

COUNTRY PRESENTATION

KENYA

- EXPERIENCE IN NBSAP DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION



1.1 - Présentation général de votre pays en terme de biodiversité Your country's presentation on the state of biodiversity overall

The country's biological resources are diverse, with an estimated 35,000 known species of animals, plants and micro-organisms.

Kenya ranks second highest among African countries in bird and mammal species richness

	Number of Species
Higher Plant Species	6506
Mammals	359
Birds	1079 of which 344 are breeding birds
Reptiles	61
Amphibians	63
Fish	34
Insects	21575

Source

Status of Biodiversity

- About 80% of the country's population directly or indirectly relies on biodiversity for survival/ livelihood for the country's population
- Forests cover only about 3 percent of land area yet provide important goods and services
- Forests contain 50% of nation tree species
- 40% of larger mammals
- 30% of birds 35% nation's butterflies
- The environmental degradation is threatening biodiversity and indeed the Kenyan livelihoods
- People are unable to make informed decisions regarding biodiversity management as they lack adequate information on the non consumptive values of the resources.

2.1- Quels sont les éléments majeurs de votre précédent SPANB?
What are the major elements of your previous NBSAP?

- The strategy Identified goals and objectives
- Highlights Institutional capacities and linkages
- Gender issues
- Policy legislation
- Poverty alleviation
- Identification and Monitoring of species
- Protected areas
- The action plan identifies specific policy objectives and actions to be carried out over a period of time that should result in enhanced conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

2.2 – Quelle est la méthodologie utilisée pour la mise en œuvre de votre précédent SPANB?

What is the methodology used for implementing your previous NBSAP?

- The methodology used had the following elements
- Capacity building/ Sensitize relevant institutions to mainstream biodiversity in their programmes and plans
- encourage local, regional and international NGOs and private sector entities to, mobilize resources for implementing biodiversity projects.
- Use of ICT to improve capacities for collaboration, and establish linkages and networks for exchange of Information, research and development,

2.3 – Quelles sont les leçons tirées de votre expérience avec le précédent SPANB?

What are the lessons learned from your previous NBSAP experience?

- Stakeholders have yet to learn more on the NBSAP to effectively develop and assess their program priorities vis-à-vis NBSAP identified priorities.
- In the development of NBSAPs there is need for more Private sector and NGOs participation .
- the political leadership need to appreciate biodiversity
- Coordination on NBSAP development and implementation need to be enhanced.
- Mobilize funds for implementing projects on biodiversity
- Need to strengthen the reporting systems/ lack of M&E tool

3.1- Comment vous prévoyez la révision de votre SPANB?

What are your plans for the revision of your NBSAP?

- There has been efforts by NEMA to revise
- A series of stakeholder consultation meetings have taken place and at least there is a draft in place
- More consultations is needed
- Indeed they will change and be more relevant and in line with the Aichi targets

3.2 – Citez les différentes étapes du processus de révision.
Outline the different stages of your revision process.

- Formation of a taskforce
- Data collection through regional workshops
- Compilation
- Validation workshop
- Adoption by policy makers

3.3 – Quelles sont les opportunités offert par le nouveau SPANB?

What are the benefits of the new NBSAP?

- It capture the current issues
- More focused on critical issues
- Included the new policies and laws developed (New constitution, Vision 2030)

3.4 – Quelles sont les contraintes? What are the constraints?

- Resources
- Accurate data in biodiversity/Lack of inventory and monitoring systems
- Weak institutional arrangements for planning and managing the utilization of biodiversity.
- Lack of political will support
- Lack of a national policy on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

4.1 – Conclusions.

- The revised action plan attempts to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity.
- It is hoped that the strategy will be submitted to Cabinet by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral resources and be endorsed