



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 10th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Republic of Korea, 28 October – 4 November 2008**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **31 March 2008**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org)

Introduction & background

1. This Ramsar COP10 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Republic of Korea, October/November 2008).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 35th meeting in February 2007, and its Decisions SC35-22, -23 and -24, this COP10 National Report Format has been significantly revised and simplified in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In particular this National Report Format provides a much smaller number (66) of implementation "indicator" questions, compared with the much larger suite of questions on all aspects of national implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 included in previous NRFs.
4. The COP10 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee (Decision SC35-24), certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) and CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention.
5. The 66 indicator questions are grouped under each of the implementation "Strategies" approved by the Parties at COP9 (Resolution IX.8) in the Convention's "A Framework for the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 in the 2006 -2008 period" (www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_ix_08_e.htm). The indicators have been selected so as to provide information on key aspects of the implementation of the Convention under each of its Strategies.
6. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply **additional information** concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.

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

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention, and are made publicly available through their posting on the Convention's Web site.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) capture lessons/experience, so as to allow Parties to develop future action;
 - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention through Convention processes;
 - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable against their obligations under the Convention;
 - v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and plan for its future implementation and priorities; and
 - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. In addition, the data and information provided by Parties in their COP10 National Reports now have another important purpose, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation will provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP10 consideration.

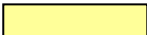
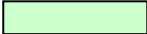
10. To facilitate the analysis and onward use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
 - i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each COP on the global and regional implementation, and progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at COP as a series of Information Papers including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 5);
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 6); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP9 DOCs 10-13);
 - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at COP. Examples at CO9 included:
 - Resolution IX.15, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
 - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC 15) and *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC 25);
 - iii) providing the source of time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention, included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (3rd edition, 2007); and
 - iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role for the CBD for wetlands.

The structure of the COP10 National Report Format

12. In line with Standing Committee Decisions SC35-21 and SC35-22, the COP10 National Report Format is in three sections.
13. **Section 1** provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.
14. **Section 2** is a "free-text" section in which to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.
15. **Section 3** provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy, and with a "free-text" section under each Strategy in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of the Strategy and its indicators.

Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP10 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

16. All three Sections of the COP10 National Report Format should be filled in, in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
17. The deadline for submission of the completed National Report Format is **31 March 2008**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received from Parties after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP10.
18. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
19. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the COP10 NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since it is the experience of the Secretariat that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.
20. In order to assist Contracting Parties in their provision of such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the "Additional implementation information" fields.
21. The Format is created as a "Form" in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to, and between, each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information. All other parts of the form are locked.
22. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form, and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
23. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the "Tab" key on the computer keyboard.
24. For a "free-text" field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow "free-text" box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box. This is because within the "Form" format there is limited facility to make editorial changes within the "free-text" box once text has been entered.
25. For each of the "Indicator questions" in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question asked in the indicator, but are in general of the form: "Yes", "No", "Partly", "In progress", etc.
26. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can provide this in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
27. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box, and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.

28. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given.
29. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP10NRF [Country] [date].
30. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by email, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, email: dufour@ramsar.org. The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
31. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP10 National Report.**
32. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP10 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: REPUBLIC OF KENYA	
DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	
Name of Administrative Authority:	Kenya Wildlife Service
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Julius K. Kipng'etich (DIRECTOR)
Mailing address:	PO Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel. +254 20 600 800; Fax: +254 20 603 792
Email:	kws@kws.org
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT (DAILY CONTACT IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY) FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS	
Name and title:	Dr. James G. Njogu (Head Conventions, Biotechnology & Information Management)
Mailing address:	PO Box 40241 - 00100, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	+254 20 600 800; Fax +254 20 603 792
Email:	jgichiah@kws.org; wetlands@kws.org
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)	
Name and title of focal point:	Dr Samuel Kasiki (Deputy Director, Biodiversity Research & Monitoring)
Name of organisation:	Kenya Wildlife Service
Mailing address:	PO Box 40241, Nairobi 00100
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +254 20 600 800, +254 20 604 310, Fax: +254 20 603 792
Email:	SKasiki@kws.org; wetlands@kws.org
DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	
Name and title of focal point:	Mrs Cecilia Gichuki (Coordinator, Kenya Wetlands Working Group)
Name of organisation:	National Museums of Kenya
Mailing address:	PO Box 40658, Nairobi
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +254 2 3742 164/1, Fax: +254 2 741 424
Email:	ceciliagichuki@yahoo.com; wetlands@kws.org
DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	
Name and title:	Mr Hadley Becha (Deputy Director, Programmes)
Name of organisation:	East African Wildlife Society
Mailing address:	Riara Road, Off Ngong Road, PO Box 20110, Nairobi 00200
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: +254 20 574 145, Fax: +254 20 570 335
Email:	becha@eawildlife.org; info@eawildlife.org

SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP9 reporting):

A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

Kenya has made some progress in the domestication of the convention in the last triennium, being a signatory to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), we have attempted to create synergies and reforms to harmonize requirements under various MEAs.

Kenya Wildlife service being a state agency and the administrative authority for various MEAs, has in an attempt to streamline collaboration with a number of agencies both within the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations, established a Department (Department of Conventions, Biotechnology and Information Management) in 2005. The Department works towards a number of strategic results, and focuses on priority areas of the implementation process of MEAs including Ramsar Convention.

During the last COP (COP 9) the National Wetlands Policy for Kenya was reported to have stalled. Within the last triennium, the policy development process has been revamped and is now on its final stages. It has also been identified that the destruction and interest in wetlands has increased, Kenya has formulated wetlands regulations to address these immediate needs. The regulations are awaiting gazettelement by the minister incharge. While the policy development process requires immense political good will and approval at cabinet and parliamentary levels, the regulations simply require ratification by the appropriate councils and approval by the minister in charge. Kenya is therefore certain that the regulations or the Policy will be in place before COP 10.

Various other initiatives have come up that have had a positive effect in our domestication of the convention. The Forest Policy, forest sector reforms and the formation of the Kenya Forest Service has offered a new window for the mainstreaming of Ramsar issues in the integrated management planning of majority of Kenya's wetlands.

The water sector reforms have continued to incorporate the Ramsar principles into their strategic planning. Kenya is also in the process of developing an Environment policy where the concerns over the plight of wetlands is equally being addressed.

It is expected that once the wetlands policy is in place and with the completion of all the legal and institutional instruments mentioned above the myriad of threats affecting Kenyan wetlands shall be adequately addressed.

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

The most successful aspect has been the finalization of the wetlands policy and regulations which once passed will be the most comprehensive legal frameworks available to govern wetlands management in Kenya.

The improvement of synergy and collaborations has also been good leading to regional and national initiatives to address wetlands issues. Nationally all the relevant government departments are now active in wetlands issues and there is a coordinated approach to address wetlands issues. This is expected to be formalized into a National Ramsar Committee to be hosted under the ministry of environment and natural resources. The sectoral reforms have been positive and a number of catchment and sub catchment management committees have been formed with multidisciplinary teams of water, wetlands and forest professionals. These committees are coming up with catchment management strategies that are expected to reverse the trend in degradation of many catchments. Examples of operational Committees include Lake

Naivasha and Lake Nakuru Ramsar sites.

Transboundary collaboration has also improved with experiences lessons and concerns being shared across the boundaries. The recent plans to develop lake Natron was for instance a good demonstratio that transboundary issues and collaborations has increased where relevant ministries from governments of both sides consulted to temporarily withhold the project. Other examples include the current proposals to form a regional initiative for addressing and studying the flamingos.

Resolution IX-23 on Avian Influenza Surveillance passed during the Ramsar CoP-IX continued to be a key issue in Kenya. As outlined in this Resolution, Kenya emphasized the need for concerted efforts and measures to combat the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. The virus has not been detected in Kenya, but the country remains at high risk. We subscribed to the regular Avian Influenza Digest, which we continue to circulate nationally. Further, collaboration was enhanced and different Government Departmants organized fieldworks to trap and collect samples from waterbirds in key wetland sites in the country. In 2006, Kenya hosted an international meeting touching on the subject at UNEP HQ, Nairobi.

C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

Lack of a clear National policy guidance can be describued as the single most difficult challenge. With the tremendous efforts made in the last triennium, this is expected to end

A proper inventory and descriptin of types of wetlands is still lacking to date, the initial inventory was done more than one decade ago, it was not comprehensive and has since not been updated. There is therefore inadequate recent information to guide decision making and even policy formulation process.

Though there is political good will, the government has not been able to commit adequate resources to support wetlands conservation and management. Wetlands are also not among the priority areas of focus within the management planining agendas of different ministries and departments.

Flow of information and awareness programs especially during important International events like the World Wetlands Day has been wanting

Some development partners have continued to exert pressure on the central government to reclaim wetlands

D. What proposals and priorities are there for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1.Enactment into law of the fairly complete wetlands policy
- 2.Gazetement of the wetlands, lakes and riverbanks regulations that have been drafted in accordance to the Ramsar wise use principles
- 3.Comprehensive Inventory of the wetlands within Kenya
- 4.Widen the coverage of our Ramsar sites to include other unique wetlands outside the rift valley; eg the unique marine parks and coral reefs, the Deltaic ecosystems. Other important IBAs within the lake Victoria basin
- 5.Resources mobilized to support national programmes on the implementation of Ramsar Convention
- 6.Enhanced synergies with other conventions, networking, communication

enhanced

E. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

There are currently a number of sites which would easily qualify for Ramsar listing within Kenya. We however do not have adequate finances and continuous information on some of the biodiversity aspects within these sites. Such information is important for purposes of listing these sites. Financial assistance to conduct studies in these sites would go along way in listing them. Our current monitoring process for important wetlands and Ramsar sites is weak. There is need for professional advice and training on monitoring and financial mechanisms that would help to establish sustainable monitoring programmes.

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

Establishment of working network for drawing lesson and experiences.

The need for free flow of information between the IOP and the contracting party

Recommend studies and research tailor made for the needs assessments of the contracting parties and or similar developing countries

G. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the "Biodiversity cluster" (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

Formation of Task forces and committees to address specific areas or issues common in the Ramsar and other MEAs

Specialist networks (or MEA focal points) at national, regional and international levels

H. How can Ramsar Convention implementation be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., sustainable development, energy, extractive industry, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

Entrenching wise use principles in the strategies, coordinated implementation and joint reporting system .

Mainstream the Ramsar principles in the water sector strategies and plans

I. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

There is still need to have coordinated communication between the Secretariat and Kenya as a Party.

Guidance on synergy with other MEAs

Advice on Proper national institutional frameworks for successful implementation of the convention

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Guidance for filling in this section

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on either one or more of the specific indicators for each strategy, and/or for other aspects of the national implementation of this strategy, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions for each Strategy.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. So as to assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP9, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP9 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1: *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of the wise use principle.*

Indicator questions:

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1}	D - Planned
1.1.2 Is the wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.3; 1.1.6}	C - Partly
1.1.3 Does your country have information about the status and trends of the ecological character of wetlands (Ramsar sites and/or wetlands generally)? {1.2.2} [if “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below, from where or from whom this information can be accessed]	C - For some sites
1.1.4 If the answer is “Yes” in 1.1.3, does this information indicate that the need to address adverse change in the ecological character of wetlands is now greater, the same, or less than in the previous triennium, for: a) Ramsar sites b) wetlands generally	A - Greater A - Greater

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.1.1 – 1.1.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.1.3 Kenya Wildlife service has information on Biodiversity aspects, Ministry of water and irrigation (water resources management authority) has information on hydrological issues, fisheries department has information on Fisheries and Riparian association and committees in some wetlands have their monitoring systems and databases that have information on various aspects of the ecological character of the sites

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 national implementation:

1.1.1 There was a some (limited) national wetland inventory over 10 years ago and the inventory information has not been updated and the data base has remained dormant. However most of the key sites have been monitored over the years and the status of these sites fairly known. There is need for a complete and comprehensive wetland inventory in Kenya.

STRATEGY 1.2: *Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supranational policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use principle of the Convention is being effectively applied, where possible specifying the appropriate policy instrument(s) in each Contracting Party which ensures wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

1.2.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {2.1.1} [If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in Additional implementation information]	C - In preparation
1.2.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {2.1.2}	A - Yes
1.2.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development (including National Poverty Reduction Plans called for by the WSSD and water resources management and water efficiency plans)? {2.1.2}	C - Partly
1.2.4 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed?	C - Partly
1.2.5 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {2.2.2}	D - Planned

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.2.1 – 1.2.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "1.2.3: [.. additional information ...]"

1.2.1: A final draft National Wetlands policy has been produced and will be tabled to the minister (Environment and Natural Resources) the policy once approved by cabinet will then be Gazzeted. In addition, wetlands regulations have been finalized with the aim to address the increased threats to Kenya's wetlands. the regulations are currently awaiting approval by the ministry of Environment and natural resurces and gazettelement into law

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.2 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.3: *Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, climate change mitigation, food security, poverty reduction, cultural heritage, and scientific research, with a focus on under-represented ecosystem types, through developing and disseminating methodology to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

1.3.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar sites? {3.3.1} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in the Additional implementation information below, the year of assessment and from where or from whom this information can be obtained]	C - Partly
1.3.2 Have wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {3.3.4}	C - Partly
1.3.3 Has national action been taken to implement the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)? {3.2.1}	B - No
1.3.4 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {3.3.3}	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.3.1 – 1.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.3.1: Partial assesments have been done for lake Nakuru and Naivasha Ramsar sites. these have been however academic through the local and international universities. this information is available for use by the policy makers

1.3.2 A current Pilot project is being implemented in the Amboseli Kimana wetlands on the slopes os Mt Kilimanjaro

1.3.2 Under RECOMAP being implemented by National Environment management Authority various pilot project are being tried in the kenyan coast

1.3.4 Under the lake victoria Environment management plan (LAVEMP) and Nile basin Initiative cultural values and principles are being investigated and promoted within the basin

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.4: *Integrate policies on the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in decision-making processes at national, regional, provincial and local levels, particularly concerning territorial management, groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and marine zone planning, and responses to climate change, all in the context of implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).*

Indicator questions:

1.4.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been used/applied in decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {3.4.2 – r3.4.xiv}	A - Yes
1.4.2 Have CEPA expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management?	C - Partly
1.4.3 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {3.4.5}	A - Yes
1.4.4 Have the implications for wetland conservation and wise use of national implementation of the Kyoto Protocol been assessed? {3.4.9}	B - No

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.4.1 – 1.4.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

- 1.4.1 The water management act of 2002 provides water resource management that is in tandem with Ramsar COP resolution IX .
- 1.4.2 Under the new forest and water act there is provision for catchment management committee with structures that will partly implement the CEPA expertise and tools
- 1.4.3 Under the RECOMAP project being undertaken by the National Environment Management Authority, the guidance in coastal zone management principles are being widely used.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.5: *Identify priority wetlands where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites.*

Indicator questions:

1.5.1 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {4.1.2} [If “Yes”, please identify any major programmes or projects in Additional implementation information]	A - Yes
1.5.2 Has the Convention's guidance on wetland restoration (Annex to Resolution VIII.16; Wise Use Handbook 15, 3rd edition) been used/applied in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {4.1.2}	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.5.1 – 1.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

1.5.1: The management of invasive weeds has been a major activity since 2005 active removal has been done in L. Victoria and the associated wetlands. Rehabilitation of Saiwa swamp has continued. Marine and coastal wetland have also been rehabilitated by involving communities in planting mangrove forest Restricting use of wetland resources has also been used to allow the wetlands to regenerate.

1.5.1 River Malewa (Lake Naivasha Ramsar site) Restoration initiatives by WWF and Ministry of water of Kenya

1.5.1 Lake Nakuru Ramsar site Watershed (Mau Catchement forest rehabilitation initiative) supported by USAID, EU and NORAD

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.6: *Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems.*

Indicator questions:

1.6.1 Have national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive species, particularly in wetlands, been developed and implemented? {r5.1.ii}	D - Planned
1.6.2 Have such policies, strategies and management responses been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organisations/processes? {r5.1.ii}	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.6.1 – 1.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

1.6.2 Such invasive species management strategies are incorporated in the national wetland policy which is at the cabinet level. The strategy in the policy will help guide management of invasive species in wetlands.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 national implementation:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

STRATEGY 2.1 *Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Handbook 7, 2nd edition; Handbook 14, 3rd edition).*

Indicator questions:

2.1.1 Have a strategy and priorities been established for any further designation of Ramsar sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {10.1.1}

[If further Ramsar site designations are planned, please indicate in Additional implementation information, the number of sites and anticipated year of designation]

A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.1.1

2.1.1 Listing of Lake Bogoria and Elementaita as Ramsar sites was done using the Ramsar strategic framework. These guidelines are currently being applied in the process of listing Tana Delta as the only deltaic Ramsar site in Kenya

other planned sites include

2.1.1 Shompole lake Natron Ecosystem (Kenya) with a target of 2009

2.1.1 Yala swamp and other lake Victoria wetlands target of 2009

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 2.2 *Maintain the Ramsar Sites Information Service and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the Ramsar Sites Database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.*

Indicator questions:

2.2.1 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {10.2.3}

B - No

2.2.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its database used in national implementation of the Convention concerning Ramsar site issues?

C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.2.1 – 2.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.2.1: [.. additional information ...]”

2.2.1 Three Ramsar Information Sheets have been updated, two are still pending (Baringo and bogoria Ramsar sites)

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 national implementation:

Funding constraints have limited the ability of Kenya to update some of the RIS

STRATEGY 2.3 *Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites.*

Indicator questions:

<p>2.3.1 Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites been defined and applied? {11.1.1}</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>2.3.2 Have management plans/strategies been developed and implemented at all Ramsar sites? {11.1.2} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate, in Additional implementation information below, for how many sites have plans/strategies been developed but not implemented; for how many are plans/strategies in preparation; and for how many are plans/strategies being reviewed or revised]</p>	<p>C - Some sites</p>
<p>2.3.3 Have cross-sectoral site management committees been established at Ramsar sites? {11.1.5} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please name the sites in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>C - Some sites</p>
<p>2.3.4 Has any assessment of Ramsar site management effectiveness been carried out? [if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available]</p>	<p>B - No</p>

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

2.3.2 Two Ramsar sites have management plans and are being implemented these area L. Nakuru and Lake Bogoria. The management plan for Lake Elementaita is yet to be finalized while the management plan for L. Naivasha Ramsar site is a subject of a court case.

2.3.1 Nakuru and Naivasha have been defined and the plans for their development and in progress

2.3.3 Crossectoral committes in place for Lake Naivasha and Nakuru Ramsar sites, however not much has been achieved through these committees but some positive measures have been planned and funding allocated. the last triennium has seen one of the committes for Lake Naivasha face serious legal challenges

2.3.3 Committes for the other sites especially Bogoria and Baringo are in the prcess of being formulated especially after the completion of the Management plan for lake Bogoria. where the requirement of a committee became imperative

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 national implementation:

Within the last two years section heads within the Ramsar sites have been challenged to monitor the various aspects of the Ramsar sites. The challenge has yielded an overwhelming response in Lake Naivasha, Nakuru Bogoria and Baringo Ramsar sites

STRATEGY 2.4 Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Secretariat without delay of changes affecting Ramsar sites as required by Article 3.2, and apply the Montreux Record and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.

Indicator questions:

<p>2.4.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {r11.2.iv}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please summarise the mechanism(s) established in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>2.4.2 Have all cases of change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {11.2.4}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which Ramsar sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made]</p>	<p>C - Some cases</p>
<p>2.4.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites have been listed on the Montreux Record? {r11.2.viii}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide in Additional implementation information information about the actions taken]</p>	<p>D - Not applicable</p>

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.4.1 – 2.4.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

2.4.1 Most listed sites have a management committee and a monitoring programme. The leader of monitoring programme through the management committee submits quarterly reports on the status of the wetland. The management authority will then address the management issue in collaboration with the national committee.

2.4.2 Cases of changes in ecological character were suspected in Lake Baringo and Naivasha, however upon investigation and comparison with the baseline there were found not to be significant. appropriate mechanisms are also in place to monitor them

2.4.2: Due to limited research and inadequate monitoring in some sites there has been a lot of speculations on the likelihood of changes in ecological character. we cannot rule out these speculations as the gap needs to be addressed

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 national implementation:

STRATEGY 2.5 Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.

Indicator questions:

2.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {12.1.1}	A - Yes
2.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (including regional site and waterbird flyway networks)? {12.1.2; 12.2.2} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which wetland systems such management is in place]	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.5.1 – 2.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.5.1: [.. additional information ...]”

2.5.2 The Masai Mara river Basin initiative under WWF, the Shompole and Lake Natron initiative by the governments of Kenya and Tanzania, the lake Victoria conservation programme under the Lake basin Commission and the Nile Basin initiative

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 national implementation:

Also RAMCEA, ICAWM and Objectives of Wings over wetlands project of wetlands international in partnership with birdlife international are all initiatives that promote integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins

STRATEGY 2.6 Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.

Indicator questions:

2.6.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development of a regional initiative under the framework of the Convention? {12.3.2} [If “Yes” or “Planned”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the name(s) and collaborating countries of each regional initiative]	A - Yes
--	---------

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.6.1

2.6.1 Under the Nile Basin initiative the country is actively involved in the NileWet project.

2.6.1 The eastern Africa Sub region is also proposing an initiative that will initiate a single species action plan for the lesser flamingos. the initiative is being proposed by Tanzania and seconded by Kenya

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 national implementation:

RAMCEA is another initiative that was proposed for the eastern Africa subregion, the commitment of member states is still alive and the initiative should be pursued

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

STRATEGY 3.1 *Collaboration with other institutions: Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies.*

Indicator questions:

3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {13.1.1}	A - Yes
3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {r13.1.iii}	D - Planned
3.1.3 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {13.1.6}	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “3.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

3.1.1 Currently the collaboration between Ramsar and other MEAs has been perfect. Ramsar focal points are involved in the national reporting of most of these conventions and attempts have been made to create synergies other conventions like AEWA, CITES and CMS share the same national focal point with Ramsar i.e Kenya Wildlife service

3.1.3 NEPAD initiative has been fairly active in Kenya. though direct linkage has not been created we have been involved in some of NEPAD activities

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 3.2 *Sharing of expertise and information: Promote the sharing of expertise and information.*

Indicator questions:

3.2.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {14.1.3} <small>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the networks and wetlands involved]</small>	C - Partly
3.2.2 Has information about the country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a Web site)? {14.1.1}	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.2.1-3.2.2

- 3.2.1 Partly for lake Nakuru and a similar lake in Japan
- 3.2.1 Plans are underway through the Nile Basin Wetlands and Biodiveristy component
- 3.2.1 The WoW project under wetlands international
- 3.2.2 Information available in the Wetlands office KWS
- 3.2.2 More information is on the process of being published under the RSGF being undertaken by the NMK

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 national implementation:

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

STRATEGY 4.1 *Local communities, indigenous people, and cultural values: Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, including women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including in relation to understanding the dynamics of cultural values.*

Indicator questions:

4.1.1 Has resource information been compiled on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management? {6.1.5}	C - Partly
4.1.2 Have traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands been documented and their application encouraged? {6.1.2}	B - No
4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party promote public participation in decision-making (with respect to wetlands), especially with local stakeholder involvement in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management? {6.1.4}	C - Partly
4.1.4 Have educational and training activities been developed concerning cultural aspects of wetlands? {r6.1.vii}	C - Partly
4.1.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r.6.1.vi} <small>[if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar sites and their names in Additional implementation information below]</small>	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.1.1 – 4.1.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.1.3: [.. additional information ...]"

4.1.2 Traditional knowledge has been included in the management plans of lakes Nakuru and Bogoria . Traditional knowledge sustains wise use and has been in encouraged in awareness activities.

4.1.5 : All our ramsar sites that are inland wetlands utilized extensively by the local communities who are major stakeholders in the development of the sites managment plans.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.2 *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

4.2.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands? {7.1.1}	A - Yes
4.2.2 Have private-sector "Friends of Wetlands" fora or similar mechanisms been established? {7.1.4} <small>[If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate in Additional implementation information below the private sector companies involved]</small>	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.2.1 – 4.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.2.2: [.. additional information ...]”

4.2.2 Friends of lake Nakuru, Lake Naivasha Riparian Association are example of private sector involvement. The two groups comprise of hoteliers, flower growers and business women and men

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.3 *Promote measures which encourage the application of the wise use principle.*

Indicator questions:

4.3.1 Have actions been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	C - Partly
4.3.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	B - No

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.3.1 – 4.3.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.3.2: [.. additional information ...]”

4.3.1 Conservation has been encouraged by providing value addition and marketing avenues for wetland products such as mats and baskets. Community groups in Yala swamp, Bogoria and Tana delta are facilitated to sell there products at higher process to tourist to earn revenue while ensuring the conservation of the swamp where they obtain raw material.

4.3.2 Development of code of conduct for wetland users is also encouraged this has been effective in L. Naivasha where the flower growers have a code of conduct that ensures wise use of lake resources

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.4 *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, the Convention’s Communication, Education, and Public Awareness Programme (Resolution VIII.31) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through public participation and communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA).*

Indicator questions:

4.4.1 Has a mechanism for planning and implementing wetland CEPA (National Ramsar/Wetland Committee or other mechanism) been established with both CEPA Government and NGO National Focal Point (NFP) involvement? {r9.iii.ii} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please describe in Additional implementation information below the mechanism]	D - Planned
--	-------------

<p>4.4.2 Has a National Action Plan (or plans at the subnational, catchment or local level) for wetland CEPA been developed? {r.9.iii.iii}</p> <p>[Even if a National Action Plan has not yet been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for national CEPA actions have been established please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4]</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
<p>4.4.3 Have actions been taken to communicate and share information cross-sectorally on wetland issues amongst relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {r9.iii.v}</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>4.4.4 Have national campaigns, programmes, and projects been carried out to raise community awareness of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {r9.vi.i}</p> <p>[If:</p> <p>a) support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations; and/or</p> <p>b) these have included awareness-raising for social, economic and/or cultural values,</p> <p>please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>4.4.5 Have World Wetlands Day activities in the country, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out? {r9.vi.ii}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.6 Have education centres been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r9.viii.i}</p> <p>[If any such centres are part of the Wetland Link International (WLI) Programme of the Wildfowl & Wetland Trust, UK, please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>C - Some sites</p>

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.4.1 – 4.4.6 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

4.4.4 Broad objective for CEPA activities have been developed for key Ramsar sites these include Lake Nakuru, L. Naivasha and L. Bogoria. Kenya Wetland Forum also brings together wetland conservation bodies and provides an avenue where wetland stakeholders can share and communicate CEPA activities.

4.4.4 The National Museums of Kenya helps in the awareness campaigns and in the organization of wetland day that is a major platform for awareness especially for the academic institutions.

4.4.5 The NGOs and the national committee have developed a number of awareness programmes aimed at developing capacity for implementation CEPA activities

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.5 *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

Indicator questions:

<p>4.5.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only] Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {15.1.1} [If “Yes” or “Some countries”, please indicate in Additional implementation the countries supported since COP9]</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>4.5.2 [For Contracting Parties in receipt of development assistance only] Has funding support been mobilized from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {15.1.8} [If “Yes” or “Some countries”, please indicate in Additional implementation the agencies from which support has been received since COP9]</p>	<p>C - Some agencies</p>

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

- 4.5.2: Rehabilitation of the catchment of Lake Nakuru Ramsar site is supported by UNEP/EU and NORAD
- 4.5.2 The Greater lake Elmenteita Catchment (GLECA) Initiative has received funding from USAID and PACT Kenya it aims at rehabilitating and protecting the Lake Elmenteita Ramsar site catchment
- 4.5.2 the National Environment Management Authority has received support from RECOMAP for wetlands conservation and management along the kenyan coast
- 4.5.2 The Nile Basin Initiative through the UNEP funding has identified specific wetlands within the Nile basin where kenya is planning to develop management plans

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.5 national implementation:

the government of Kenya has also been complementing the initiatives to rehabilitate the catchments of Lake Elmenteita, Nakuru and Bogoria through a government funding called community development trust fund (CDTF)

STRATEGY 4.6 *Provide the financial resources required for the Convention’s governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.*

Indicator questions:

<p>4.6.1 {16.1.1} a) For the last triennium have Ramsar contributions been paid in full and in a timely manner (by 31 March of calendar year)?</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>b) If “No” in 4.6.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:</p>	
<p>Ramsar contribution has been included in the annual budget of the the management authority and no delays expected.</p>	

<p>4.6.2 {16.1.2}</p> <p>a) Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund or other non-core funded Convention activity?</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>b) If yes, please state the amounts:</p>	

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.6.1 – 4.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.6 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.7 *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Framework.*

Indicator questions:

<p>4.7.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention?</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information how the Reports have been used for monitoring]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
--	----------------

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 4.7.1

4.7.1 The report provides information on progress made on the listed sites and the programme of work implementation. Through the report specific sites were identified for further action these include Tana River delta for listing, lake Naivasha and the Shompole swamp that feeds to Lake Natron.

4.7.1 The previous national reports have also helped Kenya to mount oressure on the authroitie to finalize and adopt a national wetlands policy which we expect to enact within the year

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.7 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.8 *Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

4.8.1 Has a review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands been completed? {18.1.1} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information if this has led to proposals for, or implementation of, any changes in institutional responsibilities]	B - No
4.8.2 Is a National Ramsar/Wetlands cross-sectoral Committee (or equivalent body) in place and operational? {18.1.2} [If “Yes”, please summarise in Additional implementation information its membership and frequency of meetings]	D - Planned

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.8.1 – 4.8.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.8.2: [.. additional information ...]”

4.8.2 Institutions and persons for inclusion in National Ramsar committee have been identified its technical committee is intended to advise on the implementation of the convention and other issues related to wetland conservation.

The Kenya wetland forum is another cross -sectoral arrangement that has been operational and handy as a platform for discussions on issues related to wetland conservation

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.8 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.9 *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention’s International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

Indicator question:

4.9.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention’s IOPs* in its implementation of the Convention? [If “Yes”, please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]	A - Yes
4.9.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention’s IOPs*? [If “Yes”, please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]	B - No

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and WWF International.

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.9.1-4.9.2

4.9.1: Wetlands international is currently supporting a demo project on wetlands and livelihood whose lessons have been vital in improving the policy and wetlands regulations development process

4.9.1 Wetlands international has made a policy intervention by supporting the East African Wildlife society to undertake advocacy for the Wetlands policy in Kenya

4.9.1 Wetlands International has partnered with Birdlife international and are undertaking a project Wings over Wetlands that is expected to besides capacity building enhance the network of wetlands within the African Eurasian flyway

4.9.1 IUCN has supported one of the most comprehensive frameworks for stakeholders interaction the Kenya wetlands Forums to come up with a strategic plan that is expected to assist in the domestication of the convention and promotion of wise use principles

[Redacted]

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.9 national implementation:

[Redacted]

STRATEGY 4.10 *Identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, and implement appropriate responses.*

Indicator questions:

4.10.1 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? [If “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the centre(s)]	A - Yes
4.10.2 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention, including in the use of the Wise Use Handbooks, been made? {20.1.2}	C - Partly
4.10.3 Have opportunities for wetland site manager training in the country been provided? {20.1.6}	C - Partly

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.10.1 – 4.10.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.10.3: [.. additional information ...]”

4.10.1: Kenya Wildlife service holds an annual course on wetlands Management called the International Course on African wetland Management (ICAWM) at the Kenya wildlife service training institute. Over the last triennium the course has progressed well receiving recognition from other initiatives like the Nile basin initiative who supported over 10 student in 2007

4.10.1 One of the IOPs (Wetlands international) has been undertaking training on wetlands management, valuation and microfinancing under the wetlands and poverty reduction project. A number of manager and policy makers have participated in this training

4.10.1 the WoW project of wetlands international has developed a curricular for regional training on wetlands and a training board to oversee the training. Kenya is hosting the Eastern Africa initiative and board

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.10 national implementation:

[Redacted]