



# National Report Form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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### Introductory remarks

This is the National Report form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia ([Raptors MOU](#)).

The purpose of the National Report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Raptors MOU including the Action Plan (Annex 3). The format provided here has been designed to generate information that can be synthesised in a comparable way for each future Meeting of Signatories, to give a meaningful picture of progress and reflect the achievements of Signatories and other stakeholders, but also to be as streamlined as possible to keep the work involved in reporting to a necessary minimum.

The format was tested ahead of the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) and formally was approved by MOS3 in 2023. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyze the National Reports and present a summary on the implementation of the Raptors MOU Action Plan to MOS4.

### Reporting period

To enable proper analysis, it is important that all respondents relate their answers (throughout this form) to the same reporting period. On this occasion we are asking you to report on the period between November 2021 and April 2026.

The previous implementation survey covered the period July 2019 - October 2021, the results of which can be found in the Synthesis of national reports submitted by [Signatories and Cooperating Partners on their implementation of the MOU](#).

## Instructions

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as you can. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. For each relevant question there are icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a web link.

When working on the online version of the report, save your information by clicking on the “Save all” button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections.

Guidance notes are provided throughout the format to assist you in answering the questions.

**Deadline for submission: 30 June 2026**

## I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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\* Name of Signatory State:

Kenya

\* Any territories which are excluded from the application of the MOU:

n/a

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### Report Compiler

\* Name and title:

John Musina (Research Scientist (Ornithology) , National Museums of Kenya and Solomon Kyalo ( Head MEAs Implementation , Kenya Wildlife Service.

\* Full name of institution:

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### Designated Contact Point for the MOU

(if different from Report Compiler)

Name and title of designated Contact Point:

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## II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

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### GUIDANCE:

*This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of Raptors MOU/Action Plan implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern.*

*Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high-level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences.*

*Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2020 doubled penalties for poisoning birds of prey" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on vultures" is more informative than "lack of funding".*

## **GUIDANCE:**

Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from 1 November 2021 to the present.

### **In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:**

- \* The most successful aspects of implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Development and launch of the Vulture Multi-species Action 2024 - 2034.
2. Active community-based anti-poisoning programs.
3. Robust monitoring programs using solar-powered GPS tracking devices to study movement and mortality.
4. Strong legislative and enforcement frameworks for conservation of birds of prey.
5. Stakeholders capacity building, training, education and awareness programs.

- \* The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Inadequate financial resources for research, monitoring and capacity building.
2. Challenges in multi-sectoral regional and national co-ordination, collaboration and partnerships.
3. Lack of elaborate national land use planning.
4. Competing land-use systems that rarely consider raptor conservation.
5. Limitations in acquiring and deploying modern technology in raptor studies.

- \* The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Development of a national raptor conservation and management strategy.
2. Full implementation of the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan.
3. Mainstreaming of raptor conservation into the energy sector.
4. Re-establish a national program for raptor capture and tagging for management.
5. Mobilize resources locally and internationally.

## **III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS**

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**GUIDANCE:**

*A central provision of the MOU (paragraph 12) is for Signatories to prepare national or regional (e.g. EU) strategies or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan. The Action Plan itself foresees its listed actions being addressed by these strategies / equivalent documents.*

\* Does a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document exist in relation to your country?

- Yes
- In preparation
- No

\* Please state the reasons why a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document has not been developed:

There is no national or regional raptor specific conservation strategy, however there exists other documents that speak to wildlife conservation and species specific action plan:

1. National Wildlife Strategy 2030: [https://kws.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/KWS\\_Strategic\\_Plan\\_24-28-Abridged.pdf](https://kws.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/KWS_Strategic_Plan_24-28-Abridged.pdf), Wildlife Research and Training Institute Strategy 2023 - 2027: <https://wrti.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WRTI-Strategic-Plan-2023-2027-Digital-Copy.pdf> and National Museums of Kenya Strategy: <https://museums.or.ke/home/nmk-strategic-plan-2023-2027/>
2. A response protocol to wildlife poisoning in Kenya: <https://naturekenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Poisoning-Protocol-FINAL.pdf>
3. Vulture Multi-species Action Plan: <https://kws.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Vulture-Multi-Species-Action-Plan-for-Kenya-2024-2034.pdf>
4. Site specific Biodiversity Action Plan that has strategies on conservation of raptors and other birds against threats from wind turbines, powerlines and wildlife poisoning.
5. Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association Strategic Plan <https://kwcakenya.com/download/kwca-strategic-plan-2024-2030/>

\* Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

- Yes
- Partly
- No

\* Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

1. Inadequate funding support for raptor research and conservation.
2. Inadequate capacity, expertise and equipment for raptor study and conservation.
3. Lack of a defining framework for cross-sectoral partnerships and collaborations in raptor conservation.

## IV. LEGAL PROTECTION OF SPECIES AGAINST KILLING AND UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

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- \* Are all species of migratory birds of prey (present in your country) listed in Annex I of the Raptors MOU granted full legal protection from deliberate killing and taking from the wild?

### GUIDANCE:

Follow this [link](#) to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes", please make sure that the statute(s) concerned is/are clearly identified by giving details of title, date, etc.

If you are answering "only partly", please be clear whether this is because legal protection only applies to some aspects, or because only some species are covered (please identify the species) or because only some areas are covered - (or any combination of these types of partial coverage); and give the reasons for this.

- Yes  
 Parly  
 No  
 Not known

- \* Please indicate the statute(s) concerned and summarise the provision:

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376 enacted in January 2014 and amended in 2018 (Amendment No. 18 of 2018 ) and other amendments subsequent to this provides generally that all wildlife in Kenya is protected. Any access is subject to a license. Section 79 of the Act on Licensing and Regulations provides that, Except as, or to such extent as may be specifically provided in this Act, no person or entity shall undertake any wildlife-use activity otherwise than under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license issued or permit granted under this Act.

Section 74 of the Act on migratory wildlife requires landowners to facilitate ease of movement of wildlife from one area to another considering their migratory nature that attaches to the resource and affected parties may enter into agreements for purpose of benefit sharing and related transactions ensuring survival of the wildlife.

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act cap 376 is anchored on the Environmental Management and Co ordination Act (Cap. 387)

\* Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control?

**GUIDANCE:**

The CMS [Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds](#) provide further background on legislative (and other) means of reducing harm to migratory birds (including raptors) from toxic chemicals.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please indicate the statute(s) concerned, and summarise the provision:

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376 sets an offense for wildlife poisoning. Section 95A of the Act on poisoning of wildlife states that, Any person who knowingly or recklessly uses any substance whose effect is to poison any wildlife species commits an offense and shall be liable to a fine of not less than five million shillings or a term of imprisonment of not less than five years or both.

The Treaties Ratification Act gives effect to implementation of Article 2 of the Constitution that provides provisions of all treaties ratified by Kenya form part of the national legislation. As such the CMS guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds are part of the national legislation and are enforceable.

## V. SPECIES POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

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Have any Single or Multi-species Action Plans been published for any species of migratory bird of prey in your country?

- Yes
- No
- In preparation

\* Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

Vulture Multi species Action Plan for Kenya (2024-2034) - which aims to address the conservation needs of eight (8) vulture species found in Kenya; White -backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*) (Critically Endangered), Rüppell's Vulture (*Gyps rueppellii*) (Critically Endangered) , White-headed Vulture(*Trigonoceps occipitalis*) ( Critically Endangered) ,Hooded Vulture(*Necrosyrtes monachus*) ( Critically Endangered) Lappet-faced Vulture (*Torgos tracheliotos*) ( Endangered) Egyptian Vulture(*Neophron percnopterus*) (Endangered), Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis*) ( Near Threatened), Palmnut Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*) ( Least Concern), and one migratory vulture species Griffon Vulture(*Gyps fulvus*) ( Least Concern)

At the moment, the following targets from the Vulture MsAP have been achieved.

1. Reduce vulture mortalities from unintentional poisoning: landscape level anti-poisoning campaigns and awareness largely in northern (Laikipia, Samburu and Baringo Counties) and southern (Kajiado and Narok Counties) Kenya.
2. Reduce unintentional vulture and other raptor mortalities from infrastructure (energy, roads): Eleven poles along a distribution line in Soysambu Conservancy have been retrofitted. In Kajiado, bird flight diverters have been fitted on a 17-km section of Kipeto - Isinya transmission line. One windfarm has a standard of operation that conducts shut down on demand to prevent raptors colliding with the turbine rotor blades.
3. Improve knowledge on vulture population trends to inform conservation actions: Ongoing monitoring of populations of vultures and other raptors in northern (Samburu and Laikipia Counties) and southern (Narok, Kajiado).  
A multi-stakeholder team (Awakening Futures Africa, National Museums of Kenya, Kipeto Energy, Kenya Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research and Training Institute) conducts regular raptor surveys in northern, southern, central and western Kenya with special attention to vulture breeding sites.
4. Improve knowledge of vulture biology, ecology, habitats and their threats: A total of 49 vultures (Ruppell's and White-backed) have been tagged in northern and southern Kenya with the aim to track their movement and identify poisoning hotspots.

In addition, other raptors (6 Tawny Eagles, 5 Martial Eagles, 9 Augur Buzzards, 2 African Hawk Eagles) have been tagged for monitoring their interaction with energy infrastructure, distribution and breeding.

One new Ruppell's Vulture colony documented in Naturuk Cliffs in Suguta Valley by National Museums of Kenya and Rift Valley Conservation Limited.

The above targets were achieved among others.

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

1. <https://peregrinefund.org/africa-program>
2. <https://kipetoenergy.co.ke/>

- \* Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with prevailing international guidelines?

**GUIDANCE:**

One of the most relevant international guidelines documents for this question is the IUCN publication "[Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations](#)".

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

- \* Please state why not:

There are potential projects at inception stage:

- 1) Release to the wild rehabilitated raptors from rescue and rehabilitation facilities. <https://www.kenyabirdofpreytrust.org/about>
- 2) Breeding for reintroduction of the Bearded Vulture. <https://raptorrehabkenya.org/>

- \* Have any supplementary feeding initiatives been established and maintained for necrophagous birds of prey?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

- \* Please give a brief summary:

There is one Vulture restaurant in Mugie Conservancy, a joint project of Mugie Conservancy, The Peregrine Fund, Wildlife Research and Training Institute and Kenya Wildlife Service. This facility has been in operation since July 2023. The restaurant is a dedicated feeding site in Laikipia designed to provide Critically Endangered vultures with uncontaminated, drug-free carrion. It helps save raptors from accidental poisoning while allowing guests at Governors' Mugie to safely observe them.

## VI. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS AND SITES

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- \* Have any measures been implemented to improve or restore the habitats of species of birds of prey?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

**GUIDANCE:**

*Please indicate what habitat type, where, and (broadly) what type of measures were involved. Comments on success (or otherwise) would also be valuable.*

Kenya has implemented conservation and restoration programmes in several ecosystems;

Forest restoration: Implementation of Presidential directive on forest restoration through the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy 2023-2032 through the Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Forestry. [https://forestry.go.ke/sites/default/files/2026-02/National%20Landscape%20And%20Ecosystem%20Restoration%20Strategy%20%202023-2032%20-%20FINAL\\_0.pdf](https://forestry.go.ke/sites/default/files/2026-02/National%20Landscape%20And%20Ecosystem%20Restoration%20Strategy%20%202023-2032%20-%20FINAL_0.pdf)

Grassland and rangelands restoration: Provision of biodiversity credits to individual land owners for maintaining their landscape as grasslands/rangelands for use by wildlife in Kitengela conservation area, Kajiado and Westgate conservancy in Samburu among other areas. Adhola, T., Malaki, P., Okita, B., Funnell, S., Wandera, A., Okello, C., & Owuor, M. A. (2024). Semi-Circular Bunds and Community-based Conservation at the Naibunga Community Conservancy, Laikipia County, Northern Kenya: Final technical report for phases I & II July, 2024.

Wetlands restoration: Implementation of the National Wetland Restoration Strategy 2023-2032

IBA/KBA: Identification and designation of habitats as IBAs/KBAs and community driven forest restoration such as Mt Kulal forest in Northern Kenya (Ndithia, H. K., Gachigi, P. K. 2024. Avifauna Assessment of Mount Kulal Forest Ecosystem: Evaluation of the Forest's Qualification for Designation as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area. East African Wildlife Society, Nairobi), Ondiri swamp

Management of invasive species: Running program(crows no more) on management of Indian house crow happening in the coastal counties, Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale and Taita Taveta about 150,000 out of a possible 700,000. Restoring balance to the crow population in Kenya's ecosystem - A Rocha Kenya. Mapping of invasive plant species and degraded areas in protected areas, Lake Nakuru, Amboseli and Chyulu National Parks.

Mangrove restoration to improve coastal habitat along raptors migratory fly ways <https://www.kenyaforestservice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/national-mangrove-ecosystem-restoration-guidelines.pdf>, Mikoko Pamoja project.

\* Which sites in your country listed in Table 3 of the Action Plan are designated as protected areas, or are otherwise appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Please indicate in this online file ([link](#)) for each of the relevant sites listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the MOU whether the site is (a) fully designated as a protected area or covered by an instrument ensuring proper management, (b) partially so designated/covered, or (c) not so designated/covered. If you experience any issues accessing the online file, please contact the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit at [umberto.galloorsi@un](mailto:umberto.galloorsi@un).

org to request a copy as an email attachment.

**GUIDANCE:**

*The list is extracted from the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia (Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU) as approved by the Third Meeting of Signatories. Please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the online file by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.*

- I have added the relevant information for my country's sites
- My country does not have sites listed

## **VII. ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO THREATS AND PRESSURES**

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- \* Have any assessments been made of the nature, likelihood, severity or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

**GUIDANCE:**

*“Favourable Conservation Status” should be interpreted for this question in accordance with the definition provided in Article I (1) (c) of the Convention on Migratory Species. ([Link to text here](#)).*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- \* Please give a brief summary:

Based on several research work carried out in Kenya, most of the threats and mortalities to birds of prey emanates from collisions and electrocution by energy infrastructure, poisoning and direct killing, and habitat destruction/degradation.

Publications that explain these threats are listed below:

1. (Ginel, S. et al. (in review) Direct killing, poisoning and electrocution drive high human-induced mortality of raptors in Africa)
2. Ogada, D., Virani, M.Z., Thiollay, J.M., Kendall, C.J., Thomsett, S., Odino, M., Kapila, S., Patel, T., Wairasho, P., Dunn, L. and Shaw, P., 2022. Evidence of widespread declines in Kenya's raptor populations over a 40-year period. *Biological Conservation*, 266, p.109361.
3. (Shaw, P., Ogada, D., Dunn, L., Buij, R., Amar, A., Garbett, R., ... & Thomsett, S. (2024). African savanna raptors show evidence of widespread population collapse and a growing dependence on protected areas. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 8(1), 45-56.
4. Ngila, P.M., Chiawo, D., Ellwood, E.R. and Owuor, M.A., 2024. Analysing policy gaps in protecting avian species from electrocution and power-line collision in Kenya. *Environmental Conservation*, 51(4), pp.290-294.
5. Ngila, P.M., Chiawo, D., Owuor, M.A., Wasonga, V.O., Ellwood, E. and Mugo, D., 2024. Assessing the susceptibility of raptor species to electrocution: a framework for Kenya. *Environmental and Sustainability Indicators*, 22, p.100400. <https://f1000research.com/articles/12-414>
6. National Energy Policy 2025 – 2034: [https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/Final%20Draft\\_National%20Energy%20Policy%202025\\_November%202025.pdf](https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/Final%20Draft_National%20Energy%20Policy%202025_November%202025.pdf)

\* Based on the assessment referred to above (or if none, on your own knowledge and judgement) please identify (tick) the **three most important** categories of threat affecting birds of prey in your country:

#### **GUIDANCE:**

*This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on migratory birds of prey at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.*

*Exactly 3 selection(s)*

- Direct killing and taking
- Collisions and electrocution
- Alien and/or invasive species
- Disturbance and disruption
- Habitat destruction/degradation
- Climate change
- Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
- Other (please specify below)

\* Add comments here on any particular actions in response to these threats:

**GUIDANCE:**

You may find it helpful here to refer to actions assisted by relevant existing response tools and initiatives in the framework of mechanisms such as the CMS. Examples could include the [Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean \(MIKT\)](#), [Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway \(ITTEA\)](#), [South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force \(SWA ITB TF\)](#), the [CMS Energy Task Force](#), and the adopted [Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#).

Retrofitting: in collaboration with Kenya Power, retrofitting of power poles has begun in Soysambu Conservancy, and may expand elsewhere in the country (<https://newsroom.kplc.co.ke/articles/kenya-power-partners-with-us-based-kaddas-enterprises-to-end-wildlife-electrocution>)

Wind farm shut down on demand to protect priority raptor species (<https://kipetoenergy.co.ke/project/biodiversity-action-plan-bap/>)

Others (poisoning and persecution): community based prevention of human wildlife conflict to prevent poisoning, and responding to poisoning incidences. This is being implemented widely within and around protected areas. See relevant link on the organizations below:

1. Nature Kenya:<https://naturekenya.org/>
2. The Peregrine Fund:<https://peregrinefund.org/africa-program>
3. Lion Guardian:<https://lionguardians.org/>
4. Lion Landscapes:<https://www.lionlandscapes.org/>

Habitat destruction/degradation: Carbon credits are incentivizing land owners to keep habitats intact, and prevent overgrazing (<https://www.northernkenyacomunitycarbon.org/>) (<https://www.northernkenyacomunitycarbon.org/>)

KWS (2024) Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya (2024-2034), Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya. <https://kws.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Vulture-Multi-Species-Action-Plan-for-Kenya-2024-2034.pdf>

\* Are requirements in place to ensure that proposals for activities that may have significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)?

**GUIDANCE:**

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in [CMS Resolution 7.2 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on "Impact assessment and migratory species".

Comments on the general standard and quality of EIAs/SEAs that are undertaken would be valuable.

Any use that has been made of "sensitivity mapping" techniques in this context should be mentioned here.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary of the requirements and their implementation, including the extent to which the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and associated mitigation measures:

Kenya has a national guiding policy on environmental impact assessments anchored in The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387. Environmental Impact Assessment are legally required to be carried out in advance of development projects that may impact raptors. However, there are gaps in terms of implementing the recommendations made in EIAs (e.g., many EIAs for powerlines recommend building nesting platforms for raptors but these are never implemented). Additionally, some development projects do not fully implement EIAs and Environmental Audits.

## VIII. ACTION / INTEGRATION ACROSS SECTORS

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\* Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others?

- Yes
- Partly
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

Kenya has a robust policy framework that integrates broad biodiversity conservation actions which include migratory birds of prey. This includes Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2016; Energy Policy Session Paper No. 5 of 2025; The Civil Aviation Act Cap 394; Environment Management and Coordination CAP 387. Kenya is integrating raptor conservation into energy and infrastructure policies. An unpublished draft Strategic Environmental Assessment for Wind Power and Biodiversity in Kenya exists. Cross-sectoral integration with agriculture, forestry, transport, and tourism remains limited. Some programs—particularly linked to renewable energy projects—have actively engaged government departments and communities. For example the Kipeto wind farm is implementing a Biodiversity Action Plan demonstrates integration of conservation into energy operations, balancing renewable energy generation with bird of prey protection through shutdown-on-demand protocols and biodiversity monitoring. There is still need for more National Cross-sectoral Policy on Biodiversity and Energy.

\* Have any programmes been implemented during the reporting period among government departments (other than the department that has lead responsibility for the Raptors MOU) to inform decision makers of the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

- Yes
- No
- Not knowm

\* Please give a brief summary:

Kenya has implemented programs to inform decision makers of conservation needs of migratory birds of Prey. This has been achieved through initiatives such Development Corridors Partnership (<https://developmentcorridors.org/>) program where forums of Inter-Sectoral Platform for Policy Influencers and Actors - Mitigating environmental impacts of infrastructure development have been held. Participation and sensitization of decision makers on the needs of migratory birds of prey- for example Public participation by the Ministry Energy and Petroleum on development of Draft energy (electric power undertaking licensing) regulations, 2025 and draft energy (electricity supply and installation) regulations, 2025 which aimed at integrating needs of migratory birds of prey; and implementation of first Kenya pilot retrofitting of domestic distribution powerlines to mitigate electrocution of birds of prey (Soysambu conservancy in Nakuru County- <https://newsroom.kplc.co.ke/articles/kenya-power-partners-with-us-based-kaddas-enterprises-to-end-wildlife-electrocution>). Installation of bird diverters on transmission lines (17km Kipeto-Isinya transmission line)

## IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

\* Have any overall assessments been made of the status and trends of any populations of migratory birds of prey in your country, during the reporting period?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary, and highlight any particularly significant declines or increases that have been revealed for relevant species:

There is evidence by Ogada et al (2022) of widespread declines in Kenya's raptor populations over a 40-year period. Significant decline has been realized in all vultures, secretary birds, and large eagles.

Shaw, P., Ogada, D., Dunn, L., Buij, R., Amar, A., Garbett, R., ... & Thomsett, S. (2024). African savanna raptors show evidence of widespread population collapse and a growing dependence on protected areas. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 8(1), 45-56.

Ngila et al. 2023 Developing bird friendly transmission power lines in Kenya. <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.132003.1>

Ngila, P. M., Chiawo, D. O., Owuor, M. A., Wasonga, V. O., & Mugo, J. W. (2023). Mapping suitable habitats for globally endangered raptors in Kenya: Integrating climate factors and conservation planning. *Ecology and Evolution*, 13(9), e10443.

Nussbaumer et al (2024) A., Guchu, S., Hatfield, R. S., M. Kanga, E., Kung'u, G. N., ... & Jackson, C. (2025). Historical bird atlas and contemporary citizen science data reveal long-term changes in geographic range of Kenya birds. *Diversity and Distributions*, 31(2), e13935.

Kenya National Vulture Multi-Species Action Plan 2024-2034

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://kenyabirdtrends.co.ke>

<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.132003.1>

<https://kws.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Vulture-Multi-Species-Action-Plan-for-Kenya-2024-2034.pdf>

\* Are any systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes operated in your country in relation to breeding populations, reproductive success or migration counts of birds of prey?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

Kenya supports different several monitoring program involving partnership Kenya Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research and Training Institute, National Museums of Kenya, Nature Kenya ,The Peregrine Fund and Kenya Birds of Prey Trust, Universities and research institutions, community conservancies and citizens.

Ongoing monitoring activities:

1. The Mara Raptor Project by Kenya Birds Prey Trust and The Peregrine Fund.
2. Raptor monitoring in Nairobi National Park by Nature Kenya, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service and adjacent conservancies.
3. Raptor population and threat monitoring by The Peregrine Fund.
4. Kipeto Energy vulture monitoring program.
5. National Waterbird Census which includes wetland dependent raptor i.e. Osprey, Western Marsh Harrier

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

[www.mararaptorproject.org](http://www.mararaptorproject.org)

<https://iwc.wetlands.org/>

\* Have any guidelines or protocols been published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

\* Please give the source reference(s) and a brief summary:

There exists a Raptor and Nest Monitoring Protocol. In addition, Kenya uses other existing published guidelines and protocols. It has been documented by Bird count by National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service, Nature Kenya, Wildlife Research and Training Institute, International Water Bird Census (IWC). Kenya Bird Map Protocol.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.kenyabirdofpreytrust.org/nest-monitoring>

\* Does any process exist for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement about priorities for research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

Kenya has established working groups (Bird Committee of the East Africa Natural History Society) and national task force (National Bird Task Force) where issues of bird of prey management and conservation are discussed.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

**[28bc2d7a-3774-4b60-be70-9aefa33f6def/National\\_Birds\\_Taskforce\\_ToR\\_November\\_2024.pdf](#)**

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

There exists Terms of Reference for Bird Task force Committee.

\* Are suitable platforms in place in your country to exchange knowledge, experience and information about the conservation of birds of prey?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

\* Please identify the relevant platform(s) and summarise its/their scope and function:

1. Bird Committee of the East Africa Natural History Society-Membership of bird experts in Kenya.
2. National Scientific Conferences- Wildlife Research and Training Institute, National Museums of Kenya.
3. Kenya National Species Specialist Group.
4. National Bird Task Force- Coordinated by Kenya Wildlife Services with clear Terms of Reference bringing together stakeholders at national level.
5. Inter-ministerial committee on NBSAP.
6. Kenya Birds Net - Email based group for information exchange on all birds in Kenya.
7. Kenya Birds of Prey Groups- WhatsApp group for raptor enthusiasts, scientists and conservationists.
8. Kenya Bird Map.

## **X. RAISING AWARENESS**

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\* Have any public awareness programmes been implemented during the reporting period to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migrations and their conservation needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary including comments on the impact and success (or otherwise) of these programmes:

1. Public awareness programs have been implemented to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migration and their conservation needs. This has been done through marking annual World Migratory Birds Day, International Vulture Awareness Day at national level, furnishing the public with information on birds of prey conservation.
2. Scientific publications on the conservation need of birds of prey in Kenya has been done for example Mapping suitable habitats for globally endangered raptors in Kenya -Integrating Climate factor and conservation planning (Ngila et al 2023), local media articles/publication i.e. 2022 and 2026 annual calendar and Kenya Birding Magazine by Nature Kenya, KOMBA magazine by WCK and Swara Magazine by EAWLS ; and use of mass social media communication.
3. Community led public education and awareness targeting mitigation on poisoning of birds of prey have been carried out in Kenya led by CSOs/NGOs like Nature Kenya, The Peregrine Fund, Kipeto Energy, Kenya Bird of Prey Trust, private sector like Kipeto Energy. As a result of community awareness, notable reduction of wildlife poisoning has been documented, reduced response time to wildlife poisoning incidents, and increased public and communication participation in the global days.
4. Exhibitions at National Museums of Kenya, Wednesday morning birdwalks coordinated by Nature Kenya, Tuesday bird ringing, National Museums of Kenya Science Expo have also been used as platforms of educating the public.

\* Have any education programmes or teaching resources been provided during the reporting period to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

Education programs and teaching resources have been provided to young people and students in national institutions like Wildlife Research and Training Institute and Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and annual Fundamentals of Ornithology Course, Kenya Birds of Prey Trust, The Peregrine Fund, Raptors Rehabilitation Trust Kenya and Kipeto Energy, Kenya Wildlife Service Education and Extension Programs

## **XI. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY**

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\* Have any training or other support programmes been implemented during the reporting period to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application of relevant laws and regulations?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

1. A total of 467 law enforcement officers from multiple agencies in the Laikipia ecosystem (northern Kenya) were trained (2023 - 2025) on laws and regulations governing wildlife poisoning as a crime as provided in Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap. 376, of the Laws of Kenya and other relevant laws. In addition, the officers were sensitized on prevention and responding to poisoning incidents.
2. A total of 37 staff of Kenya Power and Lighting Company, Kenya Electricity Transmission Company, Kenya Wildlife Service and Wildlife Research Training Institute participated in four workshops on Biodiversity and Energy issues especially on wildlife-caused power outages, electrocution and collision. Out of which 13 were Kenya Power and Lighting Company staff trained on how to install mitigation equipment on power poles.
3. Training on assessment and re-assessment of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). The officers were from Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, National Museums of Kenya, Wildlife Research and Training Institute and Nature Kenya.

\* Have any training or other initiatives been implemented during the reporting period to support activities undertaken by local communities or voluntary groups in relation to birds of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work or related outreach?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

1. 500 community wildlife conservancy rangers and scouts in the Amboseli and Maasai Mara Ecosystems trained (2022 - 2023) on rapid response to poisoning incidents.
2. A total of 14 local community members trained in biodiversity assessment including raptors and the use of citizen science applications in capturing and reporting biodiversity data.
3. A total of 1887 community members trained on the importance of scavengers and predators, improving livestock husbandry and the impacts of wildlife poisoning in northern Kenya.
4. A total of 107 wildlife rangers trained in identifying and monitoring raptors in northern Kenya.

\* During the reporting period, has your country *provided* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

**GUIDANCE:**

*“Other resources” in this context could include, for example, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure, loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities or technology transfer. (Do not include training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building however, as these are covered separately in the preceding two questions).*

- Yes

- No
- Not known

\* Please state the beneficiary/ies concerned and the activities supported:

1. Development of Vulture Multi-species Action support from Kenya Wildlife Service, National Museums of Kenya.
2. Study of the movement ecology of Martial Eagles supported by Wildlife Research and Training Institute.

\* During the reporting period, has your country *received* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

**GUIDANCE:**

*See guidance on interpretation of "other resources" provided in relation to the preceding question.*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please state the source(s) concerned and the activities supported:

1. The Peregrine Fund and Nature Kenya supported the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan development.
2. CMS/Raptors MOU CCU to participate in MOS 3.
3. Rift Valley Conservation Limited supported the National Museums of Kenya in Vulture nesting colony survey in Suguta Valley.

## **XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

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\* During the reporting period, has your country participated in any international cooperation activities as provided by paragraph 8 of the MOU?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please give a brief summary:

1. Engagement with government of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia on donation of breeding pairs of Bearded Vultures for restocking in Kenya.
2. Kenya Delegates attended MOS 3 in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

\* During the reporting period, has your country taken any steps to support or encourage any other Range State (s) to sign the Raptors MOU?

- Yes
- No
- Not known

\* Please identify the Range State(s) concerned, and the nature of the support or encouragement given:

1. Tanzania, South Sudan and Uganda. Kenya shares active bilateral relationships with the three range states and its through these channels that it has used to encourage them to join and making them see the need to become parties of MoU.

## Contact

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