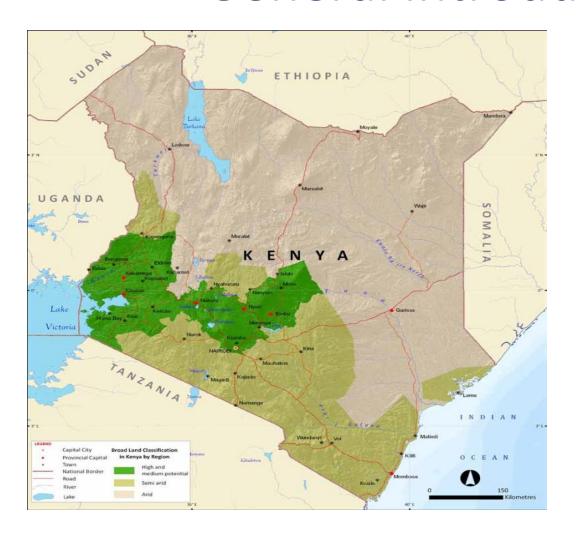


General introduction



- •Area 582,642 sq km
- Population 40 million
- •30 % arable land
- •80% classified as arid and semi arid areas
- 10-12% of the land area is designated protected area

Kenya Biodiversity Perspective

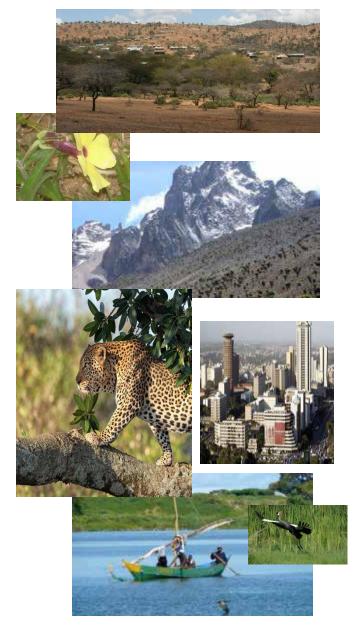
- Kenya is endowed with an enormous diversity of ecosystems (variety of flora & fauna)
- fundamental to national prosperity
- Kenya is a mega bio-diverse country
- Home to over 35,000 species of flora and fauna.
- major biodiversity hot spots are within protected areas (national parks, reserves and sanctuaries)
- 70 % biodiversity occurs outside PA



Kenya Ecosystems

Some of the ecosystems

- Forest :highly fragmented and degraded
 Much of the forest cover was lost
- 2. Montane ecosystems: accounts for 10% varies in height from 1 500m to over 5 000m
- 3. Woodlands: cover some 15%, Rich in biodiversity
- 4. Marine: Have several habitats and also include coastal areas
- 5. Wetlands: cover 3 to 5 % of the land area of Kenya
- 6. Dry lands : covers about 70% , Rich in biodiversity and support livelihoods
- 8.Deserts: highly water-stressed



Drivers of ecosystem degradation

Drivers	Impacts	consequences
Social		
•Rapid population growth •Poverty •Lack of alternative livelihoods •Cultural attitudes •Consumption patterns •Illiteracy, and awareness •Community alienation/marginalization	 High demand for goods and services Loss of biomass Increased resource conflict Loss of system productivity Habitat fragmentation Environmental degradation of ecosystems 	•Biodiversity loss •Loss of Ecosystems integratity •Loss of goods and services •Loss of regulating function •Loss of revenue •Loss of livelihoods •Increased poverty

cont

Drivers	Impact	Consequences		
Economic				
 Expansion of agricultural and settlement land Natural resources extraction. Land use changes changes in Production patterns Overharvesting and overfishing Water abstraction Foreign markets and international trade Tourism development Invasive species 	 Habitat fragmentation Extinction of species Increased erosion and sedimentation, Deterioration of water quantity/quality Decline in harvestable resources Loss of aesthetic value Increased pollution 	 Loss of natural resources Threat to biodiversity Invasive species Loss of revenue Increased poverty No of endangered species increase Ecosystems degradation and loss Loss of livelihoods 		

Drivers	Impact	Consequences	
Climate Change			
 Increased greenhouse gases Increased sea and surface temperature 	 Loss of habitats Loss of Biodiversity Increased /reduced rainfall and flooding More frequent droughts Drying of rivers Coral bleaching Ocean acidification Loss of tourism opportunities 	 Loss of Ecosystems integrity Threat to biodiversity Food insecurity Reduced biomass Loss of revenue Increased poverty Loss of livelihoods 	
Legal and Institutional			
•Inappropriate/outdated legislation •Poor enforcement of legislation •Inadequate financial resources •Insufficient public involvement •Inadequate data •Inadequate implementation of regulatory instruments	 •un sustainable exploitation of living resources •Loss of critical habitats/ecosystems •Undervaluation of ecosystem goods and services •Limited ability to think beyond immediate needs •Diminishing livelihoods 	•Decline in harvestable resources •Decreased revenue •Increased conflicts •Increased poverty •loss of livelihoods	

Measure Being Undertaken

Legal

- 1. Constitution
 - * right to a clean and healthy environment
 - * obligates govt to Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources
 - * Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment
- 2. Policies and regulations
 - a) Environment Management and Coordination Act
 - b)Forest Act
 - c) Wildlife Policy
 - d) Wetland policy
 - e) Climate change policy
 - f) Agriculture policy
 - g) National drought and disaster management policy
 - e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy ICZM

- 3. Strategies/Plans/Initiatives
- a) Vision 2013
- b) National climate Change response strategy
- c) Forestry master plan
- d) Water catchment rehabilitation and restoration master plan
- e) Various Master plan for various ecosystems
- f) NBSAP-CBD
- g) NAP-UNCCD

Other measures/initiatives

- a) Rehabilitation water catchment areas
- b) Rehabilitation of urban rivers
- c) National Drought Management Authority
- d) Sustainable Land Management programes
- e) NRMP
- f) BMU
- g) Kenya Coast Development Programme
- h) Designation of Protected area and MPA
- i) Designation and gazettement of critical habitats and biodiversity hotspots
- j) Private public partnership in conservation e.g conservancies, ranches
- k) CSO/CBO

Save your Ecosystems as you continue enjoying their Goods and Services















Thank you all