



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Romania, June 2012**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **15 September 2011**.

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

### Introduction & background

1. This National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee in Decision SC41-24 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting in May 2009, and its Decision SC40-29, this COP11 National Report Format closely follows that used for the COP10 National Report Format, which in turn was a significantly revised and simplified format in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In addition to thus permitting continuity of reporting and implementation progress analyses by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP10 NRF), this COP11 NRF is structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2009-2015 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP10 as Resolution X.1, and the indicators speak to relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs) for each Strategy in the Strategic Plan.
4. The COP11 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee, certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in light of its work on assessing effectiveness indicators, and by the CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention. The format also includes indicator questions concerning the use of the "Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands", as requested in Resolution X.3 (2008).
5. This COP11 NRF includes 82 indicator questions. 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.
6. The COP11 Format also now includes an additional, optional, section (section 4) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, if it wishes to, on indicators relevant to individual Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

### 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 website.
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 and experience to help Parties develop future action;
  - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
  - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable for their commitments under the Convention;

- v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and to plan its future priorities; and
  - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP11 consideration.
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent 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 meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 6);
    - 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., COP10 DOC. 7); and
    - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP10 DOCs 8-13);
  - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP. Examples at CO9 and COP10 included:
    - Resolution IX.15 and X.13, *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), *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC. 25), *Overview of the implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2006-2008* (COP10 DOC. 16, and *Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (COP10 DOC. 27);
  - iii) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development

of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010); and

- 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 on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the COP10 NRF indicators have been used extensively in 2009 in the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP of contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that was being considered by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3).

### The structure of the COP11 National Report Format

12. The COP11 National Report Format is in four sections.

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

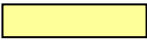
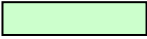
**Section 2** is a “free-text” section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 82 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional “free-text” section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity; and a further “free-text” section for adding further information on other aspects of implementation of that Strategy.

**Section 4** ([www Ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11\\_nrform\\_e\\_sec4.doc](http://www Ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc)) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). This has been included at the request of a number of Parties.

### Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP11 National Report Format

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

13. All of the first three Sections of the COP11 National Report Format should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **15 September 2011**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP11.
15. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
16. Fields with a pale green background  are optional free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since experience

shows 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.

17. In order to assist Contracting Parties in providing 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.
18. The Format is created as a “Form” in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the form and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties. If you need to work with an unlocked version of the Format, please contact Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org)), who will advise on how that can be done.
19. 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.
20. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the “Tab” key on the computer keyboard.
21. 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 Microsoft “Form” format there is limited facility to make editorial changes in the “free-text” box once text has been entered.
22. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic data entry into our database for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [ ] °°°° in the “free text” fields.
23. 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, but are generally of the form: “Yes”, “No”, “Partly”, “In progress”, etc. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
24. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
25. 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.
26. 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. When filling in this form, it is also advised to refer back to the National Report submitted for COP10 for purposes of continuity and consistency.

27. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP11NRF [Country] [date].
28. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, e-mail: [dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org). The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in this electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
29. 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 COP11 National Report.**
30. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP11 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

## SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

<b>NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: KENYA</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	<b>KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	DR. JULIUS KIPNGE'TICH, DIRECTOR.
<b>Mailing address:</b>	P.O BOX 40241 -00100, NAIROBI
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	Tel. +254-20-6000800/6002345 Fax +254-20-6003792/6007024
<b>Email:</b>	kws@kws.org; director@kws.go.ke
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	DR JAMES GICHIAH NJOGU, KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
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<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	Tel. +254-20-6000800/6002345 Fax +254-20-6003792/6007024
<b>Email:</b>	jgichiah@kws.go.ke
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	DR. SAMUEL KASIKI
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
<b>Mailing address:</b>	P.O BOX 40241- 00100, NAIROBI
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	Tel +254-20-6000800/6002345 Fax +254-20-6003792/6007024
<b>Email:</b>	biodiversity@kws.go.ke; skasiki@kws.go.ke
<b>DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	MS. JANE MACHARIA, RESEARCH SCIENTIST
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA
<b>Mailing address:</b>	P.O. Box 40658-00100 Nairobi-Kenya
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<b>Email:</b>	jmacharia@museums.or.ke
<b>DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	MR. HADLEY BECHA, DIRECTOR
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	COMMUNITY ACTION FOR NATURE CONSERVATION
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## SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

**In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP10 reporting):**

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

Developed draft wetlands policy that awaits approval by Cabinet and the National Assembly;

Atlas of Wetlands in Kenya is being developed to identify wetlands, their acreage, uses, threats and conservation measures;

The Ministry of Environment gazetted the Wetlands, River banks, Lake shores and Sea shores management regulations;

Wetlands related policies have been gazetted e.g. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy;

Three Ramsar sites (Lake Elementaita, Lake Nakuru and Lake Bogoria) have been listed as World Heritage Sites as a serial nomination;

Various research activities are ongoing to increase knowledge base for wetlands management;

Sub-Catchment management strategies have also been developed for various water catchment areas in Kenya; and,

Various wetlands restoration projects are being carried out by the communities and Water Resource Users Associations.

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

Establishment and gazette of national regulations governing the management and utilization of wetlands, river banks, lake shores and sea shores;

Gazette of Lake Elementaita as National Wildlife Sanctuary (August 2010)

Designation of three Ramsar sites (Lake Elementaita, Lake Nakuru and Lake Bogoria) as World Heritage Sites; and,

Launch of Lake Ol Bolossat and Lake Jipe Management Plans

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

Continued reclamation and conversion of wetlands into agriculture and settlement land;

Overexploitation of goods and services provided by wetland ecosystems;

Pollution, eutrophication and salinisation of wetlands;

Proliferation of alien invasive species;

Lack of a comprehensive inventorying, monitoring and information systems;

Inadequate financial resources;

Inadequate coordination and human capacity; and

Lack of a national wetland policy

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

The designation of Tana River Delta as a Ramsar site among other wetlands;

Development of a General Management plan/ land use plan for the Tana Delta ecosystem;

The rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and their catchment areas; and

Adoption of the draft Wetland policy

E. Does the Contracting Party have any proposals concerning adjustments to the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan?

No but encourage its implimentation

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

Encourage fundraising in order to enhance implementation support portfolio

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

Yes.

Request in wetland inventory and assesment; science-based management; invasive alien species management; and development of synergies with partners.

H. 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?

This can be done by increasing awareness about other MEAs that support wise use of wetlands. Coplimentarity between conventions with several levels of listing such as strengthening of protection for Lake Elementaita through nomination as World Heritage. The coordination of all Convention that Kenya Wildlife Service is focal point to is housed in one office 'Conventions Coordination Office' which also acts as liason for other MEAs that are coordinated by other government agencies and minitries. This enhances synergy.

I. 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 industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

The wise use of wetlands can ensure a clean and healthy environment and water for socio-economic growth and biodiveristy conservation.

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

Enhance the profile of the Ramsar Convention in line with other MEAs

## 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 a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions.
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 paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database designed for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [ ], °°°° in the free text box.
5. To assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP10, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP10 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

## GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

**STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment.** *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C - In progress

1.1.1 Additional information:

The Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources is steering the process of developing a National Atlas of Wetlands in Kenya. The atlas will highlight major wetlands, their acreage, location, uses, threats, and propose mitigation measures.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	D - Planned
<p>1.1.2 Additional information: After developing the National Atlas of Wetlands in Kenya, a central national wetland database will be created. The database will be linked to the websites of various institutions and stakeholders. This will enable extensive data sharing and facilitate the updating process.</p>	

<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?{1.1.3 &amp; 1.1.4}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please comment on the nature of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please comment on what are the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* "Condition" corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>O - No change N - Status deteriorated</p>
<p>1.1.3 a) Additional information: The hydrological characteristics of most wetlands in Kenya have changed. This has been attributed to prolonged drought and/or climate change. However, some of the wetlands have recovered due to conservation measures that have been put in place.</p>	
<p>1.1.3 b) Additional information: The status of some wetlands have improved while others have deteriorated. This has been due to increased demand for water, encroachment, anthropogenic activities in catchment areas and climate change.</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation:  
N/A

**STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions.** *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

<p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.2.1} KRA 1.3.i (If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	C - In preparation
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## 1.3.1 Additional information:

The planned draft National Wetland Policy has been developed and awaits approval by Cabinet and the National Assembly.

The Policy gives guidance on activities that should be carried out near wetlands in order to ensure that wetlands continue performing their critical ecological, hydrological and buffering functions. The Policy deals with issues such as ownership of wetlands, reclamation and conversion, over-exploitation of wetland resources, establishment of wetland conservation areas, restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, pollution, eutrophication and salinisation of wetlands, alien invasive species, artificial wetlands, poverty, inventorying, monitoring and information Systems, education and public awareness, legal and institutional arrangements, human resource development, promotion of international cooperation and actions and resource Mobilization.

1.3.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {1.2.2}

A - Yes

## 1.3.2 Additional information:

The Draft National Wetland Policy targets poverty eradication; the protection and management of natural resource base for economic and social development; improved health; and, sustainable development.

1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
- b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
- c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
- d) National forest programmes
- e) National strategies for sustainable development
- f) National policies or measures on agriculture
- g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

{1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i

## 1.3.3 Additional information:

There are cross-cutting sectoral policies that overlap with regard to wetland use and management. However, measures are on-going to harmonize these for effective and efficient wetland management.

1.3.4 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.2.5} KRA 1.3.ii	C - Partly
<p>1.3.4 Additional information: Strategic Environmental Assessments have been applied in developing programmes for the Mara River basin. This transboundary water resource supports rich biodiversity in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem found in the border between Kenya and Tanzania. Currently, plans are underway to have SEA incorporated in developing a General Management Plan for the Tana River delta ecosystem.</p>	
1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made?	A - Yes
<p>1.3.5 Additional information: In Kenya, it is mandatory to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment before any development project is carried out in any ecosystem. The EIA report is used as a basis for approving or disapproving the proposed project.</p>	
1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?	A - Yes
<p>1.3.6 Additional information: Various regulations have been developed to protect wetland resources. These include: Environmental Management and Coordination (Wetlands, River banks, Lake shores and Sea shore Management) Regulations, 2009. Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006.</p>	
Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation:	
<p><b>STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services.</b> <i>Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</i></p>	
1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii	A - Yes
<p>1.4.1 Additional information: This has been done on Lake Nakuru and Lake Naivasha which are Ramsar sites located in the Rift Valley. Other assessments have been conducted on the Tana delta which is a proposed Ramsar site.</p>	
1.4.2 Have wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.3.2} KRA 1.4.i	A - Yes

## 1.4.2 Additional information:

The management plans of specific wetland areas (e.g. Lake Olbollosat, Lake Jipe, Sio-Siteko transboundary wetland, Lake Nakuru) takes cognisance of the socio-economic benefits derived from these wetland resources. Therefore community livelihood support systems are often considered in tandem with the objective of conserving and managing the wetland.

CEPA projects also emphasize the need of communities to sustainably use wetland products and services in a bid to alleviate poverty, increase food and ensure water security.

1.4.3 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)?  
{1.3.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

## 1.4.3 Additional information:

Most wetlands in Kenya have a cultural value to communities living around them. As part of national awareness creation on the importance of wetlands, emphasis is often made on preserving the cultural aspects/ indigenous knowledge and practices related to the use of wetland resources.

1.4.4 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.1.5} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.4 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

3 Ramsar sites namely Lake Bogoria, Lake Elementaita and Lake Nakuru

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention.** *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes*

1.5.1 Have you taken steps to ensure that your national focal points for other environmental conventions are contributing to the application of Ramsar Convention implementation mechanisms? KRA 1.5.i

A - Yes

## 1.5.1 Additional information:

The Administrative Authority for the Ramsar Convention in Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service, has a department that coordinate all conventions for which it is the focal point and also acts as the liason for other MEAs for which other government agencies are the focal point. This office is also the focal point for Ramsar. This has created an opportunity for synergy and promotion of wetlands conservation.

<p>1.5.2 Have you brought the “Changwon Declaration” (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. head of state</li> <li>b. parliament</li> <li>c. private sector</li> <li>d. civil society</li> </ul>	<p>B - No A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes</p>
<p>1.5.2 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.5.3 Has the “Changwon Declaration” been used to inform the positions of your national delegations to other external processes (such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum)?</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>1.5.3 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.5.4 Have you translated and disseminated the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages relevant for your country?</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable</p>
<p>1.5.4 Additional information: English is the language used by most Kenyans</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands.** *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

<p>1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. agriculture-wetland interactions</li> <li>b. climate change</li> <li>c. valuation of ecosystem services</li> </ul> <p>KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes</p>
<p>1.6.1 Additional information: Research on climate change and valuation of ecosystem services have been conducted while others are on-going. Further, Kenya Wildlife Service has a Wetland Sections that mainly deal with research work on Wetland and works closely with the Convention Office.</p>	
<p>1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including on potential threats to the wetlands? KRA 1.6.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>



**1.6.2 Additional information:**

The management options and activities in all the wetland management plans developed in Kenya are informed by research information.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 implementation: They are also informed by indigenous and traditional knowledge as the local communities among other stakeholders are involved in consultative management planning meetings.

**STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management.** *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

1.7.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been helpful in informing decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {1.4.1} KRA 1.7.i

C - Partly

**1.7.1 Additional information:**

The water related guidance have been integrated in the regional and sub-regional water catchment management strategies. These catchment management strategies are developed and implemented by the National Water Resource Management Authority. The process involves intensive stakeholder consultations at local and regional level.

1.7.2 Does your country's water governance and management treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? KRA 1.7.ii

A - Yes

**1.7.2 Additional information:**

Wetlands are considered as natural water infrastructure. The Water Act 2002, provides for identification and gazettement of water conservation areas which are also regarded as natural water infrastructure.

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation has recently completed the process of gazetting Lake Naivasha Ramsar site as a water conservation area.

1.7.3 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.4.2}

A - Yes

## 1.7.3 Additional information:

CEPA tools have been instrumental in the development of various lakes/river management plans. The tools have been used in raising awareness on issues affecting wetlands and management interventions.

Kenya CEPA focal point has completed developing awareness materials for Kenyan Ramsar sites. This is aimed at enhancing integrated management of these Ramsar sites.

1.7.4 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? {1.4.3}

A - Yes

## 1.7.4 Additional information:

The Kenyan ICZM policy identifies issues and proposes management strategies for the conservation of critical habitats such as mangroves, coral reefs and deltas and estuaries. The policy also gives guidance on the protection of marine protected areas, species of special concern, water resources and shorelines. Further, it recommends strategies for land use and management, access and benefit sharing, research and monitoring, and education and awareness.

1.7.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? KRA 1.7.iii

C - Partly

## 1.7.5 Additional information:

The National Climate Change Response Strategy highlights the importance of protecting and managing natural resource base ( e.g. forests, wetlands, savannas, soils) in order to increase their resilience to climate change. The strategy also highlights adaptation and mitigation measures in the water sector. All these measures emphasize conservation and management of critical ecosystems including wetland resources for sustainable socio-economic development.

The strategy emphasize the need for adapting an integrated approach to water/wetlands resource management and utilization. In Kenya, this is imbedded in the 'Integrated River Basin and Large- Water Bodies-based Natural Resource Management Programme' of the six regional basin-based institutions, e.g. the Tana & Athi River Development Authority (TARDA) and the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA), etc.

1.7.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands and water in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? KRA 1.7.v

A - Yes

## 1.7.6 Additional information:

Numerous irrigation projects have been initiated across the country as a means of increasing food security, improving livelihoods and adapting to climate change.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration.** *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems 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 and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified?  
{1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.1 Additional information:

Lake Naivasha restoration programme was recently launched. The restoration programme is coordinated by the "Imarisha Naivasha Board"

The management plans for Lake Ol Bollosat and Lake Jipe also clearly stipulates areas that require restoration.

Other wetland sites that require restoration will be identified during the process of developing a National Atlas of Wetlands in Kenya.

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

The restoration of the Mau complex (water tower) is being implemented and the trickle down effect will affect various Rift Valley lakes.

1.8.3 Has Ramsar guidance (Annex to Resolution VIII.16) or equivalent guidance on wetland restoration been used in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {1.5.2}

A - Yes

1.8.3 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species.** *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands?  
KRA 1.9.i

C - Partly

## 1.9.1 Additional information:

An inventory of invasive alien species in the Western part of the country has been conducted and documented. This inventory consists of aquatic species found in the Lake Victoria Basin. Other scattered studies have also documented the invasive species found in several water bodies in Kenya.

1.9.2 Have national invasive species control and management policies or guidelines been established for wetlands?  
{1.6.1} KRa 1.9.iii

C - Partly

## 1.9.2 Additional information:

Biological and mechanical control of the water hyacinth has been carried out in Lake Victoria. However, this has not successfully eradicated the weed.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.9 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector.** *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {4.2.1} KRA 1.10.i

A - Yes

## 1.10.1 Additional information:

The private sector have been sensitized on the Ramsar wise use principles and are currently investing heavily on wetland conservation. Some of the initiatives include development of artificial wetlands for waste water treatment, rehabilitation of water catchment areas and awareness creation campaigns on conservation of natural resources.

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise and management of:

a. Wetlands in general

b. Ramsar Sites

KRA 1.10.ii

A - Yes

A - Yes

1.10.2 Additional information: Lake Nakuru provides a good example where private sector is involved in raising funds. 'Cycle with the Rhino' is an annual initiative that involve private sector in fundraising. The fund raised are used in the management of Lake Nakuru

1.10.3 Have awareness-raising materials been made available to enable wetland-friendly consumer choices? KRA 1.10.iii

A - Yes

1.10.3 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures.** *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.1} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes

1.11.1 Additional information:

A Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme has been initiated in the Lake Naivasha catchment area. The large scale horticultural farmers in the lower catchment provide incentives to the the small scale farmers in the upper catchment of the lake in order to conserve the riparian land and manage the catchment. This is a means of benefit sharing and ensuring sustainable conservation of the lake catchment area.

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.2} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes

1.11.2 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation:

## GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

**Note.** An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP11 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on any of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

**STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation.** *Apply the "Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance" (Handbook 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition).*

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A - Yes
2.1.1 Additional information: Five wetlands which meet these criteria have been identified namely: Tana Delta Wetland, Dunga wetland, Nyando wetland, Yala wetland and Sio Siteko wetland. Some of the information have been compiled in the draft Ramsar Information Sheet and need finalization.	
2.1.2 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {2.2.1} KRA 2.1.ii	B - No
2.1.2 Additional information: Updates for Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria are due. Finances are being sort to support the exercise.	
2.1.3 How many Ramsar Site designations in your country have been submitted to the Secretariat but are not yet placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance? KRA 2.1.iii	0 sites
2.1.3 Additional information:	
2.1.4 If further Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2012-2015), please indicate how many sites (otherwise indicate 0) KRA 2.1.iii	2 sites
2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): Tana Delta- 2011 Yala wetland - 2013. There are also plannes to expand the list to include more sites.	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 implementation: .

**STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information.** *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.2} KRA 2.2.ii	A - Yes
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## 2.2.1 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites.** *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? KRA 2.3.i

C - Some sites

## 2.3.1 Additional information:

The process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) for the Tana delta has been initiated. Strategic Environmental Assessment will form an integral part of the GMP.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character.** *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.3.2} KRA 2.4.i

2 sites

2.4.2 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being implemented? KRA 2.4.i

2 sites

2.4.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan in preparation? KRA 2.4.i

2 sites

2.4.4 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being revised or updated? KRA 2.4.i

1 sites

## 2.4.1 – 2.4.4 Additional information:

A broader integrated management plan for Lake Nakuru - Lake Elementaita ecosystem is currently being developed. The existing plan for Lake Nakuru will be reviewed in the context of existing management challenges including the impacts of climate change.

2.4.5 Do the Ramsar Site management plans establish the maintenance of the ecological character as a management objective? KRA 2.4.ii

A - Yes

## 2.4.5 Additional information:

2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv

1 sites

2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)):  
Lake Nakuru National Park/ Ramsar site

2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v

sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number):

Lake Nakuru - 476

Lake Naivasha - 724

Lake Bogoria - 1097

Lake Baringo - 1159

Lake Elementaita - 1498

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness.** *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the "Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance".*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of Ramsar Site management effectiveness been carried out? {2.3.4} KRA 2.5.i

B - No

2.5.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please indicate the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status.** *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*



2.6.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.4.1} KRA 2.6.i	C - Some sites
<p>2.6.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please summarise the mechanism(s) established):</p> <p>The Kenyan Administrative Authority (AA), Kenya Wildlife Service has a regular monitoring system in place for Ramsar sites located in protected areas. The information gathered during monitoring is available in a data base. It is used to detect any changes in these sites.</p> <p>For Ramsar sites outside protected areas, the AA would liase with research institutions conducting research in these areas to get information on any changes in the Ramsar site</p>	
2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {2.4.2} KRA 2.6.i	A - Yes
<p>2.6.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate 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): The case of Lake Naivasha where some changes have been observed has been reported severally and action taken to make corrections.</p>	
2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.4.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z - Not applicable
<p>2.6.3 Additional information (if "Yes", please indicate the actions taken):</p>	
<p>Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 implementation:</p>	

**STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands.** *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? KRA 2.7.i	C - Some sites
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2.7.1 Additional information: There are some wetlands such as in Tana River Delta, Lake Turkana and Lake Victoria among others where there are efforts to maintain their ecological character

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

### GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs.** *Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).*

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)? {3.1.1} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.ii

A - Yes

3.1.1 Additional information: Maintenance of Conventions Office in Kenya Wildlife Service (Ramsar AA) ensures coordination of MEAs that it is the focal point and also liaise with focal points for other MEAs

3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRA KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

A - Yes

3.1.2 Additional information: The formation of the Kenya National Ramsar Committee enhances the participation. Further, most MEAs have committee that develop the Kenya position and also support in reporting process. In this respect MEAs coordinators in various government ministries and agencies meet often for respective MEA activities. For instance, the Kenya Wildlife Service Convention Coordinator is involved in all processes of other MEAs.

3.1.3 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO, etc)? KRA 3.1.iv

A - Yes

3.1.3 Additional information: The National Ramsar Administrative Authority collaborates with UN focal points such as UNEP and UNDP on wetlands

3.1.4 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iii

C - Partly

3.1.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives.** *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

3.2.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {2.6.1} KRA 3.2.i

A - Yes

3.2.1 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Planned", please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

The Ramsar Centre for East Africa (RAMCEA).

The East African partner states include Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi

3.2.2 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {4.10.1}

A - Yes

3.2.2 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

The International Course on Wetland Management - Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute

Regional Training on Ecosystem Based Climate Change Adaptation – African Institute for Capacity Development

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance.** *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.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only ("donor countries")]: Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {4.5.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z - Not applicable

3.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate the countries supported since COP10):

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by your development assistance agency? KRA 3.3.ii	Z - Not applicable
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3.3.2 Additional information:

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only (“recipient countries”): Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {4.5.2}	A - Yes
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3.3.3 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP10):

World Bank, WWF, IUCN, USAID

Germany, Netherlands, Finland, United Kingdom, etc

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise.** *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.2.1}	B - No
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3.4.1 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

3.4.2 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.2.2}	A - Yes
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3.4.2 Additional information:

3.4.3 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? KRA 3.4.ii	A - Yes
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3.4.3 Additional information:

Awareness creation materials developed for Kenyan Ramsar sites has been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. The development of these materials was supported by the Ramsar small grants fund.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.4 implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species.** *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {2.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {2.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

C - Partly

3.5.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Sio Siteko Wetland - Kenya and Uganda

Mara River Basin - Kenya and Tanzania

Lake Victoria - East African Community

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? KRA 3.5.iii

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information:

Kenya is a party to CMS and AEWA

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

<b>GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY</b>
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<p><b>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA.</b> <i>Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</i></p>
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<p>4.1.1 Has/have an Action Plan/Plans for wetland CEPA been established? {4.4.2} KRA 4.1.i</p>	
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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>a) At the national level</p> <p>b) Sub-national level</p> <p>c) Catchment/basin level</p> <p>d) Local/site level</p> | <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>C - In progress</p> |
|---|---|

<p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this below in the Additional information section below)</p>	
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<p>4.1.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "In progress" to one of the four questions above, please describe the mechanism, and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p>	
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<p>CEPA has been incorporated into sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes particularly in the Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Tourism and other Land sectors.</p>	
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<p>Thousands of CEPA materials have been produced and disseminated across the country</p>	
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<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor/interpretation/education) have been established at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.4.6} KRA 4.1.ii</p>	<p>1 centres</p>
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<p>4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of a national or international network, please describe the network(s)):</p>	
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<p>An education centre established in Lake Nakuru National park provides information for both national and international visitors.</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p>	
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- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>a) promote public participation in decision-making with respect to wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> | <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> |
|---|-------------------------------|

<p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	
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4.1.3 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved):

The ecological and global importance of a potential Ramsar site is established based on biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and/or applied research activities conducted in those sites.

The synthesised information is shared with local stakeholders/ communities as part of CEPA programme.

Several consultative meetings are conducted while compilation of the Ramsar information sheet continues until the final submission stage.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.10.2} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

A - Yes

4.1.4 Additional information:

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv

1 opportunities

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

The books have been used to provide resource materials for the trainees.

4.1.6 Do you have an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body)? {4.8.2}

A - Yes

4.1.6 Additional information (If “Yes”, indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

The membership is composed of representatives from the ministries responsible for forestry and wildlife, water and irrigation, environment and mineral resources, agriculture, lands, culture and heritage, and fisheries. Other members are from relevant research institutions and Civil Society Organizations.

4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and

- a. Ramsar Sites managers?
- b. other MEA national focal points?
- c. relevant ministries, departments and agencies?

{4.4.3} KRA 4.1.vi

C - Partly

C - Partly

C - Partly



4.1.7 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Partly", please describe what types of mechanism are in place):

Other communication channels include monthly meetings of the members of the Kenya Wetlands Forum.

4.1.8 Have World Wetlands Day activities, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP10? {4.4.5}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day) been carried out since COP10 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.4.4}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (including, if support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations, please indicate this):

Awareness creation activities have been on-going within various wetlands sites in the country.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity.** *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2009, 2010, 2011? {4.6.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

b) If "No" in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.6.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

4.2.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness.** *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? {4.7.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A - Yes

4.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

Follow up activities have been ongoing based on the previous report.

4.3.2 Has the Secretariat been updated on any appointments and changes in Administrative Authority focal points and daily contacts (including CEPA and STRP National Focal Points)? KRA 4.3.i

A - Yes

4.3.2 Additional information: Since the last COP (COP10), change of the CEPA Focal Point was communicated. The rest remains the same.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others.** *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs\*) and others.*

\* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.9.1} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

Wetlands International

WWF

Birdlife International

These IOP's have supported various conservation projects in terms of providing financial and technical assistance.

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided): Provided support in implementation of their project for example Wings over Wetlands. Its more of working also as partners. KWS is also member of Wetland Internation and pays subscription fee of about Euro 1,700 per year.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 implementation:

**Section 4** ([www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11\\_nrform\\_e\\_sec4.doc](http://www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc)) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).