UNEP **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals**

CMS

Format for reports of Parties on implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (revision of June 2005)

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 26th Meeting (Bonn, June 2003) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP8) (Nairobi, 2005).

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

Please refer to the separate instructions on completing the report. Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions, since it cannot be assumed that the absence of a response indicates that no activities taken have place in the current reporting period. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?
Kenya Wildlife Service,

List any other agencies that have provided input:

National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Sea Turtle Conservation Committee, (KESCOM), Nature Kenya (BirdLife International Partner in Kenya), East Africa Wildlife Society (EAWLS), World Conservation Union (IUCN-EARO), Worldwide Fund (WWF-EARO), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI), Local & foreign Universities, Lake Victoria Environment Programmes, Coast Development Authority, African Wildlife Foundation, Local Authorities and Community Based Conservation groups,:

I(a). General Information

Please complete any unfilled boxes and amend and/or update as appropriate the information provided in the table below:

Reports submitted:	1999, 2002, 2005
Period covered by this report:	2002 - 2005
Date of entry into force of the Convention in Kenya:	1 May 1999
Territory to which the Convention applies:	Republic of Kenya
Reservations (against species listings):	None

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Membership of the Standing Committee:	Designated an alternate member for the corresponding region
Competent authority:	Kenya Wildlife Service
Implementing legislation:	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, CAP 376 Fisheries Act –CAP 378 Environment Management & Coordination Act, 1999 National Marine Time Zone Act- CAP 371 to enforce the EEZ. National Lands Act- CAPs 295, 282, 281, 280, 284, 302 National Museums Act
Other relevant conventions/agreements (apart from CMS) to which Kenya is a Party:	Convention on Conservation of Wetlands—Ramsar, 1971. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES). Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 (UNFCC). United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Desertification (UNFCCD), 1994. Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 1994 (the "Lusaka Agreement") International Whaling Commission (IWC). World Heritage Convention
National policy instruments (e.g. National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, etc.):	National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy National Policy on Environment and Development Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy National Water Resources Management and Conservation Policy and Strategy National Land Use Policy – draft National Wetlands Conservation Policy- draft National Forestry Policy National Fisheries Development policy National Policy on Sustainable Development Poverty Reduction Strategy National Economic Recovery Strategy

Marine Turtle MoU - Indian Ocean / South-East Asia: ☒ Signatory ☐ Non-signatory	
Competent national authority	Appointment to the Scientific Council:

Mr Mohammed Omar Senior Marine Scientist Kenya Wildlife Service- Coast P.O. Box 82144 MOMBASA Kenya Email: kwscoast@africaonline.co.ke	Dr Nyawira Muthiga Senior Marine Scientist World Conservation Society P.O. Box 82144 MOMBASA Kenya Tel.: 254 (11) 312744/5 Fax: 254 (11) 227774 E-mail: nmuthiga@Africaonline.co.Ke
AEWA: ☒ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
Administrative Authority: Name: Mr. Anderson Koyo Wetlands Co-ordinator Kenya Wildlife Service Address: P.O. Box 40241 NAIROBI Kenya Tel.: (+254 20) 605443 / 600800/602345 Fax: (+254 20) 608072/607759/603792 E-mail: Akoyo@kws.org or wetlands@kws.org	Appointed member of the Technical Committee Mr Alfred Owino National Museums Of Kenya P.O. Box 40658, Museum Hill NAIROBI Kenya Tel.: 254 (20) 742131 ext 242/3 Fax: 254 (20) 741424 E-mail: kbirds@users.africaonline.co.ke
Membership of other committees or working groups:	Member of the scientific technical committee only

I(b). Additional General Information

1	Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.) National Museums of Kenya Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI) Fisheries Department National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Local Authorities with Protected Areas- Baringo, Koibatek, Samburu, Isiolo, Narok, Transmara, Turkana, Mbere county councils. Regional Development Authorities Ministry of Lands and Housing (Department of Survey) Forest Department Department of Resources Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)
1a	If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments: (i) They interrelate through the Inter-ministerial Committees on Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Combat of Desertification. (ii) National Wetlands Conservation Forum (iii) National Marine Conservation Forum and Iintegrated Coastal Area Management Committee (ICAM) (iv) National Environment Action Plan Committee (v) National Environmental Standards and Enforcement Committee (vi) Integrated Management Planning Committee at specific sites (MPAs, Lakes Naivasha, Nakuru, Bogoria, Olbollosat, Baringo, Saiwa swamp, Fourteen Falls, etc.) (vii) Integrated Management Plan Implementation committees at specific sites i.e. Lake Naivasha, Nakuru, Fourteen Falls, MPAs, Bogoria, Baringo, etc.

2	List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement: Nature Kenya - (research, monitoring of birds, education and awareness, advocacy). East Africa Wild Life Society - (research, wetlands monitoring, education, awareness, advocacy and community based conservation programmes). AWF- Eastern Africa (Species conservation, capacity building and community programmes) WWF- Eastern Africa Regional Office- (resource mobilization, community based programmes/projects, research, networking and communication, capacity building, technical support to public and community based institutions). IUCN – Eastern Africa Regional Office – (resource mobilization, community based programmes/projects, research, networking and communication, capacity building, technical support to public and community based institutions, trans boundary conservation programmes). Lake Naivasha Riparian Association - (management planning, plan implementation, community/stakeholders mobilization, education, awareness, advocacy). Friends of Lakes Nakuru and Elementeita – (resource mobilization, education, awareness, advocacy). Kipini Community Conservation and Development - (resource management and planning, plan implementation, species restoration and rehabilitation, community/stakeholders mobilization, education, awareness, advocacy). KESCOM – (resource mobilization, integrated coastal zone planning and management, plan implementation, community/stakeholders mobilization, education, awareness, advocacy).
3	Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country: (i) The Hoteliers along the coast are actively involved in Marine turtle conservation by controlling the beach lighting system and protection of turtle breeding sites/beeches. (ii) The Bamburi Cement factory in Mombasa is involved in hatching turtles and repatriating the hatchlings back to the sea. (iii) The Hoteliers in Nakuru, Naivasha, Baringo and Bogoria are actively supporting conservation and wise use of lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Baringo and Bogoria and hence the migratory species found in these wetlands. (iv) The trawlers have devised Turtle Exclusive Device (TED) attached to the trawling ships to exclude accidental by-catch of turtles. (v) Some of the private sector institutions have provided funds to support conservation of migratory species or their habitats. (vi) Undertaking environmentally friendly development and investments in compliance with EMCA and other sustainable development principles- Hotels, Flower farms, Eco-tourism, Mining, Forestry and saw millers, trawlers and other fisher folk, (vii) Wildlife Clubs of Kenya – Active in educations and awareness programmes that benefit conservation of migratory species.
4	Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country: Several interaction forums exist: The interactions are mainly through inter-ministerial committee and Working groups that include all stakeholders: (i) National Environment Action Plan committee (ii) Marine Conservation Forum/ ICAM committee/KESCOM (iii) National Wetlands Forum (iv) Kenya Wildlife Forum (v) The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Combat Desertification (vi) National Ramsar/CMS Committees (vii) Multi-sectoral management planning and implementation committees for all MPAs and other protected areas. (viii) An MOU between KWS and Coast Development Authority (ix) An MOU between KWS and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute. (x) MOUs between KWS and several local authorities

	(xi)	National Environment Council
	(xii)	Provincial Environment Committees
	(xiii)	District Environment Committees
	(xiv)	District Development Committees

II. Appendix I species

BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I bird species: Kenya Wildlife Service- lead agency National Museums of Kenya- department of Ornithology Nature Kenya (the East Africa Natural History Society) -Birdlife International partner in Kenya
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing Legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: N/A
2a	If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species: Degradation of wetlands through eutrophication from sewage, industrial effluents and agricultural runoffs. Loss of catchments for the major lakes and in the country, encroachments, settlements and unplanned land use practices in the riparian areas for wetlands used by migratory species, drainage of wetlands, siltation and sediments and invasive/alien species. Power lines, cables and barriers
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? (i) Identification of more stop-over and staging sites for the species through inventories and monitoring. (ii) Promotion of wise use practices at key wetlands and other habitats that are crucial to migratory species. (iii) Adoption of general environmental policies that ensure the sites are protected i.e. National Water Policy, National Wetlands Policy, National Forest Policy, National Land Use Policy, National Wildlife Policy. Also, there is increased enforcement of the relevant laws and regulations especially the National Environment Management and Coordination Act and other sectoral laws. (iv) Developing integrated management plans to ensure sustainable management of the habitats through a participatory process, and based on a river basin or catchment approach. The plans provide the basis for integrated natural resources management through a multi-sectoral approach including the participation of local communities. (v) Some sites have been gazette as protected areas i.e. National parks, National reserves, Ramsar sites, Important Bird Areas, World Heritage Sites, Man and Biosphere Reserves, Local sanctuaries and Conservancies- hence given a higher level of protection and conservation. The protection status also encourages provision of more resources to manage the sites. This is done at all levels including policy makers, managers, planners, landowners, resource users and local communities. Environmental conservation cannot succeed without the support and appreciation of all stakeholders. Capacity building is equally important for sustainable management of the resources. (vi) National Environment Management and Coordination Act with specific requirement for EIA prior to any development activity. All development activities that are likely to cause negative impacts are now required by law to undergo EIA prior to approval for implementation. This is to ensure that the environment together with

	the habitats is not degraded by development process. (vii) Promotion of formation of community based conservation groups around wetlands, and encouraging them to get actively involved in eco-tourism activities. (viii) Community education and awareness and training on sustainable use of the environment. This is done at all levels including policy makers, managers, planners, landowners, resource users and local communities. Environmental conservation cannot succeed without the support and appreciation of all stakeholders. Capacity building is equally important for sustainable management of the resources. (ix) Underground cables, insulation and avoiding migratory corridors
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? (i) Resources for more research, inventory, monitoring, development and implementation of integrated management plans, education and awareness, training and capacity building, development of institutional frameworks, etc. (ii) Technical assistance in integrated natural resource planning and management based on ecosystem approach. (iii) Infrastructure, equipment and facilities to manage migratory species- especially access and information management. (iv) Technical assistance on specific species conservation and management through an Action plan. (v) Information exchange and networking among range states, including data management skills, including Regional Corporation for neighboring countries that share transboundary wetland resources.
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? • Formulating integrated management plans with Codes of Conduct on management of pesticides, fertilisers and heavy metals. The plans also have strategies for implementation of the wise use principles. • Monitoring and inventories to generate baseline and scientific information for planning and decision making, education and awareness and policy development. • Restoration and rehabilitation of the habitats through soil and water conservation and reforestation. • The National Water Resources Management policy and strategy has been adopted alongside other sectoral policies, which are currently being applied. • Establishment of a network of protected areas across the country which are exclusive conservation areas. • Enforcement of the laws and the regulations especially the new National Environment Management and Coordination Act that require EIA prior to implementation of development projects. This law also has provisions to regulate introductions and reintroduction of exotic/invasive species. • Public education, awareness and training at all levels are underway in most parts of the country. • Development of guidelines for management of trans boundary ecosystems and species in East Africa through East Africa community which is a regional economic community in the region. • Implementation of the guidelines developed by Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) on invasive species. • Adoption and implementation of the 2010 development targets and the WSSD principles. • Control and management of invasive species in wetlands (Lakes Victoria, Naivasha, Olbollosat, Turkana) and the coastal and marine areas
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: (i) Inadequate funds to implement all identified activities and priorities. (ii) Inadequate scientific and baseline information on some migratory species and flyways (iii) Human population growth and poverty, thus increasing pressure/demand for land and other resources. (iv) Inadequate networking, information sharing and exchange among the range states along the migratory routes.
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? Financial and technical assistance.

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species ***Aquila clanga*** – Common Name(s) Greater Spotted Eagle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner, D. A. & Pearson, D.J. 1996. Birds of Kenya and Northern Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books, South Africa. Bennun L.A. & Njoroge, P. 1996. Birds to watch in East Africa: a preliminary red data list. Research Reports for the Centre for Biodiversity, National Museums of Kenya, Ornithology 23. Bennun, L.A. & Njoroge, P. 1999. Important Bird Areas in Kenya. The East Africa Natural History Society, Nairobi. Sinclair, I. & Ryan, P. 2003. Birds of Africa south of the Sahara. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): No adequate information on trends is known. However, concentration records have been reported in the Rift Valley. These reflect migration routes/wintering areas. All other records have been in areas that have rainfall between 500-1000mm
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research:: The species is already identified as vulnerable in Kenya, and is prioritized for more detailed research ☒ Monitoring # Monitoring protocols for the species has been developed but not yet tested. ☐ Species protection – No concrete measures taken so far ☐ Species restoration – No measures taken ☒ Habitat protection - Its staging areas such as Lake Nakuru have some protection status – A National Park. The species is also found in most protected areas within its distribution range in Kenya. ☐ Habitat restoration Well addressed and catered for in the management plans developed for most sites where the species is found. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Much still need to be done to identify other staging areas, and apply the already developed monitoring protocols.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

	(i) Conduct monitoring of the population levels in its known staging areas in Kenya. Peregrine Fund Kenya Project to be actively involved in initiating a monitoring programme for the species. (ii) Do more inventory work to identify other potential staging areas.

Species ***Falco naumanni*** – Common Name(s) Lesser Kestrel	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Bennun, L.A. & Njoroge, P. 1999. Important bird areas in Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi. Sinclair, I. & Ryan, P. 2003. Birds of Africa south of the Sahara. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Listed as vulnerable in Kenya. Range is 89% above 500 m asl and only 8% within the driest, 0-250mm, but rare at the coast. Has the bulk passage in Kenya more than other East Africa countries. The following areas are known to be its staging areas in Kenya, Amboseli National Park, Lakes Baringo, Bogoria and Elmenteita, Masai Mara National Reserve and Mau Narok grasslands
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research Through inventories, its staging sites have already identified. A collaborative research with the Percy FitzPatrick Institute, University of Cape Town planned ☒ Monitoring: Not very regular though occasionally counted during the biannual bird counts- though the counting exercise is mainly on waterfowls. ☐ Species protection: Protected like all other wildlife species in Kenya ☐ Species restoration No concrete restoration measures taken. ☒ Habitat protection within National parks, National reserves and Forest reserves. Most of its major staging sites in Kenya have protection status except, Mau Narok grasslands. ☒ Habitat restoration –reforestation of the degraded Mau and other forests Covered under the general management of the protected areas. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Availability of funds for research within its range, especially in the forest areas.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Detailed studies focusing on different aspects of its ecology in the staging areas still need to be done. A study is being planned to assess its status in Baringo district, Kenya Identify its other staging areas both in Kenya and within the region through collaborative regional surveys.

Species ***Aythya nyroca*** – Common Name(s) Ferruginous Pochard, Ferruginous Duck	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northern Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Sinclair, I. & Ryan, P. 2003. Birds of Africa south of the Sahara. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Scarce and rare Palaearctic migrant in Kenya. The species is a scarce migrant and has not been spotted in Kenya for some

	time now.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research No specific research has been conducted on the species in Kenya. ☒ Monitoring Conducted within the framework of the bi-annual waterfowl counts and monitoring. ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection # Most of the sites/habitats in Kenya are already gazetted protected areas. There is however a general decline in the quality of the habitats due to the negative impacts of land use and other developments in the catchment areas. ☒ Habitat restoration - Conducted within the framework of the protected area management as may be appropriate. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Inadequate resources to conduct detailed inventories for more wetland in the country.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: (i) More inventories need to be carried out to include marginal areas where the species possibly winters. (ii) Request for information from around the region to get information for any records.

*Species **Larus leucophthalmus*** – Common Name(s) White-eyed Gull		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: N/A	
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): N/A	
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research N/A ☐ Monitoring N/A ☐ Species protection N/A ☐ Species restoration N/A ☐ Habitat protection N/A ☐ Habitat restoration N/A ☐ Other N/A	
	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A	
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: N/A	

*Species **Hirundo atrocaerulea*** – Common Name(s) Blue Swallow		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bennun, L.A. & Njoroge, P. 1999. Important Bird Areas in Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.	

	Sinclair, I. & Ryan, P. 2003. Birds of Africa south of the Sahara. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Little is known about its population levels. However, its distribution in Kenya is well known in Western Kenya around Busia Grasslands and Ruma National Park. Recorded regularly between April and September.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research - Research and inventories undertaken in its staging areas in western Kenya with support from Fauna and Flora International. Species included as a species of special interest by the African Species Working group coordinated by BirdLife International Africa Division.. ☒ Monitoring The monitoring protocols for the species developed, and complemented by the recent inventories it would be possible to apply the protocols in a monitoring programme using the local conservation groups and Kenya Wildlife Service in western Kenya. ☐ Species protection: A Species Action Plan for Blue Swallow is in preparation. Species considered for Single Species Action plan, and given the existence of staging areas in the country, Kenya is actively involved. ☒ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection Only one major staging site for the species in Kenya, Ruma National Park has legal protection status, a National Park. The other site Busia Grasslands has no legal protection and is experiencing extensive habitat degradation. But working in collaboration with Nature Kenya, a site-based conservation group is being considered for Busia Grasslands including creation of awareness about the species in western Kenya. ☒ Habitat restoration Being managed within the framework of a protected area. Habitat restoration elsewhere not done. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: 1. Setting up a monitoring programme using the already developed protocols 2. Identify other staging areas especially within the Western Kenya region 3. Establish community based conservation programmes in the non protected range sites.

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other bird species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common Name(s): N/A	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: N/A
2	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): N/A
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research N/A ☐ Monitoring N/A ☐ Species protection N/A ☐ Species restoration N/A ☐ Habitat protection N/A

	☐ Habitat restoration N/A ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: N/A

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

The list needs to be expanded to include the intra-Africa migrants that are threatened. These could include species listed as regionally threatened in eastern Africa.

2. MARINE MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine mammals: Kenya Wildlife Service (Dugongs, (Kenya Wildlife Service) ; and Whales (Fisheries Department)
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national Implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals: (i) Marine turtles being caught accidentally by the trawlers and fishermen. (ii) Pollution of coastal marine areas may cause loss of habitats and hence obstacle to migrations- though not a major problem. (iii) Climate change may cause loss of suitable habitats- though not a major problem. (iv) Shipping and marine transportation activities- though not a major problem (v) Physical barriers e.g. electric fences
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? (i) Application and enforcement of the Environmental laws and regulations. (i) Integrated coastal zone planning and management for sustainable conservation and development. (ii) Establishment of Marine Protected Areas- now numbering ten along the Kenyan coast (iii) Research and Monitoring programmes on marine resources and coastal ecosystems (iv) A National Committee has been formed to implement Rapid response to oil spills and pollution. (v) EIA procedures being implemented on all development projects with potential to cause negative impacts. (vi) Education and awareness among fishermen, developers and coastal communities on marine turtle conservation (vii) Inclusion of Turtle Exclusive Devises (TEDs) on trawlers. (viii) Amend Migratory corridors
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? (i) Access to information and enhancement of capacity to undertake pelagic monitoring (ii) Enhance public education and awareness, especially among fishermen and beech developers. (iii) Capacity for surveillance and enforcement (iv) Implement an integrated coastal zone management (v) Restoration and rehabilitation of endangered species, habitats and marine ecosystems.
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? i) Enactment of Environmental Management and Coordination legislation (EMCA, 2000) and EIA procedures on coastal and marine development programmes and projects with potential negative impacts.

	ii) Regular monitoring and surveillance of specific species like the Dugongs, Turtles and Humpback whales. iii) Attach Turtle Exclusive Device on all trawlers to ensure the trawlers do not catch Marine turtles. iv) Implementation of national and global invasive species strategic plans to control, manage and eradicate invasive species within the marine and coastal ecosystems. v) Environmental monitoring, assessments and appraisal to determine the presence and impacts of invasive species. vi) Patrolling beaches to identify nesting sites, mortalities and monitoring identified nests vii) Verifying nests (observed and reported by local communities) and recording their existence for subsequent entry into the database viii) Mitigating, assessing and recording cause of mortality observed within the nest, on the beach and on water. ix) Recording numbers of hatchlings emerging and successfully entering the sea x) Moving egg clutches that have been laid below the high water mark or in an insecure area xi) Tagging females found laying eggs or rescued from fishing net entanglements xii) Collecting intelligence on turtle poaching and/or sale for their products and passing it on to the statutory and security authorities xiii) In-situ protection of confirmed nests against natural and human predation xiv) Education and awareness raising among the communities (schools, fisher groups, partners) xv) Managing local youth volunteer programs (includes youth on school holidays, or out-of-school) xvi) Managing turtle conservation incentive program (when local people discover an unmarked nest they report it, protect till hatching and once confirmed successful are awarded a cash reward per hatchling) xvii) Linking to the Kenya Sea Turtle Conservation Committee (KESCOM) database and collaborating in their DNA work. xviii) Establishment of Marine protected areas for in-situ conservation of turtles and other marine resources. xix) Building and utilizing local capacity for long- term trade data collection and utilization of sea turtle products. xx) Developing a national database on trade in marine turtles and sharing this data with national institutions responsible for action xxi) Determining the structure and organization of the trade in marine turtle products xxii) Recommending strategies to help reduce the impact of trade on the conservation and management of sea turtles and sharing them with responsible institutions for action
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: (i) Inadequate financial resources. (ii) Inaccessibility to information from other range states in the Western Indian Ocean region. (iii) Lack of adequately trained personnel and appropriate technology for monitoring of marine ecosystem. (iv) Lack of surveillance equipment i.e. patrol boats, aero planes, diving equipment (v) Ineffective enforcement of the relevant policies and legislation especially on foreign registered trawlers.
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? (i) Capacity building through training, education and awareness (ii) Equipment for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement. The current monitoring is restricted to 10 nautical miles only since we don't have vessels for deep sea monitoring. (iii) Technology for use of DNA for identification and monitoring

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species ***Balaenoptera musculus*** – Common Name(s) Blue Whale	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: The species is resident in the oceanic waters in Kenya's Economic Exclusion Zone.
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Scanty info on the species is available.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research – There is no specific research programme on Blue Whale ☒ Monitoring - General monitoring of the species within the framework of Large Marine Ecosystems monitoring and management. However, the monitoring programme is not regular. ☒ Species protection -- Protection is provided through regulation of hunting through the framework of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) ☐ Species restoration -- Protection is provided within the framework of IWC procedures/ conditions. ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Research and monitoring programmes to be initiated

Species ***Megaptera novaeangliae*** – Common Name(s) Humpback Whale	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Wamukoya et al1996: Marine Aerial Survey: Marine mammals, Turtles, Sharks and Rays. KWS Technical series. Weru, S. 2001: Rapid Baseline Survey of Large Marine Animals with Special Emphasis on Humpback Whales in Kenya. KWS Technical series.
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): (i) Not very populous though occasionally observed. (ii) Pass along the Kenyan coast between August- October

	(iii) Last survey in September 2001 recorded one mother and calf
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research – No specific research programme on Humpback Whale ☒ Monitoring Rapid baseline survey of large animals with special emphasis on Humpback Whales in Kenya. However, there is no regular monitoring programme on the Humpback Whale in Kenya. ☐ Species protection- Indian Ocean is a Whales Sanctuary and remains so indefinitely. Protection is also provided within the framework of IWC procedures/ conditions. ☐ Species restoration - Protection is provided within the framework of a Whales sanctuary, the established MPAs and the IWC procedures /provisions. ☒ Habitat protection Six MPAs. Though may be found outside the protected areas. ☒ Habitat restoration Managed as component of the MPAs and Integrated coastal zone management. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Resources and capacity to undertake activities.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Monitoring, Training in Photo identification, DNA and song analysis: Subject to funds being available.

Species ***Balaenoptera borealis*** – Common Name(s) Coalfish Whale; Pollack Whale; Rudophi's Rorqual	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? None resident in Kenyan marine waters ☐ Yes ☒ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: None
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): None.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research -None ☐ Monitoring -None ☐ Species protection - None ☐ Species restoration -None ☐ Habitat protection -None ☐ Habitat restoration -None ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Research and monitoring programmes to be initiated

Species ***Balaenoptera physalus*** – Common Name(s) Common Rorqual; Fin Whale; Finback; Fin-backed Whale	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? Status and residence in Kenya is unconfirmed. No information on the species ☐ Yes ☐ No - Status in Kenya is unconfirmed.
2	Please provide published distribution reference:

3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research - There is no specific research programme on Whales in Kenya. ☐ Monitoring - There is no specific monitoring of Whales in Kenya. ☐ Species protection- Indian Ocean is a Whale sanctuary and remains so indefinitely. Protection is also provided within the framework of IWC procedures/ conditions. ☐ Species restoration – Indian Ocean remains a Whales Sanctuary and remains so indefinitely ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Research and monitoring programmes to be initiated

Species ***Physeter macrocephalus*** – Common Name(s) Sperm Whale	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☒ No – Although some dead animals have been found washed ashore on Kenyan beaches.
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): None.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research - There in no specific research programm on the whales in Kenya. ☐ Monitoring - There is no specific monitoring programme on whales in Kenya. ☐ Species protection – Protection is provided within the framework of IWC procedures ☐ Species restoration- The Indian ocean is a Whales sanctuary and remains so indefinitely. ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Research and monitoring programmes to be initiated

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine mammal species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is <u>not</u> included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s): *Dugong dugong*

1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Population within Kenyan waters estimated to be around 20- 30 animals
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☒ Research ☒ Monitoring- Aerial surveys and monitoring have been conducted two times in 1996 and 2000 ☒ Species protection ☒ Species restoration -Within the framework of MPAs and coastal protection ☒ Habitat protection -Within the framework of MPAs and coastal protection ☒ Habitat restoration -Within the framework of MPAs and coastal protection ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: i) More intensive monitoring through aerial surveys ii) Education and awareness among the fishermen iii) Integrated coastal zone/Area management plans. iv) More effective implementation of the management plans for the MPAs v) Specific legal provisions to protect the Dugongs

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

3 MARINE TURTLES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine turtles: Kenya Wildlife Service through the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap 376.
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing Legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: Fisheries Act Cap 378
2a	If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles: (i) Trawlers causing accidental catches (ii) Beach development affecting nesting sites (iii) Pollution causing loss of habitats- though not a serious problem. (iv) Infrequent monitoring due to inadequate funds.
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? (i) Use of Turtle Exclusive Devices (TEDs) on all trawlers to avoid accidental catching of turtles. (ii) Monitor Beach Development. (iii) Promote public education and awareness on marine and coastal resources conservation and wise use. (iv) A National committee formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution along the coast. (v) The implementation of the IOSE- MOU on Marine turtles
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? (i) Capacity building through training for effective monitoring (ii) Funds to undertake frequent monitoring (iii) Strengthening of the relevant Acts i.e. Fisheries, Wildlife and Coastal zone Management Acts.
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? (i) Use of Turtle Exclusive Devices (TEDs) on all trawlers to avoid accidental catching of turtles. (ii) Protection of turtle nesting sites, collecting turtle eggs from vulnerable sites, hatching them and repatriating the hatchlings back to the sea. (iii) Monitor Beach Development to protect nesting sites and to control intensive lighting systems. (iv) Promote public education and awareness on marine and coastal resources conservation and wise use. (v) A National committee formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution along the coast (vi) The implementation of the IOSE- MOU on Marine turtles
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: (i) Lack of funds and patrol vessels with Fisheries department

	(ii) State of apathy among trawler companies (iii) Uncontrolled beech allocation and development by investors.
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? (i) Funds and equipment for monitoring and surveillance. (ii) Capacity building through appropriate training for personnel.

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine turtle species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species ***Chelonia mydas*** – Common Name(s) Green Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Wamukoya et all 1996: Marine Aerial Survey: Marine Mammals, Turtles, Sharks and Rays. KWS Technical Series.
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Distribution- along entire Kenyan coastline though with seasonal variations in the distributions.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☒ Monitoring By aerial surveys conducted after two years. Fishermen have been detailed in some areas to file reports on citing. ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection By virtue of being in the Marine protected areas ☒ Habitat restoration May only occur during oil spill clean-ups. ☒ Other Re-introduction of hatchlings
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: (i) Continue with Monitoring to determine specific populations and distributions (ii) Protection and surveillance to continue including protection of nesting sites through community participation (iii) Enforcement of relevant laws and more public education and awareness

Species ***Caretta caretta*** – Common Name(s) Loggerhead Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Wamukoya et al ,1996- Marine Aerial Survey: Marine Mammals, Turtles, Sharks, Turtles and Rays- KWS Technical series
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Along most areas of the Kenyan coast, with higher concentrations in the northern parts. Seasonal variations in distribution are a major factor.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☒ Monitoring Within the framework of coastal zone and biodiversity monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection Within the framework of coastal zone and Marine protected areas management ☒ Habitat restoration Only applicable when oil spills and pollution are addressed. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: More monitoring and habitat assessment to determine specific populations and threats that affect the species

Species ***Eretmochelys imbricata*** – Common Name(s) Hawksbill Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Wamukoya et al ,1996- Marine Aerial Survey: Marine Mammals, Turtles, Sharks, Turtles and Rays- KWS Technical series
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Along most areas of the Kenyan coast, with higher concentrations in the northern parts. Seasonal variations in distribution are a major factor

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☒ Monitoring Within the framework of coastal zone and biodiversity monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection Within the framework of coastal zone and Marine protected areas management ☒ Habitat restoration Only applicable when oil spills and pollution are addressed ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: More monitoring including habitat assessment to determine specific populations, distributions and threats that affect the species.

Species ***Lepidochelys olivacea*** – Common Name(s) Ridley Turtle, Olive Ridley Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Wamukoya et al ,1996- Marine Aerial Survey: Marine Mammals, Turtles, Sharks, Turtles and Rays- KWS Technical series
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Along most areas of the Kenyan coast, with higher concentrations in the northern parts. Seasonal variations in distribution are a major factor
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☒ Monitoring Within the framework of coastal zone and biodiversity monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection Within the framework of coastal zone and Marine protected areas management ☒ Habitat restoration Only applicable when oil spills and pollution are addressed ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: More monitoring including habitat assessment to determine specific populations, distributions and threats that affect the species

Species ***Dermochelys coriacea*** – Common Name(s) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Wamukoya et al ,1996- Marine Aerial Survey: Marine Mammals, Turtles, Sharks, Turtles and Rays- KWS Technical series
3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Along most areas of the Kenyan coast, with higher concentrations in the northern parts. Seasonal variations in distribution are a major factor
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☒ Monitoring: Within the framework of coastal zone and biodiversity monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☒ Habitat protection Within the framework of coastal zone and Marine protected areas management ☒ Habitat restoration Only applicable when oil spills and pollution are addressed ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: More monitoring including habitat assessment to determine specific populations, distributions and threats that affect the species

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine turtle species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is <u>not</u> included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats): Kenya Wildlife Service
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by Law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): N/A
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats): (i) Inadequate information and knowledge base on migratory species- populations, distributions, threats and management needs. (ii) Poor communication, networking and collaboration among range states. (iii) General loss of staging habitats and dispersal ranges due to human population pressure and inappropriate land use systems. (iv) Lack of integrated land use planning with zonation for conservation areas. (v) Inadequate protective laws and regulations as well as institutional frameworks to support sustainable management of the species. (vi) Inadequate land owner and community participation and stewardship (vii) Ineffective mechanisms for trans-boundary ecosystem and migratory species management.
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? (i) Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventory and monitoring. The information being generated is used for planning, management and decision making processes. (ii) Designation of more protected areas through gazettement of National parks, Reserves, Important Bird Areas, Listing of Ramsar sites, World heritage sites, Biosphere reserves or biodiversity hotspots. Such areas act as critical refuge for the migratory species and other forms of biodiversity. (iii) Environmental Policies, laws and regulations are being reviewed and updated to make them effective in protecting the environment together with the species. (iv) Policies, Legislation and Guidelines are being harmonized among the range states within the framework of the Regional economic Communities (RECs) and the provisions of the MEAs. (v) Institutional frameworks are being established to promote sustainable management of the environment together with biodiversity resources. This includes devolution of responsibility to the NGOs and Community based organizations.
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? (i) Capacity building through training of policy makers, researchers, managers, planners and community based organizations to be more effective in conservation of migratory species (ii) Infrastructure including transport and research/field equipment to undertake research and monitoring of migratory species (iii) Networking and collaboration among all range states for information exchange and sharing

4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats), including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? (i) Improved environmental policies, laws and regulations through the new National Environment Management and Coordination Act, 2000. Other sectoral policies and laws are being reviewed to make them more effective. (ii) Several protected areas (55 National parks and reserves) have been created to form core conservation areas in the country. More than 20 community based conservancies and sanctuaries have been established and have increased the area under conservation and biodiversity management. (iii) Habitat management through integrated management plans based on ecosystem approach is in place in several protected areas. (iv) Basic scientific and baseline information on migratory species already available through research, inventory and monitoring. (v) General public education and awareness on environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources already exist in a number of institutions and community groups. (vi) Special programmes and projects targeting to restore endangered migratory species (elephants, turtles, and waterfowls) are already in place. (vii) Trade on endangered species and their products are regulated and controlled through the provisions of CITES convention. (viii) Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Endangered species is undertaken through the MIKE programme.
4a	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard: General lack of funds
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? (i) Funds to develop and implement integrated management plans for the migratory species and species action plans. ii) Funds and equipment for monitoring and surveillance of migratory species (ii) Capacity building through appropriate training of personnel and community groups (iii) Information exchange and collaboration among range states.

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species ***Equus grevyi*** – Common Name(s) Grevy's Zebra	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Chege, G and Rubenstein, D. (2003) Expedition briefing: Zebras of Kenya. Nairobi: Earthwatch Institute. Williams, S.D (2002) Status and Action Plan for Grevy's Zebra (*Equus grevyi*). In Equids: Zebras, Asses and Horses: Status survey and Conservation Action Plan (ed. P.D Moehlman), pp. 11-27 Gland, Switzerland: IUCN/SSC Equid Specialist Group. Nelson A.P.W (2003) Status, distribution and structure of Grevy's Zebra populations in northern Kenya. Oxford: University of Oxford.

3	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The species is found in northern Kenya within the arid and semiarid zones. Population size has shown a steady decline over the years within its range. Towards the end of the 1970's, the total wild population of Grevy's Zebra in Kenya was estimated to be approximately 15,000; In 2000, a total of 2571 animals were estimated: In 2004, the figure was estimated to be between 1567 – 1976 animals: The present day (2005) estimates are between 1,700 and 2,100 animals.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research : Earthwatch Institute together with Lewa Wildlife Conservancy is conducting a long-term research-monitoring project in the Samburu – Laikipia Ecosystem involving volunteers and local communities. ☒ Monitoring Within the framework of ecological and biodiversity monitoring in the northern regions. Monitoring of the Grevy zebra is a special commitment due to their status. ☒ Species protection: It is listed in CITES appendix 1. In the Kenyan national law, it is in schedule 1, part 2 i.e. protected animals. The animal is given high priority protection through regular surveillance and patrols to stop poaching. ☒ Species restoration: Translocation from areas where the animal is more vulnerable to sites where it can be afforded effective protection and conservation measures. Relocation from Laikipia/Isiolo to Meru National Park as a way of restoration and rehabilitation of the species ☒ Habitat protection Within the framework of environmental protection of the protected areas which are also the major habitats of the species in those regions. Outside the formal protected areas, the local communities are being mobilized to set aside species habitats (most of them group ranches for livestock/wildlife husbandry) as community wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries. ☒ Habitat restoration : Conducted within the framework of habitat management within the protected areas and the sanctuaries and conservancies. Also habitat restoration is conducted within the framework of restoration and conservation of degraded range in the region. The northern Kenya zone is prone to drought and loss of habitat conditions through Desertification, which is fast increasing in the region. There are programmes aimed at combating desertification in the area. ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species? More monitoring including habitat assessment to determine specific population size, distributions and threats that affect the species. A task force involving all key stakeholders has been set up to coordinate the conservation and management of the Grevy's Zebra.

Species name, Loxodonta africana : Common name(s): African Elephant	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: **1. REFERENCE MATERIALS** Blanc, J.J. et al. (2003) African Elephant Status Report 2002: An update from the African Elephant Database. IUCN, Switzerland

	Thouless, C.R., King J., Omondi, P., Kahumbu P., and Douglas- Hamilton, I. (2003) The Status of Kenya's elephant populations: *1999-2002*. Nairobi: KWS/STE Aerial count reports Omondi, P and Bitok, E. (2005) Total aerial count of elephants, buffalo and other species in the Tsavo/ Mkomazi Ecosystem. Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi (Draft Report). Omondi, P and Bitok, E. (2002) Total aerial count of elephants, buffalo and other species in the Tsavo/ Mkomazi Ecosystem. Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi. Omondi, P., Bitok, E., Mayienda, R. (2002) Total aerial count of elephant and other wildlife in Nasolot, Kamnarok and South Turkana Conservation Area. Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi. Omondi, P., Bitok, E., Kahindi, O., Mayienda, R. (2002) Total aerial count of elephants in Laikipia- Samburu Ecosystem. Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi. Omondi, P., Bitok, E., Mayienda, R. (2002) Total aerial count of elephant, buffalo, livestock and other wildlife in the Meru Conservation Area. Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi. Thouless, C.R., King J., Omondi, P., Kahumbu P., and Douglas- Hamilton, I. (2003) The Status of Kenya's elephant populations: *1999-2002*. Nairobi: KWS/STE *Pachyderm by the Species Survival Commission: 2003 issues*
2	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): A total of 27, 863 elephants were estimated to be in Kenya in 2002 (Blanc.et al, 2003). The most recent counts gave the following population sizes: 1) Tsavo ecosystem – 10,397 elephants (2005) 2) Laikipia / Samburu ecosytem – 5,447 elephants (2002) 3) Meru National Park – 413 elephants (2002) 4) Nasolot, Kamnarok and South Turkana Conservation Area – 490 elephants (2002) 5) Mara Ecosystem – 2,116 elephants (Wet Season count, April – May 2002) 6) Amboseli-Longido Ecosystem – 1,090 Elephants (2002)
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☒ Research : Various research projects are currently being carried out. These include studies on elephant ecology, behavior and interactions with humans in Marsabit, Narok, Kajiado, Tsavo and Baringo regions. ☒ Monitoring: MIKE (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants) is a programme whose main objectives are to measure and record levels, trends and changes in elephant populations through monitoring elephant deaths and also record levels of trade in ivory in elephant range states and in trade entropots. Elephant monitoring is done through the through security department which has been operating an elephant mortality database for law enforcement purposes since 1990. The database captures field reports from KWS wardens both in and outside wildlife-protected areas throughout the country. The Elephant Programme maintains a parallel database as a backup. It is against this background that KWS adopted the MIKE data collection protocols for reporting elephant death in mid-2002. ☒ Species protection: This is done through regular security patrols in the parks and other protected areas and the

	entire range areas in the country. MIKE program in conjunction with Save The Elephant (STE) relies on community patrols in Laikipia – Samburu Ecosystem. ☒ Habitat protection: There are more than 56 protected areas (National parks, Reserves and Sanctuaries) that are set aside for wildlife conservation. Elephants occupy more than 50% of the protected areas in the country. The habitats in these conservation areas are protected from any other form of land use and resource utilization except eco-tourism. ☒ Species restoration: Relocation of elephants to Northern Tsavo from Shimba Hills National Reserve. (July 2005). There have been several incidents of elephant translocation from one area to the other as a means of regulating densities, populations and distributions. Translocations are also applied to deal with problem animals and also as means of habitat management. ☒ Habitat restoration : The translocation of elephants from Shimba Hills National Reserve will act as a means of protecting the habitat, which has been degraded as a result of overpopulation of elephants. (July 2005) ☒ Other : Human –Elephant conflict resolution: Construction of fence e.g. Soka fence project, Narok district, moats in Gatamaiyu forest. Translocation of elephants e.g. Shimba Hills translocation.
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Several other elephant counts are being planned for the year 2005 in the remaining MIKE sites (Laikipia – Samburu, Meru and Mt. Elgon) and Marsabit National Park. An elephant translocation from Shimba Hills to Northern Tsavo has planned to take place in the coming months. 400 animals will be translocated during the event.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:

Collaborative conservation measures between Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia are being implemented on the shared elephant populations within the transboundary ecosystems. The collaborative activities include research and monitoring, law enforcement, surveillance and patrols, habitat management, and sharing of information and networking. In some cases like the protected areas, joint planning and management of the ecosystem is being implemented like in Mt Elgon.

Tsavo elephant population: Elephants in the Tsavo ecosystem (Tsavo West National Park) occasionally move into the Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania.

Northwestern elephant population (around Lokichogio) : Elephants have occasionally been sighted along the north-western border of Kenya. It is possible that this is a single population that moves between Kenya, Southeren Sudan and Kidepo National Park, Uganda. Some elephants are believed to be in Mogila hills, north of Lokichogio, moving east to the Lokitipi plains in the wet season and possibly north into Sudan.

Amboseli elephant population: These elephants frequently move south across the border to Tanzania and up into the forests of Kilimanjaro through the Kitenden corridor. Elephants from Amboseli move into the Longido Game Conservation Area which is a dispersal area in Tanzania.

Mara elephant population: It is thought that elephants from the Maasai Mara Game Reserve move up the Siria escarpment, upstream along the Mara River, to the Loita Hills/Laleta area to the east of the Reserve, south into the Serengeti National Park. There have been elephant sightings (*about 150 were reported in 1998*) in the Ngurumans, which are a range of forested hills lying close to the Tanzanian border between the Masai Mara and the Rift Valley lowlands around Lake Magadi. These elephants are also believed to cross the border into Tanzania.

Mt. Elgon elephant population: Elephants are mainly found within the National Park and surrounding forest reserve. Previous corridors to the east are now cut off by cultivation. The elephants used to be able to move to the Ugandan side of the mountain. However, due to insecurity there, they are believed to mainly stay on the Kenyan side.

Eastern elephant population (Lamu, Garissa, Tana River) : Although the elephant populations of Lamu, Tana River and Garissa Districts were almost exterminated during the 1970s and 1980s, there is no evidence for a further decline during the 1990s. The animals that survive may do so thanks to the thick cover in which they live, and the proximity to the KWS station in Lamu. However, given the remote nature of the larger area, its lack of security and proximity to Somalia, it is unlikely that the population will build up substantially in the near future.

Northern elephant population (Wajir, Moyale, Mandera): There have been intermittent reports of elephants surviving in the desert in the north of Kenya, between Moyale and Mandera. This was believed to be part of a population that crossed the border into Ethiopia. An aerial survey conducted in 1995 in the adjacent parts of Ethiopia revealed no evidence of recent occupation by elephants (Thouless 1995), and there have been no recent reports from this region. There were elephants sightings in 1998 in Buna and Bute. These were believed to have come either from Ethiopia or Marsabit.

5 BATS

5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed bats: Kenya Wildlife Service National Museums of Kenya
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing ☒ Yes ☐ No Legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? Bats are generally not hunted in Kenya, but are killed by the people as they are considered nuisance. The species is covered by the Wildlife Conservation and management Act, CAP 376. If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: Like all other wildlife species, bat are protected under Wildlife Act in Kenya
2a	If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions ☐ Yes ☒ No Been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): No applications for hunting bats has been received by the wildlife management authority in Kenya
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats: (i) Inadequate information and knowledge base on bats species- populations, distributions, threats and management needs within the tropical African region. Little scientific knowledge on bats is available though some species are common in the region. (ii) General loss of staging habitats and dispersal ranges due to human population pressure and inappropriate land use systems. (iii) Inadequate regulations as well as institutional frameworks to support sustainable management of the species. (iv) Inadequate community participation, stewardship and persecution by people.
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? (i) Monitoring of populations bat populations such Straw-Collard Fruit Bats have been undertaken in western Kenya through a research programme currently being undertaken by the National Museums of Kenya (ii) Mapping of bat distribution in East Africa project is being initiated. Makerere University is taking a lead role in the mapping project that will involve Kenya and other Eastern Africa countries. (iii) Designation of more protected areas through gazettement of National parks, Reserves, Important Bird Areas, Listing of Ramsar sites, World heritage sites, Biosphere reserves or biodiversity hotspots. Such areas act as critical refuge for the migratory species and other forms of biodiversity-including bats. (iv) Environmental Policies, laws and regulations are being reviewed and updated to make them effective in protecting the environment together with the species. (v) Institutional frameworks are being established to promote sustainable management of the environment together with biodiversity resources. This includes devolution of responsibility to the NGOs and Community based organizations.
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? (i) Funds and equipment for monitoring and surveillance. (ii) Habitat restoration programmes and identification of more staging areas particularly for intra-African migrants (iii) Funds to develop and implement integrated management plans for the migratory bat species. (iv) Capacity building through appropriate training of personnel and community groups (v) Collaborative research with more established organizations and specialists within the range states

4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? (i) Monitoring particular species of Megachiroptera and habitat assessment to determine specific populations, distributions and threats that affect the species (ii) Establishment of reserves for biodiversity conservation that also include bats.
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: (i) Inadequate financial resources to plan and manage bats in the country (ii) Lack of awareness on the importance of bats as pollinators of critical plant species and as bio-control agents (iii) Inadequate collaboration, networking and sharing of information by countries in the region
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? (i) Funds for inventory, research and monitoring of bats (ii) Funds for capacity building, awareness creation and information management on bats (iii) Experts to collaborate with the local researchers to develop research priority programmes for bats in Kenya

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any bat species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s): None	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarize information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general:

No bat known in Kenya species is currently listed in Appendix 1. But given the inadequate information about bats in the country, it is possible that certain species could be in Appendix 1 and might require listing. All species know to occur in Kenya are all listed as Vulnerable under the IUCN Red Data List, and could be suitable for listing in Appendix II. Most of these species are intra-African migrants, and face different threats emanating mainly from human activities such as habitat loss.

6 OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organization responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species ***Carcharodon carcharias*** – Common Name(s) Great White Shark	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any <u>other</u> Appendix I listed species that belongs to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I species that belong to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species not currently listed in Appendix I ? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details: Maccoa Duck *Oxyura maccoa* (Regionally endangered) Madagascar Squacco Heron/Madagascar pond-heron *Ardeola idea*- Regionally threatened Spotted Ground thrush *Zoothera guttata*- Regionally threatened Basra Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis* – Regionally threatened.
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details: The addition of species to AEWA is a formal process. First the species must be included in Appendix II. Proposals have already been put forward for the inclusion the above species in Appendix I.
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species? There is a need for intense lobbying to have the above-mentioned species listed.

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the secretariat each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)	
Date of last report: (No National report has been made on Marine Turtles).	Period covered: Issues on marine turtles were covered within the National report and also to the AEWA secretariat. (May- September 1999).
AEWA (1999)	
Date of last report: 2003 As part of Kenya's national report to CMS COP 6.	Period covered: From time of Kenya's accession 5th May 1999

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details: Though not covered by a formal MOU, a monitoring programme of waterbird species in Appendices I & II is ongoing as part of the African Waterbird Census. This is conducted under an obligation to CMS's AEWA, Wetlands International, Ramsar convention etc. On the other hand Kenya has proposed to lead development of an MOU on the conservation of all species proposed for listing. All species proposed for listing are migratory in the Range States of the Afrotropical region.	☒ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require initiating or participating in the instrument's development? (i) Assistance is required to enable Kenya discharge its obligations more effectively under the AEWA through more inventories and other surveys. (ii) Some assistance would be required if the proposal to lead development of an MOU for all the species listed in the CMS Appendices.	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No

	A regional MOU on conservation of threatened migratory birds such as the Species Action Plan for Maccoa Duck currently being developed among the Range States.

2.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? None for now.	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No

2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development Of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address The conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, please provide details: Kenya attended a regional conference on development of an MOU on conservation of Marine Turtles in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia. .Kenya has now signed the MOU (9/05/2002).	☒ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require initiating or participating in the instrument's development? (i) Access to information on conservation and management of marine turtles (Funds to undertake research, inventory and monitoring) (ii) Technical capacity to undertake effective planning and management within the framework of Integrated coastal Zone Management), including education and awareness and training among fishermen and coastal developers, develop and implement appropriate institutional and legal framework.	

	(iii) Capacity to manage and resolve the threats to marine turtles (both land based and from the sea).
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details: Kenya has just signed the MOU on Indian ocean marine turtles. The obligation now is to implement the new MOU.

2.4 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, what is the current state of development?
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development Of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address The conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), Including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details: There is a possibility to initiate development of an MOU for the African elephant within the Eastern Africa region- though this might need more consultations with other range states.

2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, what is the current state of development?
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require initiating or participating in the instrument's development?
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details: This could be considered after an assessment and appraisal of the status of bats in the country.

2.6 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to other taxa

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? Funds to initiate development of MoU for all threatened species listed Appendix I of CMS in eastern Africa.	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details: Maccoa Duck MoU among the Range States in eastern and southern Africa.	☒ Yes ☐ No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable Conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit From the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details: BIRDS African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* (regionally threatened in eastern Africa) Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis* (regionally threatened in eastern Africa) BATS African population of Natal Clinging Bat/Schreiber's Bent-winged Bat *Miniopterus schreibersii* Large-eared Free-tailed Bat *Otomops martiensseni* African Straw-coloured Fruit Bat *Eidolon helvum*	☒ Yes ☐ No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details: Proposals have been submitted for listing of the species in Appendix II	☒ Yes ☐ No
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species? Support from other Range States countries for successful listing of the proposed species	

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues?	☐ Low ☐ Medium ☒ High
2	Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan? If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues: ☒ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species: Evident programmes on Elephants through a special action plan to restore the populations from 8,000 in 1990 to 50,000 animals. ☒ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats for migratory species, including protected areas: Conservation areas have been created to provide protection, habitat and species management of migratory species. Such Protected areas include the National parks, National reserves, Marine protected areas, Important Bird Areas, Ramsar sites, World heritage sites and Man and Bios sphere reserves all promote habitats conservation and protection. Other special species conservation programmes include the Marine turtle conservation programmes, waterbird counts and other wetlands monitoring programmes, Management plans of PAs are all supporting conservation of the migratory species. ☒ Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch).: Habitat restoration and management within the protected areas, Laws and regulations being reviewed to enhance protection of the migratory species, regulation of trade that includes capture and export, patrols and surveillance against poaching. Ban on hunting of wildlife including migratory species in currently in force throughout the country. ☒ Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration: Integrated coastal zone planning and management to ensure that barriers on migratory routes are addressed. Ecosystem based integrated planning and management of terrestrial protected area and all the surrounding areas that are part of the ecosystem. Regional planning on transboundary conservation areas like Mt Elgon ecosystem, Maasai Mara-Serengeti ecosystem, Amboseli-Mt Kilimanjaro ecosystems etc. ☒ Research and monitoring of migratory species: Several species are covered by the on-going research and monitoring programmes being implemented by Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), National Museums of Kenya (NMK), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI), Coast Development Authority (CDA), East Africa Wildlife Society (EAWLS), Local and Foreign Universities, Nature Kenya (the BirdLife International Partner in Kenya), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF-EARO), the World Conservation Union (IUCN-EARO), Fisheries Department (Kenya), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), etc. These have resulted into publications and materials for conferences, peer reviewed articles, workshops and education and awareness activities. They are also important sources of information for planning and decision making. ☒ Transboundary co-operation: There are joint/regional waterfowl conservation programmes, under the Wetlands Biodiversity Monitoring Scheme for Eastern Africa (Darwin Initiative project in Eastern and Central Africa. Ramsar Convention, Wetlands International, AEWA, East Africa Community, UNEP, IUCN, WWF, Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) among others all provide frameworks for collaboration especially on transboundary ecosystems like Lake Victoria basin initiative, Mt Elgon ecosystem, Lake Turkana-Omo river ecosystem, , Shompole/Lakes Natron and Jipe ecosystems, Amboseli-Mt Kilimanjaro ecosystem, Tsavo-Mkomazi ecosystem and the coastal areas. Transboundary cooperation activities include security operations, integrated planning and management, information sharing and promotion of tourism.	☒ Yes ☐ No
3	Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements) If Yes, please provide details: ▪ East Africa Community has produced guidelines on the collaborative management of transboundary ecosystems and species. The guidelines have been adopted and are now being implemented by all member states. ▪ National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy- migratory species are important component of the national biodiversity	☒ Yes ☐ No

	▪ National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) - includes protection/conservation of important ecosystems and species and has set environmental standards which are also essential to migratory species. ▪ National Wildlife Policy- is particularly important for the conservation and management of migratory species. It also regulates trade, restoration,, habitat and ecosystem management etc. ▪ National Wetlands Policy- Conservation and management of wetland ecosystem and their resources that include migratory species. ▪ National Forest Conservation Policy- Forest ecosystem protection, restoration and management including conservation of forest species. ▪ National Water Resources Conservation Policy.—ecosystem approach to water resources management including the catchment areas and watersheds which are also important habits for the migratory species.
3a	Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details): Yes No ☒ ☐ Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.) ☒ ☐ Economic development ☒ ☐ Land-use planning ☒ ☐ Pollution control ☒ ☐ Designation and development of protected areas ☒ ☐ Development of ecological networks ☒ ☐ Planning of powerlines ☒ ☐ Planning of fences ☒ ☐ Planning of dams ☐ ☐ Other

V. Protected Areas

1	Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
1a	Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas): Yes No ☒ ☐ Terrestrial: More than 59 National Parks and Reserves - very important for protection and conservation of migratory species. An additional 20 community based conservation areas (conservancies and sanctuaries) are also in place to support conservation and protection of migratory species in different parts of the country. ☒ ☐ Aquatic: Several aquatic or partly aquatic national parks, reserves ☒ ☐ Marine: Six Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) along the marine and coastal areas. There are also several community based marine conservation areas.
1b	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: Kenya wildlife Service.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken Conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate *inter alia* the scientific justification for the research, describe briefly the measures taken to ensure that risks to the welfare of individual animals and – in the case of severely depleted populations – to the species are minimized, and summarize the results obtained): Kenya uses radio collars on elephants and other large mammals to track their movements within the home range. Ringing of birds is also used to track movements of the bird species. Satellite Telemetry technique is currently being used to monitor the migration patterns of Lesser Flamingos in the Kenya southern Rift Valley lakes.
2	Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use Satellite telemetry? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects): If funds become available we could apply the satellite telemetry technology in monitoring the movement of migratory species within and outside the country. Financial implications of satellite telemetry are high. Kenya at present lacks local capacity to undertake more detailed tracking of migratory species. The need to build local capacity and collaboration with other Range States for Appendix I species is required. If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:

VII. Membership

1	Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.) (Most of the countries within Eastern Africa sub-region are already CPs to the CMS Convention, except Somalia. Encouragement of non-parties to join the convention is mainly done through regional conferences, workshops and meetings on environmental conservation, wildlife conservation and tourism development. Sharing of literature and experiences and the overall benefits of the convention area highlighted during such occasions. The return of peace and stability in southern Sudan will proved an enabling environment for more transboundary collaboration and appeal to Sudan to ratify CMS. Kenya has been approached to provide expertise in developing a new wildlife management authority and strategy for Sudan. Migratory species will be given priority.
1a	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: Kenya Wildlife Service will coordinate the involvement of other agencies.

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional And/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance In the context of biodiversity conservation? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:

	(i)	National workshop on CMS, AEWA held to create awareness on the role and importance of CMS, its Agreements and Action Plans.
	(ii)	Attendance of international conferences, workshops and meetings and making presentations that relate to migratory species, especially conservation of waterbirds, the flyways, conservation and management of staging sites and habitats, and cooperation measures in eastern Africa. Highlighting the importance of migratory species to the national economies is underscored.
	(iii)	Dissemination of Regional reports to the CMS Standing committee among African Range States.
	(iv)	Dissemination of national reports on CMS through the global networks of the Convention and its Agreements.
	(v)	Exchange and information sharing of waterfowl census reports through Ramsar Convention, Wetlands International and other agencies.
	(vi)	National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy includes conservation of migratory species;
	(vii)	National Environment Action Plan includes conservation of migratory species and their habitats;
	(viii)	National Wetlands conservation and management policy includes migratory wetland species;
	(ix)	Ratification of several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) including United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC, Kyoto Protocol), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNFCCD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), World Heritage Convention (WHC) etc based on their significance for species conservation
	(x)	Most of the MEAs have overlapping roles and mandates in areas that relate to conservation of migratory species
2	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: Kenya Wildlife Service leads the and coordinates the participation of all agencies involved with implemention of all MEAs.	

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having Direct benefits for migratory species in your country? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): The KWS Wetlands Programme, the KWS Elephant Programme, Marine and coastal ecosystems conservation programme, several research activities have financial allocations that have direct benefits to migratory species. Also there are significant budgetary allocation to wildlife, fisheries, agriculture, forestry and water conservation all of which have important components of migratory species. The Ornithology Department of the National Museums of Kenya also have financial allocations that benefit conservation on migratory species. Several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) also raise funds for conservation which benefit migratory species like elephants, migratory birds, marine species and mammals.
2	Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support Requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details: (Kenya has been honoring annual invoices for contributions to the Trust Fund of the CMS Convention). However, no voluntary contribution has been made beyond the official membership fees.
3	Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support Conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
4	Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to ☒ Yes ☒ No

	Developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): Kenya has provided assistance to other countries in eastern Africa to conduct inventories, surveys and other research programmes on birds. Through the National Museums of Kenya (Ornithology Department), we assisted Tanzania to undertake inventory in the Rufiji Delta. The information has been useful in supporting the listing of Rufiji Delta as a Ramsar site. Kenya has assisted other countries in eastern Africa region to establish national elephant conservation programmes and monitoring systems. Kenya has provided technical support to Tanzania in establishing their MPA syetems.
5	Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having Direct benefits for migratory species in your country? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
6	Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): From Ramsar Small Grants (SGF) to conserve the White Stork, list wetlands as Ramsar sites, conduct inventories and monitoring, conduct annual waterfowl counts; develop management plans for Ramsar sites, funds for elephant programme etc. UNESCO has also given funds to list sites as World Heritage Sites and Biosphere reserves- some of the sites are important staging sites for the migratory species. UNEP has given funds for coastal and marine resources mapping and conservation.

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please summarize the measures undertaken by your country to implement the substantive, operational Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference of the Parties, where these have not been mentioned elsewhere in this report, giving particular emphasis to those identified below (as appropriate).

Resolutions

Resolution 6.2 – By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 – Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch: Turtle Exclusive devices have been developed and being used by the trawlers to avoid catching of the marine turtles. Education and awareness being promoted among fishermen and improvement of fishing technology and mesh sizes. Closed season fishing has been implemented with great success at the key wetland sites in Kenya (i.e. Lakes Naivasha, Baringo, Victoria, Turkana) and coastal /marine areas.

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation: Kenya is not a range state.

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures have been enacted and are being implemented on all projects with potential impacts to the environment, including migratory species. There are several sectoral laws that regulate the activities and other development programmes that have severe impacts on staging sites for migratory species.

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species: The Environmental Management and Coordination Act is now operational and has specified environmental standards to control pollution and mechanisms for response to oils spills. A National Response Committee on Oil spills has been formed.

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocution of Migratory Birds: Underground electric cables are applied as well as insulation of overhead cables is being encouraged along flyways. Again EIA and Audit procedures do address electrocution of migratory species and design mitigation measures.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species: Not much has been done on this aspect. But the EIA procedures would address the impact of wind turbines and specify mitigation measures.

Resolution 7.9 – Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes: Kenya promotes and cooperate in all activities and programmes that contribute to the conservation and safe movements of all migratory species.

Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species: No specific action taken.

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.5 – Range State Agreement for Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) Conservation: Not much progress has been achieved.

Recommendation 7.6 – Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*): Monitoring of Marine turtles, special turtle conservation programmes involving local communities, protection of turtle nesting sites through a reward system to the communities is operational, MPAs and integrated coastal planning to address Marine turtles conservation/nesting sites and conservation/protection of their habitats.

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme: No action taken.

Other resolutions/recommendations:

All the major initiatives to conserve migratory species have been described above, under the marine and coastal resources as well as the terrestrial mammals, birds, bats and other taxa. The initiatives are in line with the Resolutions/Recommendations as well as the Strategic Workplan of the Convention.

Other remarks:

***Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*, Greater Flamingo:**

References:

Bennun, L.A. & Njoroge, P. 1999. Important Bird Areas in Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.

Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam

Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northern Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

Population levels, trends and distribution are well known in Kenya. Occur mainly in Kenya's Rift Valley lakes (Nakuru, Elementeita, Bogoria and Turkana) where their populations vary from 500,000 to one million.

Research expeditions by Earthwatch Europe has included this species as a major species of study during their visits to Kenya

Research on factors that influence the inter-lake movement by flamingoes in Kenya

Research on causes of Flamingo mortalities in lakes Nakuru and Bogoria.

Its population is monitored in Kenya as part of the African Waterbird Census programme.
Some of its known sites in Kenya have legal protection as National parks and national reserves.
The habitats are managed as protected areas and as wetlands with management plans to ensure their sustainability including restoration where appropriate.
Kenya intends to continue with the population monitoring programme and identify particular targeted research on aspects of its biology.

***Loxodonta africana* , African elephant:**

The national population size is approximately 8,000 animals distributed over much of the country especially the protected areas in Amboseli NP, Tsavo National park, Meru National park, Maasai Mara game reserve, Marsabit and Shimba hills national reserves, Aberdare, Mt. Kenya and Mt Elgon National parks. Several populations are transboundary between Kenya and Tanzania, Uganda and Somalia.

Several research programmes are being conducted in Amboseli, Tsavo, Shimba Hills, Aberdare and Masaai Mara protected areas. Specific research areas include population dynamics, impacts of elephants on the habitats, social structures, human-elephant conflicts.

Regular aerial counts and ground surveillance are conducted within and around the protected areas to determine the population size, distribution, movements and trends. Monitoring on habitat trends is also conducted. There is regular patrols to deter poaching.

Through general management and restoration of the protected areas protected forests, sanctuaries, ranches, the dispersal ranges and migratory corridors.

Through general management of the protected areas protected forests, sanctuaries, ranches, the dispersal ranges and migratory corridors.

Through capture and translocation of endangered animals to safe location and sanctuaries. Security surveillance and law enforcement through patrols and combat against poachers including arrests and prosecution. Linkages with other national and global conservation agencies to control trafficking of ivory to external markets.

More intensive management of elephants throughout their range through scientific monitoring, law enforcement and surveillance together with habitat management. Application of trans-boundary conservation measures with neighbouring range states in the eastern Africa sub-region.

Annex: Questions on specific Appendix II species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Boxes have been checked to indicate the species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please amend the boxes where appropriate. (If you wish to provide further information on any of these species, please attach as an annex.) Please also provide published distribution references where available.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
CHIROPTERA					
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus hipposideros (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus euryale (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus mehelyi (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus blasii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis bechsteini (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis blythi (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis brandtii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis capaccinii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis dasycneme (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis daubentoni (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis emarginatus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis myotis (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis mystacinus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis nattereri (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pipistrellus kuhli	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
(only European populations)					
Pipistrellus nathusii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pipistrellus pipistrellus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pipistrellus savii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nyctalus lasiopterus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nyctalus leisleri (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nyctalus noctula (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Eptesicus nilssonii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Eptesicus serotinus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vespertilio murinus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Barbastella barbastellus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plecotus auritus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plecotus austriacus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Miniopterus schreibersii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadarida teniotis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CETACEA					
Physeter macrocephalus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Platanista gangetica gangetica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pontoporia blainvillei	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Inia geoffrensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinapterus leucas	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Monodon monoceros	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena phocoena (Black Sea population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Neophocaena phocaenoides	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoenoides dalli	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena spinipinnis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena dioptrica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sousa chinensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Sousa teuszii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sotalia fluviatilis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus albirostris (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus acutus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus australis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus obscurus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grampus griseus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops truncatus (western Mediterranean population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella attenuata (Southeast Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella longirostris (Southeast Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella coeruleoalba (western Mediterranean population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (western Mediterranean population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (Black Sea population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenodelphis hosei (Southeast Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Orcaella brevirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cephalorhynchus eutropia	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cephalorhynchus heavisidii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Orcinus orca	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Globicephala melas (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Berardius bairdii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Hyperoodon ampullatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Balaenoptera edeni	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Balaenoptera borealis	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Balaenoptera physalus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Caperea marginata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CARNIVORA					
Arctocephalus australis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Otaria flavescens	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Monachus monachus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PROBOSCIDEA					
Loxodonta africana	☒	☐	☐	☐	
SIRENIA					
Trichechus manatus (populations between Honduras and Panama)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Trichechus senegalensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Trichechus inunguis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Dugong dugon	☒	☐	☐	☐	
PERISSODACTYLA					
Equus hemionus (includes *Equus hemionus, Equus onager* and *Equus kiang*)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
ARTIODACTYLA					
Vicugna vicugna	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Oryx dammah	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gazella gazella (only Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gazella subgutturosa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procapra gutturosa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Saiga tatarica tatarica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
GAVIIFORMES					
Gavia stellata (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia arctica arctica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia arctica suschkini	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia immer immer (Northwest European population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia adamsii (Western Palearctic population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PODICIPEDIFORMES					
Podiceps grisegena grisegena	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Podiceps auritus (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PELECANIFORMES					
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phalacrocorax pygmeus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pelecanus onocrotalus (Western Palearctic populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Pelecanus crispus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CICONIIFORMES					
Botaurus stellaris stellaris (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ixobrychus minutus minutus (Western Palearctic populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Ixobrychus sturmii	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Ardeola rufiventris	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Ardeola idae	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Friedman Books: South Africa.
Egretta vinaceigula	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Casmerodius albus albus (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ardea purpurea purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Mycteria ibis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Ciconia nigra	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Ciconia episcopus microscelis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Ciconia ciconia	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Plegadis falcinellus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Geronticus eremita	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. &

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Platalea leucorodia	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Phoenicopterus ruber	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Phoenicopterus minor	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
ANSERIFORMES					
Dendrocygna bicolor	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Dendrocygna viduata	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Thalassornis leuconotus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Oxyura leucocephala	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cygnus olor	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cygnus cygnus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cygnus columbianus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser brachyrhynchus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser fabalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser albifrons	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser erythropus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser anser	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Branta leucopsis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Branta bernicla	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Branta ruficollis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Alopochen aegyptiacus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tadorna ferruginea	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadorna cana	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadorna tadorna	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plectropterus gambensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sarkidiornis melanotos	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Nettapus auritus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas penelope	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas strepera	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas crecca	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas capensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas platyrhynchos	☒	☐	☐	☐	No recent records
Anas undulata	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas acuta	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Anas erythrorhyncha	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas hottentota	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas querquedula	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Anas clypeata	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Marmaronetta angustirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Netta rufina	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Netta erythrophthalma	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Aythya ferina	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Aythya nyroca	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird

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					Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Aythya fuligula	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Aythya marila	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Somateria mollissima	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Somateria spectabilis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Polysticta stelleri	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Clangula hyemalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Melanitta nigra	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Melanitta fusca	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Bucephala clangula	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Mergellus albellus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Mergus serrator	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Mergus merganser	☐	☒	☐	☐	
FALCONIFORMES					
Pandion haliaetus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
GALLIFORMES					
Coturnix coturnix coturnix	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
SPHENISCIFORMES					
Spheniscus demersus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PROCELLARIIFORMES					
Diomedea exulans	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea epomophora	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea irrorata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea nigripes	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea immutabilis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea melanophris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea bulleri	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea cauta	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea chlororhynchos	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea chrysostoma	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phoebetria fusca	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phoebetria palpebrata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Macronectes giganteus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Macronectes halli	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procellaria cinerea	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procellaria aequinoctialis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procellaria parkinsoni	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procellaria westlandica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
GRUIFORMES					
Porzana porzana (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Porzana parva parva	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Porzana pusilla intermedia	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sarothrura boehmi	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sarothrura ayresi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Crex crex	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Grus leucogeranus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus virgo (Syn. Anthropoides virgo)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus paradisea	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus carunculatus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Grus grus	☐	☒	☐	☐	

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Chlamydotis undulata (only Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Otis tarda	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CHARADRIIFORMES					
Himantopus himantopus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Recurvirostra avosetta	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Dromas ardeola	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Burhinus oedicnemus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Glareola pratincola	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Glareola nordmanni	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

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Pluvialis apricaria	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pluvialis squatarola	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius hiaticula	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius dubius	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius pecuarius	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius tricollaris	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius forbesi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius pallidus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius alexandrinus	☐	☒	☐	☐	

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Charadrius marginatus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius mongulus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius leschenaultii	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Charadrius asiaticus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Eudromias morinellus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus vanellus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus spinosus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus albiceps	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus senegallus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema:

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					Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus lugubris	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus melanopterus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus coronatus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus superciliosus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Vanellus gregarius (Syn Chettusia gregaria)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus leucurus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gallinago media	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Gallinago gallinago	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam

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					Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Lymnocryptes minimus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Limosa limosa	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Limosa lapponica	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Numenius phaeopus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Numenius tenuirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Numenius arquata	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa erythropus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa totanus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya

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					and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa stagnatilis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa nebularia	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa ochropus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa glareola	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa cinerea	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Tringa hypoleucos	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Arenaria interpres	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema:

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Calidris tenuirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Calidris canutus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris alba	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Calidris minuta	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Calidris temminckii	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Calidris maritima	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris alpina	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris ferruginea	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Limicola falcinellus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema:

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Philomachus pugnax	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Phalaropus lobatus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Phalaropus fulicaria	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus hemprichii	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Larus leucophthalmus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus melanocephalus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus genei	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Larus audouinii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus armenicus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna maxima albidorsalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna hirundo hirundo (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna albifrons	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna saundersi	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Sterna balaenarum	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna repressa	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Chlidonias niger niger	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African population)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
COLUMBIFORMES					
Streptopelia turtur turtur	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CORACIIFORMES					
Merops apiaster	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema:

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					Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Coracias garrulus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
PSITTACIFORMES					
Amazona tucumana	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PASSERIFORMES					
Hirundo atrocaerulea	☒	☐	☐	☐	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa.
Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Sporophila ruficollis	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Acrocephalus paludicola	☐	☒	☐	☐	
TESTUDINATA					
Chelonia depressa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Chelonia mydas	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Caretta caretta	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Eretmochelys imbricata	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Lepidochelys kempii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lepidochelys olivacea	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Dermochelys coriacea	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Podocnemis expansa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CROCODYLIA					
Crocodylus porosus	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
ACIPENSERIFORMES					
Huso huso	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Huso dauricus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser baerii baicalensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser fulvescens	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser medirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser mikadoi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser naccarii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser nudiventris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser persicus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser schrenckii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser sinensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser stellatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser sturio	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Psephurus gladius	☐	☒	☐	☐	
ORECTOLOBIFORMES					
Rhincodon typus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
LAMNIFORMES					
Carcharodon carcharias	☒	☐	☐	☐	
LEPIDOPTERA					
Danaus plexippus	☐	☒	☐	☐	

All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is

provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex.)

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Cathartidae			
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Accipitridae			
Circus macrourus	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Circus pygargus	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Circus aeruginosus	X☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
			Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Accipiter brevipes	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Accipiter nisus	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Buteo buteo	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Buteo rufinus	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Aquila nipalensis	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Falconidae			
Falco cherrug	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999.

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
			Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Falco pelegrinoides	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Falco subbuteo	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
Falco vespertinus	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscicapidae			
Muscicapa striata	☒ Range State	☐ Not Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
Ficedula albicollis	☒ Range State	☐ Extinct	Lewis A. & Pomeroy, D. 1989. Bird Atlas of Kenya. Balkema: Rotterdam Zimmerman, D.A., Turner D.A. & Pearson, D.J. 1999. Birds of Kenya and Northen Tanzania. Russel Friedman Books: South Africa. Ornithological Sub-Committee, 1996. Checklist of the birds of Kenya. EANHS: Nairobi.
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	

MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS IN AFRICA

Species conservation

- Species Action Plans are specific programmes aimed at improving the conservation of species. The species that have received conservation attention include Great Snipe *Gallinago media,* Black Crowned Crane *Balearica pavonina,* Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* and Black-winged Pratincole.

- No detailed actions of introductions and re-establishments of waterbird species were undertaken in Africa over the period, 2002-2005.

Habitat conservation actions

- Inventories of wetlands used as staging sites for waterbirds continue to be done in Africa. In addition, review of laws and legislations governing wetland continue to be undertaken in different countries. Based on inventories, research and monitoring of wetland sites in Africa, wetlands such as Rufiji Delta (Tanzania)

have been listed as Ramsar sites. Other sites in Africa also qualify for Ramsar listing based on monitoring data under criteria 5 and 6.

- But inventories are still needed in the horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea and the Somalia coast), southern Sudan, western Sahelian Floodplains (Senegal to Chad) and coastal wetlands of the Gulf of Guinea (Côte d'Ivoire to Angola).

- Development and implementation of management plans for key wetlands in Africa such as the Okavango Delta, Niger Delta and Lake Chad have been undertaken since 2002. Under the auspices of Wetlands Biodiversity Monitoring Scheme for eastern Africa (WBMS), management plans have been developed for two sites, one in Sudan and the other in Ethiopia. Other countries participating in the WBMS are expected to come up with at least a management plan for a site in their respective countries.

- Wetland habitat degradation, unsustainable utilization of wetlands and pollution (i.e. oil spills and eutrophication) are the major challenges facing wetlands in Africa. Rehabilitation and restoration programmes for African wetlands thus require attention. Indiscriminate hunting and trapping of waterbirds are still common in Mediterranean Europe and Egypt also requires controls.

Education and information management

- Ringing of migratory waterbirds provide useful information for their conservation. A ringing programme has been initiated in Africa under AEWA AFRING programme, and Avian Demographic Unit, University of Cape Town (South Africa) has been assigned the responsibility to coordinate the programme.

- The Kenya Wildlife Training Institute in Naivasha, Kenya continues to play a leading role in building capacity in Africa on Wetlands Management Planning. Participants from different countries have attended wetland management courses offered by the Institute. Waterbird monitoring course introduced by the Institute will further enhance its stature in building Africa's capacity in wetland resources management.

- Eastern Africa organizations involved in waterbird monitoring have benefited from the Darwin Initiative funded project by receiving computer hardware and software to manage their water birds databases. The database will eventually be linked to Wetlands International database for Africa.

Research and monitoring

- The bulk of migratory waterbirds visiting or passing through Africa use the eastern and western flyways. Within each flyway, there are chains of staging areas comprising of marine, alkaline, freshwater sites and other wetland sites (dams and reservoir).

- Waterbird census programme continue to be undertaken in different African countries each January, and mid-year in some countries without interruptions. The information generated from the monitoring programmes is proving to be quite valuable in advocating for Ramsar listing for different wetlands in Africa. In addition, specific waterbirds research programmes have continued to be conducted across Africa.

- Satellite tracking of Lesser Flamingo to assess their movement patterns in eastern Africa is ongoing in southern Rift Valley Lakes, and specific monitoring programmes focusing on White Stork has been undertaken in Kenya.

Institutional arrangement for management of migratory waterbirds

- A number of national and local institutions and organizations are involved in migratory waterbird conservation and management programmes in Africa. Among the international organizations involved include: WWF, IUCN, BirdLife International, Wetlands International, Ramsar Convention, AEWA Secretariat, CBD and UNEP among others.

Status and trends of regionally threatened Kenyan species covered by AEWA

- Of the species covered by AEWA, eleven East Africa species are listed as regionally threatened, and continue decline in numbers within their ranges. Table 1 gives an overview of the trends from the Kenya's January monitoring data over the period, 2002-2005. There are particular waterbird species in eastern Africa that require listing based on their conservation status. Notable species that require listing include the regionally endangered Maccoa Duck and Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*. The other species not covered by AEWA but have shown a pattern of decline in Kenya are shown on Table 2.

Table 1. The estimated mean numbers of waterbird species regionally threatened covered by AEWA. Data from January counts.

Species	Estimated Mean 2002-2005	Trend
Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*	80	Decline
Great Egret *Casmerodius albus*	230	Decline
Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*	20	Decline
Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*	1.3 million	Stable
Cape Teal *Anas capensis*	1700	Decline
Striped Crake *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis*	No. Data	Unknown
Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*	2600	Stable
Chestnut-banded Plover *Charadrius pallidus*	530	Decline
Brown-chested Wattled Plover	No Data	Unknown
Great Snipe *Gallinago media*	60	Decline
Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*	No Data	Unknown

Table 2. The estimated mean numbers of waterbird species regionally threatened not covered by AEWA. Data from January counts

Species	Estimated Mean 2002-2005	Trend
Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*	10	Decline
Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricolis*	1,300	Stable
African Darter *Anhinga rufa*	80	Decline
White-backed Night Heron *Gorsachius leuconotus*	No Data	Unknown
Black Heron *Egretta ardesiaca*	50	Stable
Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*	50	Decline
Green- backed Heron *Butorides striatus*	200	Decline
Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex*	No Data	Unknown
Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*	10	Decline
African Green Ibis *Bostrychia olivacea*	No Data	Unknown
Maccoa Duck *Oxyura maccoa*	60	Decline
African Black Duck *Anas sparsa*	10	Decline
African Finfoot *Podica senegalensis*	No Data	Unknown
Grey Crowned Crane *Balearica regulorum*	200	Decline
Striped Flufftail *Sarothrura affinis*	No Data	Unknown
Corncrake *Crex crex*	No Data	Unknown
African Crake *Crex egregia*	No Data	Unknown
Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis*	No Data	Unknown
Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis*	10	Decline
African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*	30	Decline