



**NATIONAL PLANNING TOOL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**(And the approved format for National Reports to be
submitted for the 9th Meeting of the Conference of
the Contracting Parties, Uganda, 2005)**

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INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION	
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SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION (OPTIONAL)	

Please, include a summary on the implementation of Ramsar Convention in your country during the last triennium

Kenya has been implementing the Ramsar convention through undertaking of wide ranging activities that include wetland research, monitoring & inventories, information management, wetland planning, undertaking restoration of degraded wetlands and catchment areas, public education & awareness, developing appropriate policy, legal and institutional arrangements, supporting stakeholders' participation and collaboration, designating Ramsar sites and other conservation areas, training and capacity building to promote wetland wise use principles and collaborating with other Ramsar contracting parties regionally and globally to enhance wetland conservation and management for sustainable socio-economic development, poverty alleviation and improvement of livelihood among the communities.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1. INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.1: Describe the extent of wetland resources, especially at global and national (or, where appropriate, provincial) scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the convention and in particular the application of the wise use principle

PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Complete comprehensive inventory of all the major wetlands by 2005	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Undertake inventory of all the remaining wetlands so as to categorize the major wetlands for conservation and socio-economic development and incorporate wetland information in an electronic database for easy and effective dissemination at local, district, national and international levels.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 1.1.1.- Promote and encourage the use of standard wetland inventory methodologies following the *Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory (Resolution VIII.6)*, to undertake, update and disseminate national (or, where appropriate, provincial) scientific inventories of wetlands.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: By COP9, all Parties without completed inventories to have initiated action in line with the Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory, and as far as possible to have completed and disseminated comprehensive national wetland inventories.

1.- Country has a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory (if inventory exists, please include the number of sites)	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° wetlands / 50 Ramsar sites 4
2.- Methodologies recommended in the Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory (Resolution VIII.6) were used for National Wetland Inventory	B		
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the application of inventory methodologies, the status of the inventory - end date or expected timeframe, contents of the inventory - and other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
Inventory based on Ramsar and Wetland International guidelines with some minor modifications to suite local descriptions. Wetland inventories have been conducted from 1993 to date. Out of the 50 sites, updates are being conducted for ten (10) sites, while inventories for additional fifteen (15) sites have been initiated. Because of the diversity of wetland types and distances between them, inventory work will continue for another five years. Inventory datasheets are designed to provide information at wetland site and catchment levels on wetland types, location, physical features, hydrological characteristics, economic use, importance including cultural and other uses, threats, conservation status, management systems, tenure, biodiversity status and trends; and land use practises within and around the wetlands.			

Action 1.1.2.- Include in national wetland inventories information which identifies: a) potential Ramsar sites; b) wetlands of national, provincial or local importance in the territory of each Contracting Party; and c) wetlands that need restoration and rehabilitation, with a list of priorities, giving particular priority to inventories of karst and caves, intertidal wetlands, coral reefs, peatlands, sites supporting globally threatened species, and other wetland types and features under-represented in the Ramsar List.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All national wetland inventories initiated after COP8 to include information on wetland importance; potential Ramsar sites; wetlands for restoration; location of under-represented wetland types; and values and functions, in particular in relation to poverty eradication strategies.

<i>See actions 3.2.1, 3.3.1, r4.1.1, and Operational Objective 10.1</i>		
<i>Note: if available, please indicate the number of sites under each category:</i>		N° wetlands/ Ramsar sites
1. The inventory assesses and documents potential Ramsar Sites	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> 10
2. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands of national, provincial or local importance	B	<i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> 25
3. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands that need restoration and rehabilitation	B	<i>E = In progress;</i> 4
4. The inventory assesses and documents wetland types and features under-represented in the Ramsar List	B	<i>F = Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> 6
5. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply	B	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i> 8
6. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of coastal protection	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> 4
7. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of flood defense	B	<i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> 2
8. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of food security	B	<i>E = In progress;</i> 5
9. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of poverty alleviation	B	<i>F = Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> 5
10. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of cultural heritage	B	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i> 3
11.- The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of scientific research	B	6
12.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Comments on the information included in the wetland inventory in light of the items indicated above]		
The inventory data sheets contain standard information for all wetland types. It is not easy to rank the various attributes and functions as listed in items 1-12 above. That would require a scoring system to determine which function or attribute is more prominent than the others. It therefore means that the inventory sheets have to be very broad to accommodate the multiple attributes and values. Important data on wetland importance, potential Ramsar sites, wetlands for restoration, values and functions in respect to poverty alleviation are included. The persons who conduct the inventory should have experience to determine which value or function is more predominant in a wetland than others.		

Action 1.1.3.- Ensure that national arrangements for the custodianship, storage and maintenance of wetland inventory data and information, including metadata, are in place and introduce the necessary measures to ensure that this resource is both as comprehensive as possible and readily accessible to the full range of stakeholders.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All wetland inventories to have full data management, custodianship, and metadata records in place.

1. National arrangements established for the custodianship, storage and maintenance of wetland inventory data and information, including metadata	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Wetland inventory data base is located at KWS the focal point. Some other institutions (NMK, NEMA, KEMFRI, EAWLS, LNRA, CDA) also maintain their databases. Plans are in place to develop a national metadata base that will highlight what is held in various databases and integrate all wetland inventory data sets. The database has been designed to enable easy accessibility to stakeholders at all levels.

Action 1.1.4.- Make available a web-based wetland inventory meta-database and encourage the inclusion of a metadata record for all national (including provincial) wetland inventories.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: By COP9, a Web-based metadatabase in place and populated with information on all national wetland inventories.

1. National (including provincial) wetland inventory metadata record provided for inclusion in Ramsar's Web-based wetland inventory metadatabase

E

Choose an answer

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
F = Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

A national survey done to establish wetland datasets in various institutions for incorporation into the national metadata to be submitted for inclusion in the Ramsar metadatabase.

Action 1.1.6.- Encourage the use of relevant information from wetland inventories by decision-makers, wetland managers and wetland users in the development and implementation of national wetland policies and national and local wetland programmes.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: By COP9, all Parties with wetland inventories to have made these available to all stakeholders.

1. The use of relevant information from wetland inventory has been promoted among decision makers

B

Choose an answer for each indicator

2. The use of relevant information from wetland inventory has been promoted among wetland managers

B

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;

3. The use of relevant information from wetland inventory has been promoted among other wetland users

B

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Information from wetland inventory used in developing a wetland policy, management plans, biodiversity management strategies, designating conservation areas and other decision making processes. Dissemination of inventory data is through district, provincial and national workshops whose participants included policy and decision makers, wetland managers, researchers and resource users. Publication and database are also used for public accessibility to the data/information.

Action 1.1.7.- Give high priority to developing projects for inventory activities for the *Small Grants Fund*.

1. Wetland inventory project proposals was submitted to the Small Grants Fund and funded

C

Choose an answer for each indicator

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;

2. Wetland inventory project proposals were submitted to the Small Grants Fund and were not funded

C

F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Because of diversity and distribution of wetlands across the country, inventory has remained a continuous activity. Many occasional and temporary and smaller wetlands are yet to be covered. The number of sites that have been inventoried have increased to over fifty covering different wetland types. The information is being applied to determine wetland values and functions as well as develop conservation strategies for wetlands including planning and management as appropriate. Proposals will be developed and sent to the SGF for support.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1. INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.2: Assess and monitor the condition of wetland resources, both globally and nationally (or, where appropriate, provincially), in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention and in particular the application of the wise use principle

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Monitoring of wetlands based on Ramsar guidelines will continue to be a priority activity. Expand regular monitoring to cover 15 wetlands in the country.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Wetland assessment and monitoring already done for several sites. However, the process is hampered by inadequate resources. The coverage includes all the four Ramsar sites, protected wetlands and four non-protected sites i.e. Lake Victoria wetlands and Lake Jipe). Additional five more wetlands will be included in the monitoring regime in order to have a total of 15 sites under regular monitoring programme.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 1.2.1.- Actively contribute to the work of the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)* project (<http://www.millenniumassessment.org>) by serving on its Board and Executive Committee and on its various working groups; analyze the MA's methodologies, results and findings at Ramsar COP9, and review the necessary actions, if any, to update and make comprehensive the global assessment of wetland resources and their condition. (Refer also to Action 1.1.5)

1. Contribution made to the work of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment project (MA)	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contribution made to the work of the MA.]		
Wetland monitoring has been a regular activity in over ten wetlands in the country. These include monitoring of water quality/quantity, biodiversity resources, land use, resource use, threats and management systems. Ground, aerial and remote sensing techniques are being applied to establish the state and trends of wetlands. Assessments have highlighted the Driving forces, Pressures, State and Responses in respect to wetlands. Information generated has been used to prepare the state of wetland ecosystems report, contribution to Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in Kenya and other conservation needs. We have participated in the review of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment review process.		

Action r1.2.i.- Make available to Contracting Parties and other interested organizations the findings and guidance developed by the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)* for their use, as appropriate, of the MA guidance and methods for sub-global ecosystem assessments in the assessment of wetland ecosystems at the local, national and regional (supra-national) scale, including through international cooperation on the assessment of transboundary aquatic ecosystems. (Resolution VIII.7).

1. MA guidance and methods used for ecosystem assessment at national scale	D	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. MA guidance and methods used for ecosystem assessment at regional (supranational) scale	C	
3. MA guidance and methods used for ecosystem assessment at local scale	B	
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the use of MA guidance and methods.]		
Monitoring systems well established at several sites in the country. Assessment methods including MA guidelines still being adapted to suit local conditions. The guidelines have been used for assessments of wetlands mainly at local level. Global communications on MA conducted through MA secretariat, Wetlands International, Ramsar Convention, and the East Africa Community sub-regional framework. Results of monitoring and assessment are also communicated to other global environmental treaties and agreements. At the national level the results are applied in addressing sustainable development issues including poverty and water resources development.		

Action 1.2.2.- Establish a repository for the contribution by Contracting Parties of summarized national (or, where appropriate, provincial) assessments of changes in the status of wetland resources, as the basis for regular analysis and improved reporting on the status of wetland resources.

1. Repository of assessments of changes in wetland status established	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the repository of assessment of changes in wetland status, its contents and uses.]		
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has instituted an Annual reporting on the State of the Environment that includes the state and trends of wetlands. The national and other institutional arrangements for wetlands monitoring and assessments provide information for the process. The national wetland database and the megadata being developed are all important repository for assessment of changes in wetlands ecosystems.		

Action 1.2.5.- Undertake assessments of the vulnerability of wetlands to change in ecological character, including their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to identify at least 20 Parties willing to undertake vulnerability assessments and report to COP9.

1. Assessments of the vulnerability of wetlands to change in ecological character were undertaken	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. The assessments include impacts of climate change	D	
3. The assessments include impacts of sea-level rise	D	
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessments undertaken.]		
Cross border wetlands at Lake Jipe and Shompole have been assessed. Other important wetlands including Lakes Victoria, Nakuru, Naivasha, Elementatita, Olbollosat, Yala swamp, Tana delta and coastal areas have been assessed. A monitoring programme is in place for over ten wetlands. Assessment is given high		

priority to establish the values and functions of wetlands including impacts of land use/development and climate change. Assessments are also important for classifying wetlands, identification of conservation needs and developing mitigation measures to the threats. Impacts of climate change and sea level rise on marine and coastal wetlands are also under constant assessment.

Action r1.2.iv.- Continue to document the past losses and current status and trends of coastal wetlands, including in national wetland inventories, and report on their conservation status in National Reports to COP9. (Resolution VIII.4)

1. Past losses and current status and trends of coastal wetlands documented

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the conservation status and trends of coastal wetlands.]

Several agencies like Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Fishries department, Kenya Wildlife Service and Coast Development Authority have been involved in marine and coastal assessments and monitoring activities. Based on biodiversity significance and contribution to socio-economic development, several coastal wetlands have been designated as Marine Protected Areas, Important Bird Areas, Community conservation areas, identification of potential Ramsar sites and other conservation hotspots. The assessments are also important for reviewing and updating of the integrated management plans, zonation and resource utilization. Areas of the mangroves, beaches, coral reefs and sea grass beds that require rehabilitation and special coservation measures are identified through monitoring and assessments. Likewise, endangered species like Marine turtles, Dugongs and Coral species that require special attention are identified and appropriate actions taken. Assessment of marine species and coral bleaching and their recovery processes has been given high priority.

3.- Summary on the conservation status of coastal wetlands [Please provide here a summary on the conservation status of coastal wetlands and provide reference citation to any relevant publication, reports or analysis.]

Kenya’s marine and coastal ecosystems are endowed with numerous resources: coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, sandy beaches, sand dunes, creeks, inter-tidal flats and small islands amongst others. The variety of ecosystem and habitat types is supporting high biodiversity of flora and fauna that support the livelihood of dependent human communities. However, these resources are increasingly facing major threats from human population pressure, uncontrolled licensing of fishers, unsustainable beach developments, tourism pressure, land/sea-based pollution and resource use conflicts. Impacts of tourism development are being felt on the beaches and within the MPAs.

The various coastal wetlands have been put under different management systems which include

- Six marine protected areas (Parks) under KWS are exclusively for conservation. Only ecotourism is allowed and other forms of resource exploitation are restricted
- Seven Marine National Reserves are managed by KWS whereas traditional fishing by local communities is allowed. Traditional fishing by the communities within the reserves is regulated. No other resource use is allowed.
- Several community based local sanctuaries and conservancies are managed by local communities along the coastal zone especially at Kiunga, Mida creek, Kipini, Tana delta, Takaungu, Gazi, Wasini and other sites.
- Several sanctuaries and conservancies are managed by private developers and conservation agencies, especially the Bamburi sanctuary on the north coast.

In general the condition of the coastal/marine ecosystems are facing increasing pressure from land based development especially fisheries, urban development, agriculture, mari/aquaculture, pollution including siltation, over- utilization of natural resources like mangroves, molluscs, ceataceans, fishes and tourism. There are also negative impacts being caused by salt mining around Malindi. There are several patches of clear-felled mangroves though some of these are under rehabilitation and restoration. Over- abstraction of fresh water within the coastal areas is a common feature.

Action r1.2.v.- Update information on mangrove forest cover and conservation status and levels of use of mangroves, and provide this information to the Bureau and STRP. (Resolution VIII.32).

1. Information on mangrove forest cover has been compiled	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Information on conservation status of mangroves has been compiled	B	
3. Information on levels of use of mangroves has been compiled	B	
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information compiled related to mangroves.]		
Spatial areas under mangroves have been mapped and GIS database in place. Mangrove species diversity and distribution mapped including identification of threatened species. Uses and threats affecting mangroves have been documented. Other important ecosystems/ habitats like the coral reef system, sea weeds and sea grass meadows, urban centres and settlements have been mapped. Conservation areas have been zoned, these include government owned MPAs and community based conservation sites. Integated Coastal Zone Management Plan has been planned for the whole coastal area. This will integrate the management plans for the MPAs that exist now into the coastal area approach. Planning for the integrated coastal zone management is in advanced stage and will be funded by SIDA.		

Action r1.2.vi.- Report on the impacts of dams on wetlands in the territory of each Contracting Party, in National Reports to COP9. (Resolution VIII.2).

1.- The impacts of dams on wetlands have been assessed (if available, please include number of sites affected)	D	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° wetlands / Ramsar sites 2riverine ecosystems (Tana River ecosystem and Lake Turkana)
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the impacts of dams on wetlands, sites affected, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
There has been only one additional hydro-power dam constructed since 2002. This is a dam on the Sondu Miriu river that drains into Lake Victoria. It is planned to produced more than 50 MGW of power. It is now mandatory under Environment Manangement and Coordination Act (EMCA) to undertake and implement EIA process prior to such development activities like dam construction. EIA and Audits have determined the environemtnal impacts of the five Tana River Hydropower dams (Kiambere, Masinga, Kamburu, Gitaru, Kindaruma) and the Turkwel hydropower dam on Kerio river. The impacts range from creation of micro-habitats within and around the dams, alteration of the hydro- geological characteristics and ecological functions including reduction of river flow rates, flooding and siltation patterns, biodiversity resources and their distributions, human use of resources including fisheries, agriculture, livestock grazing, forestry, tourism, recreation and settlements. Spatial areas of the riverine forests and mangroves within the Tana delta have reduced after the construction of the dams upstream. Floral and faunal species diversity, composition and distribution up and down steam of the dams have changed. Mechanisms to minimise the impacts of dams are put in place to ensure that wetlands' ecological functions are not altered, including provisions for the migratory fish species to move upstream. It is particularly important to provide spillways that maintain flooding of downstream wetlands and the flood plains in the early stages of the dam.			
3.-Impacts of dams on wetlands [Please provide here a summary of impacts and provide reference citation to any relevant publications, reports or analyses.]			

The impacts of dams on wetlands include

- **Positive impacts**-Dams slow river flows allowing for settling of silt and other pollutants. In this way dams act as silt and pollutant traps. By retaining water, dams control flooding of down stream wetlands thus creating an advantage to the local communities in those areas. Dams create additional microhabitats for wetland species like birds, fish and plants especially the microphytes. Dams quite often bring about local climate moderation and socio-economic development and may create a steady source of water for irrigation and other socio-economic activities.
- **Negative**- Quite often when dams are constructed for one purpose like HEP, other uses are later incorporated that include irrigation schemes (Bura, Mwea, Tana, Hola) and domestic water supplies. The demand for extra water at the site of the dam is made available by reducing down stream flow. Holding water in dams reduces down stream flooding which is important in maintaining the ecological and socio-economic functions of these wetlands. Most of the dams at times are barriers to migratory fish species which breed upstream. This can lead to species loss and extinction.

Action r1.2.vii.- Monitor and assess the impacts of drought and other natural disasters on the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, and on the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples dependent on these wetlands, and report this information to the Ramsar Bureau and STRP. (Resolution VIII.35).

<p>1.- Impacts of drought and other natural disasters on the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands have been assessed <u>(if available, please include number of sites assessed)</u></p>	<p>B</p> <p><i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable;</i> <i>B = Yes; C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i> <i>F = Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i></p>	<p>N° wetlands 4 swamps and glacial wetlands/Ramsar sites 4 Ramsar Sites</p>
<p>2.- Impacts of drought and other natural disasters on the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples dependent on these wetlands have been assessed</p>	<p>B</p>	

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the impacts of drought and other natural disasters on wetlands and people dependent on them, with any other information you consider relevant.]

Wetland monitoring has been put in place to document any environmental, ecological, cultural and socio-economic changes taking place in wetlands as a result of climate change. One of the impacts of climate change noted is increased flooding and drought frequencies in wetlands. As a result of rapid change in rainfall patterns, Kenya has been experiencing prolonged droughts and serious declines in water levels in most wetlands. Specific studies have been conducted on droughts in Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Turkana, Baringo, Bogoria, Elementaita, Olbolosat and Ewasongiro north river and the Tana river system. The most drastic impact of drought is reduced water levels in the rivers and lakes. This affects the amount of water available for domestic use, livestock, agriculture and biodiversity. The diversity of resources available for human use i.e fisheries, agriculture, fodder, building materials like thatch etc become reduced. The recurring flooding episodes in Yala, Budalangi Tana river and other regions are also associated with climate change and poor management of wetlands and the catchment areas.

Action 1.2.6.- Assess the contribution of Ramsar sites and other wetlands to the maintenance of fisheries, including utilizing information available from the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)* and other assessment programmes, and recommend sustainable management practices which can contribute to the WSSD target of, where possible by 2015, maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

1. The contribution of Ramsar sites and other wetlands to the maintenance of fisheries has been assessed	B	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below) ;I = No answer</i></p>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessment undertaken.]		
<p>Fishing activities in wetlands are being monitored and records maintained on fish stocks and CPUE. When fish stocks decline as shown by fish CPUE, the fishing seasons are closed as a way of ensuring recovery of fish stocks. This is often done at Lake Naivasha where fishing is entirely closed for upto six months every year. Fishing of <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (omena) is often closed for upto three months per year in Lake Victoria to allow stock recoveries. Such control measures are applied in other lakes including Turkana and the coastal/marine areas. The results of assessments and monitoring programmes have helped in decision making concerning closed and open fisheries seasons. The Ramsar convention's "wise use principles" have also been applied to regulate fisheries and other resource utilization within and outside the Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Aquaculture and mariculture practices are being encouraged as way of increasing fish production, provision of alternative food supply and reduction of poverty at the same time being a mechanism to implement the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in relation to poverty, disease and malnutrition. The process is also critical for reducing the decline of species and loss of biodiversity.</p>		
3. Recommendations on sustainable management practices of fish stocks in wetlands have been transmitted to relevant authorities/stakeholders	B	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i></p>
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the recommendations and their transmission to relevant authorities/stakeholders.]		
<p>Fisheries department has been involved in developing biodiversity indicators for national use as tools that can be used in arriving at informed decisions. •Fish catch per unit effort (CPUE) and Fish index of biotic integrity (IBI) have been developed as indicators that are important for sustainable management of fisheries. Involving fisheries department, fisheries communities and other fish industry stakeholders was found to be an effective way of transmitting and implementing sustainable fisheries management. Several other Research and monitoring programmes have determined Mean Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Mean Economic Yield (MEY) for fisheries in most lakes and other water bodies. Extensive research by KEMFRI and Fisheries department with input from the Ramsar convention's "wise use" guidelines have been adopted by the Authorities to guide sustainable fisheries management in Kenya.</p>		

Action 1.2.7.- Undertake assessments of water quality and quantity available to, and required by, wetlands, to support the implementation of the *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1), as a contribution to the WSSD Plan of Implementation.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: At least 50 CPs to have undertaken water quality and quantity assessments.

1. The water quality and quantity available to, and required by, wetlands has been assessed	B	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned;G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i></p>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessment undertaken.]		
<p>National wetland water quality monitoring programme has been developed and is implemented in all the Ramsar sites and wetlands of national significance for socio-economic development. Parameters being monitored include the physico-chemical and biological parameters.</p> <p>The country has published a revised Water Resources Management Policy and enacted a new Water Act</p>		

which institutionalizes water *quality monitoring*. The Act provides guidelines for comprehensive water resources conservation and management including management of the catchment areas which are critical for recharging wetlands and other water bodies in the country.

The Water Act also provides for *Water Apportionment Boards* responsible for regulating water abstraction and water supply within various basins. While approving applications for water abstraction, the boards have to ensure that one third of the stream/river flow is maintained as a threshold to maintain wetlands and environmental needs down stream.

The Water Act has also made provision for ensuring maintenance of the Water quality at all levels. Water quality standards are also enshrined in the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA). The *polluter pays principle* is now enshrined in the Environment Act and is being enforced.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2. POLICIES AND LEGISLATION, INCLUDING IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.1. Specify the most appropriate policy instrument(s) to be used in each country to ensure the wise use of wetlands

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Legalize the National Wetland Policy (Draft document with Cabinet) Integrate Wetlands conservation and wise use into other sectoral policies and legislation.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<p>Sensitize the Cabinet on importance of the Wetlands policy to facilitate its adoption and publication as a Sessional paper.</p> <p>Enforce Section 42 of the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act that makes a provision for wetlands conservation and management.</p> <p>Enforce the Regulations on Wetlands conservation and management that have been developed under the provisions of Section 42 of EMCA.</p> <p>Integrate wetlands conservation and wise use into other sectoral policies.</p>	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 2.1.1.- If not yet done, develop and implement a National Wetland Policy using the guidelines adopted by COP7 for this purpose (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2), and ensure that policy goals are explicit, comprehensive and accessible.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument initiated by all Parties not having it, incorporating WSSD targets and actions, as appropriate.

1. A National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) is in place	E	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. The National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) goals are explicit, comprehensive and accessible	B	
3. The National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporates WSSD targets and actions	B	
4- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the status of the National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument, its contents, and any other information you consider relevant.]		
<p>Kenya adopted a participatory process in developing a National Wetland Conservation and Management policy that included managers, policy makers, legislators, researchers and resource users. The policy development process involved consultations with all the stakeholders from key wetlands and all the provinces in the country. The Ramsar convention guidelines provided key yardsticks in the process. Making references to the conservation policies of the neighbouring countries was also taken seriously given that there are many shared wetlands and other natural resources within the sub-region. The final draft has been awaiting Cabinet approval and adoption for the last six years.</p> <p>The main problem has been unstable institutional arrangements within government system. There have been too frequent changes in ministers in charge of environment. The frequent reshuffle of ministers has led to the draft not being steered through the Cabinet and other processes conclusively. Efforts are being made to address this problem.</p> <p>The National Wetland Policy in Kenya aims at facilitating proper and sustainable conservation and management of wetlands through application of the wise use principles. It will also inform and guide future amendments of the relevant sections of the EMCA as well as providing a framework for formulation of appropriate guidelines and regulations. It will be instrumental in integrating wetlands management and conservation into the sustainable development goals and agenda.</p>		

Action 2.1.2.- Ensure that wetland policies are fully integrated into and harmonized with other strategic or planning processes and documents, in particular those related to biodiversity, desertification, climate change, agriculture, trade in endangered species, water resource management, integrated coastal zone management and environmental planning in general including national strategies for sustainable development called for by the WSSD. When these other documents include chapters or sections on different ecosystems, ensure that one of them is devoted to wetlands.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument fully integrated into other strategic and planning processes by all Parties, including poverty eradication strategies and water resources management and water efficiency plans and national strategies for sustainable development in line with WSSD targets.

1. Wetland issues have been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development called for by WSSD	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Wetland issues have been incorporated into poverty eradication strategies	B	
3. Wetland issues have been incorporated into water resources management and water efficiency plans	B	
4. Wetland issues (conservation, wise use, restoration/rehabilitation) have been integrated into other sectoral strategic or planning processes and documents at any of the following levels: national, regional, provincial, and local	E	

5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the incorporation of wetland issues into other sectoral strategic or planning processes.]

Several sectoral policies and legislation including the Fisheries, Forestry, Water resources, Wildlife conservation, Land use, Agriculture, Physical Planning and Urban development have either been conclusively reviewed or are currently under the review process. During the processes, wetland issues have been considered and incorporated as appropriate in the revised policy and legislative documents. Hence wetlands are reasonably recognised within the planning processes by the sectors.

For example, wetland attributes have been incorporated in the water resource strategic planning in terms of their importance for water supply and agriculture. This is contained in the National Water Resource Management Policy and takes cognizance of ecosystem linkages, especially the linkage between catchments and wetlands. Other strategies that have recognised wetlands conservation for sustainable development include the National Environment and Development Policy (1998) and the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy and National Economic Recovery Paper, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper etc.

The Environment Management Coordination Act recognises the need for sectoral roles in management of the environment including wetlands and legalises the process through formation of the Provincial, District and Locational Environmental Committees with legal mandate to ensure wetland issues are incorporated into environmental management and development agenda

Regional Development Authorities (Tana and Athi River Development, Lake Basin Development Authority, Coast Development Authority, Kerio Valley Development Authority, Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority and Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority) are mandated to undertake integrated land use planning and development within their basin areas. They practice a holistic approach that recognises wise use of all natural resources including wetlands.

Action r2.1.i.- When reviewing land tenure policies consider, where appropriate, wetland tenure systems and user rights in a manner that promotes fair, transparent and sustainable management of wetlands and their resources. (Resolution VIII.34).

1. Wetland tenure systems and user rights have been considered in order to promote fair, transparent and sustainable management

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the consideration of wetland tenure systems and user rights in order to promote fair, transparent and sustainable management.]

The Government of Kenya is reviewing Land use policy through a participatory process including wetland user groups.. This involves several forums where land tenure and resource use rights are debated. The Commission that is developing Land use policy has visited all the eight provinces and fifty two districts in the country. Wetland users have made significant presentations.

The Commission report has been presented to the Minister for Lands and Settlement and is due for Cabinet discussion in 2005.

Other existing policy and legal provisions have protected the rights of Riparian communities and stakeholders including the Lake Naivasha Riparian Association (LNRA), communities around lakes Victoria, Elementaita, Baringo, Bogoria, Turkana, Olbollosat and those around the coastal wetlands. Majority of the riparian communities have legal rights to their lands and are involved in planning and management of resources within their areas.

Action r2.1.ii.- Give priority to reviewing legislation, policies and incentives directly or indirectly related to high Andean wetlands and prepare additional national strategies designed to ensure their wise use and conservation, duly integrated into National Wetland Policies, National Biodiversity Strategies, National Development Plans, and other similar instruments. (Resolution VIII.39)

1. A review of legislation, policies and incentives directly or indirectly related to high Andean wetlands has been completed	A	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i>
2. The conservation and wise use of high Andean wetlands has been incorporated into relevant national strategies / processes	A	A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the actions taken in relation to high Andean wetlands.]		
Kenya does not have Andean category of wetlands. However, high altitude mountain wetlands exist in Mount Kenya, Mt Elgon and the moorland in Aberdare range. These high altitude wetlands including glacier lakes are important catchment areas that play an important role as critical sources of rivers and hydrological functions of these ecosystems. To achieve participatory catchment conservation and management, several sectoral Acts and Regulations like the Water Act, Forest Act, Land use Act and Wildlife Act have been reviewed in line with EMCA (refer to action 2.1.2). All these high altitude wetlands are protected as national parks and forest reserves.		

Action 2.1.3.- Ensure best practice examples of integration and harmonization of policies and legislation are made available to the Ramsar Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, so as to contribute to the development of good practice guidance to assist Contracting Parties.

1. Examples of best practice related to the integration and harmonisation of policies and legislation have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau/STRP	D	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The management of high altitude wetlands falls under the Forest reserves and National parks. Their management system has not been communicated to the Ramsar Bureau or STRP <i>per se</i> . However, their integrated management plans may be communicated to illustrate the integrated approach in the management of wetlands within these broad ecosystems. Most of the wetlands management plans have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau.		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2. POLICIES AND LEGISLATION, INCLUDING IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.2. Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supra-national policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the Convention, and especially the wise use principle, is being fully applied

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Promote the national Wetlands policy to be adopted by government.	

	<p>Review other sectoral policies and legislation to ensure they promote wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>Undertake EIA for all development projects with potential to impact on wetlands.</p> <p>Undertake environmental audit for all major projects in the country including those at wetland sites.</p> <p>Develop and enforce appropriate legislations to protect wetlands and their resources.</p> <p>Implement the provisions of other MEAs that support wise use of wetlands.</p>
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<p>Implement national or supra-national policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation to support wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>We shall operationalise EMCA and EIA guidelines and procedures in respect to wetlands.</p>

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 2.2.1.- Apply the *Guidelines for Reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 3) to carry out a review of legislation and institutions and, as necessary, amend or modify legislation and institutional procedures to preclude unwise use of wetlands.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to identify at least 100 Parties to initiate and if possible complete by COP9 comprehensive reviews of their laws and institutions.

1. The Party is one of the 100 CPs identified by the Ramsar Bureau to initiate and if possible complete by COP9 a comprehensive review of wetland-related legislation and institutions	C	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
2. A review of legislation and institutions to promote the wise use of wetlands has been completed	B	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;
3. Legislation and institutional procedures have been modified to preclude unwise use of wetlands	E	H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the review of legislation and institutions and the amendments made to preclude unwise use of wetlands.]		
<p>EMCA operationalised through establishment of the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). Since then a number of actions have been implemented which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and harmonisation of several sectoral Acts like water Act, Forest Act, Land use Act including others that are under review process like the Wildlife Act, Health Act, Industrial Act among others. • Operationalising, institutionalising and implementation of EMCA and National EIA guidelines are in place • Wetlands focal point and implementing agency appointed. • Several site based conservation agencies including CBOs, NGOs and Private sector are mandated to conduct their operations. • National Environment Council, Provincial, District and Local Environmental Committees are in place and their roles include conservation and wise use of wetlands. • National Wetlands Committee/Ramsar committee in place and coordinating wetland issues. • EIA education awareness and capacity building 		

Action r2.2.i.- Where not already undertaken, initiate intra- and inter-ministerial dialogues including, as appropriate, institutions represented in Ramsar/ National Wetland Committees where these have been established, with a view to enhanced integration of relevant policies related to the conservation of water resources, wetlands and biodiversity. (Resolution VIII.34)

<p>1. Intra- and/or inter-ministerial dialogues have been established</p>	<p>B</p>	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i></p>
<p>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</p>		
<p>A wetland interministerial dialogue is already in place where a committee has been established to focus on wetland development to address poverty, hunger, disease, illitracy and biodiversity. This committee envisages to achieve its objectives by ensuring wetland issues are focussed within the National Development Strategies and Action Plans.</p> <p>Provincial, District and Locational <u>Development</u> Committees are in place to ensure integrated approach for sustainable development including conservation of wetlands. Membership to these committees are from all government ministries, departments, private sector and civil society representatives.</p> <p>The <u>National Environment Council</u> has members from various ministries to ensure sustainable environmental management</p> <p>Provincial, and District <u>Environment</u> committees are in place to integrate sustainable environmental management and development.</p> <p>The National Wetland Forum, National Marine Forum and national Biodiversity working group are other instruments for intra- and inter- ministerial dialogues.</p>		

Action r2.2.ii.- Recognize cultural and heritage values relating to wetlands in existing heritage protection, legal frameworks and policies. (Resolution VIII.19)

<p><i>See action r3.3.iii</i></p>		
<p>1. Cultural and heritage values related to wetlands have been incorporated into existing heritage protection, legal frameworks and policies</p>	<p>B</p>	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i></p>
<p>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</p>		
<p>The National Wetland Policy recognises the role of local communities in wetland management and conservation. Through this</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland based cultural and heritage attributes such as traditional fisheries, pottery, basketry, artifacts, harvesting of traditional building materials, traditional agriculture, livestock grazing , traditional medicine, shrines and spiritual sites, tenure, access to resources and benefit sharing are recognized in the management systems of both terrestrial and coastal wetlands. Other cultural and traditional practices include folklores, circumcision and other rituals. Some of these activities are closely linked to the socio-cultural aspects and livelihood of the local communities. • The policy and legal frameworks recognise these attributes of wetlands. Non protected wetlands in Kenya are entrusted to the local communities for conservation and wise use. • These cultural practises are allowed and respect in most wetlands and have been incooperated in specific wetland integrated management plans and will be considered in all future planning. • Several wetlands like Kiunga Marine National reserve, Mt Kenya National park, Amboseli national park are already desinated as Man and Biosphere reserves. Other wetlands such as Lakes Nakuru, Elementaita, Bogoria, Baringo and Turkana are in the process of being designated as 		

World Heritage Sites because of their rich cultural attributes.

Action r2.2.iii.- Give priority to assessing the conservation status of mountain wetlands, to reviewing the legislation, policies and practices that may be impacting negatively on these important ecosystems, and to taking the necessary actions for stopping and reversing such impacts. (Resolution VIII.12)

See action r3.1.i

1. The conservation status of mountain wetlands has been assessed	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. A review of legislation, policies and practices that may be impacting negatively on mountain wetlands has been completed	B	
3. Actions have been taken for stopping and reversing impacts on mountain wetlands	B	

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on assessment, reviews and other actions taken in relation to mountain wetlands.]

Refer to action 2.1.ii

- Water Conservation policy and Act have been reviewed to strengthen catchment management and protection for enhanced water supply, through provision of guidelines on how to protect the critical catchments in the country.
- Forest conservation policy and Act have been reviewed to enhance conservation of critical forests that are important in supporting mountain wetlands. It is now government policy to protect all indigenous forests. Most of these are within the mountains.
- Land use policy reviewed to regulate land use in the mountains and other ecosystems. It prohibits cultivation of land whose gradient is higher than 35%.
- All mountains in Kenya are gazetted as National parks and forest reserves and are protected as the national water towers.
- Illegal logging, wild fires and encroachment into the mountains and forests are being controlled.

Action r2.2.iv.- Make use, as appropriate, of the *Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment*, as adopted by Decision VI/7 of CBD COP6, with the assistance of the guidance prepared by the STRP and embedded in the text of the CBD Guidelines (Resolution VIII.9); and encourage full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in impact assessments. (Resolution VIII.9)

1. The Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment annexed to Resolution VIII.9 are being applied	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the application of the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (annex to Resolution VIII.9).]

Refer to explanation on action 2.1.1

- EIA has been legalised and made mandatory through provisions of EMCA
- EIA guidelines developed and adopted for application at all levels.
- The Regulations under EMCA require EIA to be undertaken by registered EIA experts.
- A register of EIA experts and licensing process has been developed
- EIA institutionalised as part of all development planning and implementation
- EIA education, awareness and capacity building undertaken.
- National EIA Association formed to promote professionalism and technical support EIA implementation.

3. Local communities and indigenous peoples have been involved in impact assessment processes	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in impact assessment processes.]		
<p>Local communities are allowed to participate in the EIA process especially in their local areas.</p> <p>EIA reports are published for all stakeholders including wetland communities to scrutinize and make their comments before the reports are legally accepted.</p> <p>In the EIA guidelines, there is provision for a participatory process that allows the communities to contribute to the process.</p> <p>Once the EIA process is completed, the EIA results are displayed in public offices for review by all stakeholders including local communities.</p> <p>Local communities also participate in projects identification, planning and implementation and are guided by the EIA report and recommendations.</p> <p>Local communities in some wetlands are trained in EIA procedures to enhance their capacity to make constructive contribution.</p>		

Action 2.2.2.- Apply Strategic Environmental Assessment practices when reviewing national and provincial policies, programmes, and plans that may impact upon wetlands.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to identify at least 50 Parties to have in place Strategic Environmental Assessment for policies, programmes and plans impacting on wetlands.

1. The Party has been identified by the Ramsar Bureau as one having in place Strategic Environmental Assessment in relation to wetlands	C	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In</i>
2. A review of policies, programmes, and plans that may impact upon wetlands has been completed	B	<i>progress;</i> <i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the review of policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands.]		
<p>More than 77 sectoral policies and legislations have been reviewed to determine their impacts on wetlands. The policies are being harmonized and made environmentally sustainable through the National Law Review Commission, National Environment and Development Policy, National Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), National Environment and Action Plan (NEAP), National Biodiversity Action Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) and Economic Recovery Strategic Paper (ERSP).</p>		
4. Strategic Environmental Assessment practices have been applied while reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In</i>
5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the way Strategic Environmental Assessment practices have been applied while reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands.]		
<p>Strategic Environmental Assessments include the annual State of Environment Report, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan, National Water Resources Survey reports, National Forest Ecosystems Survey reports, Soil survey reports, Fisheries Assessment reports, Agricultural Assessment reports, National wildlife assessments reports, National Economic Development Survey reports. These Strategic Assessment reports help in guiding the review of sectoral policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands.</p>		

Action 2.2.3.- If not yet in place, develop and implement Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) legislation so as to ensure that an EIA is carried out, as appropriate, in wetlands, including Ramsar sites, where adverse impacts may occur due to a proposed development, change in land/water use, invasive species, etc., in line with additional guidance adopted by Resolution VIII.9 and enlisting the collaboration, if required, of the *International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA)*. Ensure that these impact assessments include full and appropriate consideration of the environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to have required EIA, as appropriate, for proposed projects, developments or changes which may impact on wetlands.

1.- Legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applicable to wetlands is in place	B	<p><i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>	<p>N° wetlands /Ramsar sites 3 (Tana sugar project, Tiomin project, Sondu Miriu H.E.P)</p>
2.- EIA is carried out for projects, developments or changes which may impact on wetlands (if available, please include number of sites)	B		
3.- EIAs have included full and appropriate consideration of the environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts	B		
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include comments on Environmental Impact Assessment implementation at national level.]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By EMCA, all development proposals must be preceded by EIA in Kenya. • Likewise, all development projects that were in place prior to the enactment of EMCA in 2000 must undertake environmental audit before end of 2005. • More than 3000 EIA studies have been conducted in the last two years. • A significant proportion of the EIA studies touch on wetlands among other environmental factors. The projects include agricultural, industrial, settlements, tourism, conservation, water supplies, mining, transportation, urban development, etc. 			

Action r2.2.vi.- Establish contact with the relevant national contact points from within the networks of the *International Association for Impact Assessment* with a view to identifying sources of expertise and advice for assisting with wetland-related impact assessment. (Resolution VIII.9)

1. Experts from the International Association for Impact assessment have been involved in EIA processes in the country	A	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the involvement of IAIA experts in EIA processes in the country.]		
<p>A National Association of EIA experts has been registered. The Association has established networks and collaborations with other international EIA Associations to ensure global standards and procedures are observed. Some experts have personal membership and linkages with some external associations.</p>		

Action r2.2.vii.- Provide impact assessment materials relevant to wetlands, including case studies indicating lessons learned, guidelines, sources of advice, and other relevant materials, to the Bureau for incorporation into the *IUCN Biodiversity Economics Web site*. (Resolution VIII.9)

1. EIA materials, including case studies, have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau for loading in the EIA-dedicated Web site	E	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on EIA materials.]		
Though hundreds of EIA studies have been conducted and case studies analysed, the experiences and materials have not been submitted to Ramsar Bureau for inclusion in the EIA dedicated web site. Effort will be made to take appropriate action.		

Action 2.2.4.- Promote the continuing development, wide dissemination - primarily through the Internet-based resource kit (<http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm>) and application of methodologies to undertake valuations of the economic, social and environmental benefits and functions of wetlands, in collaboration with the *International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA)*, Ramsar's International Organization Partners, and interested Parties and organizations.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: STRP to have made progress on methodologies for economic, social and environmental valuation, and all CPs with experience in this area to have engaged in the STRP work.

1. Progress has been made in the development and/or application of methodologies for the valuation of economic, social and environmental benefits and functions of wetlands	E	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i>
2. The Party has contributed to the STRP work on methodologies for economic, social and environmental valuation of wetland benefits and functions	C	<i>E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on progress made and contribution to STRP work, if applicable.]		
A study funded by the East Africa Wetland Support project was undertaken to evaluate and highlight methodologies to evaluate wetlands, using direct and indirect methods. Valuation methodologies studied include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic valuation by assessing direct economic values such as value of wetland products like fish, tourism, agriculture and other benefits to the communities. • Economic valuation by assessing indirect wetland values such as water supply. • The results of these studies have not been communicated to STRP 		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.1. Develop and disseminate methodologies to achieve the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Promote integration of wetlands wise use principles into policies, programs and plans for sustainable development in at least ten sectors.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify ten priority sectors for wetlands wise use principles 	

(text answer):	<p>application and integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesize Data and information for integration of wise use principles into the sectoral policies, programs and plans. • Disseminate criteria for integrated land use planning and natural resources management among selected sectors. • Undertake training and capacity building for application of wise use principles among the stakeholders.
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Action 3.1.1.- Review the wise use concept, its applicability, and its consistency with the objectives of sustainable development.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: STRP to spearhead process of reviewing and updating guidance on the wise use concept, including the ecosystem approach, in particular in line with the outcomes of WSSD.

1. Work has been done to review the wise use concept, its applicability and its consistency with the objectives of sustainable development	D	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. The Party has contributed to the STRP work to review and update the guidance on the wise use concept, including the ecosystem approach	D	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the revision of the wise use concept and contribution to STRP work, if applicable.]

Revision and update of the guidance on wise use concept has not achieved much since 2002
Communication from STRP on the subject has been equally minimal.

Action 3.1.2.- Compile advice, methods and best practice studies for the wise use of wetlands, including the application of the ecosystem approach, and disseminate these to wetland managers

1. Advice, methods and best practice studies on the wise use of wetlands, including the application of the ecosystem approach, have been compiled and distributed to wetland managers	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

There are case studies in Lake Nakuru, Naivasha, Victoria and coastal areas where best practices and wise use principles are being applied. The methods arising from the case studies have been disseminated to the stakeholders within the areas concerned. Catchment approach to wetlands conservation is now given high priority.

The guidelines have been adapted into the integrated management plans that the country has developed for Ramsar sites and other national important wetland both inland and coastal. Six coastal and eight inland integrated management plans are in place.

Action 3.1.3.- Ensure that the principles embodied in the *Convention's new management planning guidelines* adopted by Resolution VIII.14 are applied to decision-making about, and the wise use of, all wetlands.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to consider how to adapt and to incorporate, as necessary, into national practice the new management planning guidelines to the wise use of all wetlands.

1. Ramsar's new management planning guidelines (Resolution VIII.14) have been adapted and incorporated into national practice	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The Ramsar's new management planning guidelines have been adapted and incorporated into national practice. Training and capacity building to promote wetland management based on the Ramsar guidelines has been conducted for different levels of stakeholders. These are aimed at promoting sustainable wetland management through wise use. The country has developed international wetland training programme carried out annually with support from various international agencies including Ramsar Bureau. However, there is need for further adaptation to suit different wetlands types and communities.		

Action 3.1.4.- Disseminate and encourage the use of the Convention's guidance on the wise use concept to governments, responsible agencies and bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, in order to assist their development and implementation of sustainable development funding policies that fully address the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

1. Ramsar guidance on the wise use concept and its application has been made available to appropriate decision-makers, institutions and processes	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);</i> <i>I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Ramsar wise use guidelines have been circulated to decision-makers and institutions for use in their policies, programmes and plans for sustainable development. The guidelines have encouraged several institutions including NGOs to develop wetland management proposals that have been funded at the international level. Most of these projects are community based and encourage application of wise use concept in decision making. Some of the critical sectors that have incorporated the guidelines include Fisheries, Water, Agriculture, Lands, Local authorities, Tourism, Forestry and rural development programmes.		

Action r3.1.i.- Share information, expertise and experience concerning the study, conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands, and develop, as appropriate, national, regional or local strategies and plans for their conservation and wise use, particularly with a view to strengthening coordination of Ramsar implementation with work underway in the framework of bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements, especially the *Convention on Biological Diversity* and the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and those agreements dealing specifically with mountains, as well as with the initiatives of international organizations, including the *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*, with the Bureau to report on progress to COP9. (Resolution VIII.12)

<i>See action r2.2.iii</i>		
1. Actions have been taken to improve the awareness and understanding of values and functions of mountain and high altitude wetlands	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
2. Information, expertise and experience concerning the study, conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands have been shared with other interested Parties	B	C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
3. National, regional or local strategies and plans for the conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands have been developed	G	F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
4. Ramsar work on mountain wetlands has been coordinated with other environment-related and mountain-related agreements and institutions	E	
5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on information available and strategies developed concerning mountain and high altitude wetlands.]		
<p>Values and functions of Mt Kenya and Elgon have been studied and disseminated.</p> <p>Monitoring programmes for the ecosystems are in place</p> <p>KWS the Ramsar implementing agency in Kenya funded a study at phd level on high altitude wetland, which has been completed. Findings of this study have been published and distributed.</p> <p>Research findings and recommendations of this study are being analysed for use in strategic planning.</p> <p>Other strategies include development of integrated management plans for Mt Kenya and Mt Elgon</p> <p>Another strategy is development of crossborder integrated approach to conservation and management of Mt Elgon ecosystem in collaboration with Uganda.</p>		

Action r3.1.iii.- Establish, with the support of IOPs and other partners and collaborators of the Convention, specific work programmes for high Andean wetlands and the basins fed by them, in order to preserve their valuable biodiversity, their function as regulators of water, and as living space of many local and peasant communities and indigenous peoples. (Resolution VIII.39)

1. Specific work programmes for the wise use of high Andean wetlands and the basins fed by them have been established	A	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The Andean category of wetlands common in South America is not applicable in Kenya, though similar actions have been taken on our high mountain ecosystems.		

Action r3.1.v.- Exchange information relating to the conservation, integrated management and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems, especially where this involves the full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples. (Resolution VIII.32)

1. Information relating to the conservation, integrated management and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems, especially in relation to the participation of local communities and indigenous people, has been exchanged with other Parties and institutions	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Through Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute many studies have been conducted on mangroves and results published and disseminated locally and internationally. Local communities have particularly		

been targeted for information dissemination. Management of mangroves are now being approached from the concept of ICAM/ICZM through a participatory process that involved all the stakeholders. The planning process is ecosystem based and guided by the wise use principles.

Inventories and monitoring programmes are in place. The Mangroves have been mapped and GIS database developed. Clear-felled areas are being reforested. Sustainable use is being enforced by the Forest department and the local communities.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.2. Ensure the conservation and wise use of peatlands as a demonstration of the ecosystem-based approach under the Convention

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Conduct inventory of peatlands in the country and establish a monitoring system for the ecosystems by 2008	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct inventory of peatlands • Establish a monitoring system for peatlands • Develop a national plan of action on peatlands 	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action r3.2.i.- Establish a Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands and prepare an implementation plan for global action on peatlands. (Resolution VIII.17)

1. The Party has participated in the Ramsar Bureau-led process to establish a Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands

C

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

No major action has been taken on peatlands, though initial surveys have indicated their presence in Mt Kenya, Aberdare range, along the shores of lake Victoria and some sections of the rift valley.

Action 3.2.1.- Implement the *Guidelines for global action on peatlands* as adopted by Resolution VIII.17, noting the priority sought therein for inventories of peatlands, the protection and possible designation of peatlands as Ramsar sites, the transfer of peatland restoration technology, and the maintenance of the cultural significance of peatlands, and implement those actions identified as national priorities.

1. Action has been taken to implement at national level the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)

D

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Partial inventory on peatland done and data incorporated into a national wetland database
- Threats and management and conservation needs identified

- Conservation and management of peatland included in national legislation. This allows for the conservation of peatlands.
- The peatland are generally integrated with other wetland and mountain ecosystems and have to be given integrated approach in their conservation and management.

Action r3.2.ii.- Identify and make available sources of funds in order that the activities identified in the implementation plan for global action on peatlands can be undertaken. (Resolution VIII.17)

1. Funds have been made available at national level for the implementation of the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands

F

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The national budgetary allocation avails funds for conservation and management of critical habitats including peatland wetlands. Various institutions using peatland for socio-economic development all provide funds for peat conservation. Arrangements are in place for specific budgetary allocation based on the recognition of peatland for biodiversity conservation and economic development.

Action r3.2.iii.- Include information on the status and trends in national peatland resources in National Reports to the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the *Ramsar Convention*, and other conventions, as appropriate. (Resolution VIII.17)

1. Summary of the status and trends in national peatland resources is available

C

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Status and trends in national peatland resources [Please include information on the conservation status and trends of peatland resources and provide reference citation to any relevant publications, reports or analyses.]

No extensive work has been done on peatlands

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.3. Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and scientific research

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Incorporate wetland wise use into sustainable development processes under the listed topics by 2008	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Support additional studies to highlight the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and scientific research. Publish and disseminate the results of the studies at all levels.	

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Action 3.3.1.- As part of national (or, as appropriate, provincial) wetland inventories, assess and document wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and/or scientific research, and, where appropriate, seek to have these sites protected in recognition of these values.

See action 1.1.2

1. Measures have been taken to protect wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and/or scientific research

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =

Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F =

Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain

below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Important wetlands for water supply are designated as protected areas. These include the catchment areas called the “water towers” in Mt Kenya, Aberdare range , Mr Elgon, Mau forest range, Marsabit range, Shimba forest range. Other wetlands that are critical for water supply are Lakes Naivasha (Ramsar site), Lake Victoria and several riverine wetlands i.e Tana river, Athi/Galana river, Sondu miriu, Yala/ Nzoia, Ewasongiro south, Ewasongiro north , Mara, etc

All wetlands that are important for economic development and food supply are conserved and managed to ensure sustainable contribution to the social-economic development of the communities and the country. The economic and other benefits include fisheries, tourism, water supply, HEP and agriculture. Relevant wetlands in that context include Lake Naivasha, Nakuru, Baringo, Bogoria, Tana river, Lake Victoria, Kerio river, Sondu miriu river and coastal and marine wetlands.

There are also several wetlands that are being managed for their importance to biodiversity conservation and their cultural importance.

The various policies, legislation and institutional arrangements are in place to ensure wetlands continue to provide benefits and services listed above. The process has been through adapting the relevant tools to enable incorporation of these wetland values into sectoral policies and programmes.

Action 3.3.3.- Consider using the guiding principles in Annex I of Resolution VIII.19 to promote full recognition of the social and cultural heritage of wetlands, and ensure that this is fully appreciated and taken into account in their wise use and management.

See actions r2.2.ii, 6.1.6

1. Actions have been taken to promote the recognition of the social and cultural heritage of wetlands

B

Choose an answer for each indicator

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C =

No;

D = Partly/in some cases; E = In

progress; F = Being planned; G =

Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2. The social and cultural heritage of wetlands is being taken into account in their wise use and management

B

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the on recognition of social and cultural heritage of wetlands.]

Wetland inventory has been done to highlight their social and cultural heritage among other ecological and

economic values and functions.

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme has trained local communities to enhance the diverse cultural heritage of wetland.

Likewise the local communities in Lakes Baringo, Bogoria, Yala swamp, Shompole floodplains and coastal wetlands including Tana delta have maintained and promoted social and cultural heritage of wetlands in their areas. These include seasonal grazing patterns and farming, access to genetic resources including medicinal plants and traditional food materials, cultural building materials, shrines and sacred sites, traditional fisheries. Other considerations include intellectual property rights, customary law and the principle of prior informed consent.

Several community groups have been trained on wetlands wise use to address poverty, hunger and diseases based on the social and cultural benefits and values of the wetlands in their areas.

The Water Act takes cognizance of community based Water Associations to ensure cultural and social use of water resource are considered in water resource development.

Action r3.3.ii.- Urge public institutions to ensure that a more decisive effort be made with regard to groundwater, placing emphasis on the hydro-geological, social, economic and environmental aspects within the framework of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) regarding wetlands. (Resolution VIII.40)

1. Actions have been taken to ensure that public institutions place emphasis on the hydrogeological, social, economic and environmental aspects of groundwater

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =

Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F=

Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain

below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- The Ministry of Water resources is undertaking ground water surveys and assessment throughout the country. This is being conducted within the Water Resources Assessment Programme (WRAP). It is aimed at assessing the ground water resources in terms of quantity, quality and distributions for effective planning and management
- Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) on wetlands conservation and wise use is a continuous process within and around all the major wetlands. Relevant literature and awareness materials are produced and distributed as appropriate.
- The hydro-geological, social, economic and environmental aspects of wetlands are included in the are given high priority for planning and management as well as for CEPA programmes.
- Hydro-geological maps in respect to ground water systems are produced and used for CEPA programmes among other uses.

Action r3.3.iii.- Within national and legal frameworks and available resources and capacity, consider *inter alia* the compilation and assessment of both material and non-material cultural elements related to wetlands and water, taking into account, as appropriate, intellectual property rights, customary law, and the principle of prior informed consent, in accordance with CBD and WIPO rules; promoting the appreciation and revitalization of these cultural values among populations close to wetlands, and in general among the wider public; including all relevant aspects of cultural heritage in the design and implementation of wetland management, carrying out such efforts with active participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders; and consider using the cultural values of wetlands as a tool to strengthen this involvement, particularly in wetland planning and management. (Resolution VIII.19)

1. Compilation(s) and assessment(s) of both material and non-material cultural elements related to wetlands and water have been undertaken	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Actions have been taken to promote the appreciation and revitalization of cultural values related to wetlands and water	B	
3. All relevant aspects of cultural heritage have been incorporated in the design and implementation of wetland management	G	
4. Cultural values of wetlands have been used as a tool to strengthen involvement of local stakeholders, particularly in wetland planning and management	B	
5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the actions made to take into consideration cultural heritage and values of wetlands.]		
Ethnobiological research and assessments of both materials and non-material cultural elements related to wetlands and water was conducted within several districts in the rift Valley province (Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia)		
Actions have been taken to promote the appreciation and revitalization of cultural values related to wetlands and water through CEPA programmes and scientific and technical publications		
All relevant aspects of cultural heritage have been incorporated in the design and implementation of wetland management for Saiwa swamp, Kiunga marine protected area, Shompole floodplain, Lake Turkana, Yala swamp, Tana delta and other sites		
Cultural values of wetlands have been used as a tool to strengthen involvement of local stakeholders, particularly in wetland planning and management at Saiwa swamp, Fourteen Falls, Kiunga marine National park, Amboseli, Lake Jipe, Mombasa Marine NR, Kisite Marine NR, Watamu Marine NR and malindi Marine NR. Cultural values of Mt Kenya and Mt Elgon are being considered in the current planning processes.		

Action 3.3.4.- Develop and implement wise use wetland programmes and projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and food and water security plans at local, national and regional levels.

1. Wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and food and water security plans have been developed	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and food and water security plans have been developed in several parts of the country especially through a GEF funded projects at Lakes Baringo and Victoria and WWF funded project at Lake Bogoria and Kiunga Marine NR and the Italian government funded lake Turkana Community development project. Lake Naivasha Riparian Association (LNRA) has also promoted wise use in Lake Naivasha. Several community based wise use programmes are located at the coast including Kisite/wasini island project.. All the major wetlands in the country have management plans and programmes to promote poverty reduction and enhancement of food and water security. All the Regional Development Authorities i.e. Lake Basin, Tarda, Coast development authority are promoting programmes to support poverty reduction as well as enhancing food and water security for the communities within their basin areas.		
•		

Action 3.3.5.- Promote research, including through the establishment of national and regional research and training centres, into the role of wetlands in water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, and cultural heritage.

<i>See action 20.1.8</i>		
1. Research has been promoted on the role of wetlands in any of the following areas: water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, and cultural heritage	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five National Universities (Nairobi University, Moi University, Kenyatta University, Egerton University and Maseno University) are offering degree courses on water resources management and conservation, including ecosystem management approaches which includes wetlands. They also offer courses on role of wetlands in coastal protection, flood defense, food security and cultural heritage. All the Universities undertake research in the same fields. • Other intermediary training institutes include the Water Training Institute has a curriculum on sustainable water resources management and supply and role of wetlands in coastal protection, flood defense, food security and cultural heritage. The Institute trains middle level managers and local communities. The training programmes are backed by research. • Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute (KWSTI) which in addition to training on wetlands has an international course on wetlands conservation and management based on ecosystem approach. The role of wetlands in coastal protection, flood defense, food security and cultural heritage is included in the curriculum. 		

<p>Action r3.3.v.- Secure the wise use of temporary pools through ensuring, as a high priority, that their management is sustainable, respecting their specific characteristics and addressing root causes of their loss and degradation, taking into consideration the guidance in Resolution VIII.33, and including by:</p> <p>i) undertaking, as far as possible, baseline inventory of temporary pools;</p> <p>ii) raising awareness of their presence and their specific values and functions;</p> <p>iii) ensuring the maintenance of their specific hydrological functioning;</p> <p>iv) ensuring that their natural resources are sustainably used and not overexploited;</p> <p>v) recognizing the commitment to, and importance of, temporary pools to local communities and indigenous peoples, and supporting their management and protection; and</p> <p>vi) undertaking regular surveillance of temporary pools so as to identify and avert any threat to their values and functions, always considering the traditional uses and management. (Resolution VIII.33)</p>		
1. Actions have been taken to secure the wise use of temporary pools	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory done to identify and classify temporary wetlands and pools within Rift valley region, Coastal region and some parts of Lake victoria region. • Management plans developed to promote conservation and wise use of temporary pools with the catchment basins of Lakes Naivasha, Nakuru, Baringo, Bogoria, Tana river basin and the coastal areas. • Awarenesses raising done to promote proper conservation of temporary pools to ensure are sustainably managed and protected and their traditional uses and importance to local communities enhanced. • Undertaking monitoring and regular surveillance of temporary pools so as to identify and avert any threat to their values and functions, In some cases ensuring the maintenance of 		

their specific hydrological functioning. This is part of the routine wetlands monitoring programme and management planning.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.4. 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

[Go to previous Operational Objective](#)

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	<p>Integrate Wetlands conservation and wise use into the policies and strategic plans of six Regional Development Authorities development and strategic plans (LBDA, CDA, Tarda, Kerio Valley, Ewaso ngiro south, Ewaso ngiro north.</p> <p>Integrated wetlands conservation and wise use into the Groundwater management strategies (Policies and Plans) being undertaken by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and five Regional Water Management Boards</p> <p>Integrate wetlands conservation and wise use into the Integrated coastal zone planning and management currently being developed.</p>	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<p>Review of policies, strategies and plans to include wetland wise use in the relevant institutions.</p> <p>Undertake capacity building for wetlands conservation and wise use.</p>	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 3.4.2.- Apply the Guidelines in *Integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 4) and, where appropriate and feasible, participate in the related CBD/Ramsar project entitled the “*River Basin Initiative*” so as to support the WSSD agreement to increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources.

1. The Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 4) have been used/applied

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on application of the Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management.]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building conducted for line planning ministries and institutions at district, provincial and national levels. Regional Development Authorities (CDA, LBDA, TARDA, and Ewasongiro south Development Authority have been included in the capacity building process. Wetlands conservation and wise use concepts have been integrated into policies, strategies and plans of key regional Development Authorities that include TARDA, Kerio Valley, Ewaso Ngiro South, Lake Basin Development Authority and Coast Development Authority) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policies and strategies related to Climate Change have received input on wetlands conservation and wise use. 		
3. The Party has participated in the Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the participation in the Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With support from IUCN under the East Africa Wetland Support Programme and the Global River Basin Initiative guidelines, Wetlands conservation and wise use in Kenya is now based on river basin approach as well as coastal zone approach for marine resources. Specific cases are Lakes Naivasha, Nakuru, Bogoria, Baringo, Olbollosat Management plans. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme has adopted catchment/basin approach in its implementation. There is also an integrated coastal zone area management plan being developed at the moment. Other River basin Initiatives include the River Basin/ Regional Development Authorities have been strengthened through integrated planning, management and capacity building. 		

Action r3.4.i.- Ensure that due attention is given to the role of mountain and high-altitude wetlands, and the importance of their conservation and wise use, in the preparation and implementation of river basin management plans. (Resolution VIII.12)

1. Due attention has been promoted / given to the role of mountain and high altitude wetlands in the preparation and implementation of river basin management plans	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the critical Mountains i.e Mt Kenya, Aberdare range, Mt Elgon, Mt Marsabit a, Mau forest range and Shimba hills are protected as National parks, national reserves and Forest reserves. They are being conserved and managed as centres of biodiversity and water catchment areas. They are the sources of all important rivers i.e Tana river, Athi/Galana river, Nzia river, Yala river, Mara river, Kerio river, Sondu Miriu river etc. Mountain and high altitude wetlands in these mountains are protected as they form part of the critical water catchment and hydrological functions of river basins and wetlands.. River basin planning process has considered the role of high altitude wetlands has head waters for all wetlands (rivers) in the country and has given due protection of such ecosystems. 		

Action r3.4.ii.- Use, where appropriate, in managing or assessing the impact of dams on sensitive riverine and wetland ecosystems, all available information, including information provided by the World Commission on Dams (WCD), in association with the guidance adopted by the Ramsar Convention, to inform and guide local and national processes for allocation of water resources and decision-making, in order to ensure that wetlands and their values and functions are fully taken into account in decision-making on large dams. (Resolution VIII.2)

1. Wetland values and functions have been taken into account in decision-making on large dams	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is mandatory for all development projects including construction of dams to undergo EIA process, among other things to ensure ecological values and functions of key ecosystems like wetlands are protected. An EIA study was carried out on the Sondu Miriu dam where a new HEP is now under construction. • Environmental audits have been carried out on all the other dams in respect to the provisions of EMCA. • EIA and EA reports are subject to public scrutiny to ensure that ecosystem values and functions are safeguarded. 		

Action r3.4.iii.- Take the necessary steps, wherever possible and appropriate, in order to maintain the migration access for indigenous fish and other species past dams. (Resolution VIII.2)

1. Steps have been taken to ensure that dams are not impeding the migration of indigenous fish and other species	G	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<p>Most of the Dams in Kenya (Masinga, Kamburu, Gitaru, Kindaruma, Kiambere) were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. Thus, most of the dams especially those along Tana River and Turkwell did not have satisfactory provisions for fish migrations. The technology is being improved to ensure that fish ladders and by pass channels are maintained to allow for fish migrations. The guidelines provided by the World Commission on Dams are being adapted and applied as appropriate. Provisions for fish migration are being incorporated in the construction of new dams like the Sondu Miriu.</p>		

Action r3.4.iv.- Undertake the systematic implementation of environmental flow assessments, where appropriate, to mitigate socio-economic and ecological impacts of large dams on wetlands, and encourage the development of appropriate centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation, and in doing so apply the *Guidelines on water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)

1. Assessments of environmental flow have been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts of large dams	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessments of environmental flow undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts of large dams.]		
<p>River gauging is done on all important rivers in Kenya. This is to assess environmental flows and determine water quantity and quality. The gauging is done on Tana River, Kerio River and Sondu Miriu river which are the rivers with dams for HEP and irrigation schemes to ensure that the impacts of the dams are monitored and assessed.</p>		

3.- Centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation have been encouraged (<u>if available, please include number of centres</u>)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° centres 3
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [If applicable, please include information on the centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation that have been encouraged.]			
The Ministry of Water Resources and irrigation is has put in place river gauges to monitor environmental flows on all the major rivers in Kenya. In the case of Rivers with HEP dams, Kenya Electricity Generation Company (KenGEN) is also undertaking river flow monitoring. Records of river flow regimes are essential for regulating and controlling river flows.			

Action 3.4.5.- Apply the *Guidelines for integrating wetlands into integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)* as adopted by Resolution VIII.4.

1. The Guidelines for integrating wetlands into integrated coastal zone management (Resolution VIII.4) have been used/applied	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICZ management guidelines have been developed to enhance Coastal Zone management approach in terms of biodiversity, coastal and marine resources and socio-economic development. • Important wetlands like the mangroves, Seagrass beds and meadows, beaches, estuaries, coral reefs and gardens, deltas and fresh water resources are all included in the coastal zone management. 		

Action r3.4.vi.- Document case studies of good practice in the integration of wetlands into ICZM and make these available to the Convention for review by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) as the basis for preparing further guidance on wetlands and ICZM under the Convention. (Resolution VIII. 4)

1. Case studies of good practice examples on the integration of wetlands into Integrated Coastal Zone Management have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau	F	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
All the six Marine Protected areas have their respective management plans. An Integrated coastal zone management plan for the whole coastal area is now under preparation. Relevant inventories of wetlands and other natural resources as well as socio-economic and land use activities has been conducted by Kenya marine and fisheries research Institute (KEMFRI), KWS, Fisheries department, Forest department and Coast development Authority (CDA). Funding for the integrated planning will be provided by SIDA.. All other relevant stakeholders have been sensitized and mobilised accordingly, including training on the use and application of the Guidelines.		

Action 3.4.6.- In decision-making processes related to freshwater resources, apply the *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands*, as adopted by Resolution VIII.1.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to have made available the guidance on water allocation and management for ecosystems to support decision-making on water resource management in all CPs, as a contribution to achieve the WSSD target on water resources management and water efficiency plans.

1. The Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1) have been used/applied in decision-making related to freshwater

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

All the water apportionment boards have been sensitized on the guidelines. Environmental requirement of water is now given higher consideration than ever before. The Water Apportionment Boards must establish stream discharge rates, which forms the basis of how much water may be abstracted and the portion left for environmental services. As a rule, one-third of the stream flow is maintained for environmental services.

Action r3.4.viii.- Bring the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies (at different levels of territorial organization) responsible for water resource management; encourage these bodies to apply the guidance in order to ensure appropriate allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands in their territory; ensure that the principles contained in the Ramsar Guidelines are incorporated into national policies on water and on wetlands; and include representatives of national water management ministries and/or agencies in the membership of National Ramsar/Wetland Committees. (Resolution VIII.1)

See action 18.1.2

1. Representatives of national water management ministries and/or agencies are included in National Ramsar/Wetland Committee

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Management of water resources is vested in the ministry of Water resources and irrigation.. This Ministry is represented in the National Wetlands Forum/ Ramsar Committee. Other critical development committees include the District Development Committee, District Environment Committee in which are representatives of KWS and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.

Action r3.4.ix.- Develop projects and other activities that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands, make such good practice examples available to others through the information exchange mechanisms of the *Ramsar/ CBD River Basin Initiative*, and report to COP9 on the successes achieved and lessons learned from these activities. (Resolution VIII.1)

1. Projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands have been developed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the relevant projects.]

- Wetland management plans at Lakes Naivasha, Saiwa swamp, Lakes Baringo, Bogoria, Olbollosat

and the caosat MPA have prescribed water management regimes to ensure sustianble ecological functions of the wetlands.

- The Hortiultural development has developed a code of practice to promote sustainable use of water by the flower farmers and others.
- Likewise irrigation schemes and HEP projects demonstrates good practice which are subject to improvement as new technologies and information become available..

3.- Summary on successes achieved and lessons learned in developing this type of projects [Please provide a summary on the relevant projects, successes achieved, and lessons learned in their development.]

- All the catchment areas (Mt Kenya, Mt Elgon, Mau forest range, Shimba hills, Marsabit forest) i.e “water towers” are gazetted as National parks or forest reserves to ensure their protection and sustainable management. Issues of encroachment and timber cutting in the forests are prohibited.
- Lake Naivasha management plan continues to ensure good practice through a participatory plan implementation process.
- Lake Baringo conservation and development project funded by GEF emphasises on good practice especially water resources conservation and wise use.
- Lake Bogoria conservation and development project funded by WWF emphasises on good practice especially water resources conservation and wise use.
- Lake Victoria Environmetal Management programme funded by GEF emphasizes on good practice especially water resources conservation and wise use.
- Lake Jipe conservation project funded by IUCN-Danida emphasises on good practice especially water resources conservation and wise use.
- Lake Turkana Community Conservation and Development project funded by the Italian government emphasises on good practice especially water resopurces conservation and wise use.

Action r3.4.x.- Develop mechanisms to better plan and manage for the wise use of water in the Andean region. (Resolution VIII.39)

1. Mechanisms to better plan and manage the wise use of water in the Andean Region have been developed

H

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Kenya does not have the category of Andean wetlands, however high altitude wetlands are found in the country. Mechanisms have been put in place to better manage these high altitude wetlands. Such wetlands like the glaziers, peat bogs and other high altitude wetlands found in Mt. Kenya, Elgon, Aberdare, Mau, Cheranganyi and Marsabit are protected under the Wildlife and Forest Acts due to their biological, hydrological functions, water regulation and life support to the communities.

Action r3.4.xi.- Seek to maintain, as far as practicable in countries affected by drought, the continued allocation of water to Ramsar sites and other wetlands, so as to ensure that they can continue to provide their full range of values and functions for people and biological diversity. (Resolution VIII.35)

1. Efforts have been made to maintain continued allocation of water to Ramsar sites and other wetlands in situations of drought

D

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The Government has provision in the water Act to ensure continuous waterflow in rivers. While abstracting water level, one third of the river discharge must be maintained at the lowest water mark. This is specifically to ensure continued water supply. However much of the country being arid and semi arid, mechanisms have not been put in place for additional water when rivers flowing into Ramsar Sites dry up or reduce their flow rates. This has resulted into low water levels in some of the Ramsar Sites like Lakes Nakuru and Baringo.

Action r3.4.xiv.- Study, from an interdisciplinary point of view and with the participation of civil society, the impact of the use of groundwater on the conservation of the wetlands in those territories where these impacts exist. (Resolution VIII.40)

1. Interdisciplinary studies on the impact of the use of groundwater on the conservation of wetlands have been undertaken

F

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

In most arid and semi arid areas in Kenya, under ground aquifers form the main water sources. Exploitation of these aquifers is regulated by EIA before implementation. Hydrological studies have been conducted on the linkages between the aquifers and wetlands. The studies on the impact of the use of ground water on the conservation of wetlands has been generally hindered by lack of resources.

Action r3.4.xv.- Promote proposals for the participation of civil society, both public and private, related to the management of groundwater within the framework of integrated management of water resources. (Resolution VIII.40)

1. The participation of civil society in the management of groundwater resources has been promoted

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- The new Water policy and Act make provisions for integrated approach to water resources management at all levels.
- The Water Apportionment Boards include representatives of the civil society and private sector and local communities. Most of the the Boards have been gazetted since 2000.
- There are many NGOs and CBOs involved in groundwater management activities.

Action 3.4.9.- Ensure that national policy responses to the implementation of the *Kyoto Protocol*, including revegetation and management, afforestation and reforestation do not lead to damage to the ecological character of wetlands.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All relevant CPs to have assessed implications of *Kyoto Protocol* implementation on wetlands (including applying COP8 restoration guidelines).

See action 4.1.4

1. The implications of implementation of the Kyoto Protocol for wetland conservation have been assessed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Kenya Government has reviewed the implications of the Kyoto Protocol in respect to wetlands wise use principles and adopted the relevant sections and in line with WSSD resolutions
- All wetland development processes must be subject to EIA to ensure wetlands maintain their ecological characters.
- There is a national programme on the implementation of the Kyoto protocol .
- Forestation and reforestation programmes are designed to improve the status of the environment and biodiversity including wetlands. Precautionary principle is applied in respect to introduction of alien species.

Action r3.4.xvi.- Make every effort, when implementing UNFCCC and, where appropriate, its *Kyoto Protocol*, including revegetation and forest management, afforestation and reforestation, that this implementation does not lead to serious damage to the ecological character of their wetlands, using, where appropriate, strategic and other forms of environmental impact assessment and risk assessment, taking account Resolutions VII.10, VII.16 and VIII.9, as well as Article 4.1 of the UNFCCC and Article 2.1 of the Kyoto Protocol, as appropriate. (Resolution VIII.3)

1. Efforts have been made to avoid serious damage to the ecological character of wetlands due to the implementation of UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);
I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Kenya is in the process of developing the relevant instruments and frameworks to implement the Kyoto Protocol.
- Precaution is being taken to avoid serious damage to the ecological character of wetlands as a result of the implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol

Action r3.4.xvii.- Consider, and use as appropriate, the information on climate change and wetlands in the background papers Ramsar COP8 DOC. 11 and COP8 DOC. 40 when integrating climate change considerations into national policy pertaining to the conservation and wise use of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.3)

1. The information provided in COP8 documents related to climate change has been considered and used in national policies pertaining to wetlands

D

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Information provided in COP8 documents related to climate change has been considered and used in developing national wetlands policy and other relevant policies.

Action r3.4.xviii.- Take action to minimize the degradation, as well as to promote restoration, and improve management practices of those peatlands and other wetland types that are significant carbon stores, or have the ability to sequester carbon and are considered as mitigation factors, as well as to increase the adaptive capacity of society to respond to the changes in these ecosystems due to climate change. (Resolution VIII.3)

1. Actions have been taken to minimize degradation, restore and improve management of peatlands and other wetland types that are significant carbon stores, or have the ability to sequester carbon	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);</i> <i>I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Act has been reviewed with a view of ensuring sustainable management of forest resources including high altitude wetlands. This is to ensure such head water are conserved to undertake their ecological functions including carbon sequestration. • Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme has enhanced the wetlands buffering capacity along the shores of Lake victoria. Similar wetlands conservation programmes are found at Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Olbollosat, Bogoria and Baringo. These swamp wetlands are important carbon sinks. • EMCA section 42 protects wetlands including the riparian zone, which are also important carbon sinks. • Coral reef and sea grass monitoring programme are conducted to ensure maintenance of the ecological functions including carbon sinks. 		

Action r3.4.xix.- Recognize the important role of mangrove ecosystems in mitigating climate change and sea-level rise, especially in low-lying areas and Small Island Developing States, and plan their management, including required adaptation measures, so as to ensure that mangrove ecosystems may respond to impacts caused by climate change and sea-level rise. (Resolution VIII.32)

1. Management planning measures have been taken to preserve the role of mangrove ecosystems in mitigating climate change and sea-level rise	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangroves along the coast are gazetted as protected forests. No exploitation is allowed without a license. • The mangroves have been assessed to determine their ecological functions, species diversity and management plans produced within the MPA framework. An integrated coastal zone management plan that includes mangroves is currently being developed. • The role of mangrove ecosystems in mitigating climate change and sea level rise is high recognized and enhanced through policy, legislation and management practices. • Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded mangrove areas is undertaken as a matter of priority. 		

Action r3.4.xx.- Undertake, where possible, studies of the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration and in mitigating the impacts of sea-level rise and make their findings available to the Convention. (Resolution VIII.3)

1. Studies on the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration and in mitigating the impacts of sea-level rise have been undertaken	E	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The studies on the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration and in mitigating the 		

impacts of sea-level rise have been started mainly by the Universities. The results have not been widely disseminated.

- Research programmes focusing explicitly on changes on sea-level and the possible causes are also in the initial stage.

Action r3.4.xxiv.- Contribute information on wetlands and agriculture to the *Wise Use Resource Centre* maintained by the Ramsar Bureau, to the *River Basin Initiative* and to the *Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment*, and future meetings of the *World Water Forum*. (Resolution VIII.34)

1. Information on wetlands and agriculture has been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau and others

D

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Wetland wise use practices through agriculture, horticulture, HEP, fisheries, water supply, grazing. Have been illustrated in several wetland sites and documented in the form of reports some of which have been sent to the Ramsar Bureau.
- The most notable one is the Code of practice for the Flower framers in Lake Naivasha which provides a framework for sustainable flower growing in the area.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4. RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4.1. 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

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PRIORITY:	B	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Rehabilitate three wetlands, Jipe and Yala Swamp	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of baseline data • Mobilize stakeholders • Appraise the causes of wetlands degradation • Design mitigation measures • Conduct rehabilitation 	

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Action 4.1.2.- Establish wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, where feasible, at destroyed or degraded wetlands, especially in those associated with major river systems or areas of high nature conservation value, in line with Recommendation 4.1 and Resolutions VII.17 and VII.20.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs with lost or degraded wetlands to have identified priority sites for restoration; restoration projects underway or completed in at least 100 CPs.

Action 4.1.2.- Établir, lorsque c'est possible, des programmes de restauration/remise en état des zones humides détruites ou dégradées, en particulier dans les grands bassins hydrographiques ou les régions très importantes pour la conservation de la nature, conformément à la Recommandation 4.1 et aux Résolutions VII.17 et VII.20.

1. Wetland restoration / rehabilitation programmes or projects have been developed	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through monitoring programme, degraded wetlands and factors leading to degradation have been identified. Most of the wetlands have been degraded due to pollution as a result of decline coverage by wetland stabilising plant communities (macrophytes) and swamps. These are critical in filtering pollutants and stabilising wetlands • The other cause of degradation is diversion of water for agriculture and other uses e.g Lake Jipe. Excessive siltation like at Lke Nakuru and baringo have also cause degradation of the wetlands. • Rehabilitation programme has been developed for one site (Jipe). • A feasibility study on dredging some parts of Lake Nakuru is being conducted. 		

Action r4.1.i.- Report on progress in implementation of Actions 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 in triennial National Reports to the COP (Resolution VIII.16).

<i>See action 1.1.2</i>			
1.- Actions have been taken to restore / rehabilitate those wetlands defined as priority for restoration (if available, please include number of sites)	D	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<u>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</u> I (Jipe)
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are several wetlands that are degraded in one way or the other. Priority setting has not been done for their rehabilitation. However, baseline data has been collected in Lake Jipe and feasibility for rehabilitation conducted. ▪ Implementation of the Lake Baringo conservation and development project that aims at restoration of degraded forests and land cover in the catchment is on –going. ▪ Similar programmes to restore degraded catchments are being implemented at Lakes Victoria, Bogoria, Nakuru, Naivasha and Olbollosat. 			

Action r4.1.ii.- Integrate fully the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16) into National Wetland Policies and plans, paying particular attention to issues of legislation, impact assessment, incentive measures, and the mitigation of impacts of climate change and sea-level rise. (Resolution VIII.16).

1. The Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration (Resolution VIII.16) have been integrated into the National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument(s)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principles and guidelines for wetland rehabilitation have been integrated into the national Wetlands policy draft document. 		

Action r4.1.iii.- Pay particular attention to the role of wetland restoration in management at the catchment and river basin level in relation to the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions (Resolution VIII.1), integrating the conservation and wise use of wetlands into river basin management (Resolution VII.18), and transboundary action (Resolution VII.19). (Resolution VIII.16).

1. The role of wetland restoration has been taken into account in river basin management	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By applying catchment/ecosystem approach, the River Basin Development Authorities have taken wetlands restoration into account in river basin management. The Regional Authorities include Lake Victoria Basin Development Authority, Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority, Coast Development Authority, Kerio Valley development Authority, Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority and Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority. • The mandate of the Regional development authorities is sustainable management of natural resources including restoration of degraded sites. • Holistic planning and management includes implementation of guidelines for restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, forests and the general landscape. • Degraded coral reefs including the effects of coral bleaching is being implemented at the coast. 		

Action 4.1.3.- Compile information on new research and methodologies for the restoration and rehabilitation of lost or degraded wetlands and disseminate this information.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Continue to add new case studies and methods to Ramsar wetland restoration Web site.

1. Information and/or case studies on wetland restoration and rehabilitation is available	D	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Information on new research and methodologies for wetland restoration/rehabilitation has been compiled and disseminated	D	
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information on restoration/rehabilitation of wetlands and its dissemination.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building has been done on wetland rehabilitation for various officers including lecturers at KWSTI • A course on wetland rehabilitation developed and included in the KWSTI curriculum • Studies have been undertaken on wetland rehabilitation in line with Ramsar recommendations. These are being evaluated to identify the relevant ones for specific wetlands. • Several rehabilitation programmes are being implemented across the country 		

Action 4.1.4.- Apply the guidelines on wetland restoration adopted by Resolution VIII.16 to ensure that national policy responses to the implementation of the *Kyoto Protocol*, including revegetation and management, afforestation and reforestation, do not lead to damage to the ecological character of wetlands.

See action 3.4.9

1. The Principles and guidelines on wetland restoration (Resolution VIII.16) have been used in the assessment of the implications of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol for wetland conservation

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);
I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Guidelines and guidelines on rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands have been reviewed in respect to implementing the Kyoto protocol.

The guidelines have also been referred to while making sectoral policies, legislation and programmes for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol

Action r4.1.iv.- Apply the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* when considering the provision of compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention, using the guidelines for such provision of compensation adopted by Resolution VIII.20. (Resolution VIII.16)

1. The Principles and guidelines on wetland restoration (Resolution VIII.16) have been applied in relation to the provision of compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention

C

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);
I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Criteria and practice for compensation has not been fully developed in Kenya.

Action r4.1.v.- Ensure, when implementing the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration*, that the cultural and archaeological heritage significance of wetlands being considered for restoration is fully recognized so as to ensure that this significance is maintained, taking into account the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites*, annexed to Resolution VIII.19. (Resolution VIII.16).

See action r3.3.iii

1. Cultural and archaeological heritage significance of wetlands has been considered in restoration actions

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Guidelines on habitat rehabilitation including wetlands have been developed and institutionalised. Under these guidelines EIA is mandatory to ensure wetland functions and values are maintained in respect to their ecological, cultural and socio-economic functions.
- Cultural and archaeological heritage significance of the Rift Valley Lakes are recognised in all aspects of the management including restoration. The Rift Valley Lakes of Nakuru, Elementaita, Bogoria, Baringo, Turkana are being considered for listing them as World Heritage Sites.

Action r4.1.vi.- Identify, as part of national training needs assessments, training needs in wetland restoration, identify training opportunities and expertise in wetland restoration, and create relevant training modules as part of the *Ramsar Wetland Training Initiative*, once established. (Resolution VIII.16). (Refer also to Action 20.1.5)

<i>See action 20.1.5</i>		
1. Training needs in relation to wetland restoration have been assessed	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>
2. Training opportunities and expertise in relation to wetland restoration have been identified	B	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on training needs and opportunities in relation to wetland restoration.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training needs have been conducted on wetland restoration in Kenya ▪ Kenya Wildlife Sraining Training Institute (KWSTI), National Universities and other institutions of higher learning have training curriculum focusing on wetland rehabilitation. ▪ KWSTI has a complete course on th principles of wetland rehabilitation that covers restoring wetland values and functions and aspects of habitat compensation. This course is at diploma level. ▪ Wetlands restoration is also being implemented by the agriculture sector when decommissioning irrigation projects and other farming programmes 		

Action r4.1.vii.- Investigate opportunities to link poverty relief to wetland restoration, by incorporating the provision of work, skills and opportunities into restoration projects and by focusing on the restoration of ecosystem goods and services upon which communities depend. (Resolution VIII.16).

1. Restoration projects linked to poverty relief have been developed and implemented	D	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration projects linked to poverty relief has been construction of dykes to control floods in Baringo, Budalangi, Nyando and parts of Lake victoria basin. ▪ Reforestation is being done within the main catchments (Mt Kenya, Mt Elgon, Mau forest and other landscapes) as part of environmental restoration which is critical for poverty relief among the communities. ▪ Mngroves forests that are degraded are being replanted as part of enhancing their capacity to meet the socio-economic needs of the local communities. ▪ Water hyacinth and water quality restoration in Lake Victoria is meant to increase the productivity of the lake as a natural resource that is essential for poverty relief among the communities. ▪ Coral reef restoration programmes at the coast are meant to improve the productivity of those ecosystem for fisheries to the local communities. 		

Action r4.1.viii.- Disseminate the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16) to community stakeholders who have an interest in wetland restoration; and involve local communities and indigenous peoples in restoring and maintaining wetlands, in line with the guidance in Resolution VII.8 concerning establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.16).

1. The <i>Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration</i> have been disseminated to community stakeholders	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i>
2. Local communities and indigenous peoples have been involved in wetland restoration activities	B	<i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the dissemination of the Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration and the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in wetland restoration.]

- All the projects for wetland restoration are community based with full participation and involvement of the local communities.
- Education, Awareness and training programmes are offered to enhance knowledge base of the communities so as to take effective roles in wetland restoration programmes.
- Local communities and indigenous peoples have been involved in wetland restoration activities listed above i.e Lake Baringo, Victoria, Budalangi, Yala and the Mangroves and Coral reef ecosystems.

Action r4.1.ix.- Utilise the information and resources of *Ramsar's restoration Web site*, and contribute relevant additional information on wetland restoration projects and experience to this Web site, so as to increase the wide availability of such information, and particularly to provide demonstration projects that illustrate the application of the principles and guidelines adopted by Resolution VIII.16. (Resolution VIII.16)

1. The Ramsar Web site on wetland restoration has been used and materials have been provided to it

E

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the use of Ramsar web site on wetland restoration and the materials provided to it, if applicable.]

Only occasional references have been made to the Ramsar website on wetlands. Materials have been contributed to the website by way of reports including biannual waterfowl count results.

Action r4.1.xi.- Prepare guidance on compensation for wetland losses in response to Resolution VII.24, and report on these matters to COP9. (Resolution VIII.16)

1. Contribution has been made to preparation of guidance on compensation for wetland losses, in response to Resolution VII.24

F

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

No compensation scheme for wetland losses has taken place. The only tangible compensation for wetland losses has been support for establishment of community based conservancies and sanctuaries to increase area under wetlands conservation and wise use. There are scores of such conservation areas in the country.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 5. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 5.1. Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems

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PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Control invasive species in at least four wetlands ecosystems.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess and document the extent of invasive species ▪ Evaluate control mechanisms and adopt the most 	

	<p>environmentally friendly measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate the technologies and strategies for controlling invasive species in wetlands.
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Action r5.1.ii.- Work closely with counterpart national focal points for the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *UN Convention to Combat Desertification*, the *UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB)*, the *International Maritime Organization (IMO)*, and others in the development and implementation of national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive alien species, and ensure that prevention, eradication and control of such species are fully incorporated in national legislation and national wetland and biodiversity policies, strategies and action plans, applying the *Ramsar Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 3) and *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Ramsar Handbook 2). (Resolution VIII.18)

1. National policy, strategy and management responses to threats from invasive species have been developed and implemented	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species have been fully incorporated in national legislation and national wetland and biodiversity policies, strategies and action plans	B	
3. Actions related to invasive species have been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organizations/processes	B	
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on incorporation of invasive species matters in national legislation and policies, actions taken, and cooperation in this field.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inspectorate Centers have been established at strategic locations in the country to monitor and control entry of alien invasive species into the country ▪ Quarantine rules and regulations are available at ports of entry to ensure all alien biological resources are screened. ▪ Research Programmes and capacity building in detecting, controlling and managing alien invasive species is going on at various levels. ▪ Several projects have been developed to control invasive alien species using various control measures. In Lake Victoria, the GEF/World Bank LVEMP Programme is engaged in managing and controlling water hyacinth (<i>Echornia crispes</i>), through mechanical and biological control measures. ▪ Local communities are trained on various aspects of controlling alien invasive species in different parts of the country 		

Action r5.1.iii.- Undertake risk assessments of alien species which may pose a threat to the ecological character of wetlands, taking into account the potential changes to ecosystems from the effects of global climate change, and applying the guidance available in Ramsar's *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10). (Resolution VIII.18)

1. Risk assessments of alien species that pose a threat to wetlands have been undertaken	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research and studies have ben going on to determine the impacts of alien species on wetlands and 		

other ecosystems. The risks and effects of the alien invasive species comprise components of the research programmes.

- Heavy nutrient loading and the associated eutrophication in Lake Victoria has led to proliferation of water hyacinth. This has led to decline in fisheries, impeded transportation and increase in incidences of water borne diseases and escalating poverty.
- Nile Cabbage (*Pistia astrolies*) through shading has led to decline in wetland photosynthetic rates and productivity. This has affected fisheries and led to escalating poverty prevalence among the fishing communities.
- *Salvinia molesta* has been established to be a major cause of increased water borne diseases like bilharzia in most wetlands. In turn local communities are becoming poorer and more vulnerable to high mortalities rates.

Action r5.1.iv.- Identify the presence of invasive alien species in Ramsar sites and other wetlands in the Party's territory, the threats they pose to the ecological character of these wetlands (including the risk of invasions by such species not yet present within each site), and the actions underway or planned for their prevention, eradication or control; for Ramsar sites, report on this to the Ramsar Bureau without delay in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, so that this information may be included in the *Ramsar Sites Database* (refer also to Operational Objective 11.2); and make information provided by Contracting Parties available to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* and others in support of the implementation of the *CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan 2002-2006*. (Resolution VIII.18)

<p>1.- Problems of invasion by alien species in Ramsar sites have been assessed and communicated to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant Article 3.2 of the Convention (if applicable, please include number of sites)</p>	<p>B <u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>	<p><u>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</u> 4</p>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the problems of invasion by alien species, sites affected and other additional comments you consider relevant.]

- Lake Naivasha (Ramsar Site) invaded by water hyacinth and salvinia mollesta. These have been reappearing in the lake after control. Studies have been conducted that have established occurrence to be linked to nutrient loading. Transport and fisheries in the Lake have been affected. Efforts to control them through awareness and biological control have been put in place.
- Lake Baringo (Ramsar Site) Nile cabbage has affected fisheries in the lake and has led to an increase in prevalence of water borne diseases. The same species has also invaded Lake Solai and Kamnarok and several Dams in the country. Invasion by this species is due to increased eutrophication of wetlands.

Action r5.1.v.- Cooperate fully in the prevention, early warning in transboundary wetlands, eradication and control of invasive species concerning invasive species in shared wetlands, river systems, and coastal/marine zones, including examining carefully, prior to moving water between river basins, the potential environmental impacts due to invasive species, and applying the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Ramsar Handbook 9) in recognition that many aquatic invasive species, both inland and coastal and marine species, can spread rapidly and repeatedly throughout entire wetland ecosystems, river basins and coastal and marine zones, such that eradication in one place may not prove effective at preventing further invasions. (Resolution VIII.18)

<p>1. International cooperation related to invasive species in transboundary/shared wetlands and water systems has been agreed and implemented</p>	<p>B <u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>	
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania share Lake Victoria, which has been invaded by Water hyacinth and Nile perch. These countries have implemented several collaborative initiatives to manage and control the problem. Some of these initiatives include

- Developing joint policies, legislation and institutional frameworks to address shared ecosystems and the invasive species
- Mobilizing resources to control and eradicate water hyacinth through joint programmes.
- Undertaking education and awareness among the local communities on factors leading to invasive species and how to control them.
- Involving the local communities in the management and conservation of the lake
- Undertaking joint research and technological development to control invasive species.
- Acceding to international conventions and protocols that relate to invasive species, including being signatories to the CBD, Ramsar Convention, UN Framework Convention on Combat to Desertification, UNFCCC, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and CITES .

Action 5.1.2.- In collaboration with the *Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)*, the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, Ramsar's International Organization Partners, and interested Parties, continue to develop and disseminate practical guidance for the prevention, control and eradication of invasive species, based on case studies and documented experiences from around the world.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Guidance for invasives' management prepared.

1. Practical guidance for the prevention, control and eradication of invasive species has been developed and disseminated

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Practical guidance for prevention, control and eradication of invasive species has been adapted from the international guidelines together with local research and experiences.
- The National Environment Management and Coordination Act has provisions for National, Provincial and District Environment committees to address environmental issues including invasive species.
- Training and capacity building for prevention, control and eradication of invasive species has been undertaken.

Action r5.1.ix.- In the development and implementation of national strategies and responses to invasive alien species, recognize that terrestrial invasions by alien species can threaten and affect the ecological character of wetlands, including through the lowering of water tables and alteration of water flow patterns, and ensure that appropriate measures to prevent or control such invasions are in place. (Resolution VIII.18)

1. The impact on wetlands of terrestrial invasions by alien species has been assessed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) and local Universities have assessed impacts on wetlands and other ecosystems of terrestrial invasions by alien species. The impacts include altering the ecological character of wetlands, including through the lowering of water tables, alteration of water flow patterns and changes in species composition and distribution. Appropriate measures to prevent or

control such invasions are in place. The main problem is usually availability of funds or implementation.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6. LOCAL COMMUNITIES, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND CULTURAL VALUES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6.1. Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, in particular women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Promote participation of local communities in wetland conservation and management in all the key wetlands in the country.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support formation of Community based organizations to undertake conservation and wise use of wetlands. ▪ Enhance capacity of communities through training and resource mobilization. ▪ Develop incentives for good practices in wetlands ▪ Develop and implement policies, legislation and institutional arrangements that empower community based organizations to undertake conservation of natural resources including wetlands. 	

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Action 6.1.1.- Apply the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 5), giving particular attention to the importance of incentive measures (refer to Operational Objective 8.1), the building of trust, the need for flexible approaches, the exchange of knowledge, capacity building and the continuity of resources and efforts.

1. The guidance for the participation of local communities and indigenous people in wetland management has been applied	B	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The guidance for the participation of local communities and indigenous people in wetland management has been applied within all key wetlands in the country. The local communities have participated in developing management plans for Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria, Olbollosat, Saiwa swamp, Fourteen falls and the marine protected areas and other coastal sites. ▪ Local communities are also involved in the management of catchment areas including forests and the ngeneral landscape that are critical for wetlands. ▪ Participation of local communities is given very high recognition and emphasis in all aspects of wetlands conservation and wise use, through provision of policy, legislative and institutional arrangements. 		

Action 6.1.2.- In consultation with and with the full support of indigenous people, document and encourage the application of appropriate traditional knowledge and management practices of indigenous people and local communities in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly where wetlands are under the traditional ownership of local communities and indigenous people.

1. Traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands has been documented and its application encouraged	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands has been documented and its application encouraged especially in regard to fisheries, grazing, farming, collection of medicinal plants, shrines and water supply. Shifting agriculture within wetlands governed by flooding regimes, dry season grazing of livestock in wetlands, harvesting of building materials, traditional fishing practices using locally made gear, making of pottery, basketry and artifacts based on wetland products are common features in all key wetlands especially Tana delta, Amboseli, olbollosat, Yala swamp, Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana and other wetlands. ▪ The traditional knowledge and practices have been documented in Nandi, Trans Nzoia , Uasin Gishu and Turkana districts in the Rift Valley province. Documentation has also been done in Tana river and other sites within oast province. ▪ 		

Action 6.1.4.- Promote public participation in decision-making processes with respect to wetlands and their conservation and ensure that there is full sharing with the stakeholders of technical and other information related to the selection of Ramsar sites and management of all wetlands.

1.- Public participation in decision-making with respect to wetlands has been promoted	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the promotion of public participation in decision-making with respect to wetlands.]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local communities have been involved in designating Ramsar sites at Lake Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo. Their role in the management of the Ramsar sites are critical. ▪ Local communities are also involved in developing integrated management plans for weland. The plans provide a framework for decision making and prioritization of activities. Six Marine protected areas and seven terrestrial wetlands plans have been developed in that regard. Examples of wetlands being managed by local communities include Naivasha, Bogoria, Baringo, Victoria, Nyando, Yala swamp, Kamnarok, Solai and Tana delta. The wetlands make invaluable contribution to socio-economic development of the communities. ▪ EIA and Environmental audits on projects that are likely to affect wetlands conducted with full participation of the local communities. ▪ Relevant policies, legislative and institutional frameworks are developed with full participation of the local communities i.e. the draft National wetlands policy and National Land use policy. 			
3.- Local stakeholders have been involved in the selection of new Ramsar sites (if applicable, please include number of sites)	G	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° Ramsar sites 3

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the participation of local stakeholders in Ramsar site selection, the sites involved (if applicable), and any other additional comments you consider relevant.]

- Two sites where community participation in monitoring will help in listing of the sites are Tana Delta and Lake Elementeita. They have been involved in consultations and collection and analysis of data in the areas.
- Enlisting of Ramsar sites Lake Bogoria, Baringo and Naivasha involved communities' participation. Other potential Ramsar sites have been identified with participation of the local communities.
- Local communities were equally involved during the listing process of Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo

Action r6.1.i.- Implement, where appropriate, Resolution VII.8 on *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* with respect to the planning and operation phases of dams, and extend this principle of participation to wider issues related to water resources management at basin level, utilising Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management*, and Resolution VIII.14 on *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*. (Resolution VIII.2)

1. Local stakeholders have been involved in wider issues related to water resources management at basin level

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Local stakeholders have been involved in wider issues related to water resources management at basin level within Lake Victoria basin, Kerio Valley basin, Tana and Athi rivers basin, Ewasongiro south basin, Ewaso ngiro north basin, and Coastal basin.
- Local communities are represented in the Regional/ Catchment Water Resources Management Boards, including water apportionment committees.
- Local communities are involved in development of integrated natural resources management plans within the catchment basins.

Action 6.1.5.- Elaborate for consideration by COP9 further guidance on the application of the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 5), based on experiences gained at the field level, and in particular the experience of Pacific Island States and other Small Island Developing States, and working with the CBD and others in line with the *CBD-Ramsar 3rd Joint Work Plan*.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Elaborated guidelines, developed jointly with CBD, available to COP9.

1. Resource information on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management has been compiled

A

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the resources compiled about local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management.]

Though local communities are participating in wetland conservation at all key wetlands, no formal resource information has been produced.

3. The Party has contributed with case studies and other materials to the elaboration of further guidance on the participation of local communities and indigenous people in wetland management	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contribution to the elaboration of the guidance indicated above.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case studies and awareness materials have been produced and disseminated to elaborate further guidance on the participation of local communities and indigenous people in wetland management. The awareness materials have been distributed to the Ramsar bureau and other agencies. The materials are in the form of posters, leaflets, panels, videos, and other forms of literature. 		

Action r6.1.iii.- Report on progress and successful experiences in applying Participatory Environmental Management strategies, in National Reports to COP9. (Resolution VIII.36)

1. Participatory Environmental Management strategies have been applied	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Summary on progress and successes in relation to Participatory Environmental Management strategies [Please provide here a summary on progress and successes and other additional comments you consider relevant.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy is produced through a participatory process involving public conservation institutions, private sector and civil society groups. ▪ National State of Environment report produced through a participatory process. ▪ The National Environment Council, Provincial Environment committees and District Environment committees are participatory arrangements involving many stakeholders including local communities. ▪ National Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA) is the overall legislation on environmental management in the country. This Act takes cognizance of participatory environmental conservation and management ▪ Site based management plans are produced and implemented through a participatory process. 		

Action 6.1.6.- Consider using the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites* (Resolution VIII.19), and continue to document case studies on social and cultural values of wetlands and how they can be incorporated into the effort to conserve and sustainably use wetland resources.

<i>See action r3.3.iii</i>		
1. The guiding principles on cultural values (Resolution VIII.19) have been used or applied	G	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the application of the Guiding Principles on cultural values.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The guiding principles on cultural values (Resolution VIII.19) have been used or applied during integrated planning processes that involve local communities and those whose livelihood is dependent on wetlands. Acceptability and commitment to all management plans by the local communities is indicative that cultural values of wetlands have been considered in both terrestrial and marine/coastal wetlands. ▪ Several community based wetland management initiatives i.e. Lakes Naivasha, Bogoria, Baringo, Tana delta, Solai, Olbollosat, Turkana are successful because of the recognition of the wetland cultural values in their management systems. 		

3. Resource information and case studies on cultural aspects of wetlands have been compiled	G	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the resource information compiled.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource information and case studies on cultural aspects of wetlands have been compiled based on ethnobiological studies in Nandi and Uasin Gishu districts as well as studies in Lakes Bogoria, Solai and Turkana. Some studies on cultural values have also been done in Kaya forests along the coast and the Tana delta. Additional cultural values have been recorded in Lake Victoria region especially Yala swamp wetlands. ▪ Notable compilation of cultural values has been done on Mountain forests that also harbour high altitude wetlands in Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare range. ▪ Culture values are integrated within the draft National wetlands policy, legislation and management plans of wetlands. They are also considered in decision making regarding accessibility, tenure and use of wetland resources. 		

Action r6.1.v.- Establish appropriate consultation mechanisms at regional or national levels, in order to consider how the list of Guiding Principles included in the Annex to Resolution VIII.19 might be applied in developing and promoting cultural values of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.19)

1. Consultation mechanisms on the application of the guiding principles on cultural values have been established	E	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation mechanisms on the application of the guiding principles on cultural values have been established at various levels including national, provincial, istrict and local levels. ▪ The Government has established the Ministry of Culture and Heritage to coordinate and promote cultural values at all levels. This ministry ensures all cultural aspects of natural resources management are recognised and encouraged by the relevant sectors. ▪ Consultations are a continous process involving the government, civil society groups and local communities within the framework of sustainable management of wetlands. The National Environment Council, Provincial Environment Committees, District Environment committees, District Development Committees, Wetland Management Committees, Integrated Wetland Planning Committees are some of the available mechanisms for consultation. 		

Action r6.1.vi.- Consider using the cultural values of wetlands as a tool to strengthen active participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders in wetland conservation and wise use, particularly in wetland planning and management. (Resolution VIII.19)

1. Cultural values of wetlands are being used to improve local stakeholders' involvement in wetland planning and management	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural values of wetlands are being used to improve local stakeholders' involvement in wetland planning and management. Over 80% of the wetlands in Kenya are on private or communal lands. Conservation and management of such wetlands is only possible if the local communities own the process and are committed. It is imperative that the cultural values that influence the communities' 		

cultures, livelihood and lifestyles are respected and promoted in all wetland management strategies. Otherwise, community participation and involvement would not be secured.

- The Government has adopted district and constituency based development strategy by allocating resources to these levels. The strategy promotes local approach to planning and management of natural resources that appreciates the role of cultural values.

Action r6.1.vii.- Consider conducting appropriate joint educational and training activities with regard to the cultural values of wetlands and developing pilot projects for testing on a local, regional and national scale further improvement of the application of and/or integration of the Guiding Principles included in the Annex to Resolution VIII.19 in wetland conservation and wise use. (Resolution VIII.19)

1. Educational and training activities have been developed in relation to cultural aspects of wetlands

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Educational and training activities have been developed in relation to cultural aspects of wetlands
- There are over ten education centres in the country to conduct all aspects of conservation education including cultural values of wetlands. These include the Nairobi, Nakuru, Meru, Kisumu, Naivasha, Bogoria and Mombasa education centres. There are also well developed conservation education programmes in Nyando, Shompole, Olbollosat, Sio Port, Kiunga, Tana River and all the marine protected areas.
- All key wetlands conservation programmes have conservation education activities as part of their conservation and wise use initiatives.
- Training programmes both on site and at the formal training institutions have courses on cultural values of wetlands

Action r6.1.ix.- Undertake the necessary measures to retrieve, assess and document for current use all ancestral practices of indigenous peoples that are compatible with the environment in the Andean region. (Resolution VIII.39)

1. The ancestral practices of indigenous people in the Andean region that are compatible with environment protection have been retrieved, assessed, and documented

A

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Andean regions are not found in Kenya

Action 6.1.7.- Apply the *New guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14) in such a way as to ensure the full incorporation of the cultural features of wetlands in their sustainable use.

1.- Cultural values of wetlands have been incorporated into the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands (if available, please include number of sites)

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

N° wetlands / Ramsar sites
4 Ramsar sites
11 other wetlands

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the incorporation of cultural values into management planning, sites involved, and other comments you consider relevant.]

- Cultural values of wetlands have been incorporated into the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands.

- All the four Ramsar Sites and eleven other important wetlands in the country have integrated management plans developed through a participatory process that includes the local people. During the scoping stage of the plans, cultural values of wetlands have been evaluated and addressed in the plans.
- The plan implementation committees include the local communities to ensure cultural values of wetlands are advanced.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 7. PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 7.1. Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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PRIORITY:	B	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Expand private sector involvement in wetland conservation and wise use in at least ten wetlands.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Awareness for private sector to prompt involvement in wetlands Establish wetland private sector forums Identify commercial potentials of wetlands and promote among private sector institutions.	

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Action 7.1.1.- Encourage the private sector to apply the wise use principle (Ramsar Handbooks 1 to 6) in their activities and investments affecting wetlands.

1. The private sector has been encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands	B	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The private sector has been encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands, especially in the tourism, transport and hospitality sectors. ▪ There are over one hundred beach hotels bordering the Marine Protected Areas. Whereas the investments are critical for promoting tourism, the hoteliers have to be sensitized on the impacts of pollution, beach development as well as protection of critical habitats like the Marine turtle nesting sites. ▪ There are lodges and hotels within terrestrial wetlands that have been sensitized on the impacts of pollution and protection of riparian lands around the wetlands. ▪ The Horticulture sector at Lake Naivasha has been involved in the management of the lake and have produced a Code of Practice in respect of sustainable flower farming. ▪ Livestock keepers at Lake Naivasha are also sensitized on the impacts of direct watering of livestock in the lake. ▪ Private sector within urban centres that are close to wetlands like Mombasa, Kisumu, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Malindi, Nyeri and others have to undertake EIA and Audits to ensure their investments do not cause negative impacts including affecting wetlands. 		

Action 7.1.2.- Seek opportunities to involve the private sector, national science academies, universities and other professional, scientific, and technical societies of recognized merit in wetland-related decision-making, through vehicles such as National Ramsar/Wetlands Committees, site or river basin management authorities/committees, and outreach activities.

1. The private sector, academia and specialized institutions have been brought into decision-making related to wetlands	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The private sector, academia and specialized institutions have been brought into decision-making related to wetlands ▪ The Hoteliers at the Coast are members of the Beach Management Committees under the integrated costal zone management committee. The Bamburi Cement company is actively involved in conservation including managing constructed wetlands. ▪ Commercial flower farmers in Lake Naivasha are members of Lake Naivasha Management Implementation Committee ▪ Lake Nakuru Lodge is an active member of the Friends of Lakes Nakuru and Elementaita. ▪ The academia is largely represented in the National Council of Science and Technology that guides conservation including wetlands. They are also represented in the National Wetlands Forum and the Marine Conservation Forum. The academia also participates in wetland management planning processes. The academia and private sector institutions are also contributing to National wetlands policy development together with development and implementation of National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy. 		

Action 7.1.4.- Establish, where appropriate, national and local private-sector “Friends of Wetlands” forums where companies can seek advice on applying wise use practices in their businesses, and can also identify opportunities for supporting the activities of the Convention.

1. A private-sector “Friends of Wetlands” forum or equivalent mechanism has been established	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The Kenya Wetlands Forum, Kenya Marine Conservation Forum, Friends of Lakes Nakuru and Elementaita, Friends of Lake Victoria, Tana Delta Conservation and Development Forum are arrangements where private sector participation is highly productive and recognised by the government.		

Action 7.1.5.- Review, in cooperation with the private sector, domestic and international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products, both exports and imports, and as appropriate implement the necessary legal, institutional and administrative measures to ensure that harvesting is sustainable and in accordance with the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)*.

1. A review of domestic and international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products has been carried out	D	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i>
2. Legal, institutional and administrative measures are being implemented to ensure sustainable harvesting of wetland products	B	A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the measures taken to ensure sustainable harvesting and trade of wetland products.]		

The process of reviewing legal, institutional and administrative measures in relation to domestic and international trade has been initiated. A National CITES committee is in place and wetland experts are members. National Council of science and technology, KEPHIS, NMK, NEMA and KWS are taking a lead role on matters related to trade on biodiversity. Guidelines to regulate bio-prospecting and trade on biological diversity resources has been produced. Provisions of the international conventions i.e. CITES, CMS, CBD, Ramsar etc are being domesticated into the local policies, legislation and institutional arrangements.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 8. INCENTIVES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 8.1. Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use principle, and the removal of perverse incentives

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PRIORITY:	B	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Develop incentives for all wetland best practices Institutionalize the incentives into the relevant policies, legislation and programs.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Sensitize government authorities and developers on the roles of incentives for wetlands conservation and wise use. Conduct education and awareness on incentives among stakeholders Define incentives in the appropriate instruments i.e. policies, legislation and programs.	

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Action 8.1.1.- Continue to review existing, or evolving, policy, legal and institutional frameworks to identify and promote those measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands and to identify and remove measures which discourage conservation and wise use.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to have identified at least 50 CPs to have reviewed policy and legal and institutional frameworks and sought to remove measures adversely affecting wetland conservation and wise use.

1. A review of positive and perverse incentive measures in relation to the conservation and wise use of wetlands has been completed	E	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i>
2. Actions have been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands	D	<i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i>
3. Actions have been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands	D	<i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the promotion and implementation of incentive measures and removal of perverse ones.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proper incentive scheme is yet to be put in place in terms of tax exemption, subsidies or otherwise for good environmental practice. • More work is required to adopt and apply the incentive principles for environmental management 		

in Kenya.

- The only disincentive measure that is clearly articulated is the polluter pays principle in the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, the Water standards set by Ministry of Water and Irrigation and Agricultural practices on the Riparian lands and hill slopes. Some banned agricultural inputs (agro-chemicals) are also listed.

Action r8.1.ii.- When reviewing agricultural policies, identify possible subsidies or incentives that may be having negative impacts, on water resources in general and on wetlands in particular, in the territory of a Contracting Party and/or elsewhere in the world consistent with their other international rights and obligations, and remove or replace them by incentives that would contribute to wetland conservation, ensuring that these activities and support measures should not support agricultural policies that are inconsistent with trade-related agreements. (Resolution VIII.34)

1. Agriculture subsidies or incentives having negative impacts on water resources and in wetlands in particular have been identified	F	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2. Actions have been taken to remove or replace agriculture subsidies or incentives having negative impacts on water resources and in wetlands in particular	F	

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on agriculture subsidies and incentives and their impacts on water resources and wetlands.]

Generally there are very few incentives provided by the government to farmers in Kenya.

The agriculture policy is currently being reviewed to encourage self reliance and sufficiency in food production. This policy may entail large scale irrigation schemes often to the detriment of wetlands.

Agricultural subsidies or incentives having negative impacts on water resources and in wetlands have not been clearly categorised and integrated into policies, legislation and programmes.

Action r8.1.iii.- Review programmes of subsidies concerning the use of groundwater in order to guarantee that those programmes do not lead to negative consequences for the conservation of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.40)

1. The programmes of subsidies concerning the use of groundwater have been reviewed in relation to the negative consequences that they may have on wetland conservation	F	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- There has been no specific review of subsidies concerning the use of groundwater in relation to the negative consequences that they may have on wetland conservation
- Exploration of groundwater is governed by EIA procedures and regulations to avoid negative consequences.
- Guidelines for the allocation of water to meet development needs and for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands have been developed and are being implemented.
- The Water Act has been reviewed to reduce conflicts by instituting Water Users Associations, who are involved in water resource management including exploitation of groundwater.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) ²

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.I. Integrate CEPA processes into all levels of policy development, planning and implementation of the Convention

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PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	<p>Adapt and implement CEPA guidelines in all wetland management programmes and other relevant sectors for conservation and wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>Undertake CEPA at all levels to promote wetlands conservation and wise use.</p> <p>Implement CEPA at all Ramsar sites and other key wetlands in the country (ten sites).</p>	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity of CEPA focal point to undertake effective communication education and public awareness. • Integrate communication, education and public awareness on wetlands into all aspects of national development agenda • Create awareness on wetlands conservation and wise use at all levels. • Integrate CEPA on wetlands into national education and training programmes. 	

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Action r9.i.ii.- Integrate wetland CEPA into all relevant regional (where applicable), national, catchment and local wetland and other appropriate sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes, such as those for biodiversity conservation, water management, fisheries, poverty reduction, etc.

1. Wetland CEPA has been incorporated into sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes	B	<p><i>Choose an answer</i></p> <p><i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i></p> <p><i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i></p> <p><i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i></p>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland CEPA has been incorporated into sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes particularly in the Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Tourism and other Land use sectors • CEPA centres have been established in several institutions including KWS, National Museums of Kenya, National Environment Management Authority, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, National Universities, NGOs and CBOs including Lake Naivasha Riparian Association, Friends of Lake Victoria, Friends of Lake Nakuru/Elementaita, Tana Delta Environmental Management Forum, Kenya Wetlands Forum, Kenya Marine Conservation Forum etc. • Thousands of CEPA materials have been produced and disseminated across the country. 		

² The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)³

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.II. Demonstrate that CEPA processes are effective in achieving Ramsar's wetland wise use objectives at the global, national and local levels

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Evaluate and appraise CEPA strategies to determine their impacts and effectiveness on promoting conservation and wise use of wetlands.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Increase the number of Institutions implementing CEPA programmes to fifty. Conduct three Training of Trainers courses to expand CEPA activities especially at local areas. Mobilize resources to produce and disseminate more CEPA materials.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action r9.ii.i.- Develop pilot projects to evaluate a range of approaches for applying CEPA in promoting the wise use of wetlands, in particular involving those who make a direct use of wetland resources

1. Pilot projects have been developed to evaluate different approaches for applying CEPA in promoting the wise use of wetlands	B	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- No specific evaluation of different approaches for applying CEPA has been conducted.
- Pilot projects have been developed to evaluate different approaches for applying CEPA in promoting the wise use of wetlands. These include codes of practice in Lake Naivasha for the Flower farmers, Fishermen, Hydropower generation, Tourism, Livestock and Urban development. Though the codes are technical guidelines, they nevertheless double as education and awareness materials for the sectors concerned.
- Several wise use practices have been documented and now form reference materials for education and awareness on conservation and wise use of wetlands. These include building of boats, fisheries, artifacts, basketry, pottery, agriculture, water supply, indigenous knowledge and practices, tourism, livestock grazing etc. These practices are among local communities around Lakes Nakuru, Victoria, Olbollosat, Turkana, Yala swamp, Bogoria, Baringo, Tana delta, and marine wetlands.

Action r9.ii.ii.- Review existing CEPA programmes and case studies and document the lessons learned regarding effective approaches from these experiences.

³ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

1. A review of existing CEPA programmes has been completed	D	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2. Lessons learnt in implementing CEPA programmes have been documented	D	
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on implementation of CEPA programmes and information available.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of existing CEPA programmes has been completed with details on the specific CEPA activities being implemented by various institutions. • Lessons learnt in implementing CEPA programmes have been documented in some areas especially among the local communities and resource users. One critical lesson learnt is that many people change their attitudes and approaches after repeated CEPA activities. More and more people are appreciating the concept of wetlands conservation and wise use which they are adopting. 		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) ⁴

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.III. Provide national leadership, networks and cohesive frameworks to support and catalyse CEPA for the wise use of wetlands

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Provide national leadership, networks and cohesive frameworks through enhancement the capacity of CEPA focal point , the institutions and programmes.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt and implement CEPA guidelines for implementation at all levels. • Institutionalize CEPA and support institutions involved in the process • Produce and disseminate CEPA materials at all levels. 	

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Action r9.iii.i.- Contracting Parties (as requested by Resolution VII.9) are urged as a matter of priority to appoint suitably qualified persons to fulfil the roles of national government and non-government Focal Points for wetland CEPA, and to advise the Ramsar Bureau of the persons fulfilling these roles and their contact details.

1. A National Government Focal Point for wetland CEPA has been appointed	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2. A National NGO Focal Point for wetland CEPA has been appointed	B	
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information about Government CEPA and NGO CEPA Focal Points].		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of CEPA is a continuous process. A National government focal point - the National 		

⁴ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

Museums of Kenya has been appointed to lead wetland CEPA implementation.

- A National NGO i.e East Africa Wildlife Society has been appointed to lead wetland CEPA implementation.
- Several institutions including public and private sector institutions, NGOs and CBOs are involved in promoting wetland CEPA. International NGOs like the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), African Wildlife Leadership Foundation (AWF), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) are also supporting national and local CEPA programmes.

Action r9.iii.ii.- Establish a national *Wetland CEPA Task Force* (if no other mechanisms exist for this purpose), ensuring suitable stakeholder and NGO representation, to undertake a review of needs, skills, expertise and options, and to set priorities for the implementation of this programme of work.

1. A National wetland CEPA Task Force has been established

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);
I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- A National wetland CEPA Task Force has been established.
- With NORAD funding and technical support of IUCN a study has been undertaken to identify CEPA institutions in the country. Through the, study a CEPA taskforce has been established at the national level. The task force comprises membership of Government institutions, private sector, civil society groups and local communities. It has reviewed CEPA needs, skills required, and roles for the various institutions so as to better express Guideline on CEPA and promote wetland wise use.

Action r9.iii.iii.- Formulate, drawing upon the *Additional Guidance on reviewing and action planning for wetland communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)* developed for this purpose, a national (and, where appropriate, sub-national, catchment or local) action plan for wetland CEPA which incorporates the conclusions to emerge from Action r9.iii.ii above, and provide a copy of this to the Ramsar Convention Bureau so that it can be made available to other Parties and interested organizations and individuals. (The Additional Guidance document is available in hard copy from the Bureau and in html at http://ramsar.org/outreach_reviewsactionplansI.htm)

1. A National Action Plan for wetland CEPA has been developed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);
I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

A national action plan for wetland CEPA has been developed and incorporated into various policy, legislation and institutional frameworks. This include integration into the agenda of CEPA into:

- the Provincial and District Environmental Committess mandate and functions.
- the Catchment/basin Water Boards mandates and functions.
- the Riverbasin development authorities mandate and functions
- the environmental sectors mandates and functions.

Action r9.iii.iv.- Review and, where appropriate, integrate wetland CEPA into the business of national wetland, biodiversity, forestry, agriculture, irrigation, power generation, mining, tourism, and fisheries committees, and other relevant policy and planning committees where they exist.

1. Wetland CEPA has been incorporated into the business of sectoral policy and planning committees	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Wetland CEPA has been incorporated into the business of sectoral policy and planning committees of all major land based development sectors including biodiversity, forestry, agriculture, irrigation, power generation, mining, tourism, and fisheries committees, and other relevant policy and planning committees where they exist.		

Action r9.iii.v.- As part of undertaking actions r9.iii.ii, r9.iii.iii and r9.iii.iv, ensure that attention is given to the efficiency and effectiveness of communication and information-sharing systems between relevant government ministries, departments and agencies, and where necessary develop mechanisms to address any shortcomings.

1. Actions have been taken in relation to communication and information-sharing on wetland issues between relevant ministries, departments and agencies	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions have been taken in relation to communication and information-sharing on wetland issues between relevant ministries, departments and agencies particularly in the National Wetlands Forum, National Marine Forum, National Environment Council, Provincial and District Environment Committees, site-based Integrated Planning and Management Committees and during sessions to produce the National Economic Recovery Strategy, National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy, National Poverty Reduction Strategy, National Environment Action and Strategy, State of Environment report, National Food Security and Strategy. All these tools are produced through interministerial committees and participatory processes that involve stakeholders from many sectors. 		

Action r9.iii.vi.- Collaborate globally and nationally to encourage synergy with the CEPA activities under other international conventions and programmes, including the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and the *UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme*.

1. Actions have been taken to encourage synergies on CEPA activities among international conventions and programmes	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions have been taken to encourage synergies on CEPA activities among international conventions and programmes through integrated planning and management of biodiversity, wetlands, migratory species of wildlife animals, climate change and combat to desertification and heritage sites. • Joint work plans at National and local sites by focal points of various conventions, • Joint meetings, conferences and collaboration between focal points of various conventions. • Joint reporting for State of Environment, State of Biodiversity, State of Poverty Reduction, State of National Economic Performance etc • MOUs and MOAs for collaborative implementation of various conventions and agreements. 		

- The National ,Provincial, District and Local environment committees have focal points of various conventions.

Action r9.iii.vii.- Establish and maintain an on-line searchable listing of expertise in CEPA and of the CEPA Focal Points, one which can be accessed to assist CEPA activities at national and international levels, and promote this service to assist CEPA programmes and activities.

1. A roster (or equivalent tool) on wetland CEPA expertise in the country is available

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- A roster (or equivalent tool) on wetland CEPA expertise in the country is available and contains all the key players and their roles. These include public and private institutions, NGOs and CBOs. Learning institutions are also included.
- Individual experts are also recorded on the CEPA experts inventory.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) ⁵

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.IV. Transfer, exchange and share CEPA information and expertise that promotes and results in the wise use of wetlands

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PRIORITY:	B	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Develop a mechanism for transfer, exchange and sharing of CEPA information and expertise that promotes and results in the wise use of wetlands. Create and publication and website to support transfer, exchange and sharing of CEPA information.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Establish publication and create website for exchange of CEPA information especially best practice cases. Produce targeted information packages for different groups and disseminate accordingly to enhance education and awareness on wetlands conservation and wise use. Expand integration of CEPA into other sectoral policies, legislation and programmes.	

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Action r9.iv.iii.- Continue to produce, distribute and share resource materials to support wetland CEPA actions

⁵ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

1. Materials to support wetland CEPA have been produced and distributed	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials to support wetland CEPA have been produced and distributed throughout the country, especially around all the key wetlands. • The materials include Posters, Booklets, Pamphlets, Billboards, Videos, Newsletters, Radio broadcast materials, CDs, VCDs, 		

Action r9.iv.iv.- Maintain, and seek to expand, the Ramsar global e-mail networks to include Ramsar Administrative Authorities, Ramsar national wetland CEPA Focal Points, CEPA professionals, Ramsar site managers, those facilities dedicated to environmental education and awareness raising, and local stakeholders. Establish and support similar national e-groups and the linking of these with the global network.

1. A national email network on wetland CEPA has been established	E	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
KWS has a website with coverage of wetlands conservation and wise use. Other collaborating institutions also have websites with wetlands materials. However the websites are not inter-linked nor connected to the Ramsar website. A comprehensive national email network on wetland CEPA is due for creation and expansion.		

Action r9.iv.v.- Promote and seek to resource the coordination of the *Wetland Link International* programme of the *Wildfowl & Wetland Trust*, UK, in order to allow it to assist wetland education centres to create a global network and national centres of excellence for promoting CEPA, and to facilitate information exchange between centres in developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

1.- National wetland centres (or equivalent facilities) are part of the Wetland Link International Programme of the Wildfowl & Wetland Trust, UK (if available, please include number of centres or facilities)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° centres 2
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the centres or facilities that are part of the Wetland Link International Programme, and any other comments you consider relevant.]			
The two centers Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and National Museums of Kenya (NMK) are involved in co-ordination of Wetland International programmes of the Wildfowl Wetland Trust of UK in the satellite tracking for lesser flamingo. Information collected from this project is used by different CEPA experts in the country and internationally.			

Action r9.iv.vi.- Promote and seek to resource the twinning of wetland education centres to encourage the exchange and transfer of information and expertise between centres in developed countries and those in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

1.- National wetland centres (or equivalent facilities) are twinned with similar facilities in other countries (if available, please include number of centres or facilities)	E	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° centres 3
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the centres or facilities that are twinned with similar ones in other countries, and further comments you consider relevant.]

Twinning of wetlands in Kenya and those in the northern hemisphere has not been accomplished..

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) ⁶

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.V. Improve the individual and collective capacity and opportunities of people to participate in and contribute to using wetlands wisely, through the recognition of the values of wetland resources

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Undertake capacity building to improve wetlands conservation and wise use at all levels especially among ten community groups.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Conduct training needs assessments for ten community groups around key wetlands. Develop training materials and modules to execute training needs. Conduct training of Trainers for the programme. Integrate training programme into on-going training institutions.	

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Action r9.v.i.- Review the current national needs and capacities in the areas of wetland CEPA, including in relation to the establishment and operations of wetland education centres (see Operational Objective r9.viii) and use this to define capacity-building priorities within the national wetland CEPA action plan (see Action r9.iii.iii)

1. A review of needs and capacities in the areas of wetland CEPA has been completed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Through EAWSP and funding from DANIDA through IUCN a assessment review of needs and capacities in the areas of wetland CEPA and other wetland training programmes has been completed. This review covered various institutions and individuals involved in training to determine their capacities.

Review of stakeholders' eeds and capacities including the policy makers, managers, local communiies and resource users has been done to determine their capacity to undertake wetlands conservation and wise use.

Action r9.v.ii.- In collaboration with Ramsar's International Organization Partners, identify sources of expert information and training opportunities in wetland CEPA in order to facilitate the sharing of expertise and knowledge at the local, national, regional and global levels.

⁶ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

1. Sources of expert information and training opportunities in wetland CEPA have been identified	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support from Ramsar Bureau and RIZA, Kenya has developed the International Wetland Training Programme, which is an annual course that brings together trainees from all over the world. Expert instructors and mentors for the course have been drawn from all over the world. • Nationally, we have identified sources of expert information and training opportunities in wetlands CEPA. The experts are from the local universities, research institutions, management authorities and NGOs and individual experts. 		

Action r9.v.iii.- Seek resources through appropriate mechanisms to support the capacity building identified as priorities through Action r9.v.i, ensuring that key groups such as women and indigenous and rural communities are not overlooked.

1. Resources for capacity building in wetland CEPA have been sought	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i>
2. Progress in obtaining resources for capacity building in wetland CEPA has been made	D	<i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the activities for resourcing capacity building in wetland CEPA.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Wetland Management Training Course being conducted at KWSTI has funding from Ramsar convention, Wetlands International, RIZA, IUCN, WWF and other Governments. • The Government of Kenya makes resources allocation for wetlands CEPA programmes. • Most of the donor funded programmes/projects have provisions for wetland CEPA activities. 		

Action r9.v.iv.- Review formal educational curricula to ensure that they are incorporating information on the ecosystem services provided by wetlands, promoting the wise use principle, and recognizing the importance of CEPA in pursuing the objective of wise use.

1. A review of formal educational curricula in relation to wetland services and wise use has been carried out	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i>
2. Changes in the formal educational curricula to incorporate wetland-related issues have been effected	B	<i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the consideration of wetland services and wise use in the formal educational curricula.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The educational curriculum has been reviewed and contain elaborate elements of environmental science materials including wetland services and wise use. The curricula have been reviewed throughout the education system from primary schools to universities. Environmental conservation and management is given very high priority in the education system. 		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)⁷

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.VI. Foster sustained national campaigns, programmes and projects to raise community awareness of the important ecosystem services provided by wetlands as well as their social, economic and cultural values

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Foster sustained national campaigns, programmes and projects to raise community awareness of the important ecosystem services provided by wetlands as well as their social, economic and cultural values among additional fifteen community groups around wetlands.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize national and local events to mark and demonstrate wetland social, economic and cultural values Develop awareness materials on wetland social, economic and cultural values Develop institutional framework to promote and undertake awareness on wetland social, economic and cultural values. 	

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Action r9.vi.i.- Undertake national campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness, build community support, and promote stewardship approaches and attitudes towards wetlands.

1. National campaigns, programmes or projects to increase awareness on wetland issues have been launched

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Institutional frameworks comprising government and private sector institutions, civil society and individuals are in place to undertake national and local campaigns to increase awareness on wetland issues. The institutions have developed specific programmes on awareness raising.
- Awareness materials have been developed and circulated to the various institutions for application..
- NGO and CBO organisations are being supported to spearhead and undertake awareness on wetlands
- Thousands of awareness materials have been produced and distributed to appropriate users.
- Education and information centres are built in strategic locations around the country to promote education and awareness programmes including outreach activities.

Action r9.vi.ii.- Celebrate *World Wetlands Day* with appropriate national and local events and promotions and the distribution of resource materials, in order to raise awareness of wetland values and functions

⁷ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

1. World Wetlands Day activities have been carried out	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the WWD activities that have taken place, if any, at national and local levels.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Wetland Day has been marked in all Ramsar sites and the major wetland ecosystems including water catchment areas. The WWD annual themes have been instrumental in focusing the attention to specific values and attributes of wetlands. All stakeholders are involved in marking the world wetlands day. This includes local communities, school groups, administrators, managers and politicians. The private sector participation has been increasing over the years. The participatory approach has raised tremendous awareness on wetlands. The World Wetland Day is always advertised in the national dailies as a way of creating awareness and outreach to as many stakeholders as possible across the country. The Government and the Private Sector have been allocating and deploying resources to mark the WDD. Gifts awarded for excellent performance in areas of folklore, songs, art work, drawings, poems, drama, wetland cleaning are extremely motivating to the school groups. 		

Action r9.vi.iii.- Collaborate with the media to inform decision-makers and the broader society about the values and benefits of wetlands.

1. Collaboration with the media has been systematically used to convey the wetland message	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In each year during the World Wetland Day, the government through the Ramsar focal point prepares a write up, which is circulated through electronic and print media. This has been very effective in mobilising resources both human and material to mark the day. Detailed articles featuring the wetland conservation themes are written and released to the press. Policy makers, Researchers and Developers pay particular attention to the material released through the media on wetlands conservation and wise use. Special release of information to the media is a continuous process whenever there is important matter or decision being made on wetlands. 		

Action r9.vi.iv.- Promote appropriate *Wetlands of International Importance* as ‘demonstration sites’ for Ramsar’s wise use principle and ensure that they are suitably equipped in terms of capacity, signage, and interpretive materials.

1.- Actions have been taken to promote and equip Ramsar site(s) as demonstration sites for the wise use principle (if available, please include number of sites)	D	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites 2
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the actions taken, the Ramsar site(s) equipped, and any other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions have been taken to promote and equip Ramsar site(s) as demonstration sites for the wise use principle in three sites e.g Lakes Nakuru, Bogoria and Naivasha for promoting wise use principles. These have been equipped with appropriate signage, interpretative materials, education centres, information packages and training materials. Wetland integrated management plans with zonations for wise use are found in these Ramsar sites. 			

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)⁸

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.VII. Support and develop mechanisms to ensure that CEPA processes are incorporated into participatory, multi-stakeholder wetland management

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Support and develop mechanisms to ensure that CEPA processes are incorporated into participatory, multi-stakeholder wetland management in at least ten more wetlands.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Adapt CEPA guidelines and disseminate to the communities/stakeholders in the ten more wetlands. Integrate CEPA into all aspects of wetlands conservation especially planning and management initiatives and sensitize stakeholders accordingly. Develop capacity and provide infrastructure to support CEPA implementation.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action r9.vii.iii.- Ensure that multi-stakeholder bodies are in place to guide and inform catchment/river basin and local wetland-related planning and management, and that these bodies include appropriate expertise in CEPA.

1. CEPA expertise has been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management tools	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<p>CEPA expertise has been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management tools including the Riverbasin Development Authorities and other related sectors like Fisheries, Forests, Wildlife, Agriculture, Water resources, Lands, Livestock and Local authorities.</p> <p>CEPA needs have also been integrated into the Riverbasin initiatives approach.</p> <p>With IUCN support training on CEPA implementation within a Riverbasin approach has been conducted.</p> <p>The local universities and training institutions have produced experts that can implement CEPA for wetlands conservation and wise use within riverbasins approach.</p>		

Action r9.vii.v.- Where they do not already exist, introduce into site management plans the appropriate strategies and actions for complementary communication, education and public awareness

1.- CEPA strategies and actions have been incorporated into the management plans of Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i> <i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites 3
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⁸ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the actions taken, the Ramsar site(s) involved, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]

Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha management planning processes have been completed and ecosystem based management plans produced. During the planning process CEPA guidelines, strategies and actions were incorporated in the planning process leading to active participation of various stakeholders. This formed a strong experience in the drafting of Lake Bogoria Integrated management plan whose draft is ready for discussions and adoption by the various stakeholders. The strategies included stakeholders mobilisation, sensitization, education, training and participation.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) ⁹

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.VIII. Promote and support the role of wetland and other education centres as focal points for global, national and local CEPA efforts

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Promote and support the role of wetland and other education centres as focal points for global, national and local CEPA efforts in at least five education centres.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Develop training programmes for wetland CEPA training centers Equip the wetland education centers with the appropriate tools, resources and manpower.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action r9.viii.i.- Seek to establish education centres at Ramsar and other wetland sites to provide focal points for local and national CEPA activities.

1.- Education centres have been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands (if available, please include number of centres and sites)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° centres 8 N° wetlands/Ramsar sites 5
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the centres established and the Ramsar site(s) involved, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]

8 Centers have been developed and equipped with training programmes and equipment to cover both inland and coastal wetlands.

In Nairobi three conservation education centers that offer training on wetlands are available at KWS, NMK and WCK

Malindi education center and resource centre in North coast has been developed to cover coastal wetlands training and capacity building for a wide spectrum of stakeholders

Naivasha wetland has two wetland education centers one (Elsamere) is for conservation education

⁹ The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

especially for school groups and KWSTI offers specialised and advanced training on wetlands and other biodiversity components.

Lake Nakuru Education center owned by KWS and the Wildlife clubs of Kenya Hostel/education centre offer facilities for school groups and other parties. The former has been equipped with modern conservation education equipment through JICA support

Lake Bogoria Education Center has been developed through WWF support and has been instrumental in offering training opportunities for school groups and the local communities on wetlands and environment.

In Lake Victoria there is a Wildlife Clubs education centre in Kisumu whereas the Friends of Lake Victoria have been doing an excellent job in community education, awareness and participation in wetland management. Another education centre is being managed by LAVEMP in Busia.

3.- Additional education centres are planned for Ramsar sites and other wetlands (if available, please include number of centres and sites)

F

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;

D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;

F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

N° centres

I

N° wetlands/Ramsar sites

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the centres planned and the Ramsar site(s) involved, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]

Planning has been done for construction of an education centre for Lake Baringo Ramsar site. Other centres are found in Meru National Park, Aberdare National park, savo National Park and Kisite-Mpunguti Marine protected area in south coast.

Action r9.viii.ii.- Where wetland education centres exist, review the information they present and ensure that it is serving to promote in suitable ways the *Ramsar Convention* and its wise use principle, and also that the centres are helping to foster communication and, where appropriate, participation, among the local wetland management 'actors' and stakeholders

1. The information provided at wetland education centres has been reviewed to ensure that it is in line with the Convention's principles and goals

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =

Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F=

Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain

below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The review of information and materials at the education centres is a continuous process that allows updates to meet emerging challenges. Information packages are upgraded through research findings and other sources.

A National taskforce was established to review education materials available in all the wetland education centers. Terms of reference for this taskforce was to evaluate the education material in terms of relevancy to wetlands and environmental conservation and where necessary make the necessary additions.

With IUCN support through the EAWSP education materials in wetland training centers have also been reviewed and curriculum developed

With Dutch government support, education materials have been developed for lake Nakuru.

Action r9.viii.iv.- Seek to involve suitable places of learning, education and training (museums, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens and related institutions) in national CEPA efforts; encourage the development of wetland-related interpretative exhibits and programmes at such venues, and facilitate linkages with wetland-based centres. (see also Operational Objective R9.v).

1.- Places of learning, education and training (museums, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens, etc.) are involved in national CEPA efforts and activities (<i>if available, please include number of facilities</i>)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N^o facilities 2
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the facilities involved in national CEPA efforts and activities, and any other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
<p>The education center at NMK has been expanded to undertake national wetland training activities. This center has a museum, aquaria, botanical gardens and education facilities. The Safari Walk facility in KWS interprets different ecosystems including wetlands. This is a major center for various categories of wetland stakeholders including school groups and tourists.</p> <p>Exhibit materials especially fishing gear, pottery, basketry, mats, artifacts, building materials etc form part of the exhibitions in some of the centres.</p>			

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10. DESIGNATION OF RAMSAR SITES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10.1. Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Handbook 7)

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future listing of three additional sites.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Sensitize stakeholders on strategic framework and guidelines for listing of Ramsar sites. Data gathering; stakeholder mobilization & training Filling up RIS for listing of sites.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 10.1.1.- Renew efforts to apply the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the Ramsar List* (Resolution VII.11) including, as a matter of priority the establishment of a strategy and priorities for the further designation of Ramsar sites so as to achieve, as soon as possible, the coherent national networks called for in the Vision for the List. (Resolution VIII.10).

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Report on implementation progress to the Ramsar Bureau by 31 December 2003, with consolidated Bureau report circulated to all Parties by 31 March 2004. Each CP which has not designated a Ramsar site since accession to the Convention to have designated at least one new site. Designation of a further 55 million ha and 250 Ramsar sites, as progress towards global targets of 2500 sites and 250 million ha by 2010.

1. A strategy and priorities have been established for further designation of Ramsar sites, in application of the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

A strategy and priorities have been established for further designation of Ramsar sites, in application of the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar Listing of three more sites in the next three years.

In Lake Elementaita, draft RIS has been completed and the process of mobilising stakeholders in the designation process is on going. The lake has been appraised and meets the Ramsar listing criteria. In Kisite Marine Protected Area, plans are underway to initiate data collection for RIS and mobilise stakeholders. In Tana River Delta consultations are going on among stakeholders to list the wetland as a Ramsar Site.

Action r10.1.i.- Identify all wetlands which potentially qualify for designation as Ramsar sites, as a concrete output of the strategy and priorities called for in Action 10.1.1, establish targets for future designation in terms of number of sites to be designated, and communicate these targets to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to the Ramsar Bureau. (Resolution VIII.10)

See action 1.1.2

1. All potential Ramsar sites have been identified and targets for future designations have been defined.

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

All potential Ramsar sites have been identified and targets for future designations have been defined.

Wetland inventories have been done in all the key wetlands in the country. The inventory data together with data from other scientific studies, monitoring and assessments in these wetlands have been incorporated into the database. The process of evaluating the information against the Ramsar criteria for listing has been done for over ten sites.

Action r10.1.ii.- Use the appropriate 1% thresholds contained in *Waterbird Population Estimates 3rd Edition* in identifying and designating *Wetlands of International Importance* under Criterion 6 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VIII.11). (Resolution VIII.38)

1.- The appropriate 1% thresholds contained in *Waterbird Population Estimates 3rd Edition* have been used in identifying and designating Ramsar sites under Criterion 6 (if applicable, please include number of sites designated under Criterion 6)

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**N°
Ramsar
sites
4**

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and any other additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]

Biannual waterbird counts are going on to monitor species diversity, populations and trends of waterfowl in most wetlands. The data has been used to designate Important bird Areas (IBAs) in the country. Six sites have been identified to qualify for listing as Ramsar sites on the basis of 1% threshold waterfowl populations permanent resident in the wetlands. The sites include Tana delta, Lake Elementaita, Lake Olbollosat, Mida creek, Kisite marine protected area and Yala swamp.

Action 10.1.2.- In undertaking Action 10.1.1, give priority attention to the designation sites for each representative, rare or unique wetland types present in the territory of a Contracting Party, as well as to wetland types currently under-represented in the Ramsar List, including, inter alia, karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, tidal flats, peatlands, wet grasslands, temporary pools, arid-zone wetlands and mountain wetlands (Resolution VIII.12), and in so doing apply the guidelines so far approved by the COP to assist in the designation of some of these wetland types (Resolutions VIII.11 and VIII.33), and report on progress to COP9.

See action 1.1.2

1.- Designation as Ramsar sites of representative, rare or unique wetland types present in the territory has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

N° Ramsar sites
4

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]

Arrangements are in advanced stage to list Watamu and Kisite Marine Protected Areas and the Tana delta as wetlands of international importance in the next three years. These sites would be representative of coral reefs, seaweed grass beds, tidal flats and other coastal wetlands.

3.- Designation of wetland types currently under-represented in the Ramsar List has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).

E

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

N° Ramsar sites
2

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]

Draft RIS for Lake Elemenaita has been completed. Filling up of RIS for Watamu, Kisite Mpunguti and Tana Delta is on going and will be completed soon.

Action 10.1.3.- Give priority to the designation of coastal and marine Ramsar sites, as a contribution to the WSSD target of establishing representative networks of marine protected areas by 2012.¹⁰

See action 1.1.2

1.- Designation of coastal and marine Ramsar sites has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).

E

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

N° Ramsar sites
2

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]

Filling up of RIS for Watamu, Kisite -Mpunguti and Tana Delta is on going and will be completed soon to finalize listing of these sites.

Action 10.1.4.- In addition to the priority established in 10.1.2, also assign priority to the designation as Ramsar sites of wetlands hosting globally threatened species and species that are unique or endemic to the territory of a Contracting Party or for which the territory supports a significant proportion of the global extent of the species.

¹⁰ In line with Articles 1.1 and 2.1 of the Convention, which include as Ramsar wetlands areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres, and indicates that Ramsar sites may "incorporate islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands."

See action 1.1.2			
1.- Designation of Ramsar sites supporting globally threatened species and species that are unique or endemic, or for which the territory supports a significant proportion of the global extent of the species, has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° Ramsar sites 4
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
<p>The four Ramsar sites in Kenya support globally a number of threatened species due to loss of habitats including loss of ecological integrity of wetlands. These include Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Baringo and Bogoria. Additional sites (Elementatita, Watamu, Kisite-Mpunguti, Tana delta) qualify for listing as Ramsar sites due to some unique or endemic species that they host.</p> <p>The process of identifying potential Ramsar Sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected to determine values, functions and attributes of the wetlands, particularly the species diversity, composition and status. Other factors that are considered are the threats affecting the wetlands , resource use practices and existing management regimes. • Education and awareness on the significance of the site and the need to be designated • Recommendation to the Government for approval • Completing of RIS, stakeholders review and recommendation to the Ramsar Bureau. 			

Action r10.1.iv.- Collaborate in the identification and designation as Ramsar sites of national and international site networks for migratory species, including migratory waterbirds, as a contribution to other initiatives under related international and regional environmental conventions and programmes, including, *inter alia*, the *Convention on Migratory Species* and its Agreements such as the *African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA)*, and other existing arrangements such as the *North American Waterfowl Management Plan*, the *Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network*, and the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy*. (Resolution VIII.10)

See action 12.2.2			
1.- Designation of Ramsar sites that form part of networks for migratory species has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° Ramsar sites 4
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
<p>The wetlands in Kenya have been evaluated as Water bird habitats and the role they play in supporting migratory birds. Kenya has many wetlands that are recognized as wintering sites for many species and dispersal sites for the migratory species including the Euro-asian migrants. All the four listed sites partly qualified for listing on account of their roles as waterfowl habitats.</p> <p>The proposed ten sites (including the three immediate ones) for listing do also qualify for listing partly for their role as important waterbird habitats.</p> <p>The wetlands are part of a national, regional and global network of wetlands of international importance.</p>			

Action 10.1.5.- Designate, as a priority, those eligible sites that are not under any form of protective or sustainable use management regime, including those utilised for agriculture, as the basis for accelerating the establishment of such regimes, and ensure that this is done soon after designation.

1.- Designation of Ramsar sites that are not under any form of protective or sustainable use management regime, including those utilised for agriculture, has been done (<u>if applicable, please include number of sites designated</u>).	B <i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites I
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]		
<p>Lake Baringo at the moment is not under any formal protection although it falls under trustland category. The process of designating it as a World heritage site is at an adversed stage. Likewise the proposed Lake Elementaita and Tana delta are under no formal protection except the management intervention by the local communities. Other designated non protected wetlan is Lake Baringo and Lake Naivasha.</p> <p>However, section 42 of the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act protects all wetlands in Kenya. Hence, non protected wetlands are still being protected under the provisions of EMCA.</p>		

Action 10.1.6.- Consistent with the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 9), designate the national area of transboundary wetlands as a Ramsar site and invite the concerned neighboring country(ies) to do likewise, with a view to establishing a harmonized management regime for the entire wetland.

1.- Designation as Ramsar sites of the national area of transboundary wetlands has been done (<u>if applicable, please include number of sites designated</u>).	B <i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites I
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]		
<p>Lake Natron is a transboundary wetland site located in Tanzania but its main catchment area being in Kenya. Managing such transboundary wetland sites requires intensive collaboration of the neighbouring countries in developing joint management programmes based on river basin approach. This should include establishing policy, leislative and institutional frameworks that support information exchange, Inkages and collaboration between the two countries.</p> <p>With support from IUCN through the EAWSP all tranboundary wetlands in Kenya have been identified and guidelines developed for their conservation including listing as Ramsar sites. No formal designation of a transboundary wetland has been done.</p>		

Action r10.1.v.- Identify additional high Andean wetlands for inclusion in the *List of Wetlands of International Importance*. (Resolution VIII.39)

1.- High Andean wetlands have been designated as Ramsar sites (<u>if applicable, please include number of sites designated</u>).	A <i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]		
<p>High Andean wetlands are not found in Kenya</p>		

Action r10.1.xi.- Develop, for consideration by COP9, additional Criteria and guidelines for the identification and designation of Ramsar sites concerning their socio-economic and cultural values and functions that are relevant to biological diversity, as listed in Annex 1 of the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*, which would be applied on each occasion in conjunction with one or more existing Criteria for the identification and designation of Ramsar sites; and include in this work a full analysis of the implications for Contracting Parties of the implementation of such Criteria for the management of Ramsar sites, including Contracting Party obligations and responsibilities for maintaining the ecological character of any sites so selected in order to ensure that the coherent national networks of Ramsar sites fully incorporate all relevant aspects of the biological diversity of wetlands. (Resolution VIII10)

1. The Party has contributed to the elaboration of additional Criteria and guidelines concerning socio-economic and cultural values and functions that are relevant to biological diversity

D

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Inventories have been done and the data analysed to identify socio-economic and cultural values and functions that are relevant to biological diversity.

With support from IUCN the EAWSP guidelines have been developed for evaluating wetland socio-economic and cultural evaluation in relation to biological diversity.

No formal contribution to the elaboration of the additional Criteria and guidelines concerning socio-economic and cultural values and functions being compiled by the Ramsar Bureau.

Action r10.1.xviii.- [The STRP has been asked to] review . . . the ecological roles played by reservoirs and other human-made wetlands, including their use by aquatic and other water-dependent biota, and prepare guidance for Contracting Parties concerning the identification and designation of such wetlands for the Ramsar List, taking into account the experience gained by Parties that have already done so. (Resolution VIII.2)

1. The Party's experience with the ecological roles played by reservoirs and other human-made wetlands, and lessons learned, have been communicated to the STRP for inclusion in its review

G

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Research, inventories and assessments have been completed and reports have identified ecological roles played by the reservoirs and other categories of man-made wetlands including waste water treatment works. However, these have not been communicated to the STRP for inclusion in the review.

Action 10.1.8.- Continue to support the work of *Wetlands International* and others in the updating for each COP of the 1% thresholds for waterbird populations for the application of Criterion 6 for Ramsar site designation, having first undertaken international scientific consultation on its contents; seek to provide such population information for other wetland-dependent taxa; and apply this information for the designation of Ramsar sites. (Refer also to Operational Objective 12.2.)

1. Contributions have been made to the updating of the 1% thresholds for waterbird populations

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contributions made.]

Contributions have been made to the updating of the 1% thresholds for waterbird populations through

participation in the biannual waterfowl counts and sending of results and data to the Wetlands International for review and update of the 1% thresholds for waterbird populations. Kenya has participated in waterbird counts very consistently over the last ten years.

3. Populations information for wetland-dependent taxa other than waterbirds have been provided to Wetlands International

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information provided.]

Studies on wetland dependent taxa other than waterbirds have been conducted in different parts of the country

However, populations information for wetland-dependent taxa other than waterbirds have not been formally provided to Wetlands International.

Action r10.1.xxi.- Assist *Wetlands International* and *BirdLife International* through the continued collection and supply of population data on waterbirds, including globally threatened species and those species identified by *BirdLife International* in *Threatened Birds of the World* as being data deficient. (Resolution VIII.38)

1. Population data on waterbirds is collected regularly

B

Choose an answer for each indicator

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;

D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G =

Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2. The population data on waterbirds collected has been regularly provided to Wetlands International

B

3. The population data on waterbirds collected and supplied to WI included information on globally threatened species and species with deficient data

B

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information available about population data on waterbirds.]

The results of biannual waterfowl counts are compiled and summarised into a national report that is circulated to the various stakeholders including Wetlands International and Birdlife International. Several publications by Wetlands International and Birdlife International contain results of waterfowl counts in Kenya.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10. DESIGNATION OF RAMSAR SITES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10.2. Maintain the Ramsar Sites Database and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A = High; B = Medium; C = Low; D = Not relevant; E = No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A = Good; B = Adequate; C = Limiting; D = Severely limiting; E = No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	<p>Maintain the Ramsar database on listed sites Update Ramsar database by constant review of information every five years, or whenever necessary. Designate three more sites in the next three years.</p>	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<p>Monitoring and assessments of Ramsar sites to update information. Disseminate/share database information with other stakeholders especially Ramsar Bureau</p>	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 10.2.2.- Ensure that the social and cultural values and features of listed sites are fully recognized in the descriptions of Ramsar sites in the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*, as the basis for their incorporation in site management planning.

1. Special care has been taken to include the social and cultural values and features in the 'Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands' submitted for inclusion in the Ramsar Database

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The social and cultural values and features of wetlands are included in the RIS submitted for inclusion in the Ramsar Database in respect to all the listed sites in Kenya.

Action 10.2.3.- Submit missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of listed sites as a matter of utmost urgency, and also ensure that all previously submitted site descriptions are in the format of the approved *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*.

1. All missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of Ramsar sites have been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

All missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of Ramsar sites have been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau in respect of all the listed sites in Kenya.

Action 10.2.4.- Fully update and submit revised *Ramsar Information Sheets* as frequently as necessary to record changes in the status of sites, and at least at intervals of not more than six years, so that they can be used for reviewing change in ecological character and progress in achieving the Vision and Objectives of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Handbook 7) at each COP.

1. All required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands have been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

All updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands have been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau as required for all the listed Ramsar sites in Kenya.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11. MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND MONITORING OF RAMSAR SITES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11.1. Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Develop and implement management plans for all Ramsar Sites and other key wetlands in Kenya	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Undertake monitoring and assessments of Ramsar sites and others wetlands Undertake capacity building, education & awareness for stakeholders to participate in planning process Developed and implement ecosystem based integrated management plans for all Ramsar sites.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 11.1.1.- Consistent with Article 3.1 of the Convention, define and apply the measures required to maintain the ecological character of each listed site, using as the basis for this the official definitions of “ecological character” and “change in ecological character” adopted by Resolution VII.10 and the integrated package of Convention tools for site management as presented in Ramsar Handbook 8 as well as the supplementary guidance adopted by COP8, and ensure that this information is included in the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*.

1.- The measures required to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites have been defined and applied (<u>if available, please include number of sites where measures have been applied</u>).	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° Ramsar sites 4
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of sites involved and any additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]			
EMCA has provisions for EIA on all projects that have the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment and wetlands. Integrated Management plans for Ramsar sites are in place for three sites (Naivasha, Nakuru, Bogoria). The draft management plan for the fourth site (Baringo) is under preparation. Monitoring programmes are in place for all Ramsar sites. Stakeholders’ education, awareness and training programmes are in place to build capacity for sustainable management of the wetlands. Where appropriate restoration and rehabilitation programmes are being executed in order to maintain the ecological character of wetlands			

Action 11.1.2.- Apply the Convention’s *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14) to develop management plans or strategies for all Ramsar sites.

1. The New Guidelines for management planning have been used in the development of management plans or strategies	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the way the guidelines have been used.]			
The New Guidelines for management plans have been used in the development of management planning process of all the Ramsar sites and other wetlands in the country			

MANAGEMENT PLANS AT RAMSAR SITES	N° Ramsar sites
3.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies in place	<u>4</u>
4.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies in place and being fully applied	<u>2</u>
5.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies being prepared	<u>1</u>
6.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies being revised or updated	<u>1</u>
7.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites whose management plans fall under each category, and any additional comments you consider relevant.]	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the four Ramsar sites Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo have management plans at different levels of preparation and implementation • Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha have management plans being fully implemented • Lakes Bogoria and Baringo have management plans being prepared • Lake Nakuru management plan is being revised after evaluation has been done on the implementation process 	

Action r11.1.i.- When reviewing and updating existing management plans, recognize that other management planning processes exist, especially where other designations apply to the same areas that are listed as Ramsar sites, and that these may be valid alternatives for delivering management planning where such approaches adequately and fully implement clearly stated conservation objectives to ensure the conservation and wise use of these wetlands. (Resolution VIII.14)

MANAGEMENT PLANS AT RAMSAR SITES (CONT.)	N° Ramsar sites
1.- Ramsar sites in which management plans developed under other processes (e.g., Biosphere Reserves) are being applied	<u>0</u>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites under this category, and any other comments you consider relevant.]	
There is a proposal for Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo to be designated as World Heritage sites. Once achieved, the management plans would be reviewed in line with the new status of the sites.	

Action r11.1.ii.- Utilize all the available Ramsar tools and guidance to assist in management planning processes, including *inter alia* the description and maintenance of ecological character and designing a monitoring programme (Resolution VI.1); the wetland risk assessment and indicators (Resolution VII.10); the guidance on impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9) and on wetland restoration, including identification of sites appropriate for restoration (Resolution VIII.16); and, where appropriate, the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17). (Resolution VIII.14)

1. The full array of Ramsar tools and guidance have been used in the development or updating of management plans for wetland sites	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The planning process to develop all these management plans was based on Ramsar guidelines as contained in the Ramsar guiding tools. These included description and maintenance of ecological character, designing of monitoring programme, assessment of wetland risks, development of performance indicators, impact assessment on wetland restoration, benefit sharing and stakeholders' roles and responsibilities in implementing the plans.		

Action r11.1.iii.- Take note of the emphasis in the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14) on ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in all stages of the management planning process, and utilize the guidelines adopted by Resolution VII.8 on *Establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook no. 5) and the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites* annexed to Resolution VIII.19 to assist in this process. (Resolution VIII.14)

1. All stakeholders have been fully involved in the management planning processes

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The planning process involved stakeholders mobilisation, education, awareness and capacity building for effective participatory process.

During this process one of the key lessons learned include

- Stakeholders have various ways of valuing wetlands
- Stakeholders are at different levels of participating in wetland planning due to variance in knowledge and interests.
- Each stakeholder must be given a chance to contribute to the planning process despite their social status. This creates ownership which is fundamental to the success of implementation.
- Women and youth should be accorded appropriate forums to make their contributions.

Action r11.1.iv.- Take into account, when planning the management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, the wider management implications of activities within river basins and other catchments, which duly acknowledge the need for appropriate implementation of agricultural practices (Resolution VIII.34), applying Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Handbook no. 4), and the guidance adopted by COP8 on integrated coastal zone management (Resolution VIII.4) and on the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1). (Resolution VIII.14)

1. The wider management implications (e.g., agricultural practices, river basin management, coastal zone management) have been taken into account in preparing the management plans for Ramsar sites

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The wider management implications (e.g., agricultural practices, river basin management have been taken into account in preparing the management plans for Ramsar sites. Wetlands are dynamic open ecosystems linked to catchments through hydrological & ecological processes & linkages. While addressing issues in wetlands it is appropriate to apply catchment/ecosystem approach. The approach was applied during the planning processes for all the Ramsar sites and other wetlands.

Action r11.1.v.- Include in each management plan for a Ramsar site an objective of maintenance of the ecological character of the site so as to provide a basis for implementation of Article 3.1 of the Convention, in recognition that this greatly facilitates the identification, reporting and resolution of changes in ecological character (refer also to Operational Objective 11.2). (Resolution VIII.8)

1.- Measures to maintain ecological character have been incorporated into the site management plans (if available, please include number of sites)	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N^o Ramsar sites
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2.- Implementation progress since

Measures to maintain ecological character have been incorporated into the site management plans of four Ramsar sites and six other wetlands.

These include monitoring, assessments, protection of wetlands and catchment forests, control and regulation of water abstraction and resource use, management of impacts of climate change, combat to desertification, specification of water quality and environmental standards, Designation of Ramsar sites, World Heritage sites and Man and Biosphere reserves, improved technologies for management etc.

Action r11.1.vi.- Manage wetlands so as to increase their resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events, and reduce the risk of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, *inter alia*, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration (refer also to Operational Objective 4.1). (Resolution VIII.3)

1. The need to increase wetland resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events has been taken into account in management planning	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The need to increase wetland resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events has not been taken into account in management planning of key wetlands. More work needs to be done in making wetlands resilient to extreme climatic events like flooding and droughts.

Action r11.1.vii.- Apply waterbird monitoring data, and analyses drawn from them, when appropriate, as a means of providing objective information for site management planning and the evaluation of national or regional wetland policies. (Resolution VIII.38)

1. Waterbird data and analysis derived from them have been used in management planning	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Waterbird data on species diversity, compositions, distributions and movements together with data on habitat conditions have been used in planning and management of waterbirds. Special species conservation initiatives have been undertaken including habitat restoration and rehabilitation. Policies, legislation and institutional frameworks for waterbirds conservation have been integrated into the planning process at Lakes Naivasha, Nakuru, Bogoria, Baringo, Olbollosat and other wetlands.

Action r11.1.x.- With the support of Contracting Parties and IOPs, the Ramsar Bureau should identify agriculture-related management practices developed for areas that include Ramsar sites, and contribute this information to the preparation of the guidelines as requested in Action r11.1.ix and share this information with the secretariats of CBD and the *Convention to Combat Desertification* (CCD). (Resolution VIII.34)

1. Assistance has been provided to the Ramsar Bureau in the identification of agriculture-related management practices developed for areas that include Ramsar sites	F	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Assistance has been provided to the Ramsar Bureau in the identification of agriculture-related management practices developed for areas that include Ramsar sites. The practices include horticulture and flower farming at Lake Naivasha where a code of practice to regulate the use of water, acceptable agro-chemicals, banned agro-chemicals, chemical storage and disposal mechanisms, agro-chemical monitoring programme. The code of practice is an annex of the Lake Naivasha Management plan – a copy of which has been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau.		

Action r11.1.xii.- Identify examples of effective management and exemplary models at Ramsar sites and other wetlands for listing on the *San José Record* and submit nominations for consideration through the approved procedure, once established. (Resolution VIII.15)

1.- Best-practice examples of effective management of Ramsar sites have been identified for possible nomination to the San José Record (if applicable, please include number of sites)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites I
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites identified and additional comments on the implementation of this action.]			
The Lake Naivasha Riparian Association was awarded best practice award during the COP7 in Costa Rica.			

Action 11.1.4.- Promote, as necessary, the establishment and implementation of zoning measures for larger Ramsar sites, wetland reserves, and other wetlands (Recommendation 5.3 and Resolution VIII.14) and strict protection measures for certain Ramsar sites and other wetlands of small size and/or particular sensitivity (Recommendation 5.3).

1.- Zoning measures have been established for larger Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites with zoning measures, and additional comments you consider relevant.]			
Fish breeding sites have been zoned on lake Naivasha and within the coral reefs and mangroves in the six marine protected areas.. Tourism sites have been zoned in Lake Nakuru and in all the marine protected areas where swimming, goggling, diving and reef walking sites are clearly marked. In Lake Baringo fishing and non fishing sites are marked.			
3.- Strict protection measures have been established for Ramsar sites of small size and/or particular sensitivity (if available, please include number of sites)		<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° Ramsar sites
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites with strict protection measures, and any additional comments you may consider relevant.]			
There is no Ramsar site with strict protection measures. The Ramsar sites have a combination of restricted areas/activities and those under different modalities of use.			

Action 11.1.5.- Consider as a matter of priority the establishment of cross-sectoral site management committees for Ramsar sites, involving relevant government agencies, local community representatives, and other stakeholders, including the business sector.

			N° Ramsar sites
1.- Site management committees have been established at Ramsar sites <u>(if available, please include number of sites)</u>	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;	4
2.- Cross-sectoral site management committees established at Ramsar sites <u>(if available, please include number of sites)</u>	B	H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	4
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites with management committees under each category, and additional comments you consider relevant.]			
<p>Site management committees have been established at Ramsar sites <u>at Lake Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo.</u></p> <p>The committees have cross-sectoral membership with representatives of public management institutions, research institutions, local authorities, NGOs, CBOs and local communities.</p> <p>The site management committees may undertake planning, management, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas. There are also site based research committees to coordinate and prioritize research activities, inventories and monitoring of wetlands including management of scientific information.</p>			

Action r11.1.xiv.- Give priority for support to the development of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management, in recognition of their essential values and functions in combating poverty through the sustainable use of their ecosystems and their role in maintaining the quality and quantity of water, including at the basin scale; and give priority to projects addressing these issues in the future operation of the *Small Grants Fund*. (Resolution VIII.10)

1. Actions have been taken to develop coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management as a tool for combating poverty	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<p>Actions have been taken to develop coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management as a tool for combating poverty. There are four listed Ramsar sites (Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo) where wise use practices that generate income include Hydro-power production, commercial horticulture/flower farming, commercial and domestic fisheries, livestock grazing, tourism, water supply for industrial and domestic use, agroforestry, soil/water conservation, rehabilitation of degraded areas, research, education and recreation. The Ramsar sites and other wetlands form a network of freshwater, alkaline-saline lakes, swamps, mountain wetlands, riverine wetlands, marine and coastal wetlands including mangroves and coral reefs.</p> <p>In many cases the wetlands are also part of the protected areas network, forest reserves, biodiversity hotspots, important bird areas networks.</p> <p>The wise use regimes contribute to income generation, food resources, water supply and life support systems for the local communities and at national levels.</p>		

Action 11.1.6.- Continue to give high priority in the *Operational Guidelines for the Small Grants Fund* to support for management planning at Ramsar sites.

1. Project proposals to support management planning of Ramsar sites have been submitted to the Small Grants Fund	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
One proposal was submitted to the Small Grants Fund and funded on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-tourism development in Lake Nakuru Cacthment area- This project has evaluated the eco-tourism potential, challenges, threats and also developed a master plan for eco-tourism in the region. 		

Action r11.1.xv.- Take into account the *General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interest” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention (Resolution VIII.20)* when invoking the right under Article 2.5 and considering compensation in those cases where the boundaries of sites included in the Ramsar List are restricted or a Ramsar site is deleted from the List. (Resolution VIII.20)

1.- Article 2.5 of the Convention has been invoked to reduce the area of Ramsar sites and/or to delete sites from the List, and Article 4.2 (compensation) has been applied (if applicable, please include number of sites)	C	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° Ramsar sites 0
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, and additional comments on the implementation of this action.]			
Evaluation of the Ramsar Sites has been done and none has been deleted or reduced in size.			

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11. MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND MONITORING OF RAMSAR SITES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11.2. Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Bureau 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

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Monitor the condition of the four Ramsar sites in the country, notify the Ramsar Bureau 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	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Continue with monitoring process at all Ramsar sites and other key wetlands. Undertake periodic assessment of wetlands to determine changes in their ecological character	

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Action 11.2.1.- Establish for each Ramsar site an effective monitoring programme, ideally as part of the site management plan, which is designed to detect and provide early warning of changes in ecological character. In so doing, use the Convention's framework for designing an effective monitoring programme (Resolution VI.1) and its *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10) (Ramsar Handbook 8).

			N°Ramsar sites
1.- Monitoring programmes have been established at Ramsar sites <u>(if available, please include number of sites)</u>	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	3
2.- Monitoring programmes are part of the site management plan <u>(if available, please include number of sites)</u>	B		3
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites falling under each category, and any additional comments you consider relevant about monitoring programmes.]			
Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Baringo Ramsar sites have monitoring programmes as part of their management plans. The monitoring programmes have focussed on water birds population dynamics, water quality trends, physical and chemical parameters as well as biological parameters. Ecological trends in these sites have been established & documented including trends in land use, resource use around the wetlands and in catchments.			

Action 11.2.2.- Ensure that sites on the Ramsar List are used as baseline and reference areas for national, supranational/regional, and international environmental monitoring to detect trends in the loss of biological diversity, climate change and the processes of desertification (Objective 4.1 of the Objectives for the List (Resolution VII.11), and report on status and trends to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

1.- Ramsar sites are used as baseline and reference areas for national environmental monitoring <u>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</u>	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	N° Ramsar sites 4
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, and any additional comments on the implementation of this action.]			
The monitoring programmes in the Ramsar sites in Kenya have been used as reference baseline in monitoring the environment as a whole. The process of developing wetlands biodiversity indicators for national use (BINU) used monitoring data from these sites. The same data has been used in preparation of the state of environment in Kenya for 2003 and 2004.			
3.- Status and trends on the loss of biological diversity, climate change and the process of desertification [Please include a summary of the cited issues and provide reference citation to any relevant publications, reports or analyses.]			
The status and trends on the loss of biodiversity, climate change and the process of desertification have been captured through the Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU) project. The project was carried in four wetland types in Kenya (freshwater lakes, saline lakes, swamps, riverine wetlands) There are also projects that are assessing the impacts of climate change and the process of desertification on wetlands including sea level rise, flooding trends, drought trends, land cover trends, biological diversity trends and water resources trends.			

Action 11.2.3.- Ensure that at Ramsar sites where change in ecological character may occur as a result of proposed developments or changes in territorial and/or water use which have potential to affect them, an impact assessment is carried out which considers the full range of environmental, social and economic benefits and functions provided by the wetland, and that the resulting conclusions are communicated to the Ramsar Bureau, in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, and fully taken into account by the authorities concerned.

<i>See action 2.2.3</i>		
1. Proposed developments that may affect the ecological character of Ramsar sites have been subject to EIAs, and the results communicated to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Article 3.2	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Development projects in Ramsar sites that may cause change in ecological character have been subjected to the full range of EIA procedures to ensure the wetlands benefits and functions are not compromised in line with EMCA, 1999		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greater Nakuru Water Supply was subjected to full EIA procedures. • Recommendation for rehabilitation and expansion of the sewage treatment works to ensure effluents discharged into the lake meet the set standards. • Development projects in Lake Naivasha especially the flower farming are subject to EIA as required by the law. • All the existing development projects are now subject to Environmental audit on annual basis. 		

Action r11.2.iv.- Put in place, as a matter of high priority in fulfillment of 3.2 of the Convention, mechanisms in order to be informed at the earliest possible time, including through reports by national authorities and local and indigenous communities and NGOs, if the ecological character of any wetland included in the Ramsar List has changed, is changing or is likely to change. (Resolution VIII.8)

1. Mechanisms have been established to collect information on changes in ecological character of Ramsar sites in accordance with Article 3.2	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Data base has been established & updated from the monitoring programmes. This has been used in tracking changes in ecological characteristics of the Ramsar sites and other key wetlands. This data has shown that during stressed lake environmental periods (especially dry seasons), certain toxin producing algal species like microcystins tend to be dominant in these lakes. Similar invasive species have been reported in Lake Naivasha, however these have been controlled to prevent any possible alteration in ecological character		
Ground monitoring systems and satellite imagery monitoring programmes are being applied to monitor wetlands and the catchment basins of all Ramsar sites and other key wetlands. The later is particularly useful for large scale tracking of land use changes, land cover changes, water resources, human demographic trends and settlements.		

Action 11.2.4.- In fulfillment of Article 3.2 of the Convention, report to the Ramsar Bureau without delay all actual or likely changes in ecological character on Ramsar sites, and include Ramsar sites “where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur” in the *Montreux Record* as appropriate.

1.- Changes or likely changes (both positive and negative) in ecological character at Ramsar sites have occurred or may occur (Art. 3.2) <i>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</i>	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable;</i> <i>B = Yes;</i> <i>C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress;</i> <i>F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below);</i> <i>I = No answer</i>	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u> 2
2.- Changes or likely changes in ecological character of Ramsar sites have been reported to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Article 3.2	C		
3.- Ramsar sites were included in the Montreux Record since COP8 <i>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</i>	C		<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the changes or likely changes in ecological character, and list the sites affected.]			
The two Ramsar sites referred to here are Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha where serious degradation of the catchments have occurred. The loss of catchment forests are likely to affect the hydrological patterns that are essential for maintaining the ecological character of the wetlands. The loss of land cover may also lead to heavy siltation of the inlet rivers and sedimentation of the lakes.			
5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the steps followed to include sites in the Montreux Record since COP8.]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The threats have not been reported to the Ramsar Bureau for the lakes to be entered into the Montreux record. Monitoring programmes are going on to document the extent of possible changes before a decision is made to place the lakes in the Montreux record or not. • Forests and landscape protection and rehabilitation being enhanced. 			

Action r11.2.vi.- Utilize all appropriate mechanisms to address and resolve as soon as practicable the matters for which a site may have been the subject of a report pursuant to Article 3.2; and once those matters have been resolved, submit a further report, so that both positive influences at sites and changes in ecological character may be fully reflected in reporting under Article 3.2 and in the reporting to all meetings of the COP in order to establish a clear picture of the status and trends of the Ramsar site network at three-year intervals (Resolution VIII.8)

1. Actions have been taken to address the problems that have originated a report to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Article 3.2	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the actions taken.]		
Forests and landscape protection and rehabilitation being enhanced.		

Action 11.2.5.- For sites included in the *Montreux Record* request a *Ramsar Advisory Mission* of independent experts, where appropriate, to review the problems affecting the site and offer recommendations for remedial actions.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: For all sites on the *Montreux Record*, and which have not been subject to a *Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM)*, CPs to request such a Mission prior to COP9.

1.- Ramsar Advisory Missions have been requested to review the problems at Ramsar sites included in the Montreux Record, if any <i>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</i>	C	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i> <i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, and additional comments you consider relevant.]			

Action 11.2.6.- Where a *Ramsar Advisory Mission* has been completed for a *Montreux Record* site, take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations, and report at regular intervals to the Bureau on the results of these actions. At the appropriate time, seek the removal of the site from the *Montreux Record*, having provided the Bureau and STRP with details of the site condition using the approved questionnaire (Ramsar Handbook 7).

<i>(For CPs with sites in Montreux Record and RAMs made)</i>			N°Ramsar sites
1.- Actions have been taken to implement the recommendations of Ramsar Advisory Missions <u>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</u>	A	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;	
2.- Actions have been taken to address the issues for which the site(s) was/were listed in the Montreux Record <u>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</u>	A	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, comments on RAM missions, results of the actions taken, including possible removal of sites from Montreux Record.]			
Not applicable			

Action r11.2.viii.- For sites included in the *Montreux Record*, regularly provide the Ramsar Bureau with an update on progress on taking action to address the issues for which these Ramsar sites were listed on the Record, including reporting fully on these matters in National Reports to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Resolution VIII.8)

			N°Ramsar sites
1.- Actions have been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites were listed in the Montreux Record <u>(if applicable, please include number of sites)</u>	A	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;	
2.- Actions taken to address issues at Montreux Record Ramsar sites have been communicated to the Ramsar Bureau		<i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned and results of the actions taken.]			
Not applicable			

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12. MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES, WETLANDS AND WETLAND SPECIES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12.1. Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins

PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Finalize inventory of shared wetlands and hydrological systems.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Collect and collate baseline information Develop integrated management strategy Develop integrated monitoring systems	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 12.1.1.- Identify all wetland systems in each Contracting Party shared with other Parties and with non-parties and promote cooperation in their management with the adjoining jurisdiction(s), applying, where appropriate, the *Guidelines on integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Handbook 4, Section A1 of the Guidelines), and the *Principles and Guidelines for integrating wetlands into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)* (Resolution VIII.4).

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to have identified their transboundary wetlands. 50% of CPs to have identified cooperative management mechanisms.

<p>1.- All transboundary/shared wetland systems have been identified (if applicable, please include number of sites)</p>	B	<p><i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>	<p>N^o wetlands/ wetland systems 19</p>
<p>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please list the transboundary wetlands identified and provide any other additional comments you consider relevant.]</p> <p>Shared wetlands inventory has been done through East Africa Wetlands Support Programme (EAWSP) supported & coordinated by IUCN. The following shared wetlands was identified.</p> <p>A. Riverine systems These are those wetlands found along rivers and streams including the flood plains and include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River Omo-Lake Turkana system between Ethiopia and Kenya 2. River Galana Dua between Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia 3. Lagha Katulo, Bor, Bogal and Dera between Kenya and Somalia 4. The Suam/Turkwell and Sio River systems that forms the International boundary between Uganda and Kenya 5. The Ewasongiro South- Lake Natron and the Mara River systems shared by Kenya and Tanzania 6. River Uмба between Kenya and Tanzania 7. The River Lumi/Ruvu-Lake Jipe wetland system between Tanzania and Kenya <p>B. Lacustrine Systems These are wetlands associated with lakes, and include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lake Chew Bahir between Ethiopia and Kenya 2. Lake Natron between Kenya and Tanzania 3. Lake Jipe and Chala between Kenya and Tanzania 4. The Lake Victoria wetland complex that is shared by the East African countries Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania 5. Lake Turkana between Ethiopia and Kenya <p>C. Marine ecosystems These are coastal wetlands including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs and the mangroves. The entire East African Coast is shared by Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique. Wetlands in this system include the mangroves, tidal marshes, salt pans, deltas, sea-grass beds, creeks and coral reefs and other marine areas not deeper than 6m at the low tide.</p> <p>D. Palustrine ecosystems These are Swamps or marshy areas and include marshes, swamps and bogs, which include</p>			

1. Bileshe plains that is part of Lorian swamp between Kenya and Somalia
2. The Shompole flood plain between Kenya and Tanzania
3. Sio Swamp between Kenya and Uganda
4. Lotikipi Plain between Kenya and Sudan
5. Chew Bahir plain between Kenya and Ethiopia.

E. Peatland

These are wetlands found at high altitude and includes the peatland of Mount Elgon between Kenya and Uganda

Action 12.1.2.- Pursue cooperation on shared hydrological basins, lake systems and coastal systems through the establishment of bi- or multilateral management commissions. (Section A2 of the Guidelines).

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: 50% of CPs with shared basins and coastal systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities.

1. Cooperative management of shared wetland systems has progressed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Lake Natron shared with Tanzania joint inventory baseline studies took place between the two countries
- Lake Victoria joint management programme is being implemented by Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania through LAVEMP. The scope of the project is being reviewed to include Rwanda & Burundi-being the source of River Kagera, one of the main rivers draining into lake Victoria.
- Lake Jipe shared by Kenya and Tanzania joint environmental assessment has been done. Through IUCN coordination conservation strategy is planned
- Western Indian Ocean (WIOMSA) is a regional marine conservation and management programme being implemented by all countries in eastern coast of Africa and the associated islands.
- River Nile Initiative involves all the nine riparian states along the entire Nile river system.
- High mountain wetlands in Mt Elgon are being addressed through an Integrated Planning and Management project of Mt Elgon ecosystem by Kenya and Uganda.

Action r12.1.i.- Cooperatively apply the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1) within the context of the management of water allocations in shared hydrological systems, making use of the Ramsar *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Convention* (Resolution VII.19).

1. The guidelines for allocation and management of water have been applied in the context of shared water systems

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

When diverting water from a river basin, the water Act requires that one third of the river flow during the lowest water mark should not be disrupted. This is being applied in the Mara river and Ewasongiro South. The two river basins are shared between Kenya & Tanzania.

Action 12.1.3.- Where appropriate, engage in joint impact assessment processes with neighbouring countries that share wetlands, international river basins, or coastal systems, taking note, where applicable, of the terms of the *Espoo Convention on impact assessment* in a European transboundary context.

<i>See action 2.2.3</i>		
1. Joint impact assessment processes with neighbouring countries have been applied in shared wetland systems	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Joint EIA on the proposed hydropower dam on Ewasongiro south river been conducted by Kenya and Tanzania.		
Joint impact assessment of water hyacinth on lake Victoria conducted by the three countries- Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.		

Action 12.1.4.- Ensure enhanced accessibility to information, analyses, good practice examples, and experience-sharing on integrating wetlands and biodiversity into integrated river basin management, including through the Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: River Basin Initiative fully operational.

1. Actions have been taken to ensure accessibility of information, analysis, good practice examples, etc., on integrating wetlands and biodiversity issues into river basin management	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
There are several joint catchment/river basin initiatives in the region. These countries have developed mechanisms to share information on wetlands within the Nile basin, Lake Victoria, coastal/marine ecosystems and other shared wetlands The NEPAD programme brings together countries to discuss and share information on wetlands within the African Union framework. East African Community, IGAD and COMESA all have mechanisms for sharing information, analysis and good practice among member states.		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12. MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES, WETLANDS AND WETLAND SPECIES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12.2. Promote cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Support existing cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland –dependent species.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Develop joint monitoring systems and protocols. Improve information management, networking and collaboration on monitoring of shared wetland resources.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 12.2.1.- Identify and designate as Ramsar sites all wetlands which satisfy the relevant Ramsar Criteria in relation to wetland-dependent migratory species, giving priority in the first instance to waterbirds, fish, and marine turtles, especially those that are globally threatened. (Section B1 of the Guidelines)

1.- Wetlands which satisfy Criteria in relation to wetland-dependent migratory species have been designated as Ramsar sites (if applicable, please include number of sites designated)

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**N°
Ramsar
sites
4**

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]

The four Ramsar sites in Kenya satisfy the criteria of wetland-dependent migratory species. The lesser flamingo is a migratory species that exhibits nomadic movement in the Rift Valley saline lakes aimed at tracking lakes with the preferred food and ecological conditions.

These wetlands are also important as fly paths ways for the African- Euro-asian migrants and other wintering birds

The proposed additional Ramsar sites (Lake Elementaita, Watamu and Kisite-Mpunguti marine protected areas also have important wetland-dependent species.

Action 12.2.2.- Continue to promote and support the development of further regional site networks and initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species, as exemplified by the *African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)*, the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy*, the *Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network*, and others. (Sections B2 and B4 of the Guidelines)

See action r10.1.iv

1. New regional site networks and initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species have been developed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Kenya is a signatory to CMS, AEWA and the MOU on conservation of Marine turtles in western Indian ocean. We have been participating in implementing the requirements of the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement. This entails monitoring of migratory species through biannual Waterbird counts, identification of threats to the birds and habitat protection and management.. Recommendations on the management of the species concerned are being implemented.

Action 12.2.5.- Ensure that national hunting legislation is consistent with the wise use principle for migratory waterbird and other wetland-dependent species, taking into account geographical range, life-history characteristics of species, and research on sustainable harvesting.

1. National hunting legislation is consistent with wise use principle for wetland-dependent species, including waterbirds

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Data and information from the monitoring programme is used in controlling and regulating hunting and shooting of birds. Bird shooting is governed by strict regulations and procedures including ensuring that the breeding and population status of the birds are not undermined.

A National bird hunting forum is in place whose functions include licensing, monitoring and enforcement to ensure the process confirms to the wise use principles.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12. MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES, WETLANDS AND WETLAND SPECIES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12.3. Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Support and enhance international initiatives for management of shared water resources. Implement guidelines that govern cross border ecosystems that include shared water resources, wetlands and wetland species specifically at Lake Jipe, Shompole and Victoria. Emphasis is also given to shared migratory species.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Develop and implement conservation and management strategies for shared wetland resources and species.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 12.3.2.- Encourage development of regional arrangements under the Convention similar to *MedWet*, where appropriate, applying the *Guidance for the development of regional initiatives in the framework of the Convention on Wetlands* (Resolution VIII.30) for example in the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, the Caribbean, South America and the Altaj-Sayansky region.

1. Party has been involved in the development of a regional initiative in the framework of the Convention

F

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The East African countries under the EAWSP have been developing wetland management initiatives to ensure wetlands in the region are conserved inline with the Ramsar convention guidelines. Under this project shared wetlands resources have been identified and mechanisms for collaborative management developed.

There is a proposal to develop a regional wetland management programme for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Consultations between the countries and potential donors are on-going.

The East African Community has incorporated conservation of natural resources including wetlands in their development agenda. Several projects and programmes are currently being implemented.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 13. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 13.1. Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Establish collaborative working mechanisms with the relevant MEAs to enhance wetland management	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish & continue to strengthen cooperation and synergy among collaborating institutions • Develop joint work plans with other conventions • Review existing national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands 	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 13.1.1.- Continue to strengthen cooperation and synergy with the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *Convention to Combat Desertification*, the *Convention on Migratory Species* and its Agreements, the *World Heritage Convention*, and the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, in particular through the vehicles of Joint Work Plans and collaboration among the respective subsidiary scientific bodies of the conventions and the secretariats, and at national level among the Ramsar Administrative Authorities and Focal Points of the different MEAs.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: *3rd CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan* fully implemented. *CMS/AEWA Joint Work Plan* in place and being implemented. Joint activities developed with UNCCD and UNFCCC, including through participation in the Joint Liaison Group with UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD.

See action 18.1.1

1. Mechanisms are in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the MEAs involved and additional comments you consider relevant.]

Mechanisms are in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in terms of being members of the National, Provincial and District Environment Committees and Working groups on Wetlands, Marine, Climate change, Biodiversity and Migratory species.

They also collaborate while writing the annual State of Environment reports and while developing National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy, Review of EIA reports and integrated planning for wetland ecosystems.

There also several collaborative workshops, seminars and meetings being attended by the focal points of various MEAs, including exchange of technical reports.

Action r13.1.iii.- Make renewed efforts to increase collaboration at the national level between the institutions and focal points responsible for the implementation of MEAs, including through ensuring their participation in National Ramsar Committees, so as to foster synergies and harmonization. (Resolution VIII.5)

See action 18.1.2

1. Amongst other efforts to increase collaboration at the national level between the institutions and focal points responsible for the implementation of MEAs, focal points of other MEAs have been encouraged to participate in the National Ramsar / Wetland Committee

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the MEAs whose focal points participate in the Ramsar Committee and additional comments you consider relevant.]

MEAs National Coordinating Committee to ensure synergy and harmonization has been formed. The National Wetlands Forum and Marine Conservation Forum are implementing several cross-cutting activities that overlap and relate with other MEAs i.e. monitoring, inventories, integrated planning, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded sites, CEPA activities, capacity building and training, policies, legislation and institutional arrangements, wise use for poverty alleviation, etc.

Action 13.1.2.- Maintain and, where appropriate, seek opportunities to further promote cooperation with UNESCO, in particular its *Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)*, especially as regards wetlands within *Biosphere Reserves*, and in the area of the development of curricula to integrate wetland issues.

1. Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the National Committees and contacts of UNESCO MAB Programme

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the relevant mechanisms.]

Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the National Committees and contacts of UNESCO MAB Programme. The two focal points are located at KWS hence having close collaboration and consultations.

The four Ramsar sites have been nominated to be included in the list of Man and Biosphere reserves. The process is being implemented through close collaboration between UNESCO, MAB and Ramsar focal points.

Action 13.1.3.- Give priority to the implementation of the Memoranda of Cooperation or Understanding with the *Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention)*, the *Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Mediterranean Sea (Barcelona Convention)*, the *Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea*, other regional seas conventions, and the *Danube River Protection Convention*, and seek to establish similar cooperative arrangements with other regional instruments, such as the *Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)*.

1. Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of the applicable regional seas conventions

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the relevant mechanisms.]

Kenya is closely involved in the UNEP regional seas programme for Eastern Africa region of the Indian ocean. Joint research programmes are being implemented to generate scientific information to guide management decisions. The results include production of resource maps for the coastal region and the

MPAs. The resource maps are essential for planning and zoning of various activities. The priority investigations have focused on applied research aimed at maintaining the integrity of marine ecosystems. Mechanisms to address the threats, build capacity of the local communities and promote sustainable use of resources are give priority. Rapid response mechanisms and disaster preparedness are also covered. Also mechanisms are developed to enhance regional approach to marine conservation and management within the western Indian ocean region.

Action 13.1.5.- Develop closer working relationships with appropriate regional bodies or programmes which have an interest in wetland conservation and wise use, including the *Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)*, the *Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)*, the *European Union (EU)*, the *Council of Europe*, the *Southern African Development Community (SADC)*, the *African Union (AU)*, and the *Organization of American States (OAS)*.

1. Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and regional bodies or programmes which have interest in wetland conservation and wise use

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the mechanisms in place.]

Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and regional bodies or programmes which have interest in wetland conservation and wise use especially through NEPAD being co-ordinated by the African Union, East African Community, Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), CORDIO etc.

Action 13.1.6.- Support and contribute to the development and implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement Africa's Wetland Management Strategy under the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD, *the New Partnership for Africa's Development*.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: NEPAD's Action Plan to have fully incorporated Ramsar issues and mechanisms, and being implemented by relevant CPs, in lines with WSSD targets.

1. The Party has participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Sustainable use of wetlands has been integrated into planning processes, environmental strategies and actions plans. The strategies include Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy (NBAPS), Economic Recovery Strategic Paper (ERSP), National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), National Wetlands Policy, National Water Resources Conservation and Development Policy. Sustainable use of wetlands is the driving factor for all twelve wetlands integrated management plans.
- Several wetland conservation areas have been created including National parks, National reserves, Forest reserves, Marine protected areas, Ramsar sites, World Heritage sites, Man and Biosphere reserves and Important Bird Areas. Representative wetlands are protected across the country from mountain and forests areas, fresh water lakes, saline-alkaline lakes, swamps, dryland wetlands, riverine wetlands, coastal and marine wetlands.
- Research and the exchange of data regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna as well as their traditional use and management has been undertaken through local universities, research institutes, and management authorities. More than ten local universities, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Kenya Agricultural

Research Institute are engaged in wetland or water-related research and monitoring. Information is maintained in databases and exchange programmes are in place to allow information sharing.

- Sharing of information and experience is a critical component of integrated wetland planning and management. This is being executed through participatory processes at various levels. These include Inter-ministerial committees, Wetland Forums, Wetland Planning and Management committees, Provincial and District Environment committees, District Development Committees. Information sharing is also executed through construction of information centres, publications, networks, websites, print and electronic media, institutional and meta databases. International linkages include Ramsar database, Wetlands International database, East Africa Community, African Union, IGAD, COMESA etc.
- Strengthen national sub-regional and regional capacities for information and data management. Education and Training programmes on wetlands are offered at five local universities and several other training institutions. KWSTI is one of the few institutions that provide regional training programme on wetlands. The international course is executed annually, though there are several other courses that are on going throughout the year. Information and data management form part of the training curriculum especially at the universities.
- Strengthen national, sub-regional and regional capacities for the formulation and implementation of joint programmes/projects on integrated trans-boundary management plans. This has been executed primarily through the east African wetland support Programme that is funded by Norad and given technical support by IUCN. Capacities for planning, research, inventories, monitoring, assessments, stakeholders mobilization, developing policy-legislation and institutional arrangements have been covered for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.
- Support sub-regional and regional scientific assessment of status of wetlands with the participation of all stakeholders concerned including civil society organizations. Assessments have been executed at Lake Jipe, Victoria, Shompole floodplain, Bogoria, Baringo and in the seven marine protected areas. WIOMSA is particularly supporting scientific assessment of the marine resources within the Western Indian Ocean region.
- Build regional network of representative system of protected wetlands. A network of forty-six protected areas that also include important wetlands exist in the country. There is also network of seven marine protected areas along the Kenyan coast. There are mechanisms that link and coordinate management of Protected Areas networks throughout East Africa under the auspices of East Africa Community.
- Enhance education and public awareness raising on the ecological and socio-economic importance of wetlands. There are over twelve conservation education centres in the country. They also provide detailed public education and awareness programmes on wetlands. The centres have trained personnel and equipment to facilitate CEPA programmes. Outreach programmes are also executed to the local schools, markets and centres particularly around the wetlands.
- Promote the application of best practices of wetlands conservation, targeting unique ecosystems such as mangroves. This is a continuous programme involving policy, legislation, institutional arrangements, training and capacity building among the communities. Integrated planning of mangrove forests including zonation for various activities are included. Restoration of degraded mangrove forests through replanting is also undertaken.

Action 13.1.7.- Continue to contribute, through the application of Ramsar tools and mechanisms, to the implementation of the *Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Review of Ramsar's contribution to the *Barbados Programme of Action*, as a contribution to the WSSD target.

1. The Party has participated in wetland-related activities within the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	A	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
SIDS not applicable to Kenya		

Action 13.1.8.- Continue the development and implementation of joint work plans under the Memorandum of Cooperation between the *Ramsar Convention* and the *South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)*

1. The Party has participated in the implementation of the Ramsar/SPREP Joint Work Plan	A	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
SPREP not applicable		

Action r13.1.vi.- Make use, as appropriate, of the *UNEP Guidelines on Enhancing Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements and on National Enforcement, and International Cooperation in Combating Violations, of Laws Implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements* in enhancing and supporting compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, including the *Ramsar Convention*. (Resolution VIII.24)

1. The Party has made use of the UNEP guidelines in relation to Ramsar	F	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The UNEP Guidelines in relation to Ramsar have not been implemented fully.		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 14. SHARING OF EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 14.1. Promote the sharing of expertise and information

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	<p>Develop policies, legislation and institutional arrangements that support sharing of expertise and information</p> <p>Establish national, regional and international contacts for info exchange.</p>	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	<p>Prioritize key issues to be covered by sharing expertise and information at local, national and international levels.</p> <p>Create electronic linkages through websites, emails or otherwise etc</p> <p>Publish and disseminate scientific reports and research findings.</p> <p>Increase the number of education/ information centers to 15 in the</p>	

country.

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 14.1.1.- Using mechanisms such as the national focal points for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) and for the STRP, promote the sharing of knowledge (traditional, indigenous, and more recently derived technologies and methods) at the global, regional, and national levels. (Section D1 of the Guidelines.)

1. Actions have been taken to share knowledge at the global and/or regional and/or national level	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Actions have been taken to share knowledge at the global and/or regional and/or national level through the Ramsar exchange database and STRP
- Direct exchange and communication with other Conventions' secretariats.
- Communication with the scientific and technical committees of the MEAs i.e. STRP, SABSSTA, Scientific Council of CMS, AEWAA
- Communication with other global/regional bodies i.e. UNEP, AU, EAC, IGAD, and COMESA. Developing and implementing regional Programmes i.e. EAWSP, LAVEMP, WIOMSA,
- Direct exchange and communication with the Focal points of other Ramsar contracting parties in the region.
- Direct exchange and communication with the national Focal points of other MEAs.
- Establish network with Publishers, Journals and other print media houses.

Action 14.1.2.- Recognize training as an important element of international cooperation under the Convention and provide access to such training, especially for wetland managers, and wetland educators and those others responsible for implementing the Convention, from other countries that would benefit from these opportunities. (Sections D2 and D3 of the Guidelines).

1. The Party has engaged in international cooperation activities related to training on wetland issues	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Kenya has developed the International Wetland Management Course to train managers, scientists and wetland educators in the African region and beyond. The course takes six weeks and is held every year at KWSTI. Participants have from eastern, southern, western and northern Africa as well as Vietnam in south east Asia. An International advisory board has been formed to manage the course.

Action 14.1.3.- Develop twinning and/or networks of transboundary wetlands and wetlands sharing common features, as an important mechanism for sharing knowledge and providing training opportunities.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: At least 75 twinning arrangements to be in place and reported to the Bureau for Web publicity on the Ramsar Web site.

1.- Networks among wetlands sharing common features have been established for knowledge sharing and training	C	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the wetland networks established and other comments you consider relevant.]

Efforts are underway to implement international twinning arrangements for the Ramsar sites in Kenya.

3.- Twinning arrangements among wetlands sharing common features have been established for knowledge sharing and training (if applicable, please include number of sites involved)

2

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

N° wetlands / Ramsar sites

2

4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the twinning arrangement, the sites involved and other comments you consider relevant.]

Twinning of local wetlands especially Ramsar sites has been done. The four Ramsar sites are under similar conservation status and share same biological diversity resources, socio-economic activities, hydrological and ecological characteristics. The twinning process enables the sites to compare their performance in conservation and wise use and experiences in addressing threats and constrains.

Action 14.1.4.- Further review and develop Internet-based resource kits and knowledge and information sharing, including the *Convention's Wetland Expert Database*, on topics including impact assessment, incentives, management planning, river basin management, participation, education and public awareness, and Ramsar sites.

1. Internet-based resource kits for knowledge and information sharing on wetland issues have been developed

E

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

A wetland database has been developed for all the wetlands in Kenya and is available at the Ramsar Administrative Authority (KWS). The database is linked to the KWS website.

Action r14.1.i.- Share information and experiences on the management, conservation and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems similar to those of the high Andean region. (Resolution VIII.39)

1. Actions have been taken to share information and experiences on wetlands in mountain ecosystems

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Although Kenya does not have the Andean category of wetlands, several high altitude wetlands on Mt Kenya, Mt Elgon, Aberdare range, Mau range, Marsabit range do exist. Actions have been taken to share information and experiences on wetlands in mountain ecosystems. Inventory of the wetlands has been initiated and information will soon be ready for sharing among institutions and stakeholders.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15. FINANCING THE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15.1. Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Promote conservation and wise use of wetlands through partnership with development partners and other funding mechanisms. Market a National Wetlands Conservation Proposal and obtain funding by 2006	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Identify wetland related development partners and funding sources. Promote and seek funding for the wetlands proposal.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 15.1.1.- Mobilize direct funding support from multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies in order to assist developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition in the conservation and wise use of wetlands and in implementation of the present Strategic Plan. (Based on Section E1 of the Guidelines).

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Each CP with a bilateral donor agency to have encouraged it to give priority for funding for wetland conservation and wise use projects in relation to poverty alleviation and other WSSD targets and priorities.

1. (For CPs with development assistance agencies) Funding support has been mobilized from development assistance agency for wetland issues	A	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
2. Other forms of funding support have been mobilized for wetland issues	A	E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
No substantial funding mechanism has been achieved since COP8.		

Action r15.1.i.- Encourage bilateral and multilateral donors to assign priority to supporting wetland inventories in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition in recognition of the importance of inventory as the basis for developing and implementing sustainable use of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.6)

1. The Party has worked with bilateral and multilateral donors to mobilize funding support for wetland inventories	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Kenya has received limited funding for wetlands which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Grants Fund from Ramsar for development of an Ecotourism programme within the Lake Nakuru basin. • Small Grants Fund from Ramsar for capacity building and development of a community based Aquasilviculture and Apiculture project in a Mangrove forest. • UNEP-WCMC funding to develop wetland biodiversity indicators under the auspices of CBD. • DANIDA through IUCN the East Africa Wetland Support Programme to support capacity building 		

- for conservation of transboundary wetlands in East Africa.
- ESA (European Space Agency) funding for application of remote sensing technology as a tool for wetlands monitoring.
 - *World Bank for resource development and capacity building*
 - *African Development Bank - water resource development in Nakuru*
 - JICA support in capacity building
 - SUMAWA-CRPS in the management of River Njoro watershed in Lake Nakuru
 - Earthwatch in capacity building and monitoring

Action 15.1.2.- Mobilize resources to support the implementation of management plans for Ramsar sites in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition. (Refer also to Operational Objective 11.1)

1.- The Party has worked with donors to mobilize resources for implementation of Ramsar site management plans (if applicable, please include number of sites)	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please list the sites involved and include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Development partners (in particular the Netherlands government) provided funds to develop integrated management plans for Nakuru, Naivasha, Olbollosat, Saiwa swamp, Fourteen Falls, Nyando wetlands and management plans of seven marine protected areas. The financial assistance was not extended to support the actual implementation of the plans.
- WWF is funding the development of Lake Bogoria integrated management plan. Funds for plan implementation have not been secured.
- UNIOPS supported development of an integrated management plan for Lake Baringo. The project was finalized before the plan was implemented.
- Only sporadic implementation of activities is done on all the plans as and when some funds are obtained.
- Only Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LAVEMP) is well funded by GEF.

Action r15.1.ii.- Encourage Contracting Parties and donor organizations to give priority for support to the development of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management, in recognition of their essential values and functions in combating poverty through the sustainable use of their ecosystems and their role in maintaining the quality and quantity of water, including at the basin scale. Resolution VIII.10) (Refer also to Operational Objective 11.1)

1. The Party has worked with donors to mobilize support for the establishment of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management	F	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Funds to implement the existing integrated management plans are urgently required as a basis for effective management of the Ramsar sites.

The current implementation process is none coherent because all activities in the plans are not being addressed due to limited funding available.

Action r15.1.iii.- Urge multilateral and bilateral donors to ensure that the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and production potential of wetlands is fully addressed in the design, planning and implementation of river basin and water resource management projects, taking into account the special circumstances and constraints of the concerned countries. (Resolution VIII.1)

1. The Party has worked with donors to ensure that the ecological functions of wetlands are conserved when designing and implementing water projects	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The world bank and other donors have supported the review process of the Water Policy and to ensure ecological functions of wetlands are maintained. Cacthment Management boards have been established to undertake water resources conservation and development, regulate water apportionment. The boards are also responsible for catchment management including protection of land cover and hydrological functions. The guiding principles while apportioning water is to ensure one third of the stream flow is maintained for environmental services. All the major urban centres (Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Mombasa) have water projects that are designed to ensure that the ecological functions of wetlands are maintained.		

Action r15.1.iv.- Continue support, and, as appropriate, increase this support, for wetland-related projects in the Oceania region and extend it to include capacity building activities. (Resolution VIII.42)

1. Financial support provided for wetland-related projects in the Oceania region	A	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Oceania region not applicable		

Action 15.1.3.- For those Parties with bilateral development assistance agencies, respond to sections E1, E2, E5, E7, E10, E11, E14 and E15 of the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 9), and especially consider issues such as long-term fund generation mechanisms, appropriate monitoring of projects, training of development assistance agency staff, priority for institutional capacity building, the need for cooperation between development assistance agencies, and the importance of coordination between bilateral development assistance agencies and the Ramsar Administrative Authorities in the donor and recipient countries.

<i>(For CPs with development assistance agencies)</i>		
1. Work has been done with the development assistance agency in relation to Ramsar's Guidelines for international cooperation (Res. VII.19)	A	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Kenya has no development assistance agency		

Action 15.1.4.- Pursuant to 15.1.3, urge all Parties with bilateral development assistance agencies to report on their performance with regard to wetland-related activities at each COP. (Based on Section E5 of the Guidelines)

<i>(For CPs with development assistance agencies)</i>		
1. The performance of the development assistance agency in relation to wetland issues has been assessed	A	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Not applicable		

Action 15.1.5.- For those Parties involved in the priority-setting for, and the determining of, the *modus operandi* of the multilateral development and environment-related assistance agencies, seek to ensure that wetland conservation and wise use is afforded due attention and priority.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Relevant CPs to report to COP9 on ensuring that multilateral donor agencies afford priority to wetlands within poverty alleviation schemes.

1. The Party has worked with multilateral agencies to ensure that wetland issues receive due attention	D	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Only limited priority to wetlands have been registered.		

Action 15.1.6.- Provide financial support, preferably on a medium and/or long-term basis, to the operations of the *Ramsar Small Grants Fund* and its *Endowment Fund*, and the *Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme*, seeking to have available a minimum of one million US dollars annually for the former and half a million US dollars for the latter. (Based on Sections E4 and E9 of the Guidelines.)

<i>See action 16.1.2</i>		
1. Financial support provided to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund	C	<u>Choose an answer for each indicator</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Financial support provided to the Ramsar Endowment Fund	C	
3. Contributions have been made to the Ramsar Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme	C	
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on contributions made to support the funds and services indicated above.]		
No financial assistance has been provided to the Ramsar SGF, Endowment or Voluntary fund.		

Action 15.1.7.- Mobilize resources to support the development of wetland training and education centres at Ramsar sites and the training of wetland educators in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

1. Actions have been taken to mobilize resources to support wetland training and education centres at Ramsar sites in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	B	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Resources have been mobilized to support the International Wetlands training programme at KWSTI and the ten conservation education centers and institutions.

Action 15.1.8.- For those Parties eligible for development assistance, include projects for conservation and wise use of wetlands in national portfolios and plans for consideration by development assistance agencies, and give priority among these for projects to build institutional capacity. (Based on Sections E8 and E12 of the Guidelines)

1. Project proposals related to wetlands have been submitted to development assistance agencies

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

Kenya has received limited wetland funding from several funding agencies on various aspects on wetland management., which include

- Small Grants Fund from Ramsar to fund an Ecotourism development with Lake Nakuru basin.
- Small grants Fund from Ramsar to fund Aquasilviculture and Apiculture in a Mangrove forest at the coast.
- UNEP-WCMC funded a project to develop wetland biodiversity indicators in Kenya.
- DANIDA through IUCN has funded capacity building for wetlands conservation for the three counties in east Africa through the East Africa Wetland Support Programme.
- ESA (European Space Agency) has funded application of remote sensing technology for wetland monitoring project.
- World Bank for resource development and capacity building
- African Development Bank - water resource development in Nakuru
- JICA support in capacity building
- SUMAWA-CRPS is funding a project to manage River Njoro watershed in Lake Nakuru
- Earthwatch is funding a project to build capacity and monitoring of the Rift Valley lakes.

Action 15.1.9.- For eligible Contracting Parties of both the *Ramsar Convention* and the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*, develop wetland conservation and wise use projects suitable for consideration by the *Global Environment Facility (GEF)*, as part of the implementation of the Joint Work Plan with the CBD and in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of Decision IV/4 of CBD's COP4 relating to inland water ecosystems.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Assistance provided to at least 15 countries in preparing projects for submission to the *Global Environment Facility*.

1. Project proposals related to wetlands have been submitted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

One proposal has been forwarded

- Funding for Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU)
- A proposal on enhancing conservation and management of the Rift Valley Lakes is under preparation.

Action 15.1.12.- Pursue involvement of the private sector (including corporations and foundations) in wetland conservation and seek opportunities for private sector funding of wetland projects under Ramsar.

1. Steps have been taken to involve the private sector and private-sector funding in wetland projects	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
The private sector has been funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wetland Day celebration activities • Water development programmes • Capacity building programmes • Community Education and Public Awareness activities • Eco-Tourism development projects • Horticulture/Flower farming development sector • Hydropower generation projects • Fisheries development 		

Action 15.1.13.- Promote establishment of effective mechanisms to encourage environmentally sound trade in wetland products, in particular from Ramsar sites, compatible with international trade agreements.

1. Mechanisms have been established to encourage environmentally sound trade of wetland products, in particular from Ramsar sites	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Production of flowers and horticulture products from lake Naivasha, export of fish from Lake Victoria to Europe are s, acceptable on considerations of their green production conditions. National trade conditions include awarding of ISO certificates to the producers and traders.		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15. FINANCING THE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15.2. Ensure that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Institutionalize environmental safeguards and assessments into all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and local investments.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Develop Environmental standards for wetlands Institutionalize EIA procedures for all wetland development projects. Monitor development projects that have the potential to impact on	

wetlands. Implement environmental monitoring into wetland development

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 15.2.1.- Work with international development agencies, including banks, financial institutions and private investors and developers, to ensure that proposed grants, loans, and development projects include environmental safeguards and environmental assessments of possible impacts upon wetlands. (Based on Section G1 of the Guidelines.)

1. Actions have been taken to work with investors on possible impacts of their projects on wetlands

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Environmental management has been institutionalized through NEMA by enacting EMCA. This Act has categorized those development programmes that require full EIA, environmental audit and evaluation. It is mandatory that all major development proposals must be preceded by an EIA and Environmental Assessment before commencement.
- Likewise all old projects are now subject to Environmental audit.
- Involving the developers in the process of developing integrated management plans and the sector specific codes of practice
- Education and awareness programmes
- Establishing environmental standards are some of the strategies of engaging the investors on possible impacts of their projects on wetlands.

Action 15.2.3.- Review wetland-related project development approval and consider the introduction of mechanisms to direct resources derived from these activities back to hands-on wetland management in the country. (Based on Section G3 of the Guidelines.)

1. Work has been done to introduce mechanisms to direct resources derived from wetlands back to wetland management

C

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

There are no formal arrangements/mechanisms to direct resources derived from wetlands back to wetland management. Some few investors have done so on their own discretion.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 16. FINANCING OF THE CONVENTION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 16.1. Provide the financial resources required for the Convention's governance mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION		
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PRIORITY:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Meet deadlines for annual subscriptions to Ramsar convention	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Mobilize resources through budget provisions to make annual contributions to the Convention.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 16.1.1.- Pay annual contributions to the Convention's core budget in full and promptly at the beginning of each calendar year.

1. Ramsar dues have been paid in full and in a timely manner	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Ramsar dues have been paid in full and in a timely manner.		

Action 16.1.2.- Consider providing additional voluntary contributions to the Convention to support the *Small Grants Fund* and its *Endowment Fund*, the *Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme*, and the *Training Service*, regionally-based initiatives such as *MedWet*, the undertaking of *Ramsar Advisory Missions* for sites included in the *Montreux Record* and other Ramsar sites, and other priority activities as determined by the Strategic Plan.

In addition to any contributions listed under Action 15.1.6 above, voluntary contributions have been made:

1. to the Ramsar Training Service managed by Wetlands International	C	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. to support regional initiatives under the Convention	C	
3. for Ramsar Advisory Missions related to Ramsar sites in the Montreux Record	C	
4. towards the development and maintenance of logistics of the San José Record	C	
5. to support the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)	C	
6. to expand the internship programme at the Ramsar Bureau	C	
7. in relation to COP9	F	
8.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contributions made to support the services indicated above.]		
Due to bad economic conditions, Kenya has not made any voluntary contributions to the conventions special activities.		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 17. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS OF THE CONVENTION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 17.1. Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Bureau are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Strategic Plan

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	C	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Improved efficiency of National Ramsar committees and other national arrangements for effective implementation of the strategic plan.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Evaluate capacity of the various Ramsar implementing committees. Develop capacity building for the committees	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 17.1.6.- Ensure that each Contracting Party has nominated a national focal point for the work of the STRP (as called for by Resolutions VII.2 and VIII.28) and two focal points (one government, one non-government) for the *Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme* (as called for by Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31)

See also Action r9.iii.i. concerning CEPA national focal points.

1. The National Focal Point for the work of STRP has been nominated

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the STRP National Focal Point and other comments you consider relevant.]

The National Focal Point for the work of STRP is the KWS Research and Planning Department..

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 18. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 18.1. Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	A	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among the relevant institutions to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Identify the institutions and undertake assessment of their capacities. Develop and implement mechanisms to improve the capacity of the institutions Assign specific responsibilities to the institutions according to their areas	

	of expertise. Undertake regular reviews and appraisals of their performance.
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COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 18.1.1.- Encourage the review of existing national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and on the basis of such a review, identify and implement measures to:

a) increase cooperation and synergy among institutions with direct or indirect responsibility for wetland issues, especially those responsible for the management of water resources and for biodiversity and wetland conservation and management;

b) promote enhanced cooperation, and where appropriate integrated approaches, among the national focal points of environment-related conventions, and consider establishing a coordinating committee to ensure that integrated approaches are taken;

c) promote enhanced contact, and where appropriate close coordination, between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and national professional, technical, scientific and educational societies and agencies involved in wetland conservation or management, including those involved in social and cultural heritage issues; and

d) provide appropriately trained staff, in adequate numbers, to enable these institutions to implement the Convention to full effect.

1. A review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands has been completed	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the review and other comments you consider relevant.]		
In 2004, Norad/ IUCN funded a project that reviewed the institutions that are involved in wetlands conservation and wise use.		
<i>See action 13.1.1</i>		
3. A coordinating committee among focal points of environment-related conventions is in place	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the coordinating committee and other comments you consider relevant.]		
The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is in place to coordinate implementation and synergy among MEAs within the provisions of EMCA.		
5. Mechanisms are in place to ensure cooperation between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and other national institutions directly or indirectly responsible for wetland issues, in particular water and biodiversity	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
6. Mechanisms are in place to ensure cooperation between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and relevant professional, scientific or educational societies and agencies involved in wetland conservation or management, including social and cultural heritage issues	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
7.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the relevant cooperation mechanisms and any other comments you consider relevant.]		
The Kenya Wetland Forum is in place to coordinate wetland. The Forum is composed of relevant professional, scientific, educational societies and experts involved in wetland conservation and management including representatives of Government institutions, private sector and civil society. The		

Ramsar administrative authority is a member of the National Committee on Earth Sciences , Biodiversity working group, National committee on Climate change etc.

Action r18.1.i.- Build and strengthen institutional capacity and synergies between related instruments at the national level in order to address the linkages between climate change and wetlands and report to COP9 on progress on this matter, including achievements and the identification of difficulties encountered (Resolution VIII.3)

1. Work has been done to address the linkages between climate change and wetlands

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

NEMA is responsible of coordination of implementation of MEAs. Other coordination instruments are mentioned under No 7 above.

Action 18.1.2.- Establish National Ramsar/Wetlands Committees to provide the opportunity for input from, and representation of, relevant government agencies, including national water management ministries and/or agencies, where appropriate, and non-governmental organizations, STRP and CEPA National Focal Points, key stakeholders, indigenous people and local communities, the private sector and interest groups, and land use planning and management authorities (Recommendation 5.13). When in place, ensure the proper functioning of these Committees.

See actions r3.4.iii, r13.1.iii

1. A National Ramsar / Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body) is in place

B

Choose an answer for each indicator

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;

D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2. If a Ramsar Committee exists, it is cross-sectoral (relevant ministries and agencies, NGOs, key stakeholders, local communities, private sector, etc.)

B

3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the National Ramsar Committee].

The Committee has continued with its mandate and work throughout the year..

Action 18.1.3.- Review the designated Ramsar national Administrative Authority (and provincial (sub-national) focal points where appropriate) and STRP and CEPA national focal points in each Contracting Party, with a view to ensuring that these positions are being effective in increasing involvement in the work of the Convention of all relevant agencies and organizations concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

1. The institutional capacity for the effective implementation of the Convention – including the Ramsar Administrative Authority, National Wetland Committee (or equivalent body) and STRP and CEPA focal points– has been assessed

B

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;

G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);

I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The capacity of the Ramsar Administrative Authority, National Wetland Committee, STRP and CEPA focal points– has been assessed and recommendations will be implemented from 2005-2006.

Action 18.1.4.- Assist in achieving a cohesive and coordinated national effort towards the implementation of the Convention, using Ramsar’s national planning tool (based on the National Report Format) as an ongoing planning and monitoring mechanism. Ideally, this tool should be used by all relevant government departments/agencies and include input from National Ramsar/Wetland Committee members and other stakeholders as appropriate.

1. The National Report Format has been used as a national planning tool for the implementation of the Convention	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

A Biodiversity Action Plan has been developed in Kenya based on formats of various conventions that relate to biodiversity, natural resources and environment including the Ramsar Report Format. The National report format is also used for guiding setting of wetlands priority issues, programmes, activities and resource allocations.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 20. TRAINING

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 20.1. 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

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
RESOURCING:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
TARGETS (text answer):	Ensure that 75% of the wetland managers and users are trained by 2008.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	Undertake training needs assessment among the targeted groups. Develop training programmes and materials. Undertake training in consultations with relevant training institutions.	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 20.1.1.- Implement, and further develop and publicize, the *Convention’s Wetland Training Service*.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Ramsar Wetland Training Service in place and fully implemented.

1. The Party has participated in the development and use of the Ramsar Training Service managed by Wetlands International	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

- Wetland international has been involved in developing the curriculum for the International Wetlands Conservation and Management course at KWSTI.

Action 20.1.2.- Identify at national, provincial, and local levels the needs and target audiences for training in implementation of the Convention and, in particular, use of the *Wise Use Guidelines and Ramsar Handbooks*.

GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: At least half of CPs to have assessed national and local training needs.

An assessment has been completed of national and local training needs in the implementation of the Convention and use of the Wise Use Handbooks	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
Training needs assessment of national and local training needs in the implementation of the Convention has been conducted and training modules developed at KWSTI. Use of the Wise Use Handbooks is a continuous process though a formal assessment has not been executed.		

Action 20.1.3.- Identify and disseminate, nationally, regionally and globally, information describing the current training opportunities in disciplines essential for the conservation and wise use of wetlands through the further development of the *Bureau's Ramsar Wise Use Resource Centre* (http://ramsar.org/wurc_index.htm) and the *Directory of Wetland Management Training Opportunities* (http://ramsar.org/wurc_training_directory.htm).

1. The wetland-related training opportunities that exist in the country have been identified	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
An inventory of existing training opportunities on wetland-related courses has been done. These range from National Universities to Middle level and community- based training activities.		

Action 20.1.5.- Assemble and make available, or develop, new training activities and general training modules as necessary, for the use of the Ramsar Handbooks, with specialized modules including coverage of the following fields:

- a) wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring;
- b) national wetland policies and plans;
- c) integrated catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning and management;
- d) integrated site management planning at the local, provincial or catchment/river basin level;
- e) wetland restoration and rehabilitation;
- f) invasive alien species;
- g) agricultural impacts on wetlands and water resources;
- h) impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment;
- i) impacts of climate change, and adaptive management and mitigation of such impacts
- j) economic valuation of wetlands;
- k) communication, education and public awareness techniques.

1. Training modules and materials on wetland-related issues have been developed	D	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the development of training modules and materials for the issues listed above, and additional comments you consider relevant.]		
The wetland -training modules and curricula found in the different institutions in Kenya include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring; • Integrated catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning and management; • Invasive alien species management 		

- Economic valuation of wetlands;
- Wetland restoration and rehabilitation;
- National wetland policies and international conventions;
- Impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment;
- Wetland integrated management planning at catchment/river basin level;
- Communication, education and public awareness techniques;
- Wetland inventorying techniques
- Wetland conservation and management. (The details and content vary from one institution to the other).

Action 20.1.6.- Provide opportunities for manager training by:

- encouraging personnel exchanges for on-the-job training, possibly between twinned sites;
- holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites;
- siting wetland manager and wetland educator training facilities at Ramsar sites;
- obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers around the world;
- establishing further regional training initiatives such as the *Wetlands for the Future Initiative* funded by the Government of the USA for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

1. Opportunities for manager training in the country have been provided

B

Choose an answer
A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

The training opportunities provided include

- On job training for wetland managers at key wetlands on inventory, monitoring, assessments and planning.
- Exchange visits for managers of different wetlands i.e. Lakes Bogoria, Baringo, Nakuru, Naivasha.
- Residential training courses at training institutes i.e at KWSTI, KEMFRI, Universities
- Ramsar site training programmes based at Ramsar sites i.e. training of waterfowl count volunteers.

Action 20.1.7.- Continue to encourage the development of projects for submission to the *Small Grants Fund* for support for training activities.

1. Training-related projects have been submitted to the Small Grants Fund

B

Choose an answer
A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]

SGF has supported training of local communities in the management on Aqua-silviculture and Apiculture in a Mangrove ecosystem in south coast.

Action 20.1.8.- Encourage further development and use of regional wetland training and research centres, including a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere (Resolution VII.26) and a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in Western and Central Asia (Resolution VIII.41).

1.- Support has been provided to the development of regional wetland training and research centres (if applicable, please include number of centres)	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i> <i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	N° centres
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of centres and other additional comments you consider relevant.]			
Support has been given to KWSTI as a regional wetlands training centre in eastern Africa.			

Action 20.1.9.- Exchange information, technical assistance and advice, and expertise about training for the conservation and wise use of wetlands through the *Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme*, the Bureau, *MedWet* and the IOPs of the Convention.

1. The Party has participated in exchanges of information and expertise related to wetland training issues	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
An MOU has been signed between KWS and RIZA on development and implementation of collaborative training programmes. The arrangement includes exchanges of information and expertise related to wetland training issues.		

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 21. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 21.1. Secure the universal membership of the Convention

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION

PRIORITY:	B	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
RESOURCING:	D	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
TARGETS (text answer):	Support recruitment of non CP in eastern Africa to join the convention.	
PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):	To collaborate with Eritrea and Somalia who are non members and encourage them to accede to the convention by COP10	

COP9 REPORT SECTION

Action 21.1.1.- Recruit new Contracting Parties through:

- a) seeking direct contact with non-Contracting Parties to provide information on the benefits of membership and advice or assistance in overcoming obstacles;
- b) intensifying contacts with the diplomatic representatives of non-Contracting Parties;
- c) seeking assistance from the secretariats of other conventions, including the Regional Seas Conventions, and in-country offices of the *United Nations Development Programme*, the *World Bank* and others;
- d) organizing subregional workshops involving Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties;
- e) providing assistance for the identification of *Wetlands of International Importance* that could be listed as Ramsar sites upon accession;
- f) encouraging attendance by observers from non-Contracting Parties at regional meetings and meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and
- g) publishing and disseminating an accession kit to assist countries in the Oceania region (and Small Island Developing States more generally) through the accession process. (Resolution VIII.42)

1. Actions have been taken to encourage the adhesion to the Convention of new Contracting Parties	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since COP 8 Burundi and Djibouti have become members • Establish and undertake transboundary joint wetland conservation programmes. Through IUCN Support the East African Support Programme has been going on, and has included Ethiopia. • The Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme has been going between Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania. The project has been recognized by the East African Cooperation, which Rwanda and Burundi have formally requested to be members. This project has been instrumental in influencing these two states to becomes CPs • The African International Wetland Management Course held at KWSTI is in place and forms a good avenue for capacity building for countries with in the East African Region to accede to the convention 		

FEEDBACK ON COP9 NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

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<i>Please include additional comments on the COP9 National Planning Tool, National Report Format. (For instance, adequacy of the questions, the difficulties in completing them, and any further recommendations on how these reporting guidelines could be improved)</i>		
The report coverage is too long and could lead to generalities and loss of quality.		
In case a specific working group would be created, will you be interested in participating in the preparation of the COP10 National Report Format?	B	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer