

Kenya's Important Bird Areas Status and Trends 2010

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Cover photo: **Turner's Eremomela**

Photo by Peter Steward



Turner's Eremomela *Eremomela turneri* is a tiny, active bird of the treetops in Kakamega, South and North Nandi forests. It forages for insects in the canopy, and often joins mixed-species flocks. It is listed as globally endangered by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Turner's Eremomela has a patchy distribution that is poorly known. In Kenya, it is only found in the western mid-altitude forests of Kakamega and North and South Nandi. An isolated population also occurs in parts of the Albertine Rift where the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) meets western Uganda.

Little information is available on the biology of this bird. Turner's Eremomela is found mostly in the canopy of large forest trees but also along streams, at forest edges and in mature trees remaining in cleared areas. At South Nandi, more than half of sightings were of groups of four and it showed a strong preference for one large tree species, *Croton megalocarpus*. The population of Turner's Eremomela in South Nandi Forest has been estimated at c.13,900 birds in 1998. Further documentation is required.

Kakamega, South and North Nandi Forests have experienced very serious threats from encroachment for cultivation, uncontrolled tree-felling and charcoal making. In Kakamega and North Nandi, intense grazing by cattle from small-scale farms affects forest structure and forest regeneration. In South Nandi, commercial logging has extracted large volumes of timber in a highly destructive manner. However, Nature Kenya, in partnership with government agencies and local communities, has mobilized resources to address threats in the three sites.

In South Nandi conservation investment has begun to post forest improvement, with reduced reported cases of illegal logging. An integrated forest management plan has been developed through support from Department for International Development UK. Implementation of the management plan in South Nandi, and conservation work in Kakamega, will be supported through a biodiversity improvement project by GEF/UNDP.

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Acronyms

ASFGA – Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Guides Association	KWS - Kenya Wildlife Service
CFAs - Community Forest Associations	NEMA - National Environment Management Authority
EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment	NLC - National Liaison Committee
IBAs – Important Bird Areas	NMK - National Museums of Kenya
GEF - Global Environment Facility	PA - Protected Area
IPM - Integrated Pest Management	PFM - Participatory Forest Management
IUCN – World Conservation Union (International Union for Conservation of Nature)	RSPB - Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (UK)
KENVO - Kijabe Environment Volunteers	SSG(s) - Site Support Group(s)
KFS - Kenya Forest Service	TARDA - Tana and Athi River Development Authority
KIEE - Kenya Institute of Environmental Experts	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
	UK - United Kingdom

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We extend our appreciation to all who filled the basic monitoring forms, without which this report would not have been compiled. Special thanks go to the National Liaison Committee (NLC) for the administrative and coordination support to IBA monitoring and production of this report. We are also thankful to reviewers at BirdLife African Partnership Secretariat (BLAPS), who helped to improve the quality of this report.

Disclaimer

The views and opinion in this report are not necessarily those of the European Union and other donors who have given their financial support to produce this report.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2010 IBA Status and Trends Report provides information on the conditions, pressures and responses at 61 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Kenya. (See the inside back cover for the names and locations of IBAs in Kenya.) Some Important Bird Areas are protected areas, while others are on unprotected land.

This report is a result of excellent NGO-Government-Local community collaborative efforts to save species, conserve sites and habitats, promote ecological sustainability and engage people to take action for biodiversity conservation at the IBAs. The monitoring results enable the stakeholders to track the conditions, pressures and responses at IBAs. The recommendations contained in this report constitute a suite of corrective measures that should guide future decision making for the conservation of IBAs and key biodiversity areas.

The 2010 report is a summary of analyses of information gathered for 37 representative IBAs from 59 basic monitoring forms and other secondary data. The data is extrapolated to cover the 61 IBAs in Kenya.

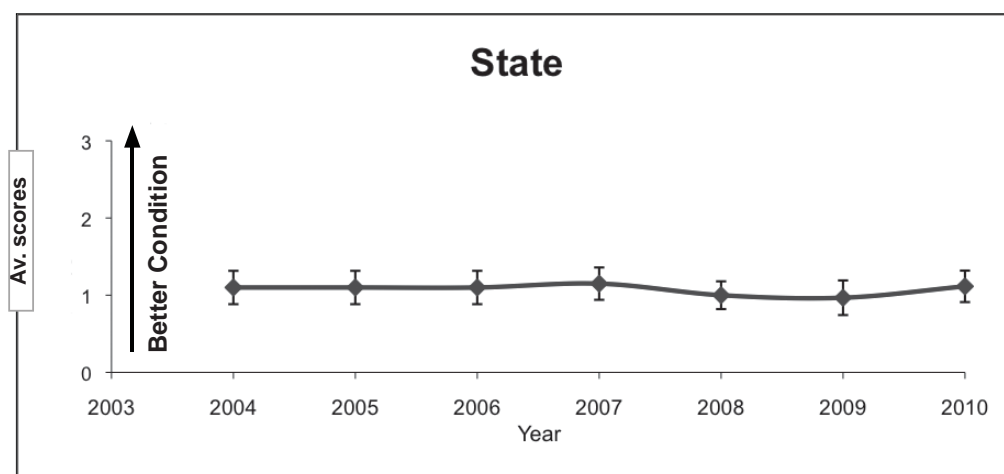
Nature Kenya, in collaboration with the National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, National Environment Management Authority, other governmental and non-governmental organizations and Site Support Groups, working under the auspices of the IBA National Liaison Committee, have sustained the IBA monitoring programme, whose cumulative results since year 2004 are published in this report.

Results

The analysis of data on the status of Kenyan IBAs indicated a positive trend, from a mean score of 0.97 in 2009, to a mean score of 1.11 in 2010. There was an increment in the proportion of IBAs under the “small improvement” category from 11% in 2009 to 22% in 2010. None of the assessed IBAs was noted to have undergone a large deterioration in 2010, unlike in 2009.

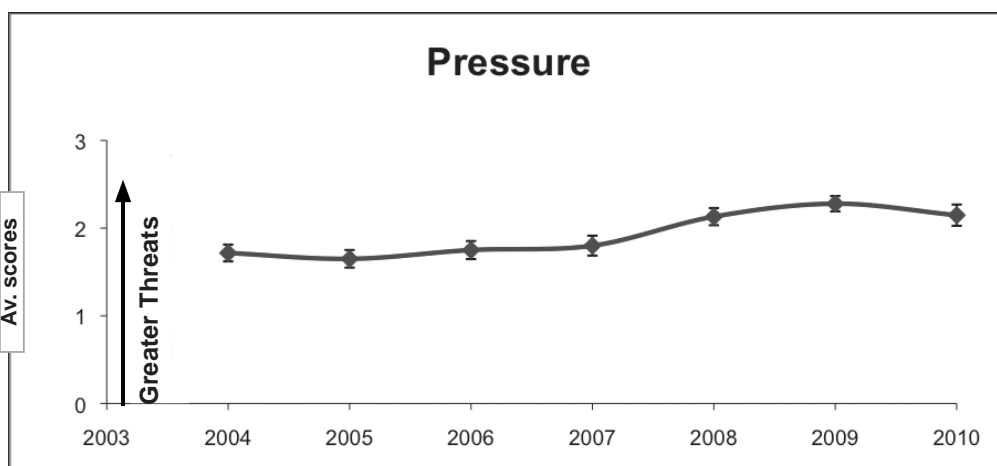
- **State:** There was a slight improvement in the status of the IBAs in 2010 as compared to 2009. The improvement in condition is partly attributable to enhanced responses.

Examples include listing of several Rift Valley lakes under the World Heritage Convention, declaration of Lake Elmenteita as a wildlife sanctuary, gazettement of Lake Kanyaboli in Yala Swamp as a National Reserve and the purchase of more land for the conservation and protection of Sharpe’s Longclaw in Kinangop Grasslands. Recovery from the 2007/2008 post election impacts on the forests in western Kenya also allowed the implementation of forest conservation measures in Kakamega, South Nandi, North Nandi and Cherangani forest IBAs.



- Pressure:** There was a slight decline in the pressures affecting IBAs in 2010 compared to 2009. Notably, NGO-Government-Local community partnerships for joint forest management increased joint planning, decision making and scouting, leading to reduced destruction of forest IBAs. Examples here include: Kakamega Forest, South and North Nandi forests, Cherangani Forest, Mt Kenya, Kereita, Taita Hills, Shimba Hills and Mau Forest Complex.

However, many threats recorded in 2009 continued into 2010, and new threats were recorded. These include proposed biofuel crop plantations in Tana River Delta and Dakatcha Woodland, which, should they be allowed to proceed, have huge potential to cause extensive damage to the sites' biodiversity.

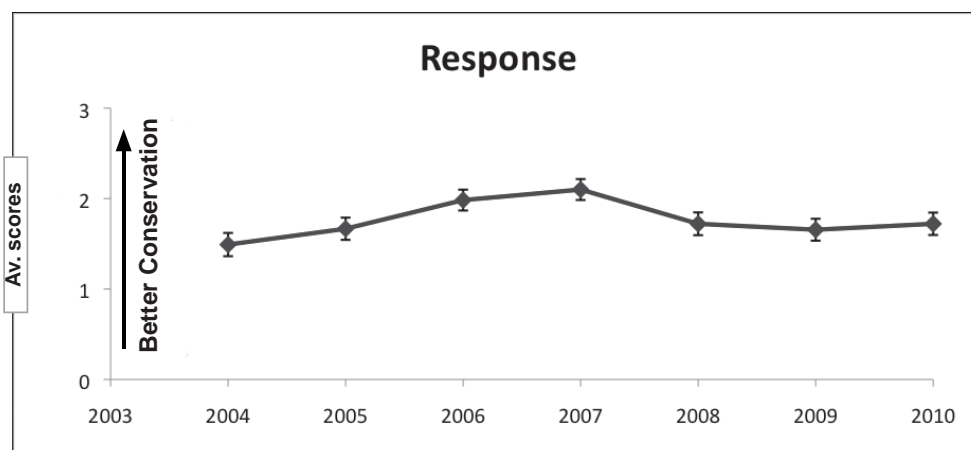


- Responses:** Conservation interventions to counter threats within the IBAs improved in 2010 compared to 2009. Great efforts have been put in by the Government and local communities to rehabilitate degraded areas. Government agencies have implemented some previous recommendations; for example, the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) increased efforts in production of management plans and initiation of reforestation programmes in heavily degraded forest reserves.

Authority (NEMA). The Kenya Wildlife Service and National Museums of Kenya, in collaboration with IUCN, were instrumental in the listing of Rift Valley Lakes under the World Heritage Convention.

There is also ongoing capacity strengthening within the National Environment Management

Government efforts to find homes for most of the internally displaced persons from the 2007/2008 post election violence may have paid off as reduced demand for timber and fuel wood, especially in the Rift Valley. Local community awareness and support from government agencies averted or delayed threats in South Nandi Forest, Dakatcha Woodland and the Tana River Delta.



Important Bird Areas

Important Bird Areas are priority sites for conservation, identified by using birds. A site qualifies as an IBA when it hosts: (i) globally threatened species – birds threatened with extinction (ii) restricted-range species – birds that have highly restricted distributions (iii) biome-restricted species – a series of bird species characteristic of a particular biome (iv) exceptionally large numbers of congregatory (flocking) birds.

Some Important Bird Areas are protected areas, while others are on private or community lands. An IBA needs to be large enough to support self-sustaining populations of the bird species for which it was identified, or, in the case of migrants, fulfil their requirements for the duration of their presence. Although birds have been used to define IBAs, conservation of these sites ensures continued survival of other forms of biodiversity.

Important Bird Areas cover all the key habitats types for Kenya: 22 forests (20 of them protected areas); 19 wetlands (only 5 protected); 12 semi-arid and arid areas (7 are protected); 6 moist grasslands (3 are protected); and 2 other unprotected sites. Of the 61 sites, 47 IBAs shelter globally threatened bird species, 29 are home to range-restricted birds, 32 contain biome-restricted bird species, and 13 IBAs hold large congregations of birds

The IBA programme Kenya began in 1995, and has been coordinated by Nature Kenya. The process of identifying IBAs, monitoring them, advocating for their conservation and working with local communities in capacity building, sustainable livelihoods, sound natural resource management and partnership building, has been supported by many partners and donors. Partners in implementing the IBA programme are represented at the National Liaison Committee (NLC), which brings together various governmental and non-governmental institutions in Kenya. The NLC provides an important link between key actors in conservation and natural resource management in Kenya.

Monitoring of sites is an important aspect of the IBA programme and has been ongoing since 2004. Monitoring findings have been published annually as the IBA Status and Trends reports. Monitoring is modelled to track the “Pressure” or “Threats” to an IBA, the “Status” or “Condition” of sites, and “Responses” or “Interventions” to address threats within an IBA, by measuring a set of parameters as indicators. IBA monitoring therefore embraces PSR models adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to which Kenya is a party. This makes it possible for results from IBA monitoring to contribute to the National Reporting to the CBD.

Approach to Monitoring of IBAs in Kenya

The state of an IBA is assessed based on the population of those birds for which the site is recognized as an IBA, or the habitats they use. Using a ‘weakest link’ approach, the IBA is assigned a status score based on the habitat or species with the ‘worst’ status. The IBA condition status scores are: 3 = good; 2 = moderate; 1 = poor; 0 = very poor.

Pressures or threats are assessed by scoring information on time, scope and severity. Timing refers to the particular period a threat is occurring. Scope refers to the extent or scale of the threat; while severity refers to the extent of the impact of the threat. Using the weakest link, the threat that poses the highest risk is used to assign the score to the whole IBA. Timing, scope and severity scores are combined to give an impact score as follows: 3 = good; 2 = moderate; 1 = poor and 0 = very poor.

Response is assessed by scoring the protection status of the IBA; management planning; and conservation efforts at the site. Each of these is scored on a scale of 0-3, with the sum showing the overall site response status score: 3 = high; 2 = medium; 1 = low; and 0 = negligible.

Each year, information and data on IBAs is contributed by community-based Site Support Groups (SSGs), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), National Museums of Kenya (NMK), field researchers and scientists, birdwatchers and visitors to IBAs including tourists and tour guides. The media is also a source of useful information. The data generated from IBA monitoring is used to produce the graphs in this report. The current report is based on data from 59 basic monitoring forms, retrieved from 37 out of the 61 IBA sites. In the 24 sites where no data was received, the 2009 data was used.

See Table 3 on page 24 for a summary of IBA site status, and a map of Kenya’s IBA on the inside back cover.

Monitoring results: Status of habitats and species, 2010

The analysis of data on the status of Kenyan IBAs indicated a positive trend, from a mean score of 0.97 in 2009, to a mean score of 1.11 in 2010. There was an increment in the proportion of IBAs under the “small improvement” category from 11% in 2009 to 22% in 2010. None of the assessed IBAs was noted to have undergone a large deterioration in 2010, unlike in 2009. The status results shown in Figure 1 indicate a slight

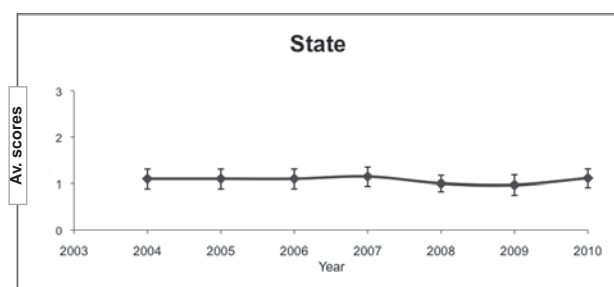


Figure 1 . Trends in the status of IBAs in Kenya (n = 61)

recovery from a dip that occurred in 2008 and 2009, primarily as a result of impacts of post election violence and prolonged drought. The year 2010 received, overall, better rains than the previous two years, helping to ease pressure on natural resources within IBAs. It is also likely that the conservation investments within IBAs are beginning to yield fruits.

The slight improvement in the condition of Kenyan IBAs is mainly attributable to a number of conservation actions. These include: Finalisation of 11 Forest Management Plans, including those for South and North Nandi Forests; increased rehabilitation of degraded sites within IBAs such as the Mau Forest Complex, Kikuyu Escarpment

Forest, Mt Kenya, Marenji Forest and Cherangani Hills; continued implementation of the Forest Policy and Forest Act of 2005; and enhanced community participation and involvement in decision making and management of forests resources. The partnership between Kenya Forest Service and the communities, as Community Forest Associations (CFAs), in the raising of seedlings has been an incentive for income generating activities as part of forest protection and rehabilitation. There has been a lot of awareness creation on alternative sources of fuel wood and usage of energy saving stoves by KFS and the Site Support Groups, which has led to a decrease in extraction of wood from some forests.

The improvement is also attributable to the efforts by Kenya Wildlife Service, including the declaration of Lake Elmenteita as a wildlife sanctuary and gazettelement of Lake Kanyaboli in Yala Swamp as a National Reserve. The listing of the Rift Valley Lakes under the World Heritage Convention under the leadership of the National Museums of Kenya and Kenya Wildlife Service was a major policy response. Increased conservation awareness among local communities together with enhanced positive response by NEMA delayed proposed bio-energy developments in the Tana Delta and Dakatcha Woodland. The Kenya Constitution 2010 and the Land Policy, 2009, provided an excellent entry point for local communities as key rights holders in natural resources management.

These results may imply that the habitats and species within the IBAs are on a recovery path, but more effort is required to maintain the observed positive trend within IBAs.

Table 1. Comparison of the state of Kenya’s IBAs in 2009 and 2010

State	2009 (n=60)			2010 (n=61)		
	All (%)	Protected (%)	Unprotected (%)	All (%)	Protected (%)	Unprotected (%)
Large improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate improvement	5	5	0	5	5	0
Small improvement	11	8	3	22	20	2
No change	3	0	3	2	0	2
Small deterioration	58	38	20	44	21	23
Moderate deterioration	18	7	11	27	11	16
Large deterioration	5	0	5	0	0	0

Protected IBAs

Among the IBAs within the Protected Area system, 21% recorded a “small deterioration” while 20% recorded a “small improvement”. Eleven percent of protected IBAs underwent “moderate deterioration” while only 5% recorded a “moderate improvement”. The three Protected IBAs that recorded a “moderate improvement” in their status are Kakamega Forest, Mau Forest Complex and Marenji Forest. This is attributable to increased awareness and rehabilitation efforts.

Sites that recorded a small improvement include Mt Elgon, South Nandi, North Nandi, Cherangani Hills, Mt Kenya and Kikuyu Escarpment forests. The improvement is mainly due to the development and some implementation of management plans, coupled with community supported policing of illegal activities in these IBAs. Some of the protected IBAs that underwent “moderate deterioration” include Tsavo West and Amboseli National Parks. This was mainly attributed to increased drought with livestock incursions by herders during some periods of the year in search of water and pasture

Unprotected IBAs

Among unprotected IBAs, 23% recorded a “small deterioration” in their status, while 16% suffered “moderate deterioration”. Only 1% recorded a “small improvement” – the gazettement of Lake Elmenteita as a wildlife sanctuary. The IBAs that underwent a small deterioration in their status include Tana River Delta, Dandora Ponds, Koguta Swamp, Sabaki River Mouth and Lake Ol’ Bolossat. Most of these IBAs are however under threat from proposed or ongoing developments that could lead to change of land use including land subdivision, which will eventually make conservation more challenging.

Unprotected IBAs such as Kusa Swamp recorded a “moderate deterioration” because of encroachment by farmers and unsustainable harvesting of papyrus, which degrades the habitat for papyrus endemic bird species. Dakatcha Woodland suffered moderate deterioration mainly due to increased uncontrolled charcoal production. This was initially controlled in 2009, but because of the controversy over a proposed plantation of *Jatropha curcas* for biofuel in 2010, the pro-jatropha proponents caused difficulties with regard to forest management by established Site Support Groups.

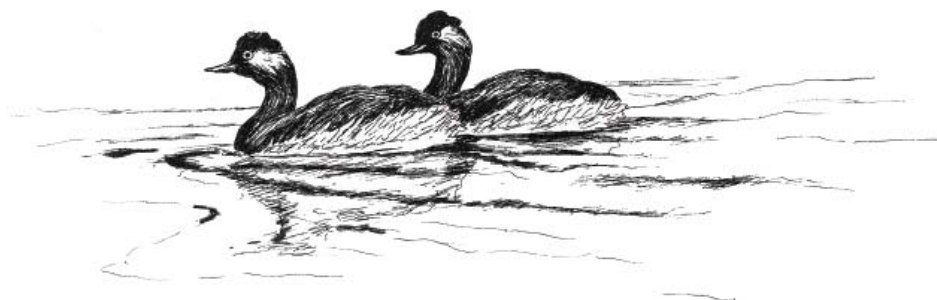
Forest IBAs

It is estimated that Kenya had 3.5 million ha of forests (indigenous forests, open woodlands, and plantations) and an additional 24.6 million ha of “bush-land” in 2009 (Source: *State of the World’s Forests, 2009, FAO*). It is also estimated that Kenya loses about 54,000 hectares of forest annually (*Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005, Kenya Country Report, FAO Country Report 180*) through deforestation, degradation, land use change activities (primarily conversion of forests to agriculture or for public or private development projects), and legal and illegal logging (for charcoal and timber).

Deforestation and degradation is occurring in both the “water tower” forests and the arid and semi-arid lands that are IBAs. Destructive charcoal making practices are frequent, as a large number of charcoal makers compete to satisfy the demand for the commodity by many Kenyans, especially those living in peri-urban and urban areas, as they heavily depend on charcoal as a source of energy for cooking and heating.

However, considerable efforts are being made by the government, the private sector, development partners, local communities and civil society to conserve and restore degraded forest areas throughout the country. The water catchment forests, popularly known as “water towers”, have received improved attention due to their significance in soil, water and biodiversity conservation and other environmental services such as amelioration of regional climatic conditions. Furthermore, these water catchment forests have been flagged as important in supporting the realisation of Kenya’s long-term development agenda under Vision 2030.

There is also an unprecedented effort to implement the Forest Act 2005 through the setting up of Community Forest Associations (CFAs). The European Union Community Development Trust Fund (EU CDTF) supported local communities in a range of sites including Cherangani Hills, North Nandi, South Nandi, Taita Hills, Dakatcha Woodland, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and Mt Kenya, among others. Nature Kenya delivered forest-linked conservation actions in the same sites, and Site Support Groups’ capacity in the target sites allowed improved setting up of CFAs and development of management plans and their implementation, reducing illegal activities in some cases.



Wetland IBAs

The status of Kenyan wetlands IBAs underwent some notable negative changes during the 2010 reporting period. “Moderate deterioration” was recorded in 6 out of the 19 wetland IBAs; “small deterioration” was recorded in 10 out of the 19 wetland IBAs; while the remaining three had a “small improvement” in their status in 2010. Wetlands with “moderate deterioration” include Yala Swamp, Dunga Swamp and Lake Naivasha. Habitat deterioration in Yala Swamp is attributable to continued cultivation of the wetland by the Dominion Group of companies, and encroachment by the local community emulating the company. There is extensive burning of papyrus, both at Yala and Dunga swamps, as new farms are opened up. The continuing destruction of papyrus in Yala Swamp and abstraction of water from River Yala for farming is worsening the situation, and the objectives of protecting the gazetted part of the site are not likely to be met. Dominion Farms seem to have control over the volume of water entering the gazetted portion of Lake Kanyaboli wetland, putting the lake at risk.

Sites that recorded a “small deterioration” include lakes Turkana, Baringo and Magadi. Sites that had a “small improvement” include lakes Nakuru, Elmenteita and Bogoria. Despite some positive results, wetlands continued to be highly threatened ecosystems due to the increasing human population pressure coupled with high demand for more land for agricultural developments and other related land uses. If the hydro-electric dam and associated irrigation on the Ethiopian side of Lake Turkana continue, the future of Lake Turkana is uncertain.

In the Tana River Delta, the Tana and Athi River Development Authority (TARDA) have proposed a sugarcane plantation for producing sugar and ethanol, and Bedford Biofuels are planning large-scale *Jatropha curcas* plantations. Despite its sandy soil and unreliable rainfall, there is a belief that the Delta is fertile. Therefore there is increased pressure to use the Delta for the commercial production of jatropha and other oil crops for biofuel, in the absence of a management plan which would allow land zonation amenable with conservation.



Woodland and Dryland IBAs

The results of 2010 monitoring indicates that the status of woodland and dryland IBAs is getting worse. This can be attributed to increased habitat fragmentation and deforestation because of increased demand for fuel wood, charcoal and building materials as well as for agricultural land for the growing population.

Some woodland IBAs with low levels of human habitation have been labelled as idle land and large chunks have been proposed for agricultural use. A case in point are the proposed large-scale *Jatropha* plantations in Dakatcha Woodland and parts of Tana River Delta, aggressively promoted by the proponents despite the available evidence that such projects have serious negative environmental and social impacts and are in fact likely to fail. In Dida Galgalu Desert, the IBA has experienced overgrazing while extreme drought conditions are likely to negatively affect the entire ecosystem.

Grassland IBAs

The ever-increasing human population and demand for agricultural land is still impacting negatively on grassland and continue to reduce the condition of the IBAs. Most of the grassland IBAs underwent moderate deterioration during the reporting period. This is also attributable to frequent fires that were experienced during the drought, causing a lot of destruction to the habitat, for example in Ruma National Park. The unprotected status of some of the IBAs also makes their conservation a complex matter, given that the land resource is utilized without any framework taking into account biodiversity conservation.

There have been concerted efforts by Nature Kenya and other conservation partners to conserve such IBAs as the Kinangop Grasslands. The purchase of parcels of land by Nature Kenya which are to be managed as nature reserves promises to improve the condition of the IBA and secure some permanent refuge for the endemic grassland bird, Sharpe's Longclaw.

Lesser Flamingo population trends on Lake Bogoria from 1991 to 2010

The pink carpet of Lesser Flamingos, *Phoeniconaias minor*, has never ceased to amaze and inspire tourists from all over the world. However, according to the IUCN Red List, the species remains Near Threatened. This is largely due to its dependence on a limited and narrow range of required breeding conditions that occur irregularly and infrequently (BirdLife International 2012). The National Museums of Kenya, Nature Kenya and Kenya Wildlife Service, supported by a dedicated volunteer base, have been conducting annual water bird censuses in the Rift Valley lakes of Nakuru, Bogoria, Elmenteita, Naivasha and Magadi for the last two decades. This continuous data collection on water birds has made it possible to observe trends, and therefore measure the condition or status of the Rift Valley lakes over the years.

It is however important to note that the movement of flamingos, timing and patterns for individual lakes are unknown. The number of individuals in a particular lake can double or halve in just two weeks (Vareschi 1978, Tuite 1979, Githaiga 2003, Childress *et al* 2007). This creates possibilities of over or under counting when lakes are counted on different days, making population estimates accurate only to a limited scale.

In January 1994, 1997, 1999, and 2010, Lake Bogoria recorded high Lesser Flamingo populations. These population peaks were probably due to changes in food availability in this lake. Such a high concentration of flamingos is a clear indication of high production of blue green algae *Spirulina fusiformis*, the staple food for the species.

Food abundance is one of the factors that contribute to population stability of the Lesser Flamingo on the Rift Valley lakes. Changes in weather conditions in different parts of the country is another factor influencing the population levels on the lakes and the flamingos' nomadic behaviour. An increase in precipitation has a negative effect on water pH, conductivity and temperature, which

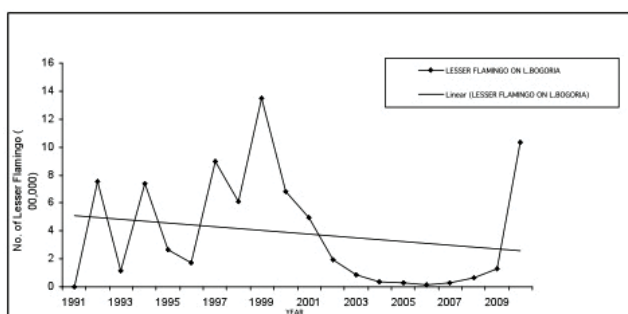


Figure (i) Population estimates of Lesser Flamingos in Lake Bogoria.

affects *Spirulina* production (Harper *et al* 2003). When food becomes scarce, flamingo flocks move away. Apparently most of the birds from other lakes congregated in Lake Bogoria during the effects of the El Niño rains in 1998 and 1999 when most alkaline lakes turned fresh.

From figure (I) below left, in the years 1995 and especially 2004-9, the population of Lesser Flamingo was very low on Lake Bogoria. It is not known whether this was due to good conditions on other lakes or poor conditions in Bogoria.

The Trend-line on the graph shows that the overall population of Lesser Flamingo on the lake has been declining. It is possible that the population of Lesser Flamingo within the Rift Valley Lakes is on a downward trend. Such a situation demands a thorough review of conservation strategies and plans that have been put in place for the conservation of the bird and its habitats with a view to enhancing them.

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Pressure: Threats to IBAs

In 2010, pressures on IBAs continued unabated. Human-induced pressures on IBAs resulted in habitat destruction, habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation, pollution, over-exploitation of species for human use, habitat change due to the introduction of exotic species, and wildlife poisoning.

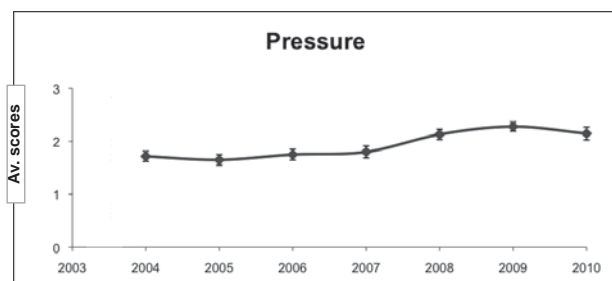


Figure 2 . Trends in the Pressure levels on Kenyan IBAs (n = 61)

The overall threat level affecting Kenyan IBAs has decreased slightly, from an average mean of 2.28 in 2009 to 2.15 in 2010. Although the number of reported threat incidences within IBAs increased, the overall trend when all IBAs are considered is on the decrease as indicated in Figure 2 below. This is because the impacts of some of the threats that were reported are yet to be felt by the threatened species or habitats within those sites. An example is the proposed large-scale *Jatropha* plantation in Dakatcha Woodland, a project likely to have disastrous impacts, but the severity could not be measured when it had not started. This also applies to various agricultural and oil exploration schemes in the Tana River Delta or the proposed construction of a multi-purpose dam within the South Nandi Forest. Sites that recorded the highest number of threat incidences include Lake Naivasha, Mt Kenya, Kikuyu Escarpment forest, Yala Swamp and Dakatcha Woodlands. Some of the major pressures are discussed on the following pages.

Table 2. Trends in threats affecting the Kenyan IBAs

Threat	% of IBAs						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agricultural encroachment/Illegal cultivation	22	55	62	63	67	70	75
Overgrazing/illegal grazing	43	57	62	63	66	70	74
Uncontrolled firewood collection	32	43	58	62	64	72	72
Illegal logging/vegetation destruction	32	55	60	60	64	69	70
Human settlement/urbanization		47	53	58	62	72	79
Fires		43	43	45	56	59	66
Invasive exotic species		27	33	37	43	46	56
Charcoal production	32	28	32	33	41	52	57
Destructive tourism activities		35	35	35	39	44	46
Unsustainable water abstraction			28	30	36	54	54
Illegal hunting/poaching/trapping		27	28	30	34	52	62
Siltation/Soil erosion			27	28	34	54	61
Pollution		25	25	32	34	46	64
Illegal fishing methods and over fishing		27	28	27	30	30	30
Wetland drainage/filling			18	22	23	31	33
Infrastructure development			7	12	21	33	44
Natural events			15	17	20	51	59
Human wildlife conflicts	10		12	12	16	34	38
Destructive mining activities			8	12	15	23	31
Habitat degradation by wildlife			10	8	13	23	27
Medicinal plant collection (debarking and uprooting)			7	8	10	13	18
Blocking of migration corridors			7	7	7	11	16
Eutrophication			5	3	7	10	13
Egg collection			3	7	3	3	3
Diseases/toxins			3	3	3	11	13

Note: Table 2 includes threats reported in 37 IBAs in 2010, and threats extrapolated from previous reports for the 24 IBAs for which no Basic Monitoring Forms were received in 2010.

Human settlement and urbanization

This has remained the major threat affecting Kenyan IBAs, just like in 2009. This threat was reported in 24 out of the 37 sites whose monitoring data was received. This is due to the increasing population that needs more space for settlement and setting up of towns and market centres. This is happening in both protected and unprotected IBAs. For example, in Kikuyu Escarpment IBA, the District Administration Offices were constructed within forest reserve land.

Usually, once there is human settlement in an area, unregulated development and expansion leads to, for example, clearing of natural vegetation for agriculture, discharge of waste into lakes and rivers and blockage of migratory corridors for wildlife, among other changes. With urbanization, the demand for forest products also increases, hence the threat levels to the affected habitats

Agricultural expansion and illegal cultivation

The threat was reported in 21 out of the 37 sites whose monitoring data was received. It has remained as one of the major threats to Kenyan IBAs for quite sometime, as more farms are being opened up and people expand their cultivation areas closer to the IBAs. An example is the extension of farms towards Masai Mara National Reserve, which is interfering with grazing and migration of ungulates within the reserve.

In Yala Swamp, Dominion Farms Ltd has embarked on an aggressive farming expansion plan to cover additional wetland areas, including construction of irrigation dykes and weirs, water drilling, construction of an airstrip and roads. Dominion has further proposed to undertake a number of new development projects within the Yala Swamp, under what is now being referred to as “an integrated project” that comprise a multipurpose dam, aquaculture and agro-based processing. To satisfy this expansion, the developer has proposed to take up 9,200 ha from the swamp area known as Area II, significantly reducing the wetland area. Small scale farmers around Yala swamp are also clearing wetland vegetation, creating new farms within areas where water has receded.

Apart from human actions that directly impact on the wetland coverage, there are indirect impacts, including river deposits loaded with silt resulting from farming induced soil erosion upstream, that negatively affect the wetlands. An example is the Sabaki river mouth where the mudflats have been loaded with more and more silt and have been therefore been colonized by higher woody plants including mangroves. Water diversion to satisfy many small-scale irrigation projects, for instance within the Lake Naivasha catchment, has contributed to reducing lake level.

Increased clearing of natural grasslands has been noted in Kinangop Grasslands where farmers are expanding farmlands for wheat and potato growing. The Tana Delta will be completely destroyed if all proposed large-scale agricultural projects are implemented.

Overgrazing and illegal grazing

The threat was reported in 75% of IBAs whose data was analysed. Some of the IBAs where this threat was reported include Tsavo West National Park, South Nandi Forest, Chyulu Hills, Cherengani Hills and Shaba National Reserve. Much of the illegal grazing occurs during dry spells when pasture becomes limited. Due to the pastoralist lifestyles of the neighbouring communities, protected IBAs such as Masai Mara and Samburu and Buffalo Springs National Reserves are intruded upon as herders roam to graze their livestock. Whereas the gazettement status of such sites allows some level of extractive utilisation of resources, little or no regulation is done to ensure that grazing is kept within the carrying capacity of such resources. Invasion of wildlife reserves by grazing communities bring along with them other threats, such as burning of bushes to open up future grazing fields, to fight livestock pests and diseases and to minimise competition for grazing areas between livestock and wild animals. Overgrazing leads to exposure of land to agents of soil erosion.

Firewood collection

Firewood has remained a key source of energy that is affordable and readily available to most rural communities and enterprises. Firewood collection was recorded in 72% of sites whose monitoring data was received.

Illegal logging and vegetation destruction

This was reported as happening in 13 IBAs (35 % of the total number of IBAs monitored). Vegetation destruction often arises when land is cleared for cultivation, settlement, construction, commercial gains such as charcoal production and domestic use.

Overall, there has been a drop in the reported incidences of illegal logging, especially in South Nandi Forest. However, illegal logging and charcoal making has been severe in Dakatcha Woodland and the Mau Forest Complex. Continued illegal logging was reported in Arabuko-Sokoke forest. Selective logging of indigenous vegetation, as well as indiscriminate destruction, affects the quantity and quality of habitats, as some forest birds, for example, are known to prefer some trees to others for nesting and foraging.

Fire

Fire has been used for a long time as one of the tools to manage land. Due to the risks associated with using fire, however, it remains a key threat that needs continued monitoring. Whether induced or natural, fire remains a big challenge in some IBAs. Fire, as a threat, was reported in 13 IBAs during the reporting period, including Mt Kenya, Lake Nakuru, Yala Swamp and Chyulu Hills Forests. Fires were mostly started by local honey harvesters or farmers, or accidental as happened in Lake Nakuru National Park. Fire can have severe effect, especially on grazing animals and roosting or nesting birds, among other biota.

Invasive exotic species

Invasive exotic species were reported as occurring in 16 of the IBAs during the reporting period. Invasive species are emerging to be among the serious threats affecting Kenyan IBAs. For example, *Prosopis juliflora* has invaded and is expanding into areas around Lakes Bogoria and Baringo, and in the Tana River Delta the species is becoming of major conservation concern. In Masai Mara, an exotic weed commonly known as Feverfew (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), was detected during a survey along the banks of the Mara river. The weed has the ability to choke out other plants on which animals graze. Its growth presents a huge threat to the ecological integrity of the Masai Mara ecosystem.

Pollution

Pollution was reported in 64% of the sites monitored. Uncontrolled disposal of polluting agents is most critical in lakes and other water bodies. The threat has been reported in Lake Naivasha, Yala Swamp and Dunga Swamp. Pollution can be attributed to failure by various operators to follow the laid down regulations about waste disposal. Law enforcers also have a role to play if environmental pollution is to be contained.

Natural events/ Severe weather/ Climate change

Floods or drought were reported to be happening or having an impact in 15 out of 37 IBAs whose data was received. Some of the areas affected by flooding include: Budalangi in Western Kenya, along River Nzioa with the flood waters arising from the Cherengani Hills; Kano plain floods along River Nyando with the flood waters arising from Nandi Hills; and Tana River floods along the river with flood waters originating from the Aberdares and Mt Kenya catchments. The catchment forests for the rivers are IBAs. Well-managed forests are important in controlling flooding as they help to regulate water intake and release, vital ecosystem services. The recurrence of flooding signifies that the catchment forests are continually losing this regulating role. This situation is aggravated by the destruction of other catchment areas, especially farmlands due to poor agricultural activities, that greatly accelerate surface run off.

Effects of drought were reported in Samburu and Buffalo Springs National Reserves, Shaba National Reserve and Masai Mara National Reserve. The magnitude of the impact arising from drought conditions is readily observed on large mammals, especially grazers and cats.

Illegal hunting, poaching and trapping

The number of sites where the threat has been recorded increased during this reporting period – to 16 of the 37 IBAs monitored. Illegal hunting of wild animals is largely driven by lack of legitimate and affordable sources of food and protein. It has had a big effect on many species within some IBAs. Poaching of small mammals in Arabuko-Sokoke Forest for meat has been a persistent problem that has direct negative impacts on animal populations and possibly ecotourism. In the Bunyala rice scheme, poachers are using the deadly pesticide Furadan to poison birds before slaughtering them and selling them to unsuspecting consumers. Furadan is widely used, misused and abused in Kenya for vermin control and can be found in pastoral and agricultural areas where it is primarily misused against predators, but this ends up killing non target wildlife too.



Responses: Conservation action in IBAs

The effort to mitigate pressures and threats affecting Kenya's IBAs increased overall from a mean score of 1.66 in 2009 to 1.72 in 2010 as shown in figure 3. This is attributable to the great effort that has been put in by various government and non-government agencies, especially in the development of management plans and implementation of the Forest Act. Also, a lot of effort by local communities and the government has been directed to rehabilitation of degraded areas, and some of the recommendations presented in the previous report have been implemented.

The Kenya Constitution 2010, the Land Policy 2009 and their excellent empowerment of local communities to take charge of land use decisions helped communities in Tana River Delta and Dakatcha Woodland. The listing of the Rift Valley Lakes under the World Heritage Convention was a major policy response made possible by the National Museums of Kenya and Kenya Wildlife Service with support from Birdlife International and Nature Kenya. The EU-CDTF provided grants to local communities that helped in capacity building, livelihoods improvement and site management planning. Nature Kenya presence in 18 IBAs (30%), producing excellent Site Support Groups capacity building, monitoring, education and advocacy programmes, helped to put some pressures at bay. Increased will by the government to better manage the environment, albeit with limited resources, is to be acknowledged as a major response.

Below is a list of some major conservation responses recorded within the reporting period:

- Listing of Rift Valley Lakes under the World Heritage Convention by National Museums of Kenya and the Kenya Wildlife Service
- Gazettement of Lake Elmenteita in the Rift Valley as a Wildlife Sanctuary by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) under Gazette notice 8077 of July 6, 2010
- Efforts by KWS to propose listing the Tana River Delta as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar convention
- Monitoring of the Rift Valley Lakes twice a year through coordination of National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and KWS
- Promotion of alternative sources of fuel and energy saving devices by Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Nature Kenya and other institutions,

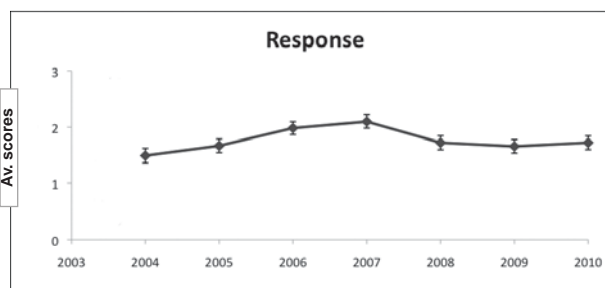
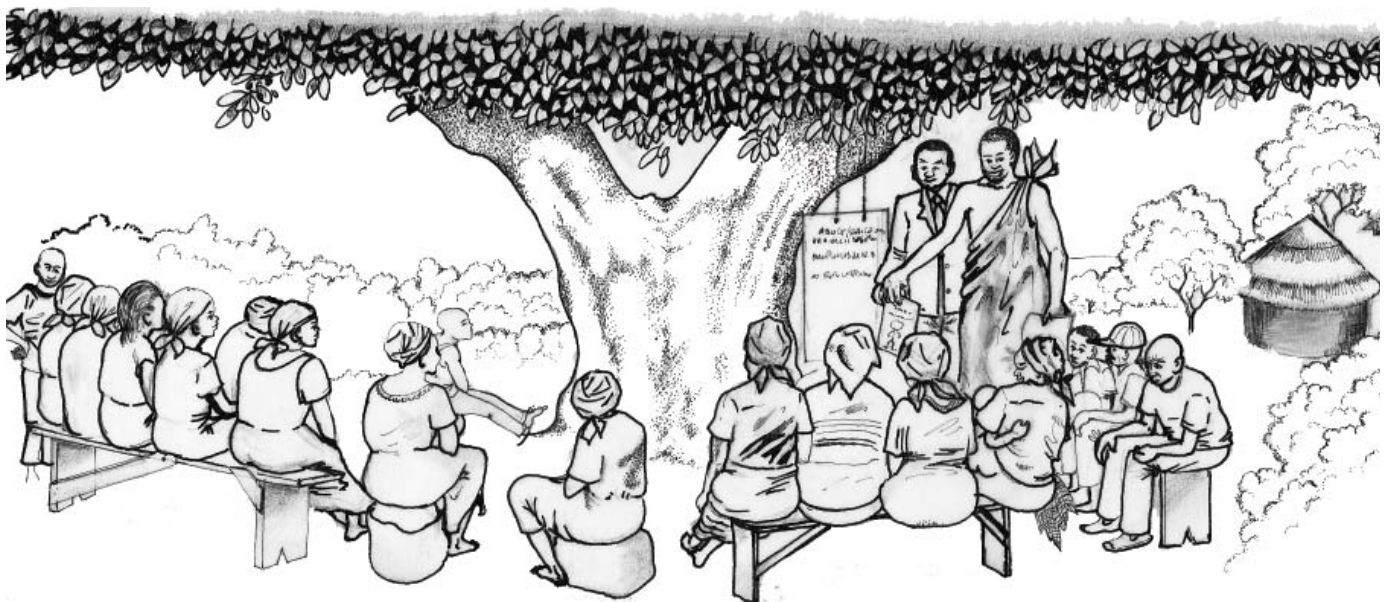


Figure 3 . Trends in conservation Responses in Kenyan IBAs (n = 61)

- Increased efforts to rehabilitate the Mau Forest Complex by various stakeholders, especially the planting of tree seedlings bought from farmers as an incentive for conservation.



- Development and launching of management plans for 11 forest IBAs: Aberdare Mountains, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, Cherangani Hills, Dzombo Hill Forest, Kakamega Forest, Kikuyu Escarpment forests, Mt Elgon, North and South Nandi Forests, Shimba Hills and Taita Hills
- Deliberate efforts to implement and enforce the Forest policy and the Forest Act of 2005, and strengthening of community participation in decision-making and management of forests and forest resources. Several Community Forest Associations have been formed and sensitized on the Forest Act 2005 and subsidiary legislation such as forest harvesting rules, Charcoal rules and guidelines on community participation in sustainable forest management.
- Establishment of 5,900 ha of industrial plantations by KFS; planting of 1,123,671 tree seedlings on farms; and rehabilitation of 290 ha through Nature Kenya support to Site Support Groups (SSGs).
- Formation of a national task force by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources to develop a strategy to conserve Kenya's wetlands
- Efforts to improve on the quality and implementation of EIAs noted as Kenya Institute of Environmental Experts (KIEE) is formed
- Purchase of 50 ha of land to support conservation of Sharpe's Longclaw at Kinangop Grasslands by Nature Kenya
- Winning of a court case against downgrading of Amboseli from National Park to National Reserve status
- Extensive media coverage of Nature Kenya and other conservation organizations' work supported awareness creation and advocacy against unsustainable development, especially in the Tana River Delta and Dakatcha Woodlands
- Community mobilization by Nature Kenya to create Community Conserved Areas in unprotected areas such as Tana River Delta, Yala and Dunga Swamps and Dakatcha Woodland. This has greatly improved local communities' understanding of the importance of conservation
- Studies conducted by NMK researchers to address data gaps about other taxa in Important Bird Areas. Such studies led to re-discovery of the Giant Thicket Rat and the Mt. Kenya Mole Shrew, which are on the IUCN-Red List on Mount Kenya.
- European Union continued funding of the Community Development Trust Fund who then funded the communities for improved natural resource management and livelihood improvement



Conclusion and Recommendations

The Environment sector forms the bedrock for a clean, secure and sustainable development. The country's natural resources play a vital role in economic growth and poverty reduction. Prospects for Kenya's long-term growth are dependent on effective management of these resources. It is estimated that 42% of GDP is derived from natural resources, in the form of: agriculture, forestry, wildlife tourism, mining, water and energy. The Environment sector also contributes to about 37% of wage employment and 49% of total export earnings. (Source: Republic of Kenya, 2010. Environment, Water and Irrigation Sector Report 2010: Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2011/12 – 2013/14. *Final draft report for public consultation.*) In addition, the sector provides a foundation for human survival and livelihood through provision of food, water, air, soil and other life support materials. The sustainable management of natural resources is, therefore, of priority in the country's development process.

Kenya's unique plants, animals, micro-organisms and ecosystems that together are called biodiversity are the main ingredients of the national development mix. Managing biodiversity sustainably will guarantee stable and sustained economic growth, food availability and higher quality of living for Kenyan citizens. It is therefore critical that the environment is given full recognition in all development plans.

Since 2004, the state, pressure and responses on Important Bird Areas (IBAs) have shown general deterioration. Mounting pressures and reduced responses since 2007 resulted in a lower level or state of IBAs. The results from the year 2010 data are therefore encouraging, as they indicate that there is some improvement in all the measured indicators. The country is recovering from the 2007-2008 political crisis and a series of extreme climatic conditions including droughts that had impacted both human and wildlife conditions. This recovery could be a key factor contributing to the positive trends. The pressures that constitute threats to IBAs are still at unprecedented and unacceptable high levels, however.

Despite the efforts that have led to the positive trend noted in 2010, much remains to be done in both protected and unprotected IBAs. As reported above, a number of these sites are experiencing a lot of resource use pressure, and if nothing substantial is done resource conflicts are going to escalate in the near future. Once the demand outstrips resource supply in these areas, encroachment into the protected areas is going to increase. Therefore, there should be deliberate efforts by all to support programmes that will help the population to sustainably utilize the available natural resources.

See recommendations on the next pages.



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Overall Recommendations

Overall Objectives:

- Incorporate biodiversity and its conservation into local, county and national planning and budgetary processes to ensure governance systems at all levels provide for the effective management and administration of community conservation areas and protected areas as part of national and county development agenda.
- Develop and implement tools to manage natural resources to generate effective local, national and global benefits, including sustainable water, energy and agriculture, without compromising the biological and ecological foundation of life.
- Implement existing policies and legislation for increasing indigenous forest cover, reducing land degradation and protecting plant and animal species and populations, through effective regulatory mechanisms on resource access and use.
- Develop policies and programmes that empower local communities to pursue sustainable livelihoods while managing their natural resources. Cushion the rural poor from the effects of climate change mitigation tactics, including effective management of bio-energy-related climate change mitigation solutions.
- Develop a national policy on agricultural biodiversity as a fundamental base to human populations who rely on biodiversity for their livelihoods, including bees and other insects that provide invaluable pollination services upon which sustainable food production depends.

General Recommendations:

- Incorporate biodiversity and its conservation into local, county and national planning and budgetary processes
- Integrate natural resource management in poverty reduction strategies because of the high reliance on natural resources by communities neighbouring IBAs. Natural resource management needs to be a key element of poverty reduction and sustainable development. Environmental issues and cross-sectoral integration need to become keystones of development and poverty alleviation planning.
- Implement the Constitution 2010 and Land Policy 2009, as they are supportive of improved management of natural resources. Policy-makers can take this opportunity to develop laws that support conservation and guarantees the future of our natural heritage
- Sensitize developmental organizations to motivate communities to sustainably manage natural resources. Any development that only considers financial gains and ignores ecological degradation, whether on long or short term basis, needs to be discouraged. Global financial institutions are now factoring loss of ecological services against financial gains to come up with a more balanced assessment of economic progress.
- Develop and implement species and site management plans that prioritize sustainable natural resources management by and for stakeholders, in decision making, planning and budgetary processes.
- Develop and operationalize governance structures for Kenya's deltas and wetlands, and promote sustainable wetlands management for biodiversity and development guided by land use management plans based on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- Promote the use of safer alternatives for pest control in agricultural practices including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods and natural pest control products.
- Strengthen regulations and enforce laws, including stiffer penalties, for pesticide misuse and abuse. Mount an educational campaign against poisoning of carnivores such as lions, hyenas, birds of prey and water birds.
- Strengthen Community Forest Associations (CFAs) for effective co-management of forests and mainstream CFA operational costs in county and national institutional budgets.
- Increase regular monitoring and patrols within IBAs to curb threats facing IBAs as a result of human activities, through creation of community-based resource management structures where they do not exist.

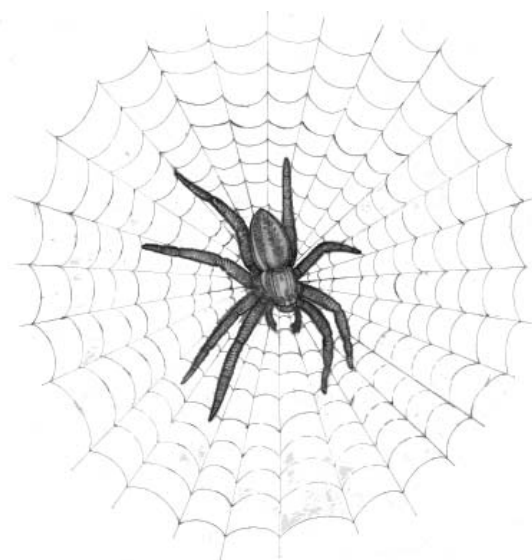
Recommendations for government and non-governmental organisations

Kenya Forest Service

- Fast track the implementation of the Forest Act 2005 so that Community Forest Associations (CFAs) are set up and their capacity built in all forested IBAs.
- Develop integrated long-term strategic plans for all forest IBAs, in collaboration with other stakeholders, and fast track station-based management plans in collaboration with CFAs.
- Identify, mark and gazette unprotected forested IBAs, e.g. Dakatcha Woodland and Tana Delta forests, invoking the Forest Act 2005. There is scope to establish a network of community forests managed by local communities. Under the 2010 Constitution, it is now possible for local communities to manage forests on Trust lands that used to be managed by the county councils.
- Increase forest protection activities in high tourism potential areas including Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and Mt. Kenya
- Fast track marking of forest boundaries to reduce conflicts with adjacent communities, especially in the Cherangani forests
- Speed up the process of developing and signing forest management agreements with CFAs in forests where management plans have been developed
- Enforce forest utilization and charcoal rules to curb the current accelerated degradation of unprotected forests and woodlands such as Dakatcha Woodland, which is being decimated by commercial charcoal makers.
- Enhance forest monitoring and reporting including initiating the production of annual forest status reports

Kenya Wildlife Service

- Review the Wildlife Act to ensure full inclusion and recognition of Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) as a means to increase wildlife space including connectivity and corridor establishment. Priority sites include Tana Delta, Dakatcha Woodland, Yala Swamp and other community lands previously managed by the county councils.
- Finalize the process for listing the Tana River Delta as a Ramsar site
- Initiate processes for Ramsar listing for other highly threatened wetland IBAs such as Yala Swamp, Sabaki River Mouth and Dunga Swamp.
- Enhance local community ownership of wildlife and protected areas, including enhancing capacity for private landowners to establish private wildlife protected areas as a means to increase space for wildlife conservation.
- Recognise and embrace the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) approach to priority setting, to ensure that protected areas form a comprehensive network adequate to protect all globally threatened wildlife species.
- Consider producing regular updates on the status of wildlife in Kenya, using simple-to-use guidelines and indicators for national good



National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

- Complete the national wetlands conservation strategy and policy, including national wetland resource mapping
- Develop and publicize a national directory on Key Biodiversity Areas or areas of environmental significance to upscale their recognition, so they may be taken into account when undertaking developmental and infrastructural initiatives
- Publicise the details of operators who have not submitted Environment Audit reports of their enterprises as a way of enforcing compliance
- Enforce environmental compliance for all development and infrastructure projects, making sure that IBAs are avoided in all destructive development and infrastructure plans

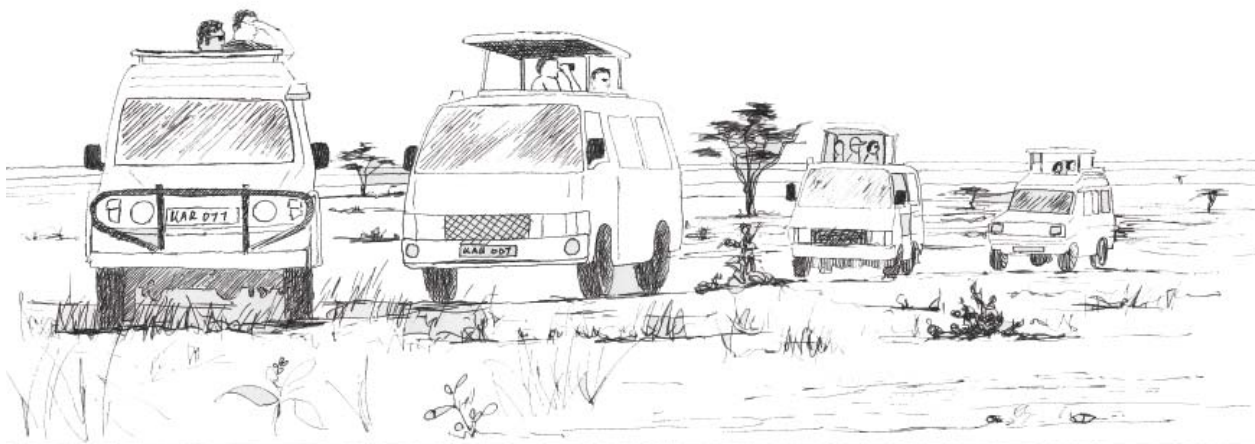
National Museums of Kenya

- Carry out more research and surveys to qualify more sites as IBAs starting with listed potential IBAs.

- Prioritize research at IBAs with the most threats
- Allocate adequate funding to support national monitoring of water birds.
- Carry out analyses on IBAs as KBAs and identify conservation gaps based on non-bird taxa.

Nature Kenya

- Enhance local community governance, advocacy, education and awareness to promote sustainable site-based natural resources management and community ability to demand for national accountability in conservation and development planning.
- Promote NGO-Government-Local Community Partnership through the IBA NLC and enhance cooperation for joint delivery of conservation initiatives and IBA monitoring
- Track and report destructive developments and enhance awareness at all levels of government, private sector and civil society as a means to promote dialogue towards ecological sustainability.



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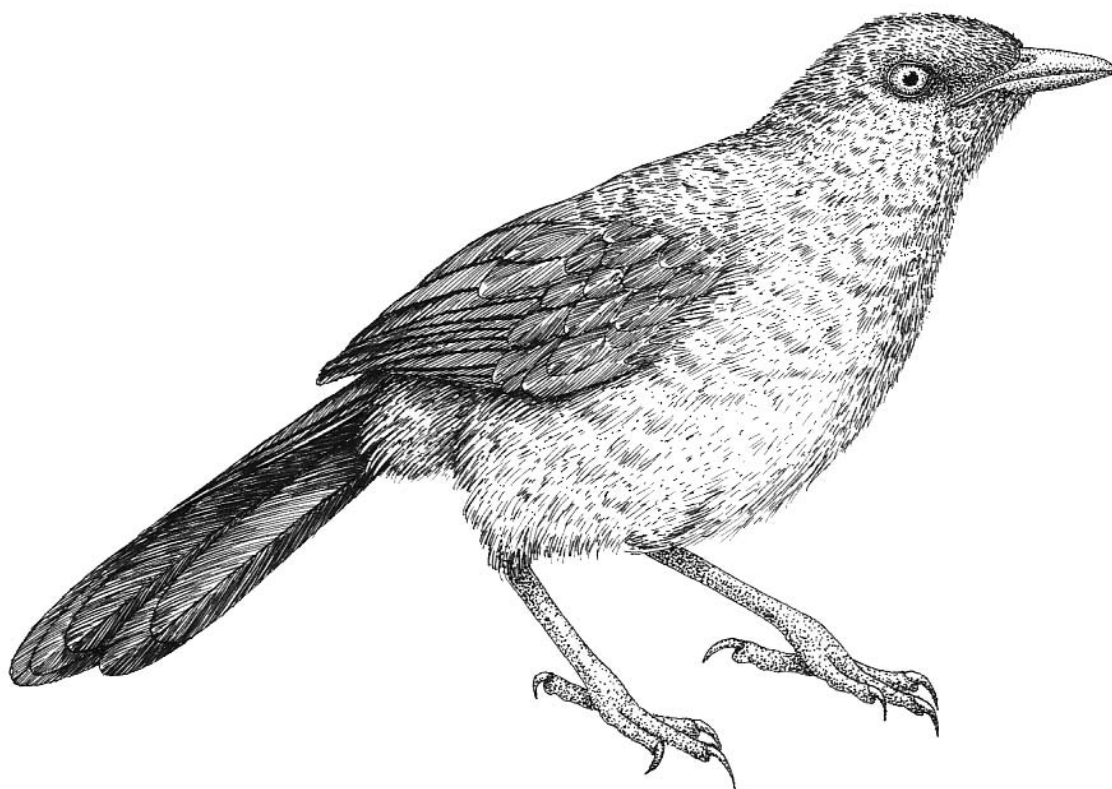
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Appendix 3: Important Bird Areas Monitoring Framework

Monitoring is a repeated collection of information over time, in order to detect changes in one or more particular variables. If monitoring is well designed, systematic, regular and sustained for a long time, it can provide scientifically defensible and credible data that gives timely warning of deterioration in habitats and decline in wildlife populations. The process can also be used to evaluate if conservation interventions are having positive effects, and promote wider conservation responses.

There are two types of monitoring taking place in Kenya's Important Bird Areas. These include basic monitoring, which is taking place in all 61 IBA sites. Basic Monitoring forms (see Appendix 4) capture the state of the site, pressure or threats on the site and responses (actions) being used to counter the threats. Detailed Monitoring involves detailed measurement of site specific habitat and species parameters. Site specific protocols have been developed for all the sites that use birds as indicator species. Community members in Site Support Groups (SSGs) have been trained on how to monitor birds and their habitats using site-specific protocols. The data collected is then sent to Nature Kenya and subsequently forwarded to the NMK for storage and analysis.

In terms of co-ordination, the IBA National Liaison Committee (NLC) provides overall institutional co-ordination and advice, and responds to the monitoring results through member institutions. Nature Kenya is the secretariat, providing field co-ordination, linking up and supporting Site Support Groups and volunteers. Nature Kenya also co-ordinates training, evaluation, fundraising and reporting to the NLC. The National Museums of Kenya provides technical co-ordination, monitoring design and data storage, analysis and reporting.

The 'State -Pressure -Response' Model

IBAs should be managed to conserve important bird populations and other biodiversity for which they are listed. Therefore we need to understand what is happening to them in relation to those species, sites and habitats for which the site qualifies as an IBA. This defines the overall conservation goal that will in turn determine which variables are to be monitored. However the model recognizes that it is not practical to monitor every relevant attribute of an IBA and thus a variety of general environmental and habitat indicators including species of conservation concern were chosen in respective sites to determine conservation needs.

The model has proved to be a useful approach that has been adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the BirdLife Partnership in Europe for purposes of IBA

monitoring. There exists a BirdLife International global monitoring framework, which is being domesticated at regional and national level.

The model considers:

State:

State indicators refer to the condition of the site with respect to its important biodiversity. State indicators might be population counts of birds themselves. They might also be measures of the extent and quality of the habitat required by these birds.

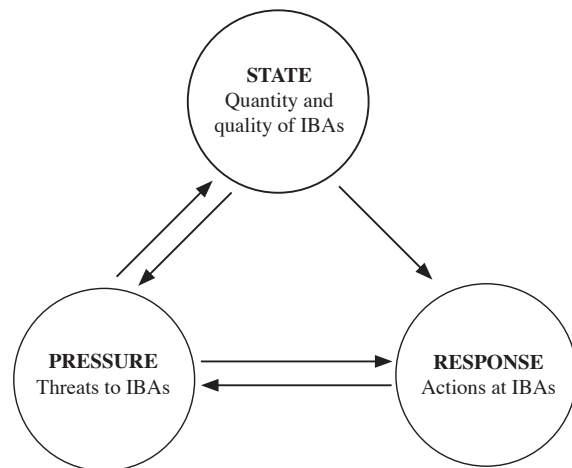
Pressure:

Pressure indicators identify and track major threats to IBAs. Examples include rates of agricultural expansion, over-exploitation and pollution.

Response:

Response indicators identify and track conservation actions: for example, changes in conservation designation, implementation of conservation projects and establishment of Site Support Groups (SSGs) also known as Local Conservation Groups (LCGs).

The relationship between indicators of state, pressure and response.



It should be noted that indicators for the different sites need careful selection. Obviously, a good indicator will actually show or track something – it will respond clearly to changes. Thus, a number of recently cut stumps might be a good indicator of logging intensity (a pressure variable in a forest). An indicator should also be linked clearly to conservation management goals for the IBA; it must be possible to collect information for the indicator within the likely constraints of capacity and resources. Lastly, the indicators should also be scientifically credible, simple and easily understood, and quantify information so that its significance is clear.

Table 3. Summary of trends in status of Kenya's IBAs in 2010

IBA No.	Site name	State	IBA No.	Site name	State
1.	Aberdare Mountains	Small Deterioration	32.	Mwea National Reserve	Small Improvement
2.	Kianyaga Valleys	Small Deterioration	33.	Samburu/Buffalo Springs NRs	Small Improvement
3.	Kikuyu Escarpment Forest	Small Improvement	34.	Shaba National Reserve	Small Deterioration
4.	Kinangop Grasslands	Moderate Deterioration	35.	Dandora Ponds	Small Deterioration
5.	Mt Kenya	Small Improvement	36.	Nairobi National Park	Small Deterioration
6.	Mukurweini Valleys	Moderate Deterioration	37.	Dunga Swamp	Moderate Deterioration
7.	Arabuko-Sokoke Forest	Small Deterioration	38.	Koguta Swamp	Small Deterioration
8.	Dakatcha Woodland	Moderate Deterioration	39.	Kusa Swamp	Moderate Deterioration
9.	Diani Forest	Moderate Deterioration	40.	Ruma National Park	Small Improvement
10.	Dzombo Hill Forest	Moderate Deterioration	41.	Yala Swamp	Moderate Deterioration
11.	Gede Ruins National Monument	Moderate Deterioration	42.	Amboseli National Park	Moderate Deterioration
12.	Kaya Gandini	Small Deterioration	43.	Cherangani Hills	Small Improvement
13.	Kaya Waa	Small Deterioration	44.	Lake Baringo	Small Deterioration
14.	Kisite Island	Moderate Deterioration	45.	Lake Bogoria National Reserve	Small Improvement
15.	Kiunga Marine National Reserve	Moderate Deterioration	46.	Lake Elmenteita	Small Improvement
16.	Mida Creek/Malindi/Watamu Coast	Small Deterioration	47.	Lake Magadi	Small Deterioration
17.	Marenje Forest	Moderate Improvement	48.	Lake Naivasha	Moderate Deterioration
18.	Mrima Hill Forest	Small Deterioration	49.	Lake Nakuru National Park	Small Improvement
19.	Sabaki River Mouth	Small Deterioration	50.	Masai Mara	Small Deterioration
20.	Shimba Hills Forest	Small Deterioration	51.	Mau Forest Complex	Moderate Improvement
21.	Taita Hills Forests	Small Deterioration	52.	Mau Narok/Molo Grasslands	Small Deterioration
22.	Tana River Delta	Small Deterioration	53.	North Nandi Forest	Small Improvement
23.	Tana River Forests	Small Deterioration	54.	Oi Donyo Sabache	Small Deterioration
24.	Tsavo East National Park	Small Deterioration	55.	South Nandi Forest	Small Improvement
25.	Tsavo West National Park	Moderate Deterioration	56.	South Nguruman	No Change
26.	Chyulu Hills Forest	Moderate Deterioration	57.	Busia Grassland	Moderate Deterioration
27.	Dida Galgalu Desert	Small Deterioration	58.	Kakamega Forest	Moderate Improvement
28.	Lake Turkana	Small Deterioration	59.	Mt Elgon	Small Improvement
29.	Machakos Valleys	Small Deterioration	60.	Sio Port Swamp	Moderate Deterioration
30.	Masinga Reservoir	Small Deterioration	61.	Lake Ol'Bolossat	Small Deterioration
31.	Meru National Park	Small Improvement			