs and target groups, support national programmes and campaigns to generate a positive vision of wetlands and create awareness at all levels of their values and functions. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - see 3.2.1 above.

3.2.3 Encourage the development of educational centres at wetland sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - The Convention will aim to have more than 150 active education centres (and similar venues - see 3.2.4 below) promoting the principles of the Convention by COP8 and to ensure that all CPs have at least one such centre.

Has your country **encouraged** the establishment of educational centres at wetland sites?
Yes

If **No**, what has been the impediment to such action being taken? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, how successful has this been? **Highly successful. Several institutions including KWS, NES, NMK, WWF, JICA, WCK, have collaborated to establish and run CEPA programmes at these sites.**

AND: How many such centres are in place? and at what sites? **15 sites i.e. Kisumu, Saiwa swamp, L. Nakuru, Mombasa, Malindi, Tsavo, Meru, Nairobi and Naivasha.**

How many centres are being established? and at what sites? **4 sites namely Turkana/Sibilo, Lamu/Kiunga, Kisite and Amboseli.**

How many centres are being planned? and at what sites? **5 sites; namely Aberdares, L. Olbolossat, Nyando river, 14 Falls and Mwea**

Of the sites in place, how many are participating as part of Wetlands Link International (Refer 3.1.4 above)? and at which sites are they? **None**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) To finalize the completion of 4 additional sites under establishment by 2005**

(ii) Finalize the planing process for 5 new centers by 2005

(iii) Establish linkeges with Wetlands Link International by 2003

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **KWS NMK , NES, WWF, WCK,**

3.2.4 Work with museums, zoos, botanic gardens, aquaria and environment education centres to encourage the development of exhibits and programmes that support non-

formal EPA on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
Global Target - see 3.2.3 above
Do all museums, zoos, botanical gardens and similar facilities in your country have exhibits and/or programmes that support non-formal wetland CEPA? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring?
If such exhibits or programmes are in place for some facilities, how many and what types of facilities are they? Museum exhibitions that exhibit importance and functions of wetlands and the need for wise use. These exhibitions are in Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Kitale and Eldoret. Other exhibitions include the Nairobi Arboretum and KWS education centres in parks and reserves.
If Yes , how many facilities does this apply to and how many of these are participating as part of Wetlands Link International (Refer 3.1.4 above)? and which facilities are they? None
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Increase the number of exhibition sites by 7 by the year 2005 (ii) establish linkages with WLI by 2003
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: KWS NMK , NES, WWF, WCK, NEMA, East Africa wildlife Society
3.2.5 Encourage the inclusion of modules related to wetlands in the curricula at all levels of education, including tertiary courses and specialized training courses. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
Global Target - By COP8, to see wetland issues incorporated into curricula in over 100 CPs.
In your country are there modules related to wetlands in the curricula at all levels of education, including tertiary courses and specialized training courses? Only in some Institutions
If No , what is preventing this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If this is the case for some levels of education, or some parts of the country, please provide details. The National polytechnics and University curricula have Aquatic Ecology (Marine and Fresh Water) and sections that include wetlands. The KWS Training Institute has a 5 weeks course on Wetlands Management. The new primary education curricula has a section on environment that also covers some issues on wetlands.
If Yes , have samples of this curriculum material been provided to the Ramsar Bureau for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre? Yes /No
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Promote wetland training at all levels of education. Continuous (ii) Develop/update wetlands training modules for specific target groups and include in the major training institutions. Continuous (iii) synthesize and collate existing modules and disseminate to Ramsar resource

centre by 2003

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Institute of Education, Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, Ministry of Education, National Environment Management Authority**

Operational Objective 3.3: To improve the Ramsar Bureau's communications activities and to develop a Convention Communications Strategy, capable of further promoting the Convention and its wider application, and of raising awareness of wetland values and functions.

Actions - Global and National Targets

3.3.1 Review the Bureau's communications activities, especially those related to the creation and functioning of regional and national communication networks; develop new material and use of technology, and improve existing material. [Bureau]

Refer to 3.2.1 "To secure the resources to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme." Has your government provided any voluntary contributions to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme? **Yes /No**

If **Yes**, please provide details.

Proposed national actions and targets:

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

3.3.4 Seek the support of an electronic communications carrier to provide and maintain an electronic mail network and electronic bulletin board/ mailing lists linking the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee members, the STRP, the Bureau, and partner organizations. [All]

Global Target - By COP8, to gain a sponsor(s) for the Convention's Web site, to ensure that all CPs have Internet access, to increase the use of French and Spanish in the Ramsar Web site, and to see over 300 Ramsar site managers also communicating with the Bureau, and each other, via the Internet.

The Standing Committee and Bureau will consider the issue of a sponsor for the Convention's Web site, and increased presence of French and Spanish materials on the Web site.

With respect to Ramsar site managers, has your government taken steps to provide for Internet links for these people? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this action being taken? **High cost of electronic network and the under developed communication and information infrastructure especially in the rural areas. However, some key wetlands already have the connections.**

If **Yes**, how many Ramsar site managers have Internet access? **L. Nakuru, L.Naivasha, Marine Protected Areas (Mombasa), Lake Olbollosat (Nyeri).**

AND: Which Ramsar sites have this facility? **Lake Nakuru, Lake Naivasha**

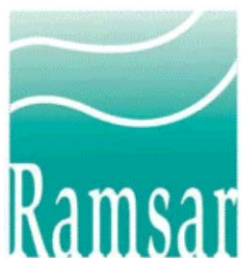
Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Expand internet network to cover all important wetlands by 2005**

(ii) Establish linkages with Ramsar convention by 2005

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **KWS, NEMA**

Please go to file 2.

National planning tool for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands



(And the approved format for National Reports to be submitted for the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Spain, 2002)

File 2

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4

TO REINFORCE THE CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS IN EACH CONTRACTING PARTY TO ACHIEVE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS

Operational Objective 4.1: To develop the capacity of institutions in Contracting Parties, particularly in developing countries, to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Actions - Global and National Targets

4.1.1 Review existing national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs]

Has your country reviewed the national institutions responsible for wetland conservation and wise use and the Adesignated national Administrative Authority for the Convention to ensure [that] these have the necessary resources to support the increasing demands being placed upon them by the growing expectations of the Convention@ (COP7 Resolution VII.27)? **Yes**

If No, what is the impediment to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, what were the conclusions and outcomes of the review? (Refer to 4.1.2 also).

- (i) About 77 public institutions and scores of NGOs, CBOs and private sector organizations are invariably involved in wetlands conservation and management.**
- (ii) None of the institutions had overall legal and institutional mandate to manage wetlands throughout the country. Responsibility for wetlands conservation is shared across the institutions.**
- (iii) Most of the institutions had not set wetlands conservation as their priorities. The wetlands are only managed as a side issue.**
- (iv) Coordination among institutions has been weak resulting in duplication and conflicts. This will be streamlined following the enactment of the National Environment Management and Coordination Act, 2000.**
- (iv) Almost all institutions lack adequate financial resources and technical capacity for proper wetlands conservation and management.**
- (v) Thus the government, after evaluation of the environmental conventions and treaties gave responsibility to KWS to be the lead agency and to be the administrative authority for the Ramsar Convention.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Appeal to the government and development partners to provide more resources to KWS to undertake its responsibility as the administrative authority and be able to respond to the growing many expectations of the Convention. Continuous**

(ii) Other stakeholders and agencies should equally be supported through financial and technical assistance to undertake their responsibilities and mandate in wetlands conservation.

(iii) Appeal to all other institutions to collaborate and share the responsibility of conservation and management of wetlands. Continuous

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, NEMA, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources**

**On the basis of such a review, identify and implement measures to:
increase cooperation and synergy between institutions;
promote the continued operation of these institutions;
provide appropriately trained staff, in adequate numbers, for these institutions.
[CPs]**

Global Target - By COP8, to see coordinating mechanisms in place in all CPs, and more particularly to see National Ramsar Committees including government and non-government stakeholder representatives, in place in more than 100 CPs. In addition, by COP8, all CPs that have reported the existence of NRCs at COP7 to have evaluated their effectiveness (COP7 Resolution VII.27).

Refer also to 8.1.9. Does your country have a National Ramsar Committee or similar body? **Yes**

If **No**, what has prevented the establishment of such a committee? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, is the committee cross-sectoral, including representatives of appropriate government ministries and non-government expert and stakeholder groups? **Yes**

What is the composition of this Committee?

(i) A newly formed National Ramsar Committee is composed of representatives from KWS, Fisheries department, Forest department, Water department, NEMA, National Museums of Kenya, University of Nairobi, IUCN, WWF, East Africa Wildlife Society, Lake Nivasha Riparian Association . The reason for forming the new committee is to make it small, effective and focused on Ramsar issues. It will compliment the larger National Wetlands Committee.

(ii) In the past, the functions of a National Ramsar Committee were being executed by the National Wetlands Standing Committee which comprises of: Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, National environment Secretariat, Department of Resource survey and Remote Sensing, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Lands and Settlement, Forest department, Fisheries Department, Water Department, IUCN-EARO, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Institute, University of Nairobi -Zoology Department, Kenyatta University-Department of Environmental studies, Tana and Athi rivers Development Authority, NGOs.

Has there been an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee? Yes /No
If No , what has prevented this from happening? (i) The NWSC was initially very effective after its formation in 1993. However, the effectiveness has been reducing with time, mainly due to problems of coordination and lack of financial resources to support its work. Many institutions don't make financial provisions and other resources required hence the frustration by the committee. Other constraints are institutional rivalries and conflicts. (ii) We hope that the new National Ramsar Committee will not become inefficient due to similar reasons.
If Yes , did the review show the Committee was proving to be effective? Yes /No
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
Refer also to 7.2.1 with reference to coordinating the implementation of international conventions.
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Revive the committee to be more effective by securing operational funds and other resources by 2002 (ii) Commission a review by 2003 to assess the performance and effectiveness of the committee.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: KWS, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Operational Objective 4.2: To identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries, and to implement follow-up actions.

Actions - Global and National Targets
4.2.1 Identify at national, provincial and local level the needs and target audiences for training in implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] Global Target - By COP8, to have training needs analyses completed in more than 75 CPs.
Has a training needs analysis been completed? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , have the results of this analysis been used to provide direction for training priorities in the future? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
If Yes , how has this been done? (i) Target audiences for training in implementation of the wise use guidelines B have been consulted at wetland sites, district and provisional levels. (ii) Training needs assessment conducted on researchers, planners, managers,

communities and resource users.

(iii) Curriculum developed and operationalised at the KWSTI and University of Nairobi for wetland training at various levels including degree courses.

(iv) E. Africa Regional Wetlands Management Course mounted at KWSTI in the 2000. First course attended by participants from Nigeria, Seychelles, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and Kenya. The course is planned to be an annual event.

AND: What impact has this had on the national training effort? (i) Increased capacity on wetlands conservation and wise use through integrated planning.

(ii) The courses have promoted more education and awareness on the need for wetland training and many institutions have started offering wetland related training i.e. fisheries, forest, water.

(iii) Site training guidelines i.e. waterbird counting techniques, game counting, water quality monitoring developed and applied at several sites. This provides practical knowledge among the participants on these topics.

(iv) In total, more than 1000 people in Kenya have gone through wetlands training process locally and abroad. More than 40 have attained MSc PhD degrees in wetland related disciplines.

(v) More than 200 people have attended various international conferences, seminars and workshops on wetland related themes. Such meetings are a further source of information, knowledge and experiences on wetlands conservation and management .

Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue with training needs assessment for more target groups and develop appropriate modules and curricula. Continuous

(ii) Improve and expand training facilities in the relevant institutions to make wetland training more effective. Continuous

(iii) Give priority to training of communities and wetland users on wise use. Continuous

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Universities, Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute

4.2.2 Identify current training opportunities in disciplines essential for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - By COP8, to have reviews of training opportunities completed in more than 75 CPs.

Has your country **completed** a review of the training opportunities which exist therein?
Yes

If **No**, what are the impediments to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, have the results of this review been used to provide direction for training priorities in the future? **Yes**

If **No**, why not? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, how has this been done? **(i) Visited various wetlands to evaluate their management needs and discuss what training initiatives would address such needs.**
(ii) Discussed with various stakeholders on the existing management regimes and agree on the gaps to be filled through additional training.
(iii) Visited Kenya Institute of Education to assess wetland related training needs at all levels from primary to tertiary education. Make recommendations to improve the wetland contents of the curricula
(iv) Visited local Universities and training institutions to assess the training/education contents and how much of the wetland issues are in such programmes. Recommended how to increase the coverage of wetlands in such training programmes.

AND: What impact has this had on the national training effort?
(i) An MOU was signed between KWS and the University of Nairobi to introduce BSc degrees on wetlands conservation. The programme currently has over 40 students
(ii) A Committee comprising of representatives from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Wetlands International and IUCN has been formed to steer the East Africa Wetlands Management Course at KWSTI. Thus a wide network on international training on wetlands has emerged.
(iii) Several other institutions in the country now have wetlands conservation material in their training programmes. There is growing awareness amongst such institutions on the need to develop courses on wetlands conservation and wise use, distinct from other environmental courses.

Has this information on training opportunities been provided to the Ramsar Bureau for inclusion in the Directory of Wetland Manager Training Opportunities? (Refer to 4.2.3 below also) **Yes**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Conduct more training needs assessment to improve on the content and quality of wetlands training programme.**
(ii) Expand wetlands training programme to more institutions in order to increase the number of training opportunities. Continuous
(iii) Expand the collaborative networks to include more institutions together with development partners locally and internationally. Continuous.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Education and Man Power Development, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya Institute of Education, NEMA**

4.2.3 Develop new training activities and general training modules, for application in all regions, concerning implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines, with specialized modules covering [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - To launch a major wetland manager training initiative under the Convention, possibly in partnership with one or more of the Convention=s International Organization Partners, which can promote and take advantage of these new training tools. Refer also to 4.2.4 below regarding the *Wetlands for the Future*

<i>Initiative.</i>
Following its review of training needs and opportunities, has your country developed any new training activities, or training modules? Yes
If Yes , please provide details. (i) The East African Wetland Management Course developed to meet the specific needs of wetland managers in eastern Africa. This has been done in collaboration with IUCN and Wetlands International. (ii) Wetland Conservation and Management BSc degree training at the University of Nairobi through an MOU between KWS and the University. Modules have been developed to facilitate implementation of the training.
AND: Has information on these training activities and modules been provided to the Ramsar Bureau for inclusion in the Directory of Wetland Manager Training Opportunities and the Wise Use Resource Centre? (Refer to 4.2.2 above also) Yes
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Managers Training needs assessment report submitted to the Bureau by 2002 (ii) Forward the BSc training modules at the University of Nairobi to the Ramsar Bureau by 2002
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, KWSTI, NEMA, University of Nairobi
4.2.4 Provide opportunities for manager training by: personnel exchanges for on-the-job training; holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites; siting wetland manager training facilities at Ramsar sites; obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers around the world. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] Global Target - Refer to 4.2.3 above. Also to seek the resources from donors or interested CPs to establish <i>Wetlands for the Future Initiatives</i> for the Asia-Pacific, Eastern European, and African regions.
Refer to 4.2.1, 4.2.2, and 4.2.3 above. Has training been provided for wetland managers: Through personnel exchanges for on-the-job training? Yes , (i) Personnel exchanges have been done with the Netherlands Government RIZA where more than 20 wetland managers have been trained (ii) Training of Trainers from KWSTI at RIZA to improve their skills on training of wetlands managers and other personnel (iii) Four RIZA trainers have had field orientation courses/excursions at lakes Naivasha and Nakuru Ramsar sites which have been adopted as the training sites for the EAWMC. (iv) Exchange of training experiences when 20 participants from Eastern Africa took part in the East Africa Wetland Management Course at KWSTI in 2000. Participants came from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Rwanda, Nigeria, Senegal, Wetlands International, RIZA (v) Obtaining donor funds from the government of the Netherlands and Wetlands international to fund the East Africa Wetland Management Course Holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites? Yes, Site specific wetland

managers training sessions have been conducted in several locations in the country including L. Nakuru, L. Naivasha, L. Baringo, Lake turkana, Lake elementaita, L. Bogoria, lake Victoria, Amboseli, 14 Falls, Nairobi dam, Nairobi river, Tana delta, the Marine Protected Areas and other coastal sites.

Siting wetland manager training facilities at Ramsar sites? **Yes, Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute is located close to Lake Naivasha Ramsar site, Lake Nakuru education and research centre located within the Lake Nakuru Ramsar site.**

Obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers? **Yes, The Kenya Wildlife Service, KWSTI, Kenya Institute of Education, the National Museums of Kenya, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA, International and Local NGOs (WWF, Lake Naivasha Riparian Association, Friends of Lakes Nakuru and Elementaita, Osienalla)) and CBOs obtain and disseminate information about training. The local Universities and colleges produce bulletins on training including wetlands training.**

your country provided resources to support the establishment of *Wetlands for the Future* style programmes in any part of the world? (COP7 Recommendation 7.4) **No**

es, please provide details.

osed national actions and targets:

Expand training programme by producing, obtaining and disseminating training materials to as many people as possible. Continuous

To seek resources especially funds to promote wetlands training. Continuous.

To support establishment of Wetlands For the future style and initiate the programmes by 2006.

stry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, KWSTI, National Museums Of Kenya, NEMA, Local Universities and Institutions.**

Exchange information, technical assistance and advice, and expertise about the conservation and wise use of wetlands, also with regard to South-South cooperation. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

r to 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 4.2.1-4 above. Has your country specifically undertaken activities as indicated here which could be deemed to be South-South cooperation? **Yes**

p), what has prevented this from happening? **Please elaborate.**

es, please provide details.

Joint regional projects developed and executed through cooperation with Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia , Rwanda, Djibouti and others. These include the Rift Valley GEF lakes project, Lake Victoria Environmental Management programme and other similar projects that are funded by multilateral agencies.

Under the framework of the East African Community Treaty, there is a provision for cooperation by the member states on environmental protection especially with regard to transboundary ecosystems and migratory species.

Under the framework of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD),

<p>there are provisions on cooperation by members states on a wide range of issues including environmental protection and sustainable management. These include cooperation on management of water resources including wetlands.</p> <p>Under the UNEP regional seas programme, several countries in the Western Indian Ocean region are collaborating in a number of marine and coastal conservation programmes including the Regional response to oil spills, marine turtle conservation, marine protected areas (MPAs) conservation and management, coral reef conservation initiatives together with coral bleaching</p> <p>The Nile Basin Initiative binds the riparian countries to undertake conservation and wise use of natural resources for sustainable development within the Nile river basin.</p> <p>Education and awareness materials produced on Ramsar sites and other wetlands. Some of the material distributed to neighbouring countries.</p> <p>RIS for Ramsar sites submitted to the Bureau as appropriate and information shared with other countries through the internet.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of wetlands through bi-annual waterfowl counts and data is communicated to Wetlands International to be distributed to all countries.</p>
<p>osed national actions and targets:</p> <p>Expand south-south cooperation through regional programmes and projects. Continuous</p> <p>Expand sharing of information and exchange of experiences with countries in the Eastern African sub-region. Continuous</p>
<p>stry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, NMK, NEMA,</p>

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 5

TO ENSURE THE CONSERVATION OF ALL SITES INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (RAMSAR LIST)

Operational Objective 5.1: To maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites.

<p>Actions - Global and National Targets</p>
<p>5.1.1 Define and apply the precise measures required to maintain the ecological character of each listed site, in the light of the working definitions of ecological character adopted at the 6th COP (1996) and amended by Resolution VII.10 of COP7. [CPs]</p> <p>Global Target - By COP8, each CP will seek to ensure that the measures required to maintain the ecological character of at least half of the Ramsar sites have been documented.</p>
<p>Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites in your country been documented? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented this being done? .</p>

If Yes , has this documentation been developed as part of management planning and associated action at the sites? Yes
AND: Has a copy been provided to the Ramsar Bureau? Yes
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Implement integrated management plans with measures to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites. Continuous
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: KWS, LNRA, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA, National Museums of Kenya
<p>5.1.2 Conduct regular internal reviews to identify potential changes in ecological character, with input from local communities and other stakeholders; take remedial action and/or nominate the site for the Montreux Record. [CPs]</p> <p>Refer to 2.5.2 - In the COP7 National Reports, 35 CPs reported Ramsar sites where some change in ecological character had occurred or was likely to occur in the near future. This was true for 115 sites in 33 CPs, and two other CPs stated that changes had occurred to all or some of their sites. In COP7 Resolution VII.12, these CPs were urged to consider nominating these sites to the Montreux Record.</p> <p>Global Target B In the period up to COP8, promote the application and benefits of the Montreux Record as a tool of the Convention through disseminating reports and publications on the positive outcomes achieved by a number of countries which have now removed sites from the Record.</p>
Refer to 2.7.2 and 2.8.3 also. Are regular internal reviews undertaken to identify factors potentially altering the ecological character of Ramsar sites? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , have these reviews detected situations where changes in ecological character have occurred or may occur? Yes
<p>If Yes, for how many sites was this case, which sites were they, and what actions were taken to address these threats? Two sites, Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha.</p> <p>(i) Lake Nakuru is threatened by deforestation, urban pollution and increased abstraction of surface and ground water by the growing population in the catchment. This has affected the river flow regimes, thereby affecting Lake levels and biological dynamics. Siltation arising from erosion of cultivated farms and water contamination by agro-chemicals, solid waste and industrial effluents threatening the ecological character of the lake.</p> <p>The action already take is production of an Integrated Management Plan that has identified the issues and prescribed appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>Other actions include involvement of local communities in the catchment to practise sustainable farming methods; Hoteliers and tourism sector in monitoring the impacts of tourism, Industrialists in adjacent urban centres in undertaking Pollution Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) to control discharge of pollutants in to the lake, institutionalise EIA to all projects, construction of a modern sewerage treatment works to treat effluents from the nearby Nakuru town, and enforcement of the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act in the entire ecosystem.</p>

(ii) Lake Naivasha the increasing horticultural activities leading to increased abstraction of water from the lake and rivers and increased pollution from agricultural run-offs may affect the hydrological and ecological character of the lake. Loss of catchment forests and poor farming practices in the catchment threatens the the lake with siltation. Naivasha town urban development threaten water quality of the lake.

Action taken include the production of an Integrated Management Plan that has identified all the issues and prescribed appropriate mitigation measures.

Development of Codes of Conduct by the horticultural growers and Naivasha Municipal Council, awareness to farmers in the catchment and along feeder rivers to practise sustainable farming methods and the involvement of Hydropower and Geothermal sectors in environmental monitoring within and around the lake.

AND: Were these sites where change in ecological character was detected, or may occur, added to the Montreux Record? **No**

If **No**, why not? **Mitigation measures are already in place and indications show improvement in the ecological character of these wetlands. In addition several development partners have supported the conservation and rehabilitation through technical and financial support.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Enforce the National Environment Management and Coordination Act throughout the catchment**
(ii) Mainatin close monitoring of the environmment throughout the catchment and in the lakes
(iii) Intensify training programmes for land owners and resource users throughout the catchment to adopt sustainable environmental management.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, LNRA, WWF, Local authorities**

5.1.3 Review and regularly update the Montreux Record (Resolutions 5.4, 5.5, and VI.1). [CPs, STRP, Bureau]

Global Target - CPs with Ramsar sites in the Montreux Record, and for which Ramsar Advisory Missions (RAMs) have been completed prior to COP7, are expected to have taken the actions necessary to warrant their removal from the Record before COP8.

For those CPs with a site, or sites, included in the Montreux Record, and for which RAMs (previously Management Guidance Procedures, MGPs) have been completed, have all actions recommended by the RAM been undertaken for each site? **Yes /No**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring? **Please elaborate. We have not had RAM to our wetlands**

If **Yes**, have these actions resulted in a restoration of the ecological character? **Yes /No**

AND: If **Yes**, has the site been removed from the Montreux Record following the completion of the necessary questionnaire (COP6 Resolution VI.1)? **Yes /No Additional**

comment?
Proposed national actions and targets:
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action:

Operational Objective 5.2: To develop and implement management plans for all Ramsar sites, consistent with the Convention's Guidelines on Management Planning and emphasizing involvement of local communities and other stakeholders.

Actions - Global and National Targets
5.2.3 Ensure that, by the 8th COP (2002), management plans or other mechanisms are in preparation, or in place, for at least half of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party, beginning with pilot programmes at selected sites with input from local communities and other stakeholders. [CPs, Partners]
Global Target - By COP8, management plans will be in preparation, or in place, for at least three-quarters of the Ramsar sites in each CP and all CPs will seek to ensure that these are being implemented in full.
Do all the Ramsar sites in your country have management plans in place ? No
If No , how many sites do not have management plans in place and which sites are they? Kenya has 4 Ramsar sites, two sites have management plans, these are L. Naivasha and L. Nakuru. L. Baringo and L. Bogoria were recently listed and plans to develop management plans for these sites are underway.
If plans are being prepared for some sites, please indicate which sites these are. L. Baringo and L. Bogoria
For those sites where management plans are in place, how many of these are being implemented fully, and which sites are they? Lake Naivash and L. Nakuru
Where plans are not in place, or not being fully implemented, what has prevented this from being done? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: L. Baringo and L. Bogoria integrated management plans ready by 2003
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Baringo county council, NEMA, WWF, IUCN, UNEP
5.2.4 Promote the establishment and implementation of zoning measures related to larger Ramsar sites, wetland reserves and other wetlands (Kushiro Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]
For those sites where it is warranted, are zoning measures being used to regulate the activities allowed in different parts of the wetlands? Yes
If No , what is preventing these from being implemented? Please elaborate.
If Yes , for which sites are these in place? L. Naivasha, L. Nakuru, Watamu Marine park, Mombasa marine park, Kisite Marine park and Kiunga Marine reserve all have zonation prescribed in their management plans.
AND: Are they proving a successful management tool? Yes, (i) the zoning of fragile

habitats, breeding sites helps to promote recovery and rehabilitation of the wetlands by controlling human encroachment and inappropriate practices.

(i) Different resource use regimes i.e. fishing, tourism, grazing, agriculture, power production areas are demarcated through zoning which is essential for controlling over-utilization of resources.

(ii) Zoning of the riparian land in lake Naivasha has enhanced the ecological processes, restoration and rehabilitation in the area. Zonation has also helped to enhance the protection of such land from alienation by land grabbers.

(iii) Zoning of fish/bird breeding sites has enhanced recruitment of the species concern

(iv) Human settlement zones help to control encroachment into other areas of the wetland

(v) The buffer zones around conservation areas also act as protective rings and dispersal areas around the core area.

Have you provided the Ramsar Bureau with information regarding such cases of zoning for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre? **No**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) To undertake zonation in the remaining Ramsar sites (Lake Baringo and Bogoria) by 2003**

(ii) Study and monitor the impacts and effectiveness of zonation.

(iii) Provide information on zoning to the Ramsar Resource centre by 2003

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Baringo county council, Koibatek county council, NEMA, Fisheries department, Agriculture department**

5.2.5 Promote the establishment and implementation of strict protection measures for certain Ramsar sites and other wetlands of small size and/or particular sensitivity (Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]

This aspect of Ramsar site management was not considered in the COP7 National Reports and will have to be reviewed in time for COP8.

Global Target - Provide for consideration at COP8 detailed information on the implementation of strict protection measures at small and/or sensitive sites.

For those sites where it is warranted, are strict protection measures being used to regulate the activities allowed in different parts of the wetlands? **Yes**

If **No**, what is preventing these from being implemented? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, for which sites are these in place? **Several inland wetlands and all the Marine National Parks.**

(i) Includes banning of fishing in lake Naivasha during certain periods of the year.

(ii) Strict ban of commercial fisheries in marine national parks

(iii) Banning of cutting of papyrus on the riparian land in lake Naivasha, Victoria

(iv) Banning of water abstraction is practiced in some wetlands.

<p>(v) Encroachment and land alienation is controlled in Lake Naivasha riparian land</p> <p>(v) In most wetlands only controlled eco-tourism activities may be allowed.</p>
<p>AND: Is this proving to be a successful management tool? Yes, (i) it is very effective as unsustainable activities are completely banned , while limited non-consumptive activities are allowed in the wetlands.</p>
<p>Have you provided the Ramsar Bureau with information regarding such cases for possible inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre? No</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets:</p> <p>(i) Develop criteria to guide selection of wetlands that require such protection measures by 2004.</p> <p>(ii) Apply protection measures on more wetlands where such measures would promote sustainable management of the wetlands. Continuous.</p> <p>(iii) Synthesize information and report to Ramsar resource centre by 2004.</p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Local Wetland Communities, Local Authorities and management agencies, NEMA, WWF</p>

Operational Objective 5.3: To obtain regularly updated information on wetlands of international importance, in accordance with the approved standard format.

<p>Actions - Global and National Targets</p>
<p>5.3.1 Ensure that the maps and descriptions of Ramsar sites submitted to the Ramsar Database by the Contracting Parties at the time of designation are complete, in the approved standard format of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, and provide sufficient detail to be used for management planning and monitoring of ecological character. [CPs, Bureau, Wetlands International]</p>
<p>5.3.2 Ensure that missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of listed sites are submitted as a matter of priority and in the shortest possible time, as a means to enhance the relevance and use of the Ramsar Database. [CPs]</p> <p>Global Target B By the end of 1999, for there to be no Ramsar sites for which appropriate sites descriptions and maps are still required.</p>
<p>If yours is one of the CPs referred to in COP7 Resolution VII.12 as not having provided a Ramsar (Site) Information Sheet in the approved format, with a suitable map, in one of three working languages of the Convention, has this now be rectified? Yes</p> <p>If No, what is preventing this from being done? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>5.3.3 Ensure that data sheets on Ramsar Sites are regularly updated, at least for</p>

<p>every second meeting of the COP, so that they can be used for reviewing the achievements of the Convention, for future strategic planning, for promotional purposes, and for site, regional and thematic analysis (Resolution VI.13). [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Wetlands International]</p> <p>Global Target - By the end of 1999, for there to be no Ramsar sites designated before 31 December 1990 for which updated site descriptions are still required.</p>
<p>If yours is one of the CPs referred to in COP7 Resolution VII.12 as not having provided an updated Ramsar (Site) Information Sheet for sites designated before 31 December 1990, has this now be rectified? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what is preventing this from being done? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha Ramsar sites (designated before December 1990) have had their RIS revised in December 2002.</p> <p>(ii) Regular update of Ramsar information sheets of all listed sites every 5 years and submitted to Ramsar bureau. Continuous</p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service</p>

Operational Objective 5.4: To keep under review the content and structure, as well as the hardware and software, of the Ramsar Database, in order to ensure that it retains its relevance in light of evolving information and communication technology.

<p>Actions - Global and National Targets</p>
<p>5.4.1 Assess data currently available in the database and identify any gaps in the data provided by Contracting Parties. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Wetlands International]</p> <p>Refer to 5.2.2, 5.2.3, and 5.2.4 above.</p>
<p>5.4.4 Support the establishment of national wetland databases compatible with the Ramsar Database and develop a common protocol to facilitate exchange and interaction. [CPs, Partners]</p> <p>Global Target - By COP8, to have national wetland databases in over 50 CPs which are accessible globally.</p>
<p>Refer also to 6.1.1 and 6.1.2. Does your country have a national wetland database? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what is preventing such a database being established? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>If Yes, is this database generally available for reference and application by all ministries and stakeholders? Yes</p>
<p>If No, why not? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>AND: Is it available through the Internet? (COP7 Resolution VII.20) No</p>

If Yes , please provide details.
If No , why not? Significant amount of data exists , though modalities to avail the data on the internet are not yet finalised .
AND: Is it available on CD-Rom? (COP7 Resolution VII.20) No
If Yes , please provide details.
If No , why not? Formalization still going on
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Data base on the internet and on CD by 2003 (ii) Modalities for exchanging data with Ramsar database developed and executed by 2003
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya, NES, NEMA

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 6

TO DESIGNATE FOR THE RAMSAR LIST THOSE WETLANDS WHICH MEET THE CONVENTION=S CRITERIA, ESPECIALLY WETLAND TYPES STILL UNDER-REPRESENTED IN THE LIST AND TRANSFRONTIER WETLANDS

Operational Objective 6.1: To identify those wetlands that meet the Ramsar criteria, and to give due consideration to their designation for the List.

Actions - Global and National Targets
6.1.1 Develop, regularly update -- especially in the case of Africa -- and disseminate regional wetland directories, which identify potential Ramsar sites. [CPs, Partners]
Refer to 6.1.2 and 6.2.1. Does there exist for your country a directory or similar listing of sites which are potential Ramsar sites? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to such a list of sites being prepared? Please elaborate.
If Yes , when was it prepared and was it prepared taking into consideration the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (COP7 Resolution VII.11)? YES, though the directory is still under preparation. Yes
AND: How many potential Ramsar sites are identified within the important sites directory for your country? 15 sites already confirmed, but the total number of all potential sites is much higher.

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Finalise the directory of potential Ramsar sites in the country by 2004.**

(ii) Communicate the directory of potential sites to the Ramsar resource centre by 2004

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service**

6.1.2 Establish, update and disseminate national scientific inventories of wetlands which identify potential Ramsar sites and wetlands of provincial or local importance in the territory of each Contracting Party. [CPs, Partners]

Global Target - By COP8, to have national wetland inventories completed by over 50 CPs and the information housed in databases (Refer to 5.4.4) which are accessible globally

Does there exist a comprehensive national inventory (as opposed to a directory of important sites; see 6.1.1 above) for your country? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to such an inventory being prepared? **Please elaborate.**

If only some parts of the country have had inventories completed, please indicate which parts these are. **Inventory of wetlands has made significant progress in most parts of the country including the Lake Victoria basin, Rift Valley (lakes) basin, Central Kenya, Coastal and North eastern areas. However, it would not be correct to state that inventory has been completed in any part of the country. It is an on-going process in all parts of the country. Some areas that were inventoried in dry seasons need a repeat in wet seasons. Again prioritization of inventory follows areas with higher environmental pressure on the wetlands.**

AND: What is the likely timeframe for completing the national inventory? **2010**

If a national inventory has already been completed, when was it finalized? **Going on**

AND: Is the information housed where it is accessible to stakeholders and the international community? (COP7 Resolution VII.20) **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this occurring? **Although the data (so far collected) is housed where it can be accessed by the stakeholders and international community some institutions have difficulties of access due to ineffective technology and/or incompatible systems .**

Has national/subnational inventory information been provided to the Ramsar Bureau (if it is not accessible through the Internet)? **Yes**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Complete national inventory by 2006**
(ii) Develop compatible systems to have information accessible to all stakeholders by 2004

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, University of Nairobi, Egerton University and National Museums of Kenya, NEMA**

6.1.4 Support the work of Wetlands International and IUCN in updating information on population sizes of waterfowl and other taxa, and utilize these data in

identification of potential Ramsar sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]
Does your country regularly gather waterbird population data? Yes
If No , what prevents this from happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , is this information provided to Wetlands International? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue water bird monitoring through bi-annual counts and submit data and information to Wetlands international for global comilation. Continuous (ii) Continue providing data on endangered species of other taxa (fish, mammals, reptiles, insects, birds, invertebrates etc) to IUCN for inclusion into the IUCN Red book and other appropriate records. Continuous. (iii) Continue to use the data and information from IUCN, WWF, Birdlife International and Wetlands International records on Kenya to identify potential wetlands of international importance. Continuous
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service and National Museums of Kenya

Operational Objective 6.2: To increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at global or national level.

Actions - Global and National Targets
6.2.1 Promote the designation for the Ramsar List of an increased area of wetland, through listing by new Contracting Parties, and through further designations by current Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries, in order to ensure the listing of a representative range of wetland types in the territory of each Contracting Party and in each Ramsar region. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] Global Target - As proposed in the Strategic Framework, the short-term target of the Ramsar List should be to achieve the designation of 2000 sites, in accordance with the systematic approach advocated therein, by the time of COP9 in the year 2005. In addition, by COP8 the target is to have at least 20 CPs that are applying a systematic approach to site selection nationally.
Refer also to 6.1.1, 6.1.2, and 6.2.3. Has your country taken a systematic approach to identifying its future Ramsar sites (as promoted in the <i>Strategic Framework for the List B COP7 Resolution VII.11</i>)? Yes
If No , what are the impediments to this being done? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this included considerations to ensure the designation of a representative range

of wetland types? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this resulted in the designation of a representative range of wetland types? Yes
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue with systematic approach to identifying wetlands of international importance and effect listing as appropriate. Continuous. (ii) Undertake listing of 3 marine and coastal wetlands as Ramsar sites by 2003
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service
6.2.3 Give priority attention to the designation of new sites from wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List, and in particular, when appropriate, coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass beds and peatlands. [CPs] Global Targets - The long-term targets are set by the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (COP7 Resolution VII.11). Based on this, short-term targets for each wetland type will be derived [by the STRP].
Further to 6.2.1 above: If your territory includes under-represented wetland types, has special attention been given to identifying suitable sites for designation? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from occurring? Please elaborate.
If Yes , has this included designations of wetlands including: coral reefs? Yes mangroves? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> seagrass beds? Yes peatlands? Yes intertidal wetlands? (COP7 Resolution VII.21) Yes
Proposed national actions and targets: List at least three under-represented wetland types by 2004. Already work has commenced to list three coastal sites which have some of these elements.
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service
6.2.4 Pay particular attention to the designation of new sites currently enjoying no special conservation status at national level, as a first step towards developing measures for their conservation and wise use. [CPs] This question was not considered in the National Reports for COP7. It will be included for consideration in the NRs for COP8. Global Target - All CPs to consider this approach to ensuring the long-term conservation and wise use of wetlands that are subject to intense human use.
Has your country designated wetland sites for the Ramsar List which previously had no special conservation status? Yes
If No , what has prevented this from happening? Please elaborate.
If Yes , please provide details. L. Naivasha designated in 1995 and Lake Baringo designated in January 2002

AND: Are there plans for further such designations? Yes
If No , why not? Please elaborate.
If Yes , please elaborate. Such areas include lake Elementaita, the Tana Delta, Yala swamp and several coastal sites together with areas that have no special conservation status at present.
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) List at list three more of such wetlands by year 2003
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife service, Tana Delta and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA) , Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and NEMA.
6.2.5 Consider as a matter of priority the designation of transfrontier wetland sites. [CPs] The issue of transfrontier or shared wetlands is addressed in the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (COP7 Resolution VII.19)</i> and the <i>Guidelines for integrating wetlands into river basin management (COP7 Resolution VII.18)</i>. Global Target - By COP8, for there to be over 50 transfrontier wetland sites designated under the Convention.
For those CPs which >share= wetlands with other CPs, have all suitable sites been designated under the Convention? No
If No , what has prevented this action being taken? (i) The main reason is lack of regular communication and exchange of information between the countries in the region. There are no established mechanisms to promote proper coordination on the ground. (ii) Different priorities in the countries concerned, often the countries want to start with the critical national issues before going to regional areas, especially in view of the limited financial resources. (iii) However, Kenya and Tanzania are in discussion towards joint listing of Lake Jipe and Ewaso Ngiro catchment which is part of Lake Natron. Tanzania have already listed lake Natron on their side of the border.
If Yes , are there arrangements in place between the CPs sharing the wetland for the cooperative management of the site? Yes
If No , what has prevented such arrangements from being introduced? Please elaborate.
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Complete inventory of trans-boundary wetlands and develop a directory of suitable sites for listing by 2005 (ii) List at least two cross border wetlands by 2005
Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 7

TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND MOBILIZE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WETLAND CONSERVATION AND WISE USE IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND AGENCIES, BOTH GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL

Operational Objective 7.1: To identify international and/or regional needs for managing shared wetlands and shared catchments, and develop and implement common approaches.

Actions - Global and National Targets
<p>7.1.1 Identify transfrontier wetlands of international importance (including those within shared catchment/river basins), and encourage preparation and implementation of joint plans for such sites, using a Acatchment approach@ (Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]</p> <p>Refer to 6.2.5 above.</p>
<p>7.1.2 Encourage twinning of transfrontier wetlands, and of other wetlands with similar characteristics, and use successful cases for illustrating the benefits of international cooperation. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]</p> <p>Both the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (COP7 Resolution VII.19)</i> and the <i>Convention=s Outreach Programme (COP7 Resolution VII.9)</i> promote site twinning as a mechanism for accelerating the flow of knowledge and assistance and promoting training opportunities.</p> <p>Global Target - By COP8 to have in place over 100 Ramsar site twinning arrangements. The Bureau will keep a record of which sites are twinned and make this available through the Convention=s Web site.</p>
Does your country have Ramsar sites twinned with those in other CPs? No
<p>If No, what has prevented this from happening? (i) No specific effort has been deployed on the twinning process- there is need to find an interested wetland elsewhere to twin with.</p> <p>(ii) Other countries in the region have not shown interest in twinning of the wetlands- mainly due to inadequate resources and disparity in technical capacity.</p> <p>(iii) Difficulties in mobilising networking and collaboration due to ineffective communication and networking capacities especially where the wetlands are in remote rural areas without internet.</p>
If Yes , please note how many such twinning arrangements are in place and indicate which sites are involved.
<p>AND: Do these arrangements involve:</p> <p>sharing of information resources? Yes /No</p> <p>transfer of financial resources? Yes /No</p> <p>exchanges of personnel? Yes/No</p> <p>other activities? Please elaborate.</p>
Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Undertake twinning of at least one site with a wetland in another country.

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service**

Operational Objective 7.2: To strengthen and formalize linkages between Ramsar and other international and/or regional environmental conventions and agencies, so as to advance the achievement of shared goals and objectives relating to wetland species or issues.

Actions - Global and National Targets

7.2.1 Participate in, or initiate, consultations with related conventions to foster information exchange and cooperation, and develop an agenda for potential joint actions. [SC, Bureau]

Global Target - A Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention to Combat Desertification which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels.

Refer also to 4.2.1. Does there exist a mechanism (such as an inter-ministry committee) at the national level with the charter of coordinating/integrating the implementation of international/regional conventions/treaties to which your country is a signatory? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to such a mechanism being introduced? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, describe the mechanism and the conventions/treaties it is expected to consider. **(i) There are several arrangements including the National Environment Council, Interministerial Committee on Environment, National Environment Action Plan Committee, National standards and Enforcement Committee, National Ramsar Committee- all of which are mandated to consider all environmental conventions, treaties and agreements.**

(ii) These instruments are responsible for the domestication and effective implementation of the global arrangements.

(iii) The committees are also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the treaties and agreements by the lead agencies and various stakeholders. Through the committees proper institutional arrangements are in place to support proper implementation of the international policies.

AND: Has the mechanism proven to be effective? **Yes**

If **No**, why not? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, please elaborate. **(i) The committees provide a pool of expertise and experiences that are essential for integrated management of natural resources including wetlands.**

(ii) Committees ensure pooling of resources for greater effectiveness

(iii) Committees carry out monitoring and evaluation on the activities of the lead agencies and other stakeholders thus ensuring effectiveness.

(iv) Committees ensure effective coordination among various sectors and stakeholders which is crucial for ensuring that Kenya meets international obligations in respect to all conventions and agreements.

<p>Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Continue to strengthen the committees through capacity building. Continuous</p> <p>(ii) Strengthen the legal mandate of the committee to make them more effective. Continuous</p> <p>(iii) Develop specific workplan for joint implementation of the Ramsar and the UN Framework Convention on Combat to Desertification.</p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, NEMA, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.</p>
<p>7.2.2 Prepare project proposals together with other conventions and partner organizations, and submit them jointly to potential funding agencies. [CPs, SC, Bureau, Partners]</p>
<p>For eligible countries, have there been project proposals prepared and submitted to funding agencies which were intended to assist with implementation of the Ramsar Convention? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented this from happening? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>If Yes, were such proposals successful in gaining funds? Yes- The proposals that have gained GEF funding include the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme that involves Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania; the Tana Primate Reserve GEF project on river Tana in Kenya, The East Africa Crossborder biodiversity project; the Dutch funded Mt Elgon Integrated Project and the GEF Eastern Rift valley lakes programme, which will soon be funded.</p> <p>Other donors include the Norad for the East Africa Wetland support programme being implemented with IUCN support. The Dutch funded KWS Wetlands conservation and training programme which has been on-going since 1994. UNEP has supported several marine and coastal conservation programmes.</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets: Develop at least three joint proposals for funding especially for cross border and other wetlands</p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA</p>
<p>7.2.3 Strengthen cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular as regards inclusion of wetland concerns in national biodiversity strategies, and planning and execution of projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]</p> <p>Global Target - To see the Joint Work Plan implemented in full and resulting in cooperative implementation of both Conventions at the international, national and local levels.</p>
<p>Further to 7.2.1 above: Has there been a review completed of the Joint Work Plan between Ramsar and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to establish the areas of priority for cooperative implementation of these Conventions? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what has prevented such a review being done? (i)The only Joint Work Plan arises from the existing National Biodiversity Action Plan (NEAP) which includes</p>

integrated issues from all the environmental conventions. Workplan for the implementation of the NEAP is currently being developed.

(ii) There has not been a direct Workplan for the CBD and Ramsar in the country, mainly due to inadequate resources especially funds.

If Yes, what are the areas established as priorities for national cooperation between Ramsar and CBD implementing agencies/focal points?

Proposed national actions and targets: **Develop a joint work plan by 2004**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **KWS, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA**

7.2.4 Develop cooperation with the World Heritage Convention and UNESCO=s Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), especially as regards wetlands designated as World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and/or Ramsar sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with the Man and the Biosphere Programme, leading to Joint Work Plans with the MAB Programme and with the World Heritage Convention which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local, levels.

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

7.2.5 Enhance Ramsar=s contribution to international cooperation on shared wetland species, notably through cooperative arrangements with the Convention on Migratory Species, flyway agreements, networks and other mechanisms dealing with migratory species (Recommendation 6.4). [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

The Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention propose an increase in the joint efforts between Ramsar and CMS (COP7 Resolution VII.19)

Global Target - A Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, regional and national and local levels.

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

7.2.6 Develop Ramsar=s contribution to wildlife trade issues affecting wetlands, through increased interaction with CITES. [Bureau]

The Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention propose an increase in the joint efforts between Ramsar and CITES (COP7 Resolution VII.19)

Global Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with CITES, leading to a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which sees cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels.

Refer to 7.2.1 above

7.2.7 Initiate links with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in view of the potential impacts on wetlands of climate change. [CP, Bureau]

Global Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with UNFCCC, leading to a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which encourages cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels.

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

7.2.8 Extend cooperation with conventions and agencies concerned with conservation and wise use of wetlands at regional level, and in particular: with the European Community, as regards application of its Habitats Directive to wetlands, and adoption and application of measures like the Habitats Directive for wetlands outside the states of the European Union; with the Council of Europe (Bern) Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats as regards the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy; with the Barcelona Convention and Mediterranean Action Plan in relation to the MedWet initiative; with the Western Hemisphere Convention; with UNEP programmes, in particular the Regional Seas Conventions; and with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). [CPS, Bureau]

Global Target - With the European Commission and SPREP, develop and sign a Memorandum of Cooperation and prepare and implement a Joint Work Plan. For Medwet, secure the long-term funding base for this important initiative and continue to develop new programmes of regional action. For the others referred to, and others which are appropriate, develop an appropriate working relationship.

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

7.2.9 Develop relationships with other specialized agencies that deal with wetland-related issues, such as the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and the World Water Council (COP7 Resolution VI.23). [Bureau]

Global Target - To progress to closer working relations with these and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate.

Refer to 7.2.1 above.

Operational Objective 7.3: To ensure that the development assistance community, and multinational corporations, follow improved wetland practices such as the Wise Use Guidelines in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition.

Actions - Global and National Targets

7.3.2 Work with multilateral and bilateral development agencies and multinational corporations towards a full recognition of wetland values and functions (Recommendation 4.13), and assist them to improve their practices in favor of wetland conservation and wise use taking account of the *Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetlands*, published by OECD's Development Assistance Committee (Recommendation 6.16). [Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - At the Bureau level, to consider ways and means to increase its ability to work more systematically in this area, so as to increase the level of donor agency support for wetland conservation and wise use activities, and to see an increasing number of multinational corporations adopting voluntary codes of conduct for protecting wetlands.

While this action is directed at the Bureau principally, CPs also have a role to play in this area; refer to 7.4.2 below with respect to bilateral development agencies. For the multilateral donors: Is your government represented on the governing bodies or scientific advisory bodies of the multilateral donors, or the GEF? **Yes**

If **Yes**, has this person/agency/ministry been briefed on the obligations of your country under the Ramsar Convention, and the relevant expectations raised of each CP by the Strategic Plan and COP decisions? **Yes**

7.3.3 Interact with multilateral development agencies and through bilateral development programmes, to assist developing countries in meeting their Ramsar obligations, and report on actions taken and results achieved (Recommendation 5.5). [CPs]

Refer to 7.4.2 to 7.4.6 below.

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Develop mechanisms (proposals) to promote further multi-lateral and bilateral cooperation to support wetlands conservation in Kenya. Continuous**

(ii) Provide information about Kenyan wetlands to international community as a basis for creating dialogue with potential multilateral and bilateral agencies that could support Kenya in its wetlands conservation efforts. Continuous

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **KWS and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA**

Operational Objective 7.4: To obtain funds to fulfil obligations contracted under the Convention, notably for developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition.

Actions - Global and National Targets

7.4.1 Allocate funds for conservation and wise use of wetlands in the budget of each Contracting Party. [CPs]

Global Target - By COP8, to see allocations for wetlands made by all CPs and also for specific wetland programmes in more than 40 CPs.

Does your government allocate funds for wetland conservation and wise use activities? **Yes**

If **No**, what are the impediments to this happening? **Please elaborate.**

If **Yes**, is this:

As a separate allocation to a Wetlands Programme (or similar)? **Yes**

As part of a broader allocation for the environment? **Yes**

As part of the programmes maintained by a range of Ministries? **Yes**

AND: What mechanisms are in place for determining priorities and coordinating the expenditure of these funds? **(i) Most public sector institutions have financial budgets allocated every year. However, priorities for action are set by each of the institutions**

<p>with minimum coordination with other sectors.</p> <p>(ii). The only exception are the joint workplans under the Interministerial committee on environment, National Ramsar Committee, National wetland Forum, National Marine Forum, National Environment Action Plan Committee, National Standards and Enforcement committee etc. Most of the activities under these bodies are developed, prioritized and coordinated jointly.</p>
<p>Is it linked to a National Wetland Policy, Biodiversity Plan, Catchment Plan or something similar? Yes A number of collaborative wetlands conservation programmes include the listed topics.</p>
<p>Proposed national actions and targets: (i) Support development of joint proposals and undertaking of joint programme/project implementation. Continuous</p> <p>(ii) Improve joint programmes to include National Wetlands policy, Biodiversity Plan, Catchment Plan etc. Continuous</p>
<p>Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA</p>
<p>7.4.2 Include projects for conservation and wise use of wetlands in development plans funded by development assistance agencies, and ensure the latter consult the Ramsar administrative authority in each Contracting Party. [CPs]</p> <p>Global Target - To see this trend continue such that all eligible CPs are receiving donor support for a range of major wetland-related projects by the time of COP8. In particular, to see this support being provided, as appropriate, for the priority areas of policy development, legal and institutional reviews, inventory and assessments, the designation and management of Ramsar sites, training and communications.</p>
<p>If your country has a bilateral development assistance programme, does it allocate funds for wetland-related projects on a regular basis? Yes</p>
<p>If No, what are the impediments to this occurring? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>If Yes, are these projects subjected to rigorous impact assessment procedures, which take account of the full environmental, social and economic values of wetlands? Yes</p>
<p>If No, why not? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>If Yes, is the Ramsar Administrative Authority consulted during the screening and assessment phases of the projects? Yes</p>
<p>If No, why not? Please elaborate.</p>
<p>AND: Is there a formal consultative process in place (such as a National Ramsar Committee) which ensures that the development assistance agency is fully aware of the Ramsar Convention obligations of the country with respect to international cooperation? Yes</p>
<p>If No, why not?</p>
<p>If Yes, please elaborate. (i)The National Wetlands Standing Committee and Ramsar</p>

Committee ensure that such reviews are done as appropriate. However most of the development assistance agencies are often not aware of the Ramsar obligations of Kenya with respect to international cooperation.

(ii) Within the framework of the National Environment Management and coordination Act, 2000, the National EIA guidelines and procedures would ensure the reviews include potential impacts on wetlands.

Proposed national actions and targets:

(i) Create more awareness of Ramsar obligations of Kenya to the development agencies. Continuous.

(ii) Integrate wetlands conservation and wise use issues into the development proposals review process. Continuous

(ii) Produce Wetlands EIA manuals to compliment the review processes and disseminate the same to the development agencies by 2003

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA**

7.4.4 Mobilize direct funding support from multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies to assist developing countries and countries whose economy is in transition, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands and in implementation of the present Strategic Plan. [CPs, Bureau]

Global Target - By COP8 for all the bilateral donors from appropriate CPs to have funds earmarked for wetland projects, and for all of these CPs to have in place mechanisms for consultation between the development assistance agency and their Ramsar Administrative Authority.

Refer to 7.4.2 above

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 8 TO PROVIDE THE CONVENTION WITH THE REQUIRED INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND RESOURCES

Operational Objective 8.1: To maximize achievement of Ramsar=s mission and objectives by evaluating and, if necessary, modifying the Convention=s institutions and management structures.

Actions - Global and National Targets

8.1.9 Promote the establishment of National Ramsar Committees to provide the opportunity for input from, and representation of, governmental and non-governmental organizations, key stakeholders, indigenous people, the private sector and interest groups, and land use planning and management authorities (Recommendation 5.13). [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to 4.1.2.

8.1.10 Review the designated national focal point in each Contracting Party, with a view to increasing involvement in the work of the Convention from all agencies concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs]

Refer to 4.1.1

Operational Objective 8.2: To provide the financial resources required to carry out Ramsar activities.

Actions - Global and National Targets

8.2.1 Pay invoiced contributions to the Convention=s core budget in full, and promptly at the beginning of each calendar year. [CPs]

Global Target - During this triennium to achieve full and timely payment of all dues by all CPs. The SC to prepare a proposal on sanctions for non-payment for consideration at COP8 (COP7 Resolution VII.28).

Is your country completely up to date with its annual contributions to the core budget of the Convention? **Yes**

If **No**, what is the impediment to this being done? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **Make contributions to the core budget and effect payments on time. Continuous.**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA**

8.2.4 Give priority to funding for training programmes, education and public awareness work, development of the Ramsar Database, and the Convention=s Communications Strategy. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Global Target - To secure the resources needed to establish regional training initiatives (like *Wetlands for the Future*) in other regions, to allow the Bureau to progress the implementation of the Outreach Programme, and to support the proposed developments for the Ramsar Sites Database into a fully online and Web-based promotional and planning tool of the Convention.

Refer to 3.3.1 (Convention Outreach Programme), 4.2.4 (Wetlands for the Future).

Operational Objective 8.3: To maximize the benefits of working with partner organizations.

Actions - Global and National Targets

8.3.1 Strengthen cooperative planning mechanisms with the partners and improve communications and information exchange, including exchange of staff. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]

Refer to 3.2.1 and 4.1.2. Does your country include representatives of the Convention=s official International Organisation Partners (BirdLife International, IUCN, WWF,

Wetlands International) on its National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies, where they exist? **Yes**

If **No**, what prevents this from occurring? **Please elaborate.**

Proposed national actions and targets: **(i) Increase the participation of the partner organizations in all aspects of wetlands conservation in Kenya. Continuous**

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: **Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA**

Operational Objective 8.4: To secure at least one million US dollars per annum for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use (Resolutions 5.8 and VI.6) and to allocate these funds effectively.

Actions - Global and National Targets

8.4.1 Develop a strategy for securing at least one million US dollars annually for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund, to be approved by the first full meeting of the Standing Committee after the 6th COP (1996) and proceed immediately to its implementation. [Bureau, SC, CPs, Partners]

Global Target - To establish a mechanism to ensure one million US dollars annually for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund (COP7 Resolution VII.28).

Refer also to 8.2.4. For developed countries, do you provide additional voluntary contributions to support the Small Grants Fund? **Yes /No**

If **No**, what prevents this from happening?

If **Yes**, is an irregular or regular voluntary contribution?

Proposed national actions and targets:

Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading on this action: