



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



WILDLIFE **AGENDA**

2018 - 2022

5 year action plan for
Kenya's National Wildlife
Strategy 2030



*His Excellency Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H.
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces
of the Republic of Kenya*

The Wildlife Agenda 2018-2022 provides an action plan to engage Kenyans in wildlife conservation. The phrase, "Kenyans for Wildlife, and Wildlife for Kenyans" is a call to action for the journey ahead. I look forward to the successful roll-out of this Agenda, for enhanced benefits of wildlife to our people, and enhanced engagement of Kenyan's in the conservation and protection of this great resource.



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The term safari is a Kenyan brand founded on the bedrock of Kenya's wildlife. Protecting, managing, conserving, and sustainably utilizing our wildlife heritage for the benefit of current and future generations, therefore, is both a privilege and obligation that we must all embrace. This Wildlife Agenda 2018-2022 is the first step towards this calling.



*Prof. Fred H. K. Segor, CBS
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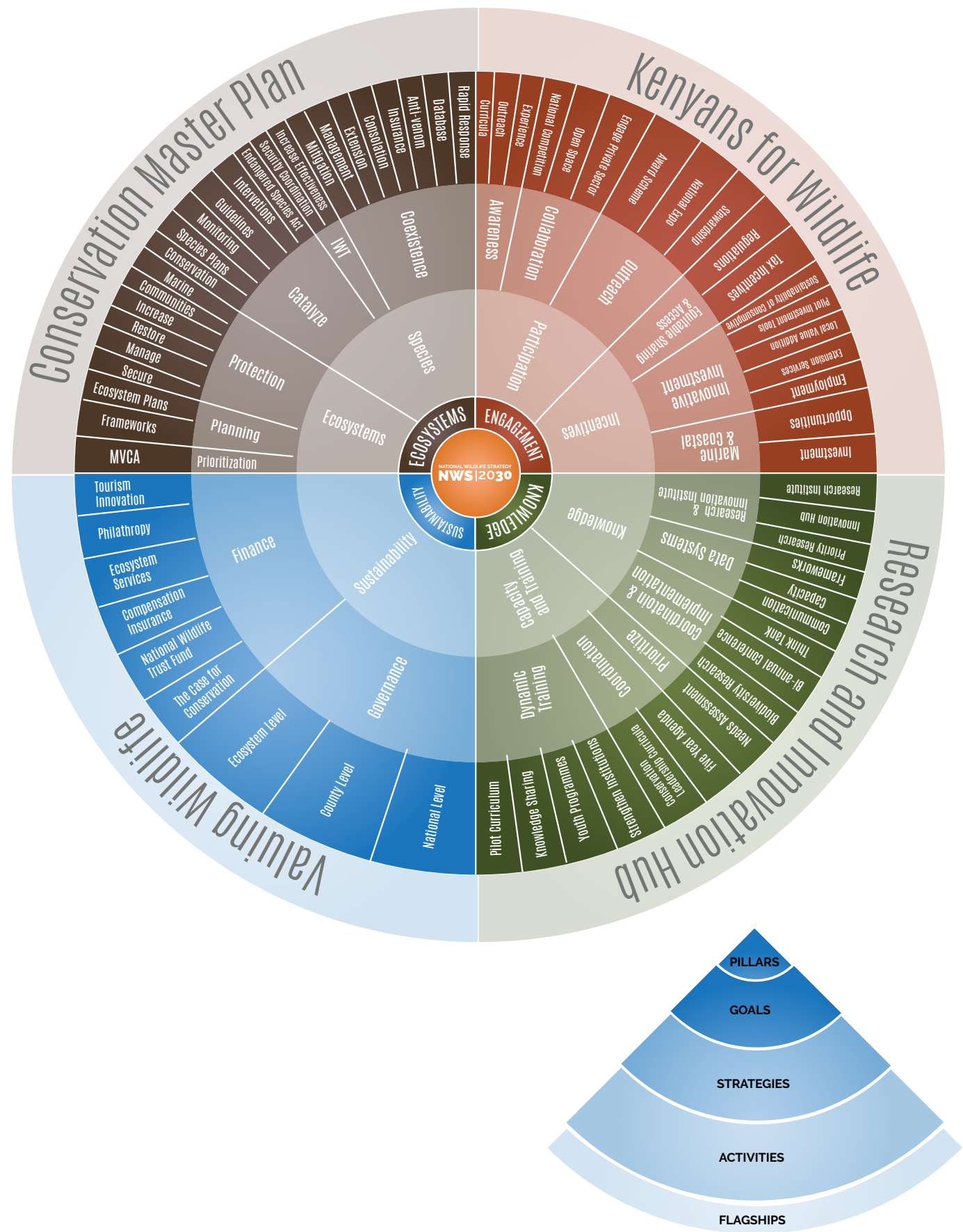
The Wildlife agenda is being implemented as the 5 year action plan of the National Wildlife Strategy 2030 for the period 2018-2022. The agenda provides priority interventions required for transforming the wildlife sector to ensure we reverse the decline of wildlife species, secure viable space for wildlife to thrive while ensuring benefits accrue to the host local communities.

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National Wildlife Strategy 2030 at a glance



Executive Summary

The National Wildlife Strategy was developed through an in-depth process of public participation, review of existing policies, practices, strategies and a comprehensive assessment of the current condition, challenges and best practices. The Strategy was and launched by H.E. Deputy President on 12th June 2018. The plan is fully aligned with the Constitution of Kenya, Vision 2030 and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.

The purpose of the strategy is to prescribe the principles, objectives, standards, indicators, procedures and incentives for the protection, conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in Kenya. The strategy aims to focus the government towards realizing the long-term wildlife conservation and management goals and is built around 4 pillars: Resilient Ecosystems - encompassing prioritization, planning and protection of ecosystems and species; Engagement by all Kenyans - highlighting the need to engage all Kenyans in realizing the value of our wildlife and embracing their role in conservation; Evidence-Based Decision Making - emphasizing on the importance of knowledge, information and human capital for successful conservation; and Sustainability and Governance - that highlights the need for effective governance.

The Strategic Plan will be implemented through five-year action plans, commonly referred to as the Wildlife Agenda. The Wildlife Agenda, 2018-2022 is the first road map for implementing the Strategy. It is acknowledged that programmes and activities embodied in the National Wildlife Strategy are under implementation by the various stakeholders and partners. This document is therefore intended to ensure that the leadership and ownership of its activities are well coordinated and in the hands of government. This approach will build synergies, increase efficiencies and enable a consolidated method for coordination, monitoring and reporting the implementation and achievement of the objectives of the National Wildlife Strategy.



Pillar 1: **Resilient Ecosystems**

Addresses the prioritization, planning and protection of ecosystems and species. This pillar includes a comprehensive assessment of the status and conservation priorities for ecosystems and species, the development of frameworks for integrated planning, the effective coordination and implementation of species protection and wildlife security, and the reduction of human wildlife conflict and promotion of coexistence across the country.

GOALS

1 HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS

Maintain and Improve Habitat and Ecosystem Integrity to reduce biodiversity loss, protect ecosystem function, enhance connectivity and increase resilience.

2 SPECIES CONSERVATION

Enhance species protection and management to ensure healthier, more resilient wildlife communities and populations.

FLAGSHIP - Conservation Planning

Effective planning is an essential component of conservation success. This flagship brings together the strategies of goals 1 and 2 to support the prioritization and integrated planning of ecosystems, the protection and restoration of key species and protected areas, the effective conservation and management of marine resources, and the reduction of human wildlife conflict.



PRIORITY ACTIONS

Wildlife corridors, dispersal and buffer areas

Movement is an essential component of dynamic and resilient natural systems. Kenya's protected area system was initially developed to conserve seasonally important key resource areas for wildlife that moved across the landscape in response to changing ecological conditions. Maintaining the ability to move beyond the borders of formal protected areas is a key conservation priority to ensure healthy wildlife populations and communities that are resilient to climate change and other pressures. Mapping, prioritizing, and securing key wildlife corridors and dispersal areas are essential components of integrated conservation planning for sustainable development which will help to reduce poaching and human wildlife conflicts.

ACTIVITIES

- » Operationalize the Wildlife Corridors and Dispersal Areas Working Group
- » Identify and prioritize key wildlife corridors and dispersal areas
- » Work with partners and stakeholders to develop effective management plans and interventions to secure the corridors and dispersal areas
- » Support the formation of conservancies and other innovative approaches to conservation
- » Develop and implement a monitoring system to track implementation, assess impact, prioritize actions, and communicate lessons learned



Strategy

1.1.1

Identify key biodiversity resources and determine their Minimum Viable Conservation Areas (MVCA) at national and county levels, with special reference to trans-boundary ecosystems, dispersal areas, and wildlife corridors.

Strategy

1.3.4

Increase the area of land under effective wildlife conservation through the creation of new wildlife protected areas and the securing of priority wildlife corridors and dispersal areas.

Strategy

1.3.5

Increase in the extent of land effectively managed by communities for biodiversity conservation



Strategy

1.2.2

Develop and implement management plans at protected area, ecosystem, county, and national levels

Protected Area Improvement

Protected Areas are cornerstone of wildlife conservation in Kenya. They include parks, reserves, and forests, across a wide variety of terrestrial and marine habitats. Currently, 11.7% of the country's total land area falls under Terrestrial Protected Areas, while 0.64% falls under Marine Protected Areas. Protected area management plans will be developed for priority parks and reserves. Plans will address issues of security, habitat and species management, infrastructure and visitor development, and dispersal area management. Plans will link with CIDPs, County Spatial Plans, and Ecosystem Management Plans.

ACTIVITIES

- » Prepare protected areas planning framework to guide management and ecosystem planning for all protected areas.
- » Formulate and implement Protected Area Management Plans to enhance security, habitat and species management
- » Enforce compliance with recognized Protected Area standards and guidelines
- » Reduce encroachment into Protected Areas, and initiate programs to address the underlying causes of encroachment and conflict



Wildlife Habitat Restoration

Wildlife habitats in and around protected areas are increasingly threatened by human activities. The total amount, health, and connectivity of available habitats are essential determinants of the number, diversity, and resilience of wildlife to chronic and emerging threats. The survival of Kenya’s iconic wildlife depends in large part on the protection and restoration of key wildlife habitats. Habitat restoration in the key biodiversity and leading tourist destinations of the Maasai Mara, Amboseli, and Tsavo (East and West) National Parks are designed to jump start a broader process of habitat restoration across the country.



Strategy
1.3.3

Rehabilitate and restore degraded habitats in protected areas, corridors and dispersal areas.

ACTIVITIES

- » Formulate and implement a program to restore and maintain wildlife habitats in the Maasai Mara, Amboseli and Tsavo (East & West) National Parks
- » Establish an independent mechanism to monitor and evaluate the integrity of wildlife habitats and the effectiveness of restoration efforts in the target ecosystems.



County integration of wildlife management in CIDP

Effective planning is essential for balancing the goals of wildlife conservation and sustainable development. County Integrated Development Plans and County Spatial Plans are key components of the national planning framework for sustainable natural resource management and development. This priority action addresses the need for mainstreaming wildlife conservation in the CIDP and other County planning frameworks and initiatives to ensure effective and appropriate land use planning for habitat restoration and wildlife conservation, reduced conflict, and the effective management and use of natural resources and ecosystem services.



Strategy
1.2.1

Develop and implement an integrated multi-level, multi-sectoral, collaborative planning framework, including tools, guidelines, and standards for ecosystem planning to support national and county level land use planning

Strategy
1.2.2

Develop and implement management plans at protected area, ecosystem, county, and national levels

ACTIVITIES

- » Work with the Council of Governors and other stakeholders to develop a wildlife conservation planning framework for implementation at County level
- » Pilot the County Wildlife Planning Framework in 5 priority counties
- » Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Planning Framework for integrated planning and effective natural resource management

Increase the extent and management effectiveness of marine and coastal ecosystems

Kenya’s marine and coastal areas are a national treasure. However, these unique ecosystems are increasingly under threat from over exploitation, pollution, infrastructure development, and poor planning. The protection of these important ecosystems requires integrated planning, habitat protection and restoration, effective enforcement, and the expansion of public engagement and community conservation.



Strategy

1.3.6

Increase the extent and effectiveness of the conservation and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems.

ACTIVITIES

- » Identify priority marine and coastal ecosystems for habitat restoration and enhanced and expanded protection.
- » Work with County governments and other stakeholders to improve integrated planning and management of coastal and marine wildlife and habitats.
- » Establish a program for research and monitoring of marine and coastal ecosystems to identify priorities, inform implementation, track progress and help to prioritize protection of these important ecosystems.



Secure legal status of protected areas and activate paper parks

Formal protected areas are central to conservation in Kenya. These areas are designed to protect wildlife, habitats, and ecosystems in perpetuity for the benefit of Kenyans and the world. Unfortunately, in addition to being under threat from poaching, habitat loss, and climate change, many of these key areas are also threatened by challenges to their legal status, ambiguity, and neglect. This priority action seeks to secure all formal protected areas and reactivate all “paper parks”.

ACTIVITIES

- » Assess the status, demarcate the boundaries, and acquire title deeds for all protected areas.
- » Develop and implement protected area management plans for all protected areas.
- » Support the effective management and reactivation of all “paper parks”.



Strategy

1.3.1

Secure existing protected areas through assessment of status, demarcation of boundaries, and acquisition of title deeds.

Strategy

1.3.2

Ensure all existing protected areas are effectively managed, including currently inactive “paper parks.”



Endangered species act and species propagation

Kenya is one of the most wildlife rich countries on the planet. Yet many of these iconic species such as elephants, rhinos and giraffe are under constant threat from habitat loss, poaching, and the bush meat trade. A strong legal framework is required to ensure these iconic species (and many less well known but equally threatened species) are protected so that they can continue to play a critical role in the sustainable development of the country.

Other species that are critically endangered, and require legal protection include over 30 bird species, over 302 plant species, over 26 fresh water fish species, and over 8 reptiles.

An Endangered Species Act will be developed to provide specific legal guidance and safeguards for the protection of endangered and threatened species. The Act will consolidate endangered species protection and management within Kenya's broader planning framework and support the development and implementation of species management plans to ensure the effective protection and recovery of key species.



Strategy

2.1.1

Develop and implement a process for regular updating and ongoing review of the National Red list of threatened and endangered species

Strategy

2.1.2

Prioritize, develop and implement species-specific conservation and management plans (that address emerging issues and challenges (e.g. climate change, genetic diversity, etc) facing endangered and threatened species while supporting the conservation of the broader community of wildlife species by working synergistically with ecosystem plans and landscape level planning tools.

Strategy

2.1.3

Conduct a comprehensive and continuous assessment, and communicate the results, of the status and threats for wildlife species

Strategy

2.1.4

Develop, adopt and implement policy guidelines on species specific conservation interventions - including captive breeding, introduction, reintroductions, and translocations



Strategy

2.1.5

Implement conservation interventions for priority species (threatened/vulnerable/ endangered) to address emerging and critical threats, including climate change, disease, and land use change

Strategy

2.1.6

Develop an Endangered Species Act for Kenya to catalyze broad public support and coordinate cross sectoral engagement in the conservation and management of endangered and threatened species.

ACTIVITIES

- » Establish a Task-force to draft the Endangered Species Act
- » Validation of the Draft Endangered Species Act by a National Wildlife Stakeholder Forum
- » Seek Cabinet Approval and ratification of the Act by Parliament
- » Support the development and implementation of Species Management Plans to ensure protection and recovery of endangered and threatened species
- » Establish an independent mechanism to monitor and evaluate species management and recovery programs



HWC mitigation to promote coexistence

Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) is a key challenge to effective wildlife conservation in Kenya. Increasingly, HWC stems from ineffective planning, inappropriate land use, land and habitat degradation, and over exploitation of natural resources. Effective planning, the securing of protected areas, corridors, and dispersal areas, the deployment of rapid response teams to support affected communities, and the collaborative development of innovative mitigation interventions (such as anti-venom initiatives) will be essential to reducing conflict and promoting coexistence. A National Wildlife Compensation Scheme will be designed and implemented as part of the Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Program to provide compensation for destruction caused by wildlife, as will be established by law.

Strategy

2.3.4

Develop and promote alternative consolation programs to ensure prompt response for loss, injury and damage caused by wildlife

Strategy

2.3.6

Setup anti-venom centers in relevant priority areas with high incidences of snake bite related deaths

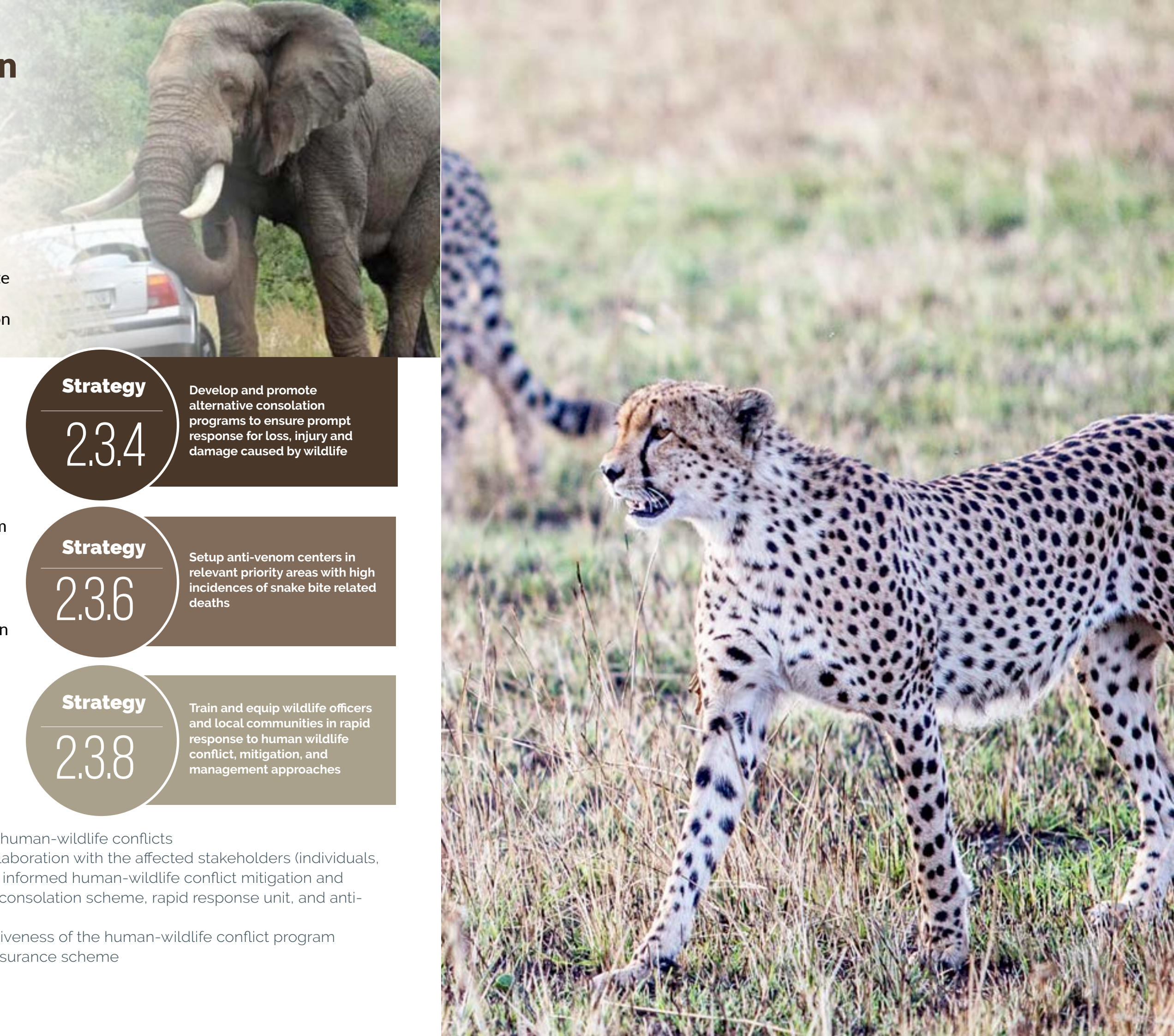
Strategy

2.3.8

Train and equip wildlife officers and local communities in rapid response to human wildlife conflict, mitigation, and management approaches

ACTIVITIES

- » Identify areas that are prone to human-wildlife conflicts
- » Develop and implement, in collaboration with the affected stakeholders (individuals, communities, counties, etc.) an informed human-wildlife conflict mitigation and response program - including consolation scheme, rapid response unit, and anti-venom initiative
- » Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the human-wildlife conflict program
- » Establishing a compensation insurance scheme





Pillar 2: **Engagement By all Kenyans**

Highlights the need to engage all Kenyans in recognizing the value of our wildlife and embracing their role in its conservation through appropriate collaborative initiatives. This includes outreach and awareness activities, conservation education and curriculum development, and incentive programs that enhance access to benefits and promote participation by all Kenyans.

GOALS

3 PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS

Increase the awareness and appreciation of wildlife by all Kenyans and motivate them to support and take action that enhances their participation in conservation

4 ACCESS AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Provide incentives for access and sustainable use of wildlife resources, while ensuring equitable sharing of benefits.

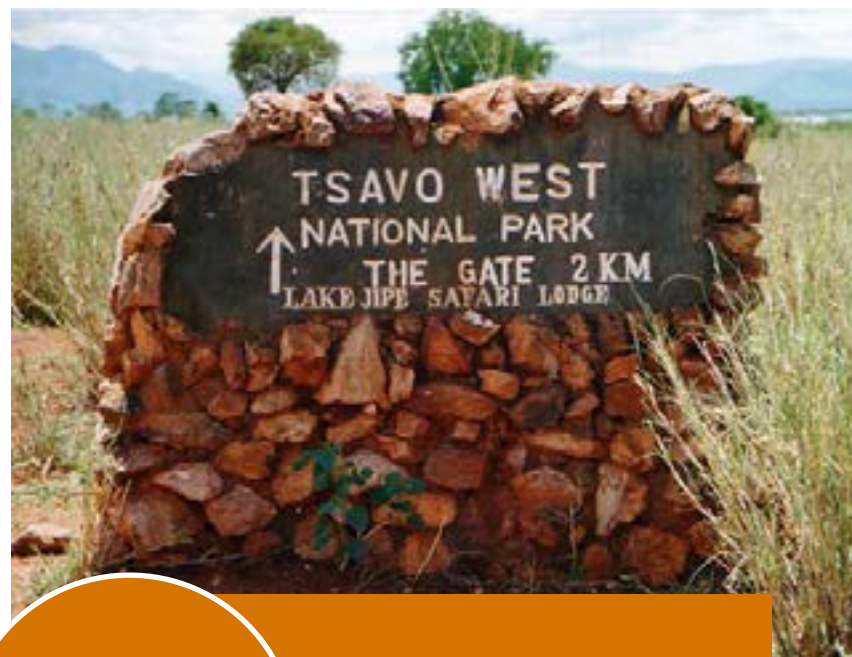
FLAGSHIP - Kenyans for Wildlife

Increase partnership with private sector and tourism industry, promote investments across the country through tourist facilities, value addition of local cultural products, innovative tax incentives (e.g. green cities and green counties) and promote opportunities for job creation and employment. .

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Wildlife Conservation Museum

In an effort to build awareness, enhance access, and foster greater appreciation of wildlife conservation by Kenyans, a model wildlife conservation museum will be established in Tsavo to provide Kenyans with links to active research programs, insights into the value of wildlife and highlight best practice approaches to wildlife conservation



Strategy

3.1.3

Develop programs for the general public to experience Kenya's wildlife and nature

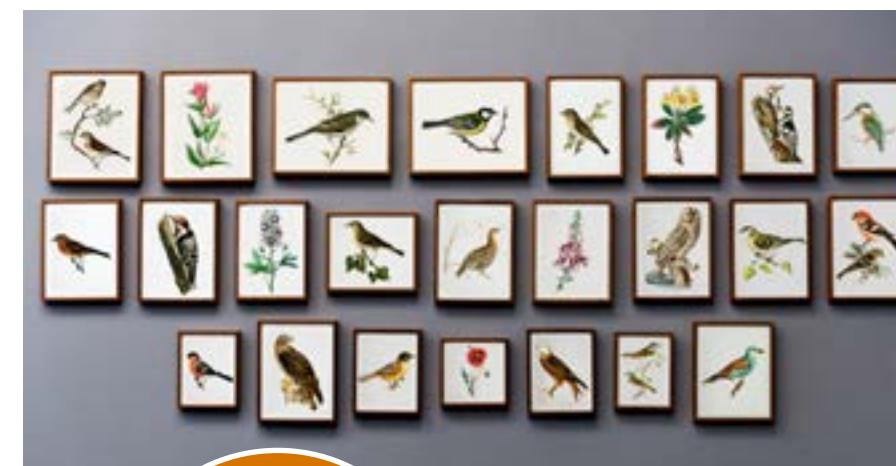
ACTIVITIES

- » Develop a proposal to clarify concepts, define the scope, and identify funding needs and opportunities.
- » Appoint an oversight team and implement the project
- » Develop a monitoring and evaluation program to identify the lessons learned and assess the effectiveness and impact of the museum, to inform the development of other museums and activities to promote conservation awareness and action.



Wildlife conservation stewardship

People are more inclined to protect and conserve what they understand and appreciate. The more people are aware of and understand the complexity and implications of their actions, the more responsibly they will respond. Over the years, there has been a gradual disconnect between people and nature leading to indifference and low engagement. There is urgent need to restore these natural connections and cultivate national pride, value and inspire action through building awareness and appreciation through stewardship opportunities and programs for the general public to experience Kenya's wildlife.



Strategy

3.1.2

Develop Comprehensive public outreach and awareness programs embedded within a public participation strategy to engage all Kenyans (including people living with wildlife) - "Wildlife our Heritage"

Strategy

3.2.1

Conduct a National Competition - across all 47 counties - to select a unique wildlife species for each county (flora or fauna), and then for Kenya as a country.

Strategy

3.3.3

Create a culture of conservation in youth through projects and partnerships that engage them in wildlife conservation and environmental stewardship. Including, tree planting, invasive plant removal, river/watershed management and recycling projects.

ACTIVITIES

- » Engage youth in conservation and environmental stewardship including tree planting, river/watershed management, invasive plant removal and recycling projects
- » Each county should endeavour to determine and promote its emblem plant or animal through a participatory process run through a county level competition of nominated flora and fauna
- » County-level wildlife contest - "County Conservation Days". All the key wildlife counties to promote a Free park entry-day each year to create awareness on the value of wildlife to Kenyans and win their support.

Green Business and innovative wildlife schemes

Kenya needs conservation mainstreamed across all sectors of society for there to be sustained impact and multiplier value. National attention on the value of wildlife should be drawn across all sectors encouraging engagement, participation and collaborative partnerships.

The private sector is an essential partner in promoting wildlife conservation in Kenya. To promote active participation of businesses in conservation, the Ministry will work with partners to develop a Green Business Awards scheme to recognize the contributions of the private sector to wildlife conservation, and catalyze innovation and investment.



Strategy
3.1.2

Develop Comprehensive public outreach and awareness programs embedded within a public participation strategy to engage all Kenyans (including people living with wildlife) - "Wildlife our Heritage"

Strategy
3.1.3

Develop programs for the general public to experience Kenya's wildlife and nature

Strategy
3.2.3

Engage with 'private sector partnerships' to mainstream biodiversity initiatives in their supply chains, including the development of a Green Business Awards Scheme, with special reference to the government's priority development pillars - industry and manufacturing, food security, health care and housing and settlements.

Strategy
3.3.2

Organize a biennial National wildlife Expo and Investment Forum to showcase best practices in wildlife conservation to the Kenyan public, in partnership with KTB

ACTIVITIES

- » Develop a green business award scheme and pilot and launch the Scheme
- » Co-host a wildlife expo with KTB and the tourism sector to showcase the unique flora and fauna of Kenya and secure investments from tourism and other sectors to support conservation



Green Cities for Green growth

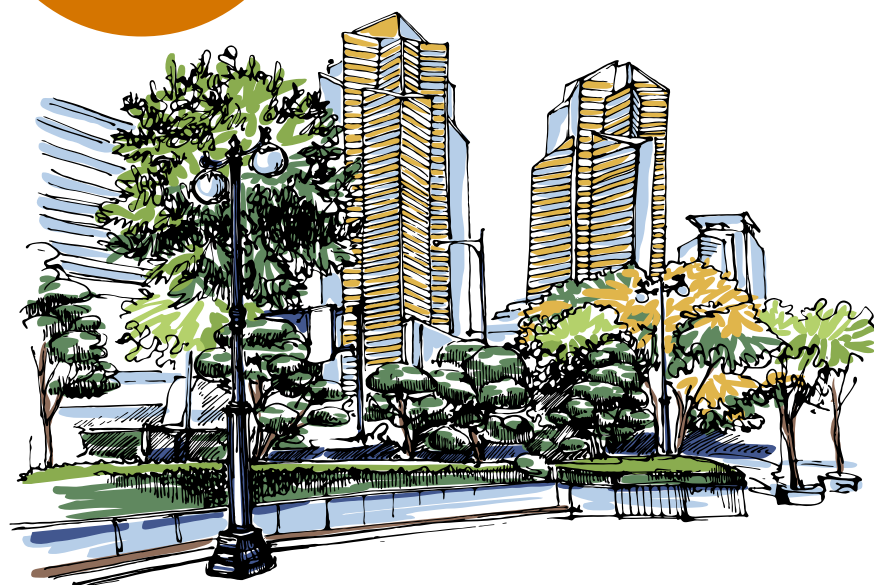
Kenya has a rapidly urbanizing population with cities and towns as important drivers of policy, centers of action, and drivers of impact. Increasingly, cities are both the source of threats to wildlife and the opportunities for solutions. Green cities can enhance the wellbeing of their populations and reduce their negative impacts on surrounding ecosystem through the development and conservation of wildlife habitat within cities through the creation and protection of open spaces, promotion of innovative wildlife friendly building design, infrastructure development, and planning.



Strategy

3.2.2

Establish designated natural areas for public use in cities through partnerships with multiple sectors



ACTIVITIES

- » Develop concepts and policies to support urban biodiversity and climate smart urban development
- » Mainstream concepts of biodiversity and wildlife conservation in urban planning frameworks
- » Pilot the development of two major green cities
- » Document the status and co-benefits of open space and green cities for human well being and sustainable development
- » In partnership with counties set aside natural areas for public use in key cities and promote urban biodiversity

Review and gazette regulations for benefit sharing

Wildlife is a national treasure that underpins the sustainable development and well being of all Kenyans. Recognition of, and realization of, the actual and potential benefits of wildlife conservation is essential to the success of conservation efforts in the country. Clear regulations on benefit sharing, together with a demonstration of value (see natural capital valuation below), will help to ensure equitable benefit sharing and enhanced support for wildlife conservation.



Strategy
4.1.1

Review, revise, and gazette appropriate regulations, including the rights and responsibilities of landowners, to facilitate equitable and effective benefit sharing for sustainable livelihoods to support wildlife conservation

ACTIVITIES

- » Review and harmonize existing regulations on benefit sharing
- » Gazette regulations on benefit sharing



Innovative Investments for sustainable use

While living with wildlife comes with both direct and indirect costs, it also presents an opportunity for those that designate their land for wildlife conservation. The Wildlife Act (2013) provides that benefits are to be derived from wildlife conservation to offsetting the costs of managing wildlife and ensure value of wildlife does not decline. However, the direct economic returns and other benefits are poorly quantified and unequally distributed. Developing and implementing innovative schemes for access and benefit sharing from wildlife resources and biodiversity is key.

Strategy
4.1.2

Assess, review, and revise tax structure on nature based enterprises and activities including exemption of stamp duty on registration of land for conservation, reduced land tax burdens(e.g. rents and rates), etc, to promote investment in wildlife conservation and wildlife compatible land uses.

Strategy
4.2.1

Conduct a market study, including a review of past and current efforts, to establish and inform the sustainability of consumptive wildlife utilisation including game farming and game ranching

ACTIVITIES

- » Explore options for sustainable utilization and implement recommendations
- » Establish a national wildlife insurance compensation scheme
- » Secure the legal foundations and funding for the Scheme in law and fast-track the Scheme's establishment and operationalization
- » Promote investments in wildlife conservation and wildlife compatible land uses



Pillar 3

Evidence-based Decision Making

GOALS

5 RESEARCH & KNOWLEDGE

Increase knowledge and information access and use to support evidence based decision making and adaptive management.

6 CAPACITY & TRAINING

Build the capacity of individuals, institutions, communities and networks – including equipment and technology – to meet current and emerging challenges in wildlife conservation.

FLAGSHIP - Research and Innovation

Research and innovation is central to transforming the use of evidence and information to support effective wildlife conservation. This flagship will catalyze innovation and evidence based decision making through support for the production, coordination, integration, and analysis of data on wildlife and biodiversity as part of a National Biodiversity Institute.

Wildlife research and innovation institute

Cutting-edge data and information will be essential to effective wildlife conservation and management in Kenya. A Wildlife Research Institute will be established to increase the scope and effectiveness of wildlife and related research in the country. The institute will act as a research and innovation hub through improved coordination, training, and enhanced support for research activities.

Strategy
5.1.2

Establish a wildlife innovation hub at the KWS.

Strategy
5.1.3

Conduct priority research to improve wildlife conservation and management.

ACTIVITIES

- » Develop concept and management model for the institute
- » Secure funding for establishment and maintenance of the Institute
- » Undertake design and construction
- » Launch and Promote Use

Wildlife training institute Naivasha

People are at the centre of effective wildlife conservation. The KWS Training Institute in Naivasha will be re-invigorated to provide comprehensive training programs to support the development of human capital in wildlife conservation across the country. The institute will deliver the highest level of service excellence by integrating global best practice with local innovation.



Strategy
5.1.1

Operationalize the wildlife research and training institute

ACTIVITIES

- » Undertake an audit of existing Wildlife Human Capital needs
- » Review and update the KWSTI management and implementation model
- » Secure funding to establish the Institute
- » Launch and Promote Use

Integrated database system

Data and information are crucial to effective wildlife conservation. Timely access to accurate and appropriate information is essential to identifying emerging needs, prioritizing interventions, streamlining implementation, and monitoring impacts. Currently, information on wildlife conservation is scattered and fragmented. This priority action will bring information together with the establishment of coherent institutional arrangements for data and information sharing, and the development of an integrated data management and visualization system to inform policy and decision support for conservation.



Strategy
5.2.2

Develop and appropriately deploy relevant capacity to build data information systems, manage information systems and ensure sharing and access

Strategy
5.2.3

Avail research information and knowledge to sectors with direct and indirect impacts on wildlife conservation for use in decision-making processes, policy development, and reporting.

ACTIVITIES

- » Assess the status and availability of wildlife conservation data in Kenya
- » Develop an institutional framework to support data integration
- » Secure funding to support the development of the database
- » Develop an integrated database and visualization platform
- » Ensure the use of wildlife data and information in decision making and planning processes at national, county, and community levels.



Wildlife Conservation Conference

The biennial Wildlife Conservation Conference will help disseminate data and information on Kenyan wildlife, highlight conservation challenges and successes, and showcase the many opportunities that exist in the Kenyan wildlife industry. It will bring together in government, academia, development partners, civil society, and the private sector.

ACTIVITIES

- » Develop the scope and concept for the Conference
- » Secure funding for the Conference
- » Invite exhibitors and speakers
- » Hold the Inaugural Conference
- » Establish a working group for subsequent conferences

Strategy

5.3.2

Hold a bi-annual conference to bring data producers, managers, and users together to review, plan, and coordinate with the goal of catalyzing innovation, developing new technologies, and spurring investment to promote data collection, sharing, and use for evidence based wildlife conservation and management.

Strategy

6.2.1

Establish a task force comprising the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, KWS, Conservation NGOs, University, Wildlife Research and Training Institute, NACOSTI and Private sector to develop a five year agenda on research on conservation, management and business opportunities for local entrepreneurs and communities

Conservation leadership program (CLP)

Effective and dynamic leadership is central to transforming the wildlife sector and its role in Kenya's sustainable development. The Conservation Leadership program will cultivate conservation leaders at all stages through training, capacity building, learning exchanges, and exposure to global best practice.

ACTIVITIES

- » Assess the current leadership and training needs
- » Develop a program to catalyze conservation leadership in Kenya
- » Secure resources for the program
- » Monitor and improve the program to meet emerging challenges



Strategy

6.1.1

Establish a database to assess and monitor human and institutional needs and capacities, including skills, experience, training, equipment, and infrastructure.

Strategy

6.2.2

Develop curricula with Universities and colleges to initiate a Conservation Leadership Program (CLP) for individuals, game scouts and communities members to build the next generation of conservation leaders





Strategy

6.2.2

Develop curricula with Universities and colleges to initiate a Conservation Leadership Program (CLP) for individuals, community rangers and communities members to build the next generation of conservation leaders

Mabingwa and Youth 4 Wildlife program

Young people are a major human resource for development, and key agents for social change, economic growth, and technological innovation. Engaging them in wildlife protection can yield significant benefits for them and the sector. Youth will be engaged through a dynamic program promoting Champions (MABINGWA) of wildlife conservation in Kenya.

Strategy

6.3.2

Develop Youth programs for various age classes to inspire and equip the next generation of conservation leaders. This includes - discovering parks for Youth under 15, Enjoying opportunities for 15 -18 years (short term attachments to these institutions) and exploring careers for the Youth for 18 - 35 years (employment in these institutions).

ACTIVITIES

- » Develop and implement a program and plan to involve youths as champions of wildlife conservation
- » Secure resources to implement the program
- » Monitor and evaluate the progress of the MABINGWA Program





Pillar 4

Sustainability & Governance

GOALS

7 FINANCE & GOVERNANCE

Develop an effective governance structure and sustainable financing framework to support conservation actions and improve accountability and transparency.

FLAGSHIP - Valuing Wildlife

Wildlife are key components of healthy ecosystems. Kenya's sustainable development is closely linked to the services provided by natural ecosystems including but not limited to; fresh water, clean air, carbon storage, fuel and pollination. However, value of Kenya's wildlife and natural capital has been largely ignored and under-appreciated. An accurate economic valuation of wildlife is critical to enhance our understanding of the contribution of wildlife to other economic sectors, to local communities, and to Kenya's GDP overall. Recognition of the value of wildlife will enhance appreciation and awareness of wildlife conservation issues for both national and county governments, leading to better investments, effective planning and the renegotiation of conservation financing for long term sustainability.

Monitoring and learning to track and communicate progress on the Strategy

An effective coordination and implementation plan is key to the success of the strategy. Developing an online portal for the National Wildlife Strategy 2030 will facilitate communication, promote tracking of progress, and ensure transparency and engagement.



Strategy

7.1.2

Develop and Implement a Monitoring and Evaluation System and communication portal for the Strategy to track progress, evaluate impact, and ensure transparency and engagement.

ACTIVITIES

- » Establish a monitoring and learning team with a clear action plan
- » Develop an online portal for tracking progress and reporting
- » Engage stakeholders to determine their contribution to the strategic actions in the NWS2030



Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund

Establish a specialized Fund to provide reliable resources for wildlife conservation in the country.

ACTIVITIES

- » Develop a concept for the establishment and operationalization of the fund
- » Determine the Management Framework for the Fund
- » Secure funding for the Fund
- » Launch and Promote Use



Natural Capital Assessment

An assessment of Kenya's natural capital with special consideration of wildlife and its value to the country's sustainable development will help enhance appreciation of the essence and importance of conservation.



Strategy

7.3.4

Map economic flows and values of ecosystem services in order to identify potential markets and payment mechanisms for ecosystem services using information derived from a National Natural Capital assessment.

ACTIVITIES

- » Engage natural capital assessment experts to undertake the valuation
- » Communicate the results of the assessment to appropriate stakeholders, including the national and county governments, to promote awareness and catalyze action
- » iii. Develop a cross-sectoral plan for contribution to the wildlife sector reflective of the value it offers. This could be in terms of direct investments in conservation, or an industry levy.

Private sector partnership

The success of wildlife conservation in Kenya will require concerted efforts by all stakeholders. Most of these efforts will require resources for their implementation, including facilitation by national and county governments, and support from development partners and the private sector. Targeted investments through concessioning, fundraising, and Public Private Partnership (PPP) approaches, will support the conservation and restoration of Kenya's biodiversity treasures.

ACTIVITIES

- » Develop and implement a robust fundraising and development partner engagement strategy
- » Monitor and evaluate the success of fundraising and partner engagement efforts
- » Define categories of concessions available to private sector investments in innovative, viable and sustainable investments in wildlife areas



Strategy
7.3.5

Establish mechanisms for fundraising through conservation events; campaigns; for conservation programs to net donors, philanthropists and private sector (e.g. Rhino charge, Lewa marathon, etc)

Strategy
7.3.1

Building the case for conservation finance from within the GoK.

Strategy
7.3.6

Revitalize existing opportunities, and explore alternative innovative tourism options to get more conservation value from tourism, including increased utilization of non traditional areas and reinvestment in communities and conservation initiatives.



INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Synergizing Stakeholder Engagement and re-energizing the wildlife sector



Strengthening the State Department of Wildlife

The State Dept needs more technical capacity to oversee the effective management and coordination of the sector and to drive the implementation of the strategy.
To do this effectively, the State Department must have the appropriate human resources, technical capacity, and financial support.



ACTIVITIES

- » Approval of the National Identification of staff and resource needs at the State Department
- » Hiring and training of new personnel
- » Allocation of appropriate resources to support the State Department to fulfil its role in coordinating and implementing the NWS 2030



Revitalizing KWS

KWS structure will be re-engineered to align with the new KWS institutional strategy, the NWS 2030 and the emerging needs of the wildlife sector.

ACTIVITIES

- » Implementation of the recommendations of the Task-force on Wildlife Conservation

Wildlife Inter-Agency Mechanism

The State Department for Wildlife is mandated to oversee the effective management and coordination of the sector - at National, County, and Ecosystem scales.



ACTIVITIES

- » Approval of the National Wildlife Strategy 2030 by Cabinet
- » Formation and operationalization of a Wildlife Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism

Ministerial Wildlife Sector Forum

To allow for effective engagement of stakeholders the CS operates on an open- door policy towards successful wildlife conservation in Kenya. As part of this, a Ministerial Wildlife Sector Forum will be established under the CS to facilitate open discussion, transparency, accountability, and collaboration in the sector.



ACTIVITIES

- » Identify key wildlife stakeholders to participate in the forum
- » Organize and conduct the sector forums
- » Follow up and action forum outputs



Modernization and support for wildlife service delivery

Service excellence- the wildlife sector in Kenya suffers from lack of dedicated service delivery excellence. Bush life is no longer regarded as a prime component of wildlife service delivery. consequently precious species are known to be killed in protected areas. wildlife staff have in fact been linked to poaching incidences. A culture of service excellence will be emphasized and enforced

Wildlife conservation in Kenya is faced with a dynamic and ever shifting landscape of threats and challenges. To meet these emerging needs, wildlife service delivery units (WSDU) must have state of the art equipment, resources, and training. This priority activity will support the modernization of the WSDUs, including the provision of cutting edge training, and the development of standards of service excellence based on stakeholder satisfaction, ecological knowledge and conservation impact.

ACTIVITIES

- » Review of human resource and equipment needs across the wildlife service delivery units (WSDUs)
- » Review and enhance wildlife conservation training programs, curricula, and coordination - including the clarification of the roles of agencies responsible for wildlife training
- » Develop and implement a program to provide WSDUs with necessary and appropriate equipment and training - including training in ecology, conservation practice, and stakeholder engagement.
- » Partner with internationally renowned wildlife conservation training programs
- » Promote wildlife awareness among non-wildlife government officials and all staff in the wildlife sector

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

ACTIONS, INDICATORS AND BUDGETS

Serial #	Priority Actions	Indicator	5 year Targets	Budgets
1	Wildlife habitat restoration STRATEGY# 1.3.3	<i># of rehabilitated acres of land</i>	10,000,000 acres	\$500,000
2	Protected Area improvement STRATEGY# 1.2.2	<i># of protected areas with management standards, guidelines and plans enforced to reduce encroachment</i>	20 parks	\$950,000
3	Wildlife corridors, dispersal and buffer areas STRATEGY# 1.1.1	<i>Strategy document highlighting wildlife corridors and dispersal areas</i>	1 comprehensive strategy	\$700,000
4	Endangered species act and species management plans, STRATEGY# 2.1.1,2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, and 2.1.6	<i># of developed and implemented species management acts and plans</i>	10 plans	\$100,000
5	HWC mitigation to promote coexistence STRATEGY# 2.3.4 and includes 2.3.6 on anti-venom and 2.3.8 on rapid response unit	<i># Number of HWC mitigation strategies developed and implemented.</i>	5 strategies	\$20,000,000
6	County integration of wildlife management in CIDP STRATEGY# 1.2.1. and 1.2.3	<i># CIDPs with integrated wildlife conservation plans.</i>	15 Strategies	\$800,000
7	Increase the extent and management effectiveness of marine and coastal ecosystems STRATEGY # 1.3.4	<i># of additional marine acreage under effective management/ BMU.</i>		\$1,000,000
8	Secure legal status of protected areas and activate paper parks STRATEGY# 1.3.1 and 1.3.2	<i># of protected areas with newly secured titles and proper management</i>	10 parks	\$2,000,000
9	Wildlife conservation museum STRATEGY# 3.1.3	<i># of wildlife conservation museums concepts developed and implemented</i>	2 Museums	\$400,000
10	Wildlife conservation stewardship STRATEGY# 3.2.1, 3.3.3	<i># of counties with unique wildlife species emblem following the awareness campaign</i>	47 counties	\$470,000
		<i># of conservation youth engagement projects initiated</i>	10 projects	\$500,000

Serial #	Priority Actions	Indicator	5 year Targets	Budgets
11	Innovate investments for sustainable use STRATEGY# 3.3.2, 4.1.2, 4.2.1	<i># of innovative investments strategies developed and implemented for sustainable use</i>	10 projects	\$1,100,000
12	Review gazette regulations for benefit sharing STRATEGY 4.1.1	<i># of regulations gazetted</i>	19 regulations	\$400,000
13	Green business and innovative wildlife schemes STRATEGY# 3.2.3, 3.3.2	<i># of innovative business strategies developed and implemented</i>	10 strategies	\$1,000,000
14	Green cities for green growth STRATEGY# 3.2.2	<i># of private sector partnerships developed for green cities</i>	20 partnerships	\$1,000,000
15	Wildlife research and innovation institute STRATEGY 5.1.2, 5.1.3	<i># of research hubs established and programs carried out.</i>	5 research hubs	\$1,700,000
16	Wildlife training institute, Naivaisha STRATEGY# 5.1.1	<i># of students enrolled and graduated at WRTI</i>	1000 students	\$400,000
17	Wildlife conservation conference STRATEGY# 5.3.2, 6.2.1	<i># of institutions and individuals attending the bi-annual conservation conferences</i>	1000 individuals and 100 institutions	\$100,000
18	Mabingwa and youth 4 wildlife program STRATEGY# 6.22, 6.3.2	<i># of conservation leadership curriculums developed with universities and colleges</i>	5 curriculums	\$500,000
19	Integrated database system STRATEGY# 5.2.2, 5.2.3	<i># of programs developed and implemented to support youth engagement</i>	10 youth programs	\$1,000,000
		<i># of people with improved capacity to access, build and manage information systems</i>	100 Individuals	\$1,500,000
		<i># of sectors/institutions with access to and sharing information for decision making</i>	100 institutions	\$750,000

Serial #	Priority Actions	Indicator	5 year Targets	Budgets
20	Develop conservation leadership program CLP STRATEGY# 6.1.1, 6.2.2	# of capacity building assessment sand strategies for conservation leadership and management executed	10 Strategies	\$600,000
21	Modernization and support for wildlife service delivery STRATEGY# 5.3.4	# of rangers trained and partnerships created with international schools to vet and train rangers on modern wildlife management and technology	250 rangers	\$2,000,000
22	National natural capital assessment STRATEGY# 6.1.1	Natural capital valuation report	1 Comprehensive valuation report	\$200,000
23	Wildlife conversation trust fund STRATEGY# 7.3.2	Amounts of funds allocated to the trust fund with a proper management team	KSH 200,000,000	\$20,000,000
24	Private sector partnership STRATEGY# 7.3.1, 7.3.5, 7.3.6	% increase of funds allocation to the conservation sector	30% increase in funding to the conservation sector	\$500,000
25	Monitoring and learning to track and communicate progress on strategy STRATEGY # 7.1.2	A developed and implemented effective M&E system	M&E system emplaced	\$100,000
26	Strengthening of the state department of wildlife	# of new technical personnel employed a state department of wildlife	5 technical staff	\$800,000
27	Revitalizing KWS STRATEGY	A restructured and revitalized KWS as per the recommendations of the taskforce on wildlife conservation	The New KWS structure	\$500,000
29	Wildlife interagency mechanism STRATEGY	# of interagency conservation consultative meetings held at national, county and institutional levels	10 meetings	\$1,000,000
30	Ministerial wildlife sector forum STRATEGY	# of key wildlife stakeholders engaged to participate in the forum.	100 key stakeholders	\$100,000

The Future of Conservation

Kenya's vision for a vibrant and sustainable wildlife sector in which wildlife is healthy, resilient to threats, and valued by Kenyans requires transformative action. Business as usual is no longer acceptable. This new approach recognises that for us to succeed in protecting our unique wildlife heritage we must come together as Kenyans to invest in young people to help lead us forward, support sustainable cities, appreciate the role of counties in natural resource management and integrated planning, and embrace innovation and technology for effective wildlife conservation and sustainable development.







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