REPUBLIC OF KENYA

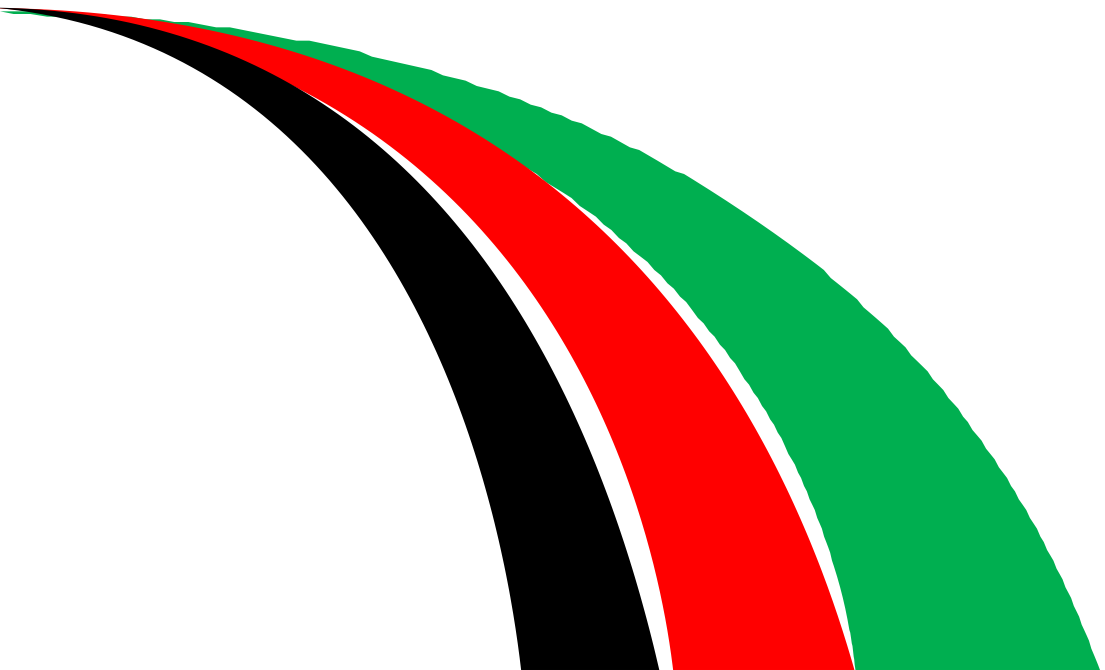
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry

Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

DRAFT

NBSAP 2030

Aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Foreword

TO BE PROVIDED

Preface

TO BE PROVIDED

Acknowledgement

TO BE PROVIDED

Executive Summary

TO BE PROVIDED

Table of Contents

Foreword 2
Preface 2
Acknowledgement 2
Executive Summary 2
List of Tables 5
List of Figures 6
List of Abbreviations 7
Chapter 1: Introduction and Context 11
1.1. Background 11
1.2. Status of Biodiversity 12
1.3. Significance of Biodiversity 18
1.4. Biodiversity Threats and Pressures 21
1.5. NBSAP development process and stakeholder engagement 26
1.6. Lessons and Opportunities for Biodiversity Conservation in Kenya 27
Chapter 2: Enabling Policy and Legal Framework 30
2.1. Global 30
2.2. Regional 31
2.3. National 33
Chapter 3: Strategic Framework 35
3.1. Overview 35
3.2. Vision 36
3.3. Mission 36
3.4. Goals 37
3.5. Guiding Principles 37
3.6. Enabling Conditions and Actions 38
Chapter 4: National Biodiversity Action Plan 40
4.1. Key Result Area 1 - Ecosystem Management and Restoration 40
4.2. Key Result Area 2 - Species Recovery, Genetic Diversity and Human–Wildlife Coexistence 49
4.3. Key Result Area 3 - Pollution, Climate and Ecosystem Resilience 54
4.4. Key Result Area 4 - Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing 59
4.5. Key Result Area 5 - Sustainable Business Production and Consumption 69
4.6. Key Result Area 6 - Integration of Biodiversity Across Governance 73
4.7. Key Result Area 7 - Inclusive Governance, Participation and Capacity 78
4.8. Key Result Area 8 - Sustainable Financing and Incentives 85

Chapter 5: Implementation Framework 88
5.1. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination 88
5.2. Governance and Coordination Structure 89
5.3. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Sectors 90
5.4. Resource Mobilization and Finance Plan (2026-2030) 92
5.5. Capacity-Building, Technology and Knowledge Management 96
5.6. Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) 107
Chapter 6: Risk Management and Adaptive Implementation 117
6.1 Strategic Risk Register 118
6.2 Risk Monitoring, Escalation and Adaptive Management 129
Chapter 7: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting 129
7.1. Monitoring and Indicators 129
7.2. Objectives of the Monitoring Framework 129
7.3. Indicator Framework 130
7.4. Potential Biodiversity Indicators Areas for Kenya 131
7.5. Baselines and Targets 132
7.6. Biodiversity Monitoring Information System 132
7.7. Institutional Responsibilities for Monitoring 133
7.8. Reporting and Review Mechanisms 134
Annexes 138
Annex A: Monitoring Framework 138
Annex B: References 162

List of Tables

TABLE 1: KEY TRENDS AND DRIVERS OF CHANGE 15
TABLE 2: EXAMPLES OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES 20
TABLE 3: BENEFITS OF BIODIVERSITY COMPONENTS IN KENYA 20
TABLE 4: KENYA'S BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT AND THREATS 23
TABLE 5: LESSONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION 27
TABLE 6: OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN KENYA 29
TABLE 7: MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT FRAMEWORKS FOR BIODIVERSITY 30
TABLE 8: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK 32
TABLE 9: KENYA'S NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR BIODIVERSITY 34
TABLE 10: SIX STRATEGIC GOALS 37
TABLE 11: KEY ENABLING CONDITIONS AND ACTIONS FOR NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION 38
TABLE 12: KRA 1 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 42
TABLE 13: KRA 2 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 50
TABLE 14: KRA 3 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 56
TABLE 15: KRA 4 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 61
TABLE 16: KRA 5 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 70
TABLE 17: KRA 6 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 75
TABLE 18: KRA 7 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 80
TABLE 19: SUMMARY OF SECTOR-SPECIFIC BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING ACTIONS 91
TABLE 20: HISTORIC FUNDING METRIC 93
TABLE 21: POLICY INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT RESOURCE MOBILIZATION 95
TABLE 22: INTEGRATED CAPACITY, TECHNOLOGY & KNOWLEDGE-MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK. 97
TABLE 23: MULTI-LEVEL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE 104
TABLE 24: TECHNOLOGY ACCESS, TRANSFER, INNOVATION AND COOPERATION 105
TABLE 25: BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ARCHITECTURE 106
TABLE 26: AUDIENCE-SPECIFIC COMMUNICATION 109
TABLE 27: STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER 118
TABLE 28: POTENTIAL BIODIVERSITY INDICATOR 131
TABLE 29: OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE BIODIVERSITY MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM 133
TABLE 30: KRA 1: MONITORING FRAMEWORK 139
TABLE 31: KRA 2 MONITORING FRAMEWORK 142
TABLE 32: KRA 3 MONITORING FRAMEWORK 143
TABLE 33: KRA 4 MONITORING FRAMEWORK 145
TABLE 34: KRA 5 MONITORING FRAMEWORK 149
TABLE 35: KRA 6 MONITORING FRAMEWORK 151
TABLE 36: KRA 7 MONITORING FRAMEWORK 152
TABLE 37: KRA MONITORING FRAMEWORK 158

List of Figures

FIGURE 1: KENYA'S PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS 16
FIGURE 2: KENYA'S PROTECTED AREAS WITH INTERNATIONAL DESIGNATIONS 17
FIGURE 3: DYNAMIC INTERACTIONS BETWEEN DRIVERS 22
FIGURE 4: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY COORDINATION MECHANISM (NBCM) 89
FIGURE 5: CEPA PRIMARY DRIVERS 108
FIGURE 6 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT CYCLE 137

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Name
ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing
ACC	African Conservation Centre
AIS	Alien Invasive Species
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BCH	Biosafety Clearing-House
BGCI	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHM	Clearing-House Mechanism
CI	Conservation International
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CoG	Council of Governors
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DART	Data Analysis, Retrieval and Transfer System
DOPA	Digital Observatory for Protected Areas
DRSRS	Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
EAC	East African Community
EBVs	Essential Biodiversity Variables
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESIP	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms

Abbreviation	Full Name
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPPC	Global Partnership for Plant Conservation
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSPC	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
HWC	Human–Wildlife Conflict
ICCAs	Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
ICF	International Climate Finance
IKI	International Climate Initiative
ILGIAS	Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCN SSC	IUCN Species Survival Commission
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KBAs	Key Biodiversity Areas
KDC	Kenya Development Corporation
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KeFS	Kenya Fisheries Service
KEMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KMA	Kenya Maritime Authority
KMGBF	Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRAs	Key Result Areas
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LCIA	Life Cycle Impact Assessment
LIME	Life Cycle Impact Assessment Method Based on Endpoint Modelling
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NBCM	National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism

Abbreviation	Full Name
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Council
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NECC	National Environmental Complaints Committee
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NETFUND	National Environment Trust Fund
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLC	National Land Commission
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OBIS	Ocean Biodiversity Information System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECMs	Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PARC	Protected Area Connectedness Index
PCPB	Pest Control Products Board
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
ProtConn	Protected Area Connectedness
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
RMETT	Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
SAGE	Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDECC	State Department for Environment and Climate Change
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDW	State Department for Wildlife
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SWM	Sustainable Wildlife Management
TCM	Traditional Chinese Medicine
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TUK	Technical University of Kenya
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Abbreviation	Full Name
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UoN	University of Nairobi
WCMA	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRTI	Wildlife Research and Training Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Chapter 1: Introduction and Context

1.1. Background

Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is the country's central framework for conserving biodiversity, ensuring the sustainable use of biological resources, and promoting fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, thereby fulfilling national obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The evolution of Kenya's NBSAP process has been marked by several key milestones. Following its ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1994, Kenya developed its first draft NBSAP in 2000. Implementation experiences between 2000 and 2015 revealed a number of challenges, including weak institutional coordination, inadequate financing, and fragmented biodiversity data. To address these gaps and align national biodiversity priorities with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, adopted in 2010, Kenya undertook a comprehensive revision of the NBSAP between 2014 and 2017 with support from the UNEP/GEF enabling activity, with emphasis on enhanced stakeholder participation. Subsequently, the 2019-2030 NBSAP update further strengthened the integration of biodiversity considerations into national development frameworks, including Kenya Vision 2030, the Constitution of Kenya (2010), and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387 (1999).

Kenya further aligned its national targets with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) for 2022–2030. Guided by a vision of a nation where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, and sustainably used for prosperity and ecological integrity, and a mission to integrate biodiversity into all sectors of planning and development, the NBSAP pursues strategic objectives such as conserving ecosystems and species, promoting sustainable use, strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) frameworks, enhancing governance, improving biodiversity information systems, and mobilising financial resources. Priority actions include protecting and restoring critical ecosystems such as forests, rangelands, wetlands, and marine areas; implementing species recovery programmes; mainstreaming biodiversity into agriculture, mining, infrastructure, water, forestry, and county planning; strengthening the roles of communities and Indigenous Peoples; enhancing biosafety, biotechnology regulation, and ABS compliance; and improving monitoring, reporting, and knowledge management. The Seventh National Report (2026) highlights improved coordination, stronger county participation, and alignment with the GBF. The NBSAP anchors biodiversity within Vision 2030, CIDPs, ESIA/ESMS processes, climate adaptation, and land use planning, supports sustainable agriculture, tourism, water security, and nature-based enterprises, and provides a national pathway for achieving 30×30 targets, species recovery, pollution reduction, and ecosystem restoration.

Implementation of this NBSAP is guided by a Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approach, coordinated through the National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism, and delivered in partnership with county governments, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women, youth, people with disabilities, civil society, the private sector, academia and development partners.

Through these priorities, the NBSAP provides a national pathway towards the four 2050 goals of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: maintaining ecosystem integrity and resilience; halting human-induced species extinction and enabling recovery; ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity; and promoting the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. Achieving these goals requires adequate financing, coordinated implementation and accountability, alongside recognition of and respect for the rights, knowledge systems and territorial stewardship of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The NBSAP therefore bridges Kenya's 2030 biodiversity targets with the long-term vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

The NBSAP therefore provides the overarching national framework for:

a) Expanding and strengthening the effectiveness, representativeness, connectivity and equitable governance of protected and conserved areas;
b) Mainstreaming biodiversity into all sectors of the economy and into national and county planning;
c) Addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;
d) Ensuring fair and equitable benefit-sharing;
e) Mobilising the adequate finance, capacity, technology and knowledge systems; and,
f) Ensuring meaningful participation, equitable governance, access to information and justice, and fair sharing of biodiversity benefits with Indigenous Peoples and Local communities.

1.2. Status of Biodiversity

Kenya is one of the world's megadiverse countries and a member of the Group of Like-Minded Megadiverse Countries. It is widely recognised for its exceptional biodiversity, with over 35,000 species of flora and fauna reported nationally (Government of Kenya, 2015; NEMA, 2019). Its ecosystems range from the glaciated peaks of Mount Kenya to arid and semi-arid rangelands, savannas, montane and coastal forests, wetlands and lakes, and coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds along the Indian Ocean (Government of Kenya, 2015). National biodiversity inventories have reported approximately 4,623 plant species, 393 mammals, 1,105 birds and 769 fish species, although these figures require harmonisation with more recent national assessments.

Earlier reporting estimated approximately 25,000 animal and 7,000 plant species, reflecting differences in inventory scope and reporting periods. Kenya has approximately 109 Key Biodiversity Areas, including 68 identified on the basis of their importance for birds, and supports globally significant populations of large mammals and migratory ungulates, including the Mara–Serengeti wildebeest migration (BirdLife International, 2024; KWS, 2021).

Kenya's natural heritage underpins its economy, livelihoods and human well-being. Rangelands support pastoral livelihoods across the arid and semi-arid lands, while the country's major water towers including Mount Kenya, the Aberdares, Mau Complex, Mount Elgon, Cherangani Hills and Loita Forest sustain important river basins, agriculture, water supply and hydropower generation (Kenya Water Towers Agency, 2018). Wildlife and nature-based tourism contribute significantly to employment, foreign exchange earnings and national economic development. Tourism has historically accounted for approximately 10% of Kenya's GDP, although this figure represents the broader tourism sector rather than wildlife-based tourism alone (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2019). The National Wildlife Census (2021) provides an important scientific baseline for wildlife populations, distribution and conservation planning (KWS & WRTI, 2021).

According to the National Wildlife Census 2025 Report, Kenya's elephant population increased from 36,280 in 2021 to 42,072 in 2025, representing approximately 16% growth, while the rhino population rose from 1,812 in 2021 to 2,102 in 2024, also an increase of about 16%. The national lion population was estimated at approximately 2,512 in 2025, although available data do not establish a conclusive national population trend. Similarly, the overall giraffe population increased from 35,355 in 2021 to 43,002 in 2025, representing approximately 22% growth. Positive trends were also recorded among nationally endangered species, including the roan antelope, whose population increased from 15 in 2021 to 21 in 2025, representing approximately 40% growth, and the mountain bongo, whose population rose from 150 to 179 over the same period, an increase of approximately 19%. These gains underscore the importance of sustaining conservation efforts while strengthening population monitoring and implementing targeted management interventions, particularly for endangered species whose populations remain small and vulnerable.

Kenya's marine and coastal ecosystems comprise coral reefs, mangrove forests, seagrass beds, estuaries and coastal wetlands that support rich biodiversity, fisheries, tourism, coastal livelihoods and climate resilience. Mangrove forests cover approximately 61,000 hectares nationally, including 37,350 hectares in Lamu and 3,260 hectares in Tana River County (Government of Kenya, 2017). The Tana River Delta and Lamu seascape are particularly important biodiversity landscapes, providing critical habitats, breeding and nursery grounds for fish and other marine species, as well as migratory birds. Research by the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) and partners documented nine of Kenya's twelve recorded seagrass species at selected sites in Lamu (Uku et al., 2021). Marine fisheries production increased from 39,950 metric tonnes in 2023 to 48,608 metric tonnes in 2024, with a reported value of approximately KSh 15.2 billion, demonstrating the sector's socioeconomic contribution (State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries, 2025).

Kenya's marine and coastal ecosystems provide essential ecosystem services, including shoreline protection, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling and support for fisheries productivity. Coral reefs sustain diverse marine life and support tourism and artisanal fisheries, while mangroves and seagrass beds contribute to coastal protection, blue carbon storage and ecosystem connectivity (Government of Kenya, 2017; KMFRI, 2025). The country has established marine parks and reserves, alongside community-led conservation and sustainable fisheries

management initiatives, contributing to the protection and sustainable use of marine biodiversity (KWS, 2021). Despite pressures from coastal development, unsustainable fishing, pollution, sedimentation and climate change, including coral bleaching, these ecosystems remain an important component of Kenya's natural heritage and blue economy (KMFRI, 2025).

Species and ecosystem status

a) **Species risk.** The 2017 IUCN list recorded 463 threatened plant and animal species in Kenya, including 30 mammals, 43 birds, 73 fish and 234 plants. The 2021 census identified five critically endangered species: black rhino, sable antelope, hirola, Tana River mangabey and roan antelope.
b) **Flagship recoveries.** Elephants numbered 36,280 in 2021, a 12 percent rise from 32,214 in 2014. The census counted 1,739 rhinos, and Kenya holds the majority of the wild eastern black rhino subspecies. Increases were recorded for elephants, rhinos, lions, giraffe, Grevy's zebra and hirola, but records of plains game were lower. Gains for flagship species may therefore mask declines in more widespread species.
c) **Forests and tree cover.** Forest cover stood at 8.83% in 2021, up from 5.9 percent in 2018, with tree cover at 12.13 percent. This remains below the constitutional 10 percent forest target, and distribution is uneven, with some counties below 2 percent. The National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy aims to restore 10.6 million hectares of degraded ecosystems and reach 30 percent tree cover by 2032.
d) **Ecosystem threat status.** Kenya has not yet undertaken a comprehensive national Red List of Ecosystems assessment. The absence of a national assessment limits systematic classification and monitoring of ecosystem collapse risks across terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems

Overall, the available evidence demonstrates that conservation investments and management interventions can deliver positive outcomes, but improvements in selected indicators do not necessarily represent a comprehensive recovery of biodiversity. Continued habitat conversion, fragmentation, unsustainable resource use, invasive alien species, pollution and climate change threaten ecological resilience. Strengthening national biodiversity monitoring, establishing consistent baselines and assessing trends across species and ecosystems will therefore be essential for measuring progress under the Updated NBSAP 2026–2030.

Protection

Terrestrial protected areas cover about 12.4 percent of Kenya (72,890 km²) and marine protected areas about 0.8 percent, as of 2021. Terrestrial coverage is well short of the 30 percent global target, and marine protection is the larger gap. Conservation is not confined to formal protected areas. The 2019 NBSAP noted that about 70 percent of national biodiversity resources lie outside protected areas. Community conservancies, private land and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) contribute to biodiversity outside protected areas with an average protection of Key Biodiversity Areas by protected areas and OECMs at 36.1 percent.

Pressures

Kenya's biodiversity faces severe and compounding pressures from:

a) **Habitat loss and fragmentation.** Subdivision of rangelands, settlement and fencing have constrained wildlife movement. Settlements, fences and subdivision have been linked to wildlife collapse in the Athi-Kaputiei area.
b) **Land-use change and population growth.** The wildlife census named habitat loss, land-use change and human population growth as the main threats.
c) **Overgrazing.** Unregulated livestock numbers are increasing pressure on pasture and competition with wildlife in Amboseli, the Mara and Samburu-Laikipia.
d) **Climate change and drought.** Drought and infrastructure development are major threats to key biodiversity areas. In one assessment, drought killed about 10 percent of Endangered Grevy's zebra.
e) **Other pressures.** Illegal wildlife trade, human-wildlife conflict, invasive alien species such as *Prosopis* and water hyacinth, pollution and unsustainable resource use.

Table 1: Key trends and drivers of change

Negative	Positive
Land conversion and fragmentation	Recovery of elephants and rhinos
Overgrazing and drought	Rising forest and tree cover
Invasive species	Community conservancies and landscape restoration
Pollution of aquatic systems	National restoration strategy
Illegal harvesting and trade	National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism
Marine and coastal habitat degradation, including coral bleaching, mangrove loss and seagrass disturbance	Marine protected areas, mangrove restoration and community-led coastal conservation
Unsustainable fishing, coastal development and marine pollution	Sustainable fisheries management and integrated coastal and marine conservation initiatives

Governance and monitoring gaps

Kenya has established a National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism to align national goals with global frameworks and support cross-sector collaboration, and the NBSAP 2019-2030 is being updated to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Consistent monitoring can support the tracking of implementation progress through inclusion of priorities on national biodiversity assessment and indicator system, baselines for each target, and mainstreaming of biodiversity into county planning.

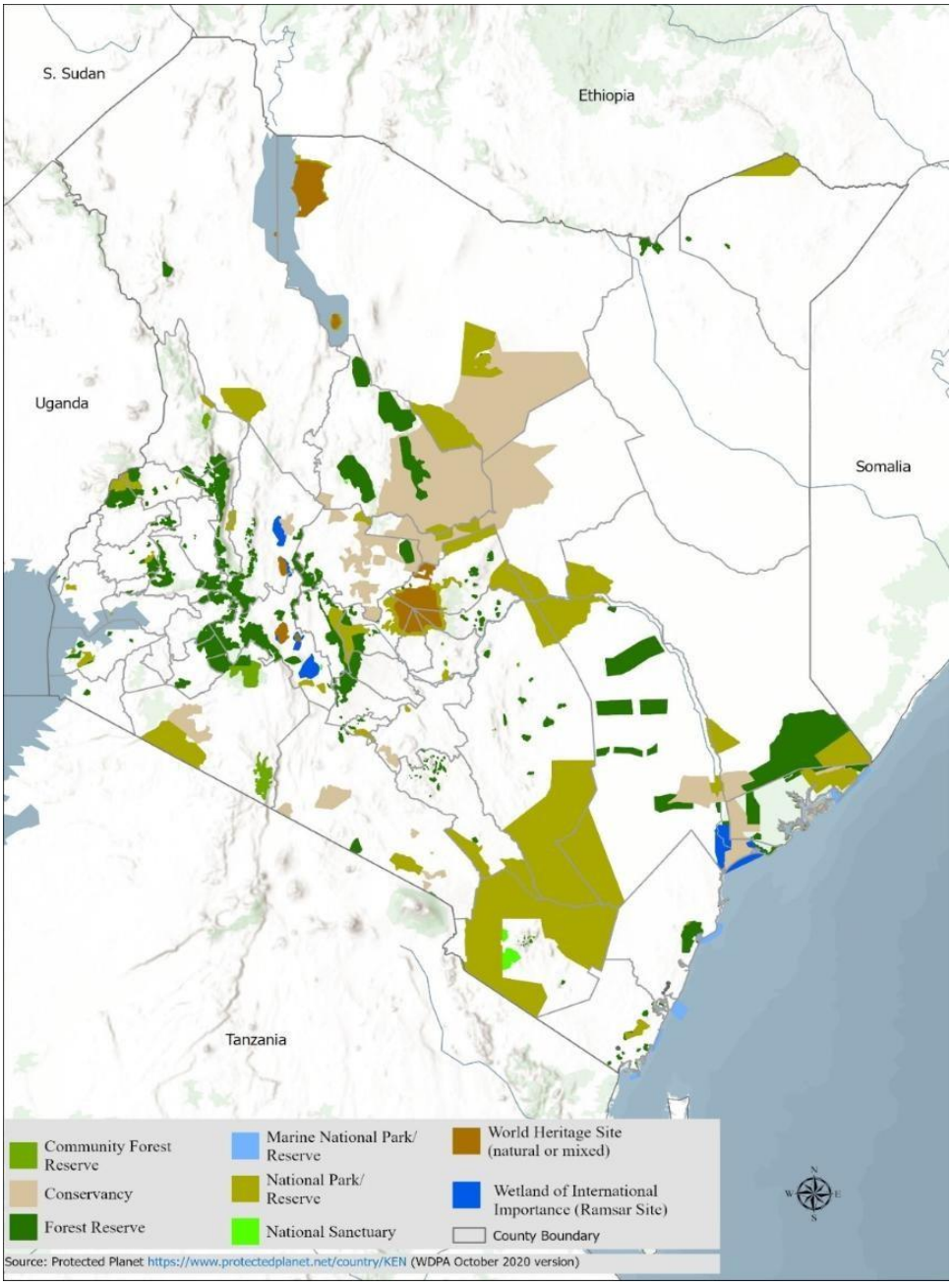


Figure 1: Kenya's Protected and Conserved Areas

Kenya's conservation network is further strengthened by a range of sites that have attained international recognition:

a) **UNESCO World Heritage Sites:** Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest, the Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley (Lakes Nakuru, Bogoria and Elementaita), and the Lake Turkana National Park and the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya forests, Lamu Old town, Fort Jesus, Thimlich Ohinga Archaeological Site.

b) **UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserves:** Six biosphere reserves (Mount Kenya, Mount Kulal, Amboseli NP, Kiunga, Malindi-Watamu-Arabuko Sokoke, and the Mount Elgon Transboundary Biosphere Reserve shared with Uganda).

c) **Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance):** Six sites covering approximately 265,449 hectares - Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria, Lake Elementaita, Lake Naivasha, Lake Nakuru and the Tana River Delta.

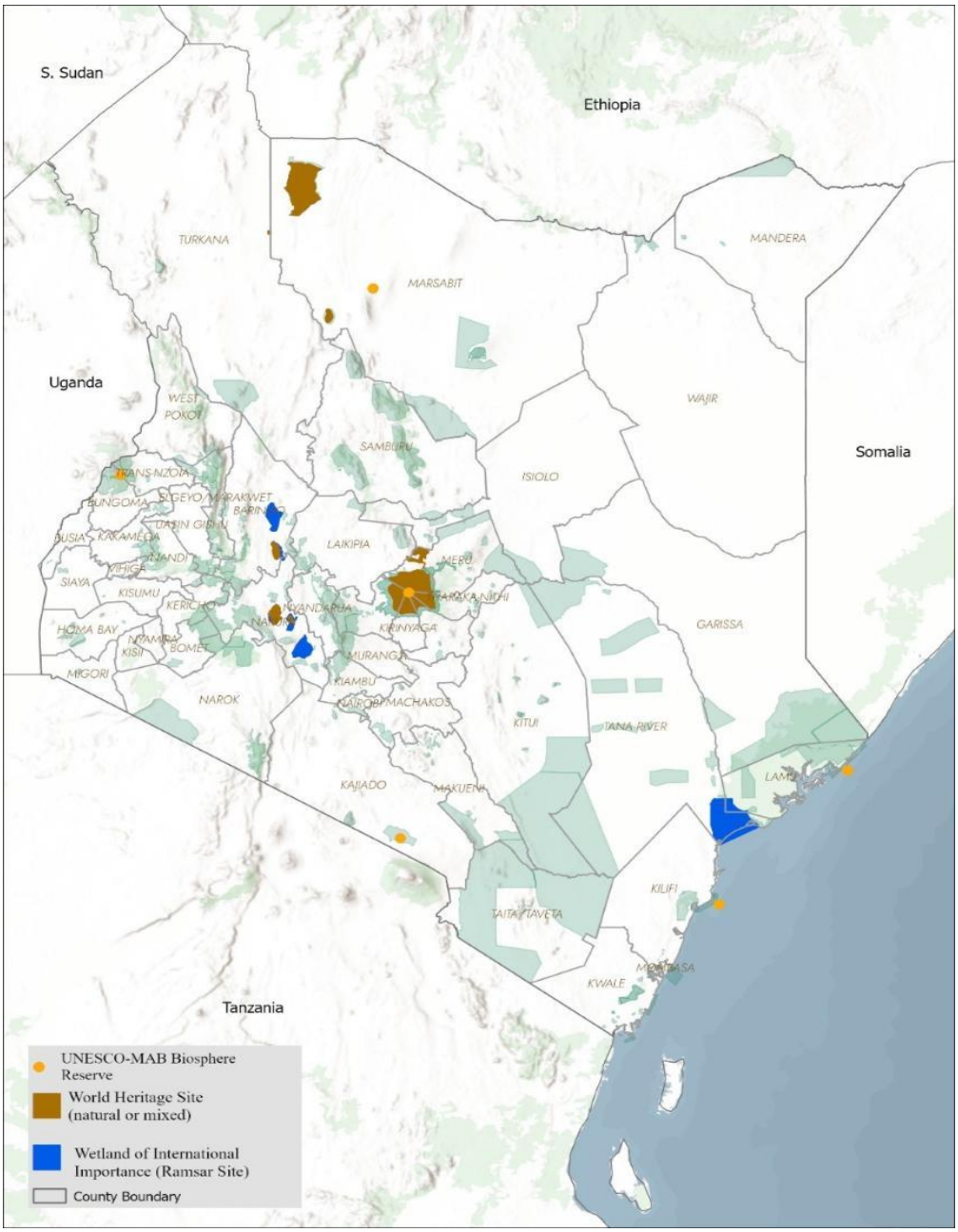


Figure 2: Kenya's protected areas with international designations

Kenya has over 35,000 species of flora and fauna, including more than 1,100 bird species, over 350 mammal species, 7,043 vascular plant species, over 25,000 insect species, more than 300

freshwater fish species, 700 marine fish species, over 220 reptile species and approximately 297 mollusc species. The country also has significant levels of endemism, including more than 13 endemic bird species, over 20 endemic mammal species, approximately 500 strictly endemic plant species, more than 25 endemic freshwater fish species and over 47 endemic reptile species, as well as microbes, fungi and algae. The highest concentrations of endemic species are found in Afromontane and coastal forests, making these ecosystems important centres of endemism. The 2021 National Wildlife Census assessed the population and conservation status of 35 key animal species, encompassing species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Protected and Least Concern.

1.3. Significance of Biodiversity

Biodiversity is a strategic national asset that underpins Kenya's economic productivity, environmental sustainability and social well-being. Its contribution extends beyond the direct utilisation of biological resources to the ecosystem services that sustain agriculture, livestock production, fisheries, forestry, tourism, energy generation and water security. Healthy ecosystems provide essential natural infrastructure through water regulation, soil fertility, pollination, climate regulation, coastal protection and other functions that support economic activities and reduce environmental and development risks.

Biodiversity contributes directly and indirectly to major sectors of the Kenyan economy through provisioning services (food, fresh water, timber, fibre, genetic materials and natural medicines), regulating services (climate moderation, flood control, erosion prevention, disease regulation and water purification), and cultural services (recreation, ecotourism and spiritual heritage). These benefits are reinforced by fundamental supporting services such as soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary productivity that sustain overall ecological function across the country's 47 counties.

The loss and degradation of biodiversity therefore have direct implications for economic development, food and water security, climate resilience and livelihoods. Integrating biodiversity values into national and county development planning, public investment, sectoral policies and natural capital accounting is essential to safeguard these benefits. The Updated NBSAP consequently positions biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use as integral components of Kenya's development agenda rather than as stand-alone environmental interventions.

According to the National Policy on Environmental Management and Coordination and the Kenya Country Natural Resource Atlas, natural capital directly supports an estimated 42% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and underpins the primary livelihoods of over 70% of the population, particularly within rural and indigenous communities. Key sectors of the Kenyan economy that benefit from biodiversity include:

a) **Agriculture and Crop Production:** Agriculture directly accounts for 24.9% of national GDP and generates over 65% of total export earnings (led by tea, horticulture and coffee). The sector relies heavily on agro biodiversity, wild pollinators, soil flora and fauna, and genetic resources that enhance climate adaptation.

b) **Livestock and Pastoral Rangelands:** Livestock production contributes approximately 12% to national GDP and 40% to agricultural GDP. Rangelands span 80% of Kenya's land area across Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), sustaining over 70% of the national livestock herd (cattle, camels, sheep and goats) and supporting pastoralist food security.

c) **Wildlife Tourism and Natural Heritage:** Wildlife-based ecotourism generates 10% to 11% of GDP, serves as a top foreign exchange earner and supplies nearly 11% of formal national employment. This sector depends on intact terrestrial migratory corridors, savannah ecosystems and protected areas covering 8% of the landmass as formal national parks and reserves, complemented by over 180 community conservancies.

d) **Forestry and Montane Hydrology:** Closed-canopy indigenous forests, woodlands and plantations cover 8.83% of the land area. Forestry contributes 3.0% to 3.6% directly to GDP. Unmonetised hydrological regulation provided by water towers secures water resources for municipal supply, agricultural irrigation and industrial production.

e) **Fisheries and Coastal/Marine Systems:** The blue economy sector contributes 0.5% to 0.8% directly to GDP, supporting over 1.2 million livelihoods. Inland capture fisheries and coastal marine ecosystems supply over 140,000 metric tonnes of fish annually.

f) **Energy Infrastructure and Biomass:** Over 68% of Kenya's primary energy consumption relies on wood fuel and biomass. Furthermore, 20% to 30% of total installed electricity capacity stems from grid-connected hydropower along major river basins, which depend on vegetative cover to prevent catchment siltation.

g) **Health and Bioprospecting:** Over 80% of Kenya's rural population relies on traditional plant-based medicine for primary healthcare. Wild floral species and microbial genetic assets offer key inputs for pharmaceutical research, cosmetic bioprospecting and nature-based economic enterprises under national Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanisms.

Biodiversity therefore represents both an ecological asset and an economic and social investment. Its degradation increases risks to food and water security, livelihoods, health, climate resilience and sustainable economic growth, while its conservation and sustainable use can generate employment, income, innovation and local development. The NBSAP 2026–2030 consequently treats biodiversity conservation not as a stand-alone environmental concern, but as an integral component of Kenya's development, resilience and long-term prosperity.

The Strategy will therefore promote the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services while strengthening their integration into development

planning, investment and decision-making. It will also support equitable access to the benefits of biodiversity, particularly for communities and other groups whose livelihoods and well-being depend directly on biological resources.

Table 2: Examples of ecosystem services

Major sectors of Kenya's economy	Examples of ecosystem services on which the sector depends on	Examples of ecosystems that provide these ecosystem services
Agricultural	Food from crop and livestock, Fibres, biodiesel, timber, fodder	Forests, Montane, Savannah
	Water flow regulation	
	Regulation of climate, pollination, and pest control	
Wildlife and Tourism	Wildlife tourism, beach erosion control, and spiritual value, aesthetic	Savannah, Montane, Coastal and Mangrove Forests
Energy	Wood fuel, dung, charcoal, water, water flow regulation	Forests, Woodlands
	Erosion control	Rivers
Fisheries	Food from fisheries and aquaculture	Lakes and Rivers
	Primary production and wastewater treatment	Coastal and Marine
Forestry	Timber, non-timber forest product (Gums and resins)	Forests and Woodlands
Pharmaceutical and Health	Medicine and Essential oils	Forests, and Coastal and Marine (fish oil)
Cultural Heritage	Spiritual values, cultural identity, traditional knowledge, sacred sites, cultural tourism and traditional materials.	Sacred forests, mountains, rivers, lakes, wetlands, rangelands and coastal ecosystems.

Table 3: Benefits of Biodiversity Components in Kenya

Biodiversity component	Key benefits
Plants	Provide food, medicines, fibre, construction materials and other products; support cultural values, recreation and ecosystem functioning.
Large mammals	Support wildlife tourism, employment and local economies, and are an important component of Kenya's natural heritage.
Small mammals	Support pollination, seed dispersal, forest and grassland regeneration, pest control, environmental monitoring and cultural traditions.

Biodiversity component	Key benefits
Birds	Contribute to pollination, seed dispersal, pest control, nutrient cycling and ecosystem functioning; also support tourism and food security.
Reptiles and amphibians	Regulate pests and food webs, support fisheries and tourism, provide research and educational value, and serve as indicators of ecosystem health.
Fish	Support aquatic ecosystem functioning, food security, livelihoods, commercial fisheries and aquaculture, as well as domestic and export markets.
Marine invertebrates	Support food webs and nutrient cycling; coral reefs provide coastal protection and sustain fisheries, tourism and other marine ecosystem services.
Insects	Provide essential pollination, biological pest control and food, while also contributing to ecosystem functioning and agricultural productivity.
Microorganisms	Support soil fertility, nutrient cycling, pest control and decomposition.

1.4. Biodiversity Threats and Pressures

Kenya's biodiversity faces compounded pressures of varying intensity across ecosystems and regions, broadly reflecting the five direct drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment. Key pressures on Kenya's biodiversity include:

(i) **Land-Use Change:** Unplanned agricultural expansion, rapid urbanisation and infrastructure development;

(ii) **Overexploitation:** Unsustainable timber harvesting, overfishing (28.57% fish stock sustainability baseline) and illegal wildlife trade;

(iii) **Pollution:** Agricultural agrochemical runoff, untreated municipal wastewater and plastic packaging waste;

(iv) **Invasive Alien Species (IAS):** Proliferation of invasive alien species, such as *Prosopis juliflora*, water hyacinth and *Parthenium hysterophorus*; and

(v) **Climate Change:** Recurrent extreme droughts and floods that alter species' range limits and ecological resilience (National Wildlife Census Report, 2021; IPBES, 2019). These drivers rarely operate independently, and their combined effects can accelerate habitat degradation, species decline and the loss of ecosystem functions.

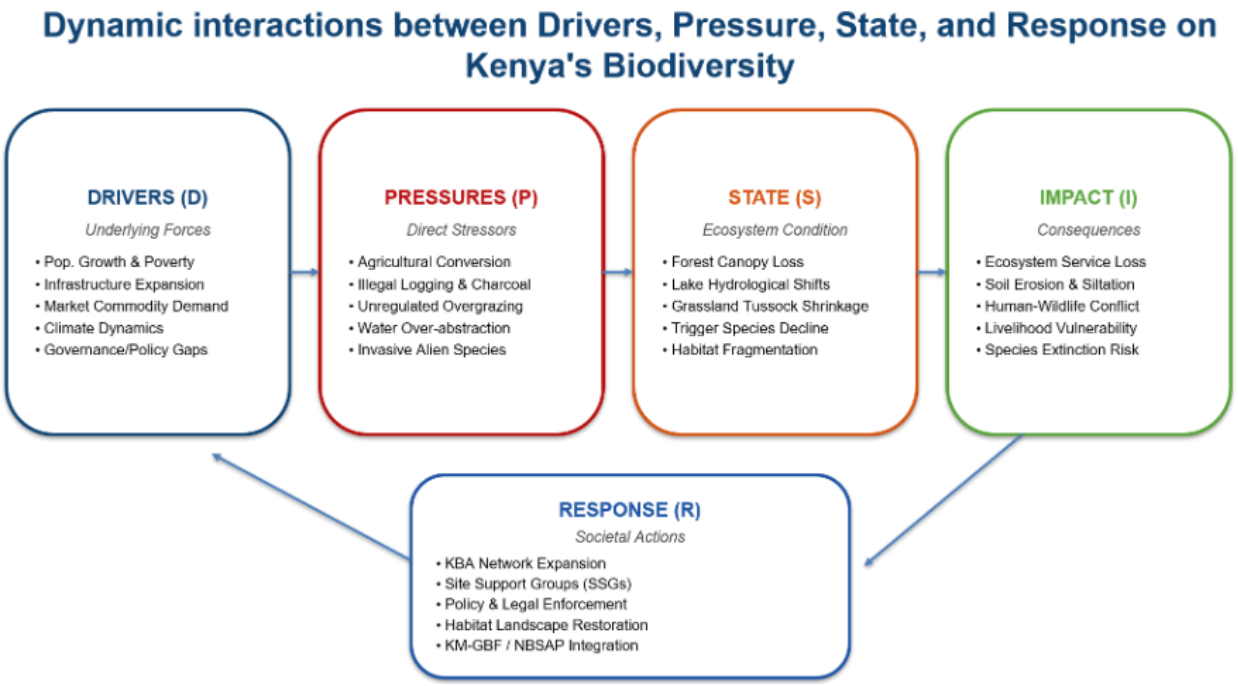


Figure 3: Dynamic interactions between drivers

Priority Ecosystems and Biodiversity Pressures

Biodiversity pressures vary across Kenya's ecosystems, reflecting differences in ecological characteristics, land-use patterns, resource utilisation, climate exposure and conservation management. To illustrate these challenges and inform targeted implementation of the Updated NBSAP, Table 4 presents selected ecosystems of national conservation importance, the principal pressures affecting them, their observed or potential impacts, and priority management responses.

The ecosystems were selected to reflect Kenya's ecological diversity, the significance of their biodiversity and ecosystem services, their exposure to major drivers of biodiversity loss, and their relevance to national conservation and restoration priorities. They include forests, freshwater wetlands and river systems, Rift Valley lakes, highland grasslands, arid and semi-arid rangelands, coastal and marine ecosystems, and moorlands and Afro-alpine habitats. The selection is illustrative and does not constitute a formal national ranking of biodiversity hotspots or ecosystem threat levels.

The assessment highlights the need for ecosystem-specific interventions supported by biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, restoration, sustainable resource management, effective conservation governance and regular monitoring. The proposed responses provide a basis for identifying priority actions under the relevant National Biodiversity Targets and Key Result Areas.

Table 4: Kenya's biodiversity hotspot and threats

Biodiversity Hotspot / Ecosystem	Drivers & Pressures	State & Impact Profile	Response
Forests (montane, coastal, dryland forests and woodlands)	• Agricultural expansion, encroachment and natural habitat conversion; • Illegal or unsustainable timber, fuelwood and charcoal harvesting; • Forest fragmentation, fires and invasive alien species; • Infrastructure, mining and incompatible land uses; • Climate-related pressures.	Loss and degradation of native forest habitats; reduced connectivity and habitat quality; pressures on forest-dependent species, catchment functions and ecosystem integrity. The extent and trends vary across forest ecosystems.	Prevent conversion of natural forests; strengthen participatory forest management, compliance and biodiversity-sensitive land-use planning; restore degraded native forests through assisted natural regeneration, enrichment with appropriate native species and invasive species management; maintain ecological corridors and monitor forest condition, native species and connectivity. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 4.1, 10 and 11)
Rivers, Floodplains and Freshwater Wetlands	• Agricultural expansion, wetland reclamation and drainage • Unsustainable papyrus harvesting and riparian vegetation loss • Agricultural, industrial and domestic pollution • Excessive water abstraction and altered environmental flows • Dams, water diversions and other barriers disrupting river and floodplain connectivity • Unsustainable fishing and invasive alien species • Climate-related droughts, floods and changing water regimes	Degradation and fragmentation of aquatic, riparian and wetland habitats; disruption of natural flows and ecological connectivity; reduced water quality and loss of breeding and nursery habitats; increased risks to native fish, migratory aquatic species and wetland-dependent birds. Site-specific assessments are needed to establish the extent and trends of biodiversity decline.	Prioritise basin-scale freshwater conservation and restoration, including maintenance of environmental flows, protection and restoration of river–floodplain connectivity, rehabilitation of wetlands and riparian habitats, reduction of pollution, management of barriers to aquatic species movement, invasive species control and sustainable inland fisheries. Strengthen the effective management of existing Ramsar Sites and protection of other ecologically important wetlands. Monitor progress through indicators of aquatic species populations, habitat condition, river connectivity, water quality and

Biodiversity Hotspot / Ecosystem	Drivers & Pressures	State & Impact Profile	Response
			environmental flows. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 11).
Rift Valley Lakes (freshwater and saline/alkaline systems)	• Catchment degradation, erosion and sedimentation; • Municipal, agricultural and industrial pollution; • Water abstraction and altered inflows; • Climate variability and changing lake levels; • Invasive aquatic species and unsustainable resource use.	Lake-specific changes in water levels, water quality, salinity (where applicable), aquatic habitats and food webs may affect fish and water birds. Lesser flamingo food resources are sensitive to ecological conditions in alkaline lakes; impacts vary by lake and period.	Strengthen integrated lake-basin management; protect catchments, inflows and critical aquatic habitats; improve wastewater treatment and pollution control; manage invasive species; monitor lake levels, water quality, salinity where relevant, aquatic food webs and priority species populations. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 7 and 11)
Highland Grasslands	• Conversion to cropland, settlements and woodlots; • Land subdivision and habitat fragmentation; • Loss of native grassland vegetation; • Inappropriate grazing, fire and land management; • Infrastructure and incompatible development.	Fragmentation and degradation of native grassland habitats, affecting specialist species such as Sharpe's longclaw and associated ecological functions. Site-specific monitoring is needed to establish the extent and magnitude of change.	Protect remaining natural grasslands through biodiversity-sensitive land-use planning; support sustainable grazing, appropriate fire management, native grassland restoration and voluntary community and landowner conservation agreements; monitor habitat condition and grassland-specialist populations. Prevent inappropriate tree planting in naturally open ecosystems. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 4.1 and 10)
Arid & Semi-Arid Rangelands (ASALs)	• Land subdivision, fencing and habitat conversion; • Disruption of seasonal wildlife and livestock movement; • Unsustainable grazing and land management, and declining pastoral mobility;	Fragmentation of migratory corridors and seasonal refuges; degradation of native vegetation and habitat condition; reduced resilience of wildlife populations and pastoral production	Secure wildlife corridors, seasonal grazing areas and drought refuges through participatory spatial planning; strengthen community-based rangeland management, sustainable grazing and pastoral mobility; restore degraded native rangelands;

Biodiversity Hotspot / Ecosystem	Drivers & Pressures	State & Impact Profile	Response
	• Rangeland degradation, bush encroachment and invasive alien species in affected landscapes; • Drought, heat extremes and water stress; • Illegal wildlife exploitation and human–wildlife conflict.	systems; increased human–wildlife conflict and wildlife and livestock mortality during severe droughts. Woody vegetation changes and ecological impacts vary across landscapes.	manage invasive species and ecologically harmful bush encroachment where demonstrated; improve strategic water-point planning, human–wildlife coexistence and equitable conservation benefits. Monitor wildlife populations, vegetation condition, ecological connectivity and rangeland resilience. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 8 and 10)
Coastal & Marine Ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses and estuaries)	• Unsustainable or illegal fishing and destructive fishing practices; • Incompatible coastal and offshore development; • Mangrove, coral reef and seagrass degradation; • Land-based pollution, sedimentation and plastics; • Ocean warming, coral bleaching and other climate pressures; • Management and compliance gaps.	Degradation of coastal and marine habitats, reef and benthic communities, fish populations, nursery areas and ecological connectivity. Coral bleaching and other impacts vary by ecosystem, location and monitoring period.	Strengthen integrated coastal and marine spatial planning, ecosystem-based fisheries management and community co-management; protect and restore mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass habitats; improve the effectiveness and equitable governance of protected and conserved areas, including assessment of potential OECMs; enforce applicable fisheries regulations, reduce land-based pressures and monitor habitat condition, priority species and conservation effectiveness. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 10)
Moorlands & Afro-Alpine Meadows	• Rising temperatures and climate variability; • Altered fire regimes and invasive species where relevant; • Visitor pressure, erosion and waste in sensitive sites;	Changes in specialised high-altitude habitat condition, species distribution, hydrological functions and ecological processes; increased vulnerability of	Protect sensitive native habitats and endemic species; strengthen site-appropriate fire management, visitor regulation and infrastructure controls; restore degraded native vegetation where ecologically justified; monitor

Biodiversity Hotspot / Ecosystem	Drivers & Pressures	State & Impact Profile	Response
	• Infrastructure encroachment; • Localised inappropriate grazing and habitat disturbance.	endemic and habitat-specialist species. The severity and trends require location-specific monitoring.	climate-related changes, habitat condition, hydrological functions and priority species. (Targets 1, 2, 3, 4.1 and 8)

1.5. NBSAP development process and stakeholder engagement

Kenya's Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2026–2030 was developed through a participatory and evidence-informed process involving national and county government institutions, technical agencies, conservation organisations, research and academic institutions, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), civil society, the private sector and development partners. The process was coordinated by the State Department for Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, with technical guidance from the Kenya NBSAP Technical Working Group (TWG).

The updating process was undertaken to strengthen alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted in December 2022, and to incorporate lessons from previous NBSAP implementation, emerging biodiversity priorities and developments in national policy and institutional arrangements. It combined technical assessments, target development, baseline reviews, stakeholder consultations, institutional coordination and successive reviews of the Strategy and its implementation framework.

The TWG brought together key government institutions, including the State Departments for Environment and Climate Change, State Departments for Forestry, State Departments for Wildlife, National Environment Management Authority, Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research Training Institute, National Museums of Kenya, National Biosafety Authority, State Department for the arid and semi-arid lands and regional development and Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organisation. The process was further supported by non-governmental organisations, conservation organisations, research and technical institutions and development partners, including IUCN, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, Nature Kenya, WWF-Kenya, TNC, TUK, RCMRD, Indigenous Information Network (IIN), the NBSAP Accelerator partnership and IMPACT Kenya.

The TWG provided technical guidance and coordination, including stakeholder identification and mapping, review of biodiversity information, formulation and review of strategic priorities and targets, coordination of consultations, Stakeholder engagement involved relevant government institutions, county governments, Minorities and marginalised communities, civil society, research and academic institutions, development partners, conservation organisations, private-sector actors, resource-dependent communities, women and youth.

Consultations provided opportunities to identify biodiversity priorities, threats, implementation challenges and opportunities, and to review and refine the proposed strategic objectives, targets and actions. Stakeholder inputs were considered in the NBSAP, strengthening its national ownership, inclusivity and evidence base. The process established a foundation for continued collaboration among government and non-state actors during implementation, resource mobilisation, monitoring, reporting and review of Kenya's biodiversity commitments.

1.6. Lessons and Opportunities for Biodiversity Conservation in Kenya

Implementation experience from previous biodiversity strategies, conservation programmes and institutional initiatives provides important lessons for strengthening biodiversity governance and achieving measurable conservation outcomes in Kenya. These experiences demonstrate that the existence of policies, legislation and institutional mandates does not automatically translate into effective biodiversity conservation. Successful implementation requires coordinated institutional action, adequate financing, reliable biodiversity information, meaningful stakeholder participation, effective enforcement and the integration of biodiversity considerations into development decisions.

The lessons learned also highlight the importance of connecting scientific research with policy and management decisions, strengthening national and county coordination, recognising Indigenous and local knowledge, and ensuring that communities derive equitable benefits from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Persistent challenges in financing, data availability, monitoring, institutional capacity and implementation accountability underscore the need for more integrated and results-oriented approaches.

Table 5 presents the principal lessons learned from previous biodiversity conservation and NBSAP implementation experience. These lessons provide the basis for identifying practical improvements in institutional coordination, resource mobilisation, stakeholder engagement, knowledge management and implementation effectiveness.

Table 5: Lessons and Opportunities for Biodiversity Conservation

No.	Lesson	Description
1	Strong policies and strategies do not necessarily translate into improved biodiversity outcomes	Kenya has a comprehensive policy and legal framework, but persistent biodiversity loss highlights gaps in implementation, coordination and enforcement.
2	Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches are essential	Fragmented, poorly coordinated institutional efforts and duplication of initiatives undermine conservation efforts.
3	Successful conservation requires an Integrated, systemic and holistic	Several institutions are responsible for conservation or their mandate result affects conservation outcomes,

No.	Lesson	Description
		impactful conservation depends on coordinated planning, and enforcement
4	Weak linkage between science and policy.	Research and scientific evidence need to be translated into policies, plans and management decisions.
5	Fragmented datasets and inconsistent methodologies limit effective monitoring, reporting and decision-making	Data systems need greater coordination and standardisation, with deliberate measures to ensure they recognise and integrate Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' knowledge systems, indicators and monitoring approaches
6	Indigenous and local knowledge is valuable for biodiversity conservation and should be integrated in decision making	Conservation should systematically integrate Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) into biodiversity planning, implementation and monitoring, while respecting the rights of knowledge holders, customary practices and Indigenous data sovereignty. Ensure adherence to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and apply the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) and CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility and Ethics) Principles in biodiversity data and knowledge governance.
7	Adequate and sustainable financing is essential	Insufficient public and donor funding demonstrates the need for diversified, predictable and transparent biodiversity financing.
8	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities need to be recognized for their efforts and contributions to biodiversity conservation; as well as, access both monetary and non-monetary benefit from conservation	Equitable benefit sharing, incentives and sustainable biodiversity-based enterprises can help address conflicts between conservation and livelihood needs.
9	Public awareness and mainstreaming are important	Biodiversity needs to be recognised across economic and development sectors, supported by targeted, participatory and culturally appropriate communication.
10	Low levels of awareness on ABS processes	Limited benefits from utilization of Kenya's biological resources

Opportunities for Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation

Building on these lessons, Kenya has significant opportunities to strengthen biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through the Updated NBSAP 2026–2030. These include integrating biodiversity into national and county development planning, strengthening ecosystem-based and transboundary approaches, expanding biodiversity information systems, enhancing scientific and technical cooperation, mobilising sustainable financing and promoting inclusive conservation governance.

Further opportunities arise from strengthening synergies between biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, land restoration, sustainable agriculture, water security and the blue economy. Improved partnerships among government institutions, IPLCs, research organisations, the private sector and development partners can also support innovation, capacity development, equitable benefit-sharing and the adoption of sustainable practices.

Table 6 identifies the principal governance, technical, institutional and financing opportunities that can support more effective implementation of national biodiversity priorities.
The lessons and opportunities outlined in this section have informed the strategic direction of the Updated NBSAP, including the formulation of its 25 National Biodiversity Targets and eight KRAs. They reinforce the importance of moving beyond policy commitments towards coordinated implementation, adequate resource allocation, measurable results and continuous learning. By addressing persistent implementation gaps while taking advantage of emerging opportunities, Kenya can strengthen biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use during the 2026–2030 period.

Table 6: Opportunities to enhance biodiversity conservation in Kenya

Governance Opportunities		
Cross-Sectoral Mainstreaming Integrate biodiversity into national & county plans, spatial planning, infrastructure, fiscal policy & national accounting.	**Climate–Biodiversity Alignment** Link conservation with climate adaptation, ecosystem restoration, disaster-risk reduction & ecosystem-based approaches.	**Ecosystem Approach & Intergovernmental Governance** Promote coordinated planning & joint enforcement at ecosystem level across inter-county boundaries.
Capacity Opportunities		
Data & Knowledge Management Integrated & standardized systems for collecting, sharing, & monitoring biodiversity data across sectors & rights-holders.	**Science–Policy Linkages** Effective mechanisms for translating scientific research & innovation into policies & executive management decisions.	**Diversified Financing** Increased domestic/international funding leveraging private capital, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) & bio-credits.

Chapter 2: Enabling Policy and Legal Framework

The implementation of Kenya's NBSAP 2026-2030 is supported by a hierarchy of global, regional, and national legal, policy and institutional frameworks. These frameworks provide the basis for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, ecosystem restoration, protection of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, equitable benefit-sharing, environmental governance and stakeholder participation. They also provide the institutional mandates and policy entry points through which the NBSAP will be implemented, monitored and reported.

2.1. Global

At the global level, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its protocols (Cartegena protocol on Biosafety and Nagoya protocol on Access and benefit sharing) provides the principal international framework for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) provides the current global framework for national biodiversity planning, implementation, monitoring, resource mobilisation and reporting.

Other relevant global instruments include CITES, the Ramsar Convention, Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), UNESCO World Heritage Convention, UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, UNCCD, Stockholm Convention, Nairobi Convention, Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol. These commitments complement the NBSAP by addressing species conservation and trade, wetlands, migratory species, natural heritage, climate change, land degradation, pollution and ecosystem health.

Kenya's NBSAP 2026-2030 translates these global commitments into national priorities and targets, taking account of Kenya's ecological, socio-economic and institutional circumstances. Kenya's 25 national biodiversity targets are therefore aligned with, but distinct from, the 23 KMGBF global targets.

Table 7: Multilateral Agreement Frameworks for Biodiversity

Framework	Alignment with NBSAP
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its protocols	Provides the overarching international biodiversity framework within which Kenya develops and implements its NBSAP.
CITES	Supports protection of threatened species and control of illegal and unsustainable international wildlife trade.
UNFCCC / Paris Agreement	Creates synergies between biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, climate adaptation, mitigation and climate finance.
UNCCD	Supports land restoration, sustainable land management, drought resilience and Land Degradation Neutrality.

Framework	Alignment with NBSAP
Ramsar Convention	Supports conservation, restoration and wise use of wetlands and integration of wetland management with water security and livelihoods.
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Supports conservation of migratory species, habitat connectivity, ecological corridors and transboundary conservation.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Reinforces protection and management of internationally significant natural heritage sites.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Supports reduction of pollution affecting biodiversity, ecosystems, food chains, soils and water resources.
Vienna Convention & Montreal Protocol	Provides an indirect contribution to ecosystem health through protection of the ozone layer and reduction of ozone-depleting substances.
ITPGRFA (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)	Establishes a multilateral system for fair access and benefit-sharing of plant genetic resources to ensure food security and sustainable agriculture
Pandemic Agreement	Establishes international mechanisms for equitable access to pathogens, vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics during global health emergencies
WHO Convention on Intellectual Property & Public Health	Protects public health priorities by balancing intellectual property rights with access to affordable life-saving medicines and health technologies.

2.2. Regional

At the continental level, Kenya's biodiversity agenda is informed by the African Union Agenda 2063, the African Union Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ABSAP) and the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. These frameworks promote conservation and sustainable management of Africa's natural resources, ecosystem restoration, sustainable development, community participation and regional cooperation.

Kenya also is party to regional frameworks and cooperation mechanisms, including those under the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which provide opportunities for cooperation on transboundary ecosystems, wildlife, water resources, drylands, climate resilience and other shared biodiversity priorities.

These continental and regional commitments strengthen the implementation of the NBSAP by promoting transboundary cooperation, policy coherence, knowledge exchange and coordinated responses to shared biodiversity challenges.

Table 8: Regional Framework

Regional framework	Alignment with Kenya NBSAP implementation
AU Agenda 2063	Aspiration 1 on inclusive growth and sustainable development, provides a strategic framework for advancing the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets. It sets national-level targets for biodiversity conservation, restoration of forests and degraded land, protection of natural habitats, and expansion of protected and conserved areas. The Aspiration calls on countries to: a) Restore forest and vegetation cover to levels comparable to those of 1963; b) Halt and reverse land degradation and desertification, and reduce biodiversity loss and the loss of natural habitats by at least 90 per cent; and c) Expand and strengthen protected and conserved areas in line with IUCN recommendations, including the protection of at least 10 per cent of national land area and conservation of 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, complemented by additional conservation areas such as community lands, conservancies, and ecological corridors.
East African Community Treaty	The EAC Treaty, under Article 112, provides a regional framework for environmental management, requiring Partner States to cooperate in ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, restoration, pollution control, sustainable management of shared natural resources, and environmental mainstreaming across development sectors. It also promotes harmonised environmental policies, standards, impact assessments, research, public awareness, and equitable access to and utilisation of genetic resources.
East African Community Protocol on environment and natural resources management	The protocol provides a regional framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, including transboundary ecosystems, wildlife, forests, wetlands and aquatic resources. It promotes harmonised policies, protected and conservation areas, ecosystem restoration, sustainable resource use, control of invasive species, integration of biodiversity into development planning, and protection of genetic and biological resources
AU Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ABSAP) 2023-2030	Has a focus on halting biodiversity loss, restoring degraded ecosystems, conserving species and genetic diversity, and

	promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It also promotes biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors, strengthened governance and participation, financing, capacity building, knowledge and technology, and equitable benefit-sharing, thereby providing a strategic basis for aligning national and regional biodiversity actions with the KMGB
EAC Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Supports harmonisation of Kenya's NBSAP with EAC biodiversity priorities and coordinated management of transboundary ecosystems and species.
EAC Treaty – Chapter 19	Regional legal basis for cooperation on biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources, including shared ecosystems and species.
EAC Wildlife Conservation and Management framework	Supports wildlife conservation, habitat connectivity, human–wildlife conflict management, illegal wildlife trade control and community participation.
IGAD biodiversity/environment frameworks	Supports biodiversity conservation in Kenya's drylands, rangelands and transboundary ecosystems and integration of biodiversity with climate resilience and land restoration.
Maputo Convention	Legal framework for conservation and sustainable management of Kenya's ecosystems and natural resources, including transboundary cooperation.
Nairobi Convention and its protocols	Main regional framework for Kenya's marine and coastal biodiversity, including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, fisheries, pollution and coastal ecosystems.
Western Indian Ocean SAP	Provides an implementation and investment mechanism for Kenya's marine and coastal biodiversity priorities.
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (ACCNNR)	promote the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of the continent's natural resources
Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF)	Fostering cooperation to support conservation of wild fauna and flora

2.3. National

The implementation of Kenya's updated NBSAP is anchored in a comprehensive legal, policy and institutional framework that spans constitutional provisions, environmental and sectoral legislation, national development and climate policies, and international and regional environmental commitments. These frameworks provide the mandates, institutional responsibilities and policy entry points necessary to translate the NBSAP's vision, goals and targets into coordinated action at national and county levels while recognising the respective functions of the two levels of government and the need for cooperation and coordination in areas

of shared interest. In particular, the constitutional and intergovernmental framework, including Articles 186 and 189 of the Constitution, the Fourth Schedule, the County Governments Act and the Intergovernmental Relations Act, provides an important basis for aligning national biodiversity priorities with county functions and for cooperation on biodiversity issues involving shared ecosystems, landscapes and natural resources. The table below highlights the frameworks and demonstrates their alignment with the NBSAP and the corresponding Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets.

Table 9: Kenya's National Policy and Legal Framework for Biodiversity

Framework	with NBSAP
Constitution of Kenya (2010)	Provides the overarching legal foundation for biodiversity conservation alignment, sustainable use, public participation, environmental rights, protection of genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing. (Article 2, 6, 42, 69,70)
Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), CAP 378	Provides the environmental governance framework, including EIA, environmental audits, biodiversity conservation, pollution control and access to environmental information.
Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, CAP 376	Supports conservation of threatened species, protected areas, wildlife corridors, sustainable wildlife use, community conservation and benefit-sharing.
Forest Conservation and Management Act CAP 385	Supports forest conservation, restoration, sustainable forest management, community participation and achievement of national tree-cover objectives.
Water Act, CAP 372	Supports protection and restoration of catchments, freshwater ecosystems and sustainable management of water resources.
Land Act, CAP 280 & Land Registration Act, CAP 300	Provides the land-tenure and land-management framework for biodiversity-sensitive spatial planning, ecosystem protection and restoration.
Community Land Act, CAP 287	Strengthens community rights and participation in management of community natural resources, supporting community conservation and equitable benefit-sharing.
Climate Change Act, CAP 387A	Creates a framework for integrating climate adaptation and mitigation with ecosystem-based approaches and biodiversity resilience.
Fisheries Management and Development Act, CAP 378	Supports sustainable fisheries, marine and freshwater biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources.
National Museums and Heritage Act, CAP 216	Supports protection of natural and cultural heritage and integration of biodiversity with cultural values and traditional knowledge.

Framework	with NBSAP
Biosafety Act, CAP 320	Provides safeguards for biotechnology and genetically modified organisms and supports responsible management of biological resources.
Energy Act, CAP 315	Provides opportunities to mainstream biodiversity safeguards into energy development, environmental assessment, mitigation and restoration.
Mining Act, CAP 306	Supports management of biodiversity impacts from mining through environmental safeguards, rehabilitation and restoration.
Tourism Act, CAP 381	Supports sustainable nature-based tourism and links biodiversity conservation with economic development and community livelihoods.
County Governments Act 2012, CAP 265	Provides the legal framework for county-level planning, participation and implementation of programmes, supporting mainstreaming and implementation of NBSAP actions at county level.
Intergovernmental Relations Act, CAP 265F	Provides a framework for coordination, consultation and cooperation between national and county governments and amongst county governments, supporting coordinated and coherent implementation of the NBSAP across and between the two levels of government.
Kenya's Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016–2030	Provides a framework for integrating environmental sustainability into economic planning, promoting resource efficiency and strengthening the sustainable management of natural resources
Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expression 2018	A Kenyan law that safeguards the intellectual property, heritage, and innovations of local and indigenous communities
The National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation 2024–2033	To promote a sustainable transformation of the food system in Kenya to ensure food security and nutrition, climate resilient livelihoods and social inclusion for all.

Chapter 3: Strategic Framework

3.1. Overview

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) constitutes the primary policy instrument guiding Kenya's commitment to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and ensure

ecosystem resilience by the year 2030. This strategic framework mandates the mitigation of anthropogenic pressures, the extensive rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, the sustainable utilization of biological assets, and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from genetic resources. To operationalize these socio-economic and environmental objectives, the plan necessitates the appropriation of adequate financial resources, comprehensive institutional capacity enhancement, and the systematic mainstreaming of biodiversity valuation across all macroeconomic sectors, with administrative decision-making strictly underpinned by empirical scientific evidence and the precautionary principle.

In explicit alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and ratified United Nations multilateral environmental agreements, the development of the NBSAP translates global targets into actionable, context-specific national mandates. The successful execution of these mandates requires coordinated mobilization of a multi-stakeholder coalition, encompassing government ministries, devolved county agencies, the private sector, civil society, development partners, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), alongside women and youth demographics. The strategy leverages international cooperation to holistically synergize domestic biodiversity conservation efforts with broader national climate adaptation priorities, poverty eradication initiatives, and regional integration frameworks.

The implementation of this framework is fundamentally anchored in Kenya’s robust constitutional, legal, and devolved governance structures, empowering both national technical agencies and county administrations to execute localized spatial planning and grassroots resource management. By capitalizing on an established network of protected conservation areas, stringent regulatory enforcement mechanisms such as Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), and flagship ecological initiatives like the 15 Billion National Tree Growing Campaign, the NBSAP establishes a highly operational execution infrastructure. Sustained by blended financing modalities from the national exchequer, private capital, and global conservation funds, this strategy effectively transitions statutory environmental commitments into measurable, sustainable development outcomes.

3.2. Vision

A nature-positive and biodiversity-resilient Kenya where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, and sustainably used; ecosystems are healthy and resilient; and nature's contributions to people support the well-being, livelihoods, and sustainable development of present and future generations by 2030.

3.3. Mission

To take urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 through the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and species, the sustainable use of biodiversity, the equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all sectors, supported by adequate financing, knowledge, technology, capacity, and inclusive participation.

3.4. Goals

The six strategic goals below set the direction for Kenya's national biodiversity targets and action plan, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) 2050 Vision and its four global goals (A-D).

Table 10: Six Strategic Goals

Goal 1	The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2030
Goal 2	Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted and reduced substantially to facilitate increase and abundance of native wild species to healthy and resilient levels by 2030
Goal 3	Biodiversity is sustainably utilised and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored for the benefit of present and future generations
Goal 4	The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, digital sequence information and of traditional knowledge are equitably shared with indigenous peoples in accordance with internationally agreed benefit-sharing instruments
Goal 5	Adequate financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the NBSAP are secured and are made accessible to all relevant state and non-state actors
Goal 6	Full engagement across all levels of government and society towards aligning all public and private activities, financial flows with the goals and targets of this NBSAP and to ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into policies, legislation and development interventions

3.5. Guiding Principles

The implementation of the NBSAP is guided by the following core principles:

a) **Preventive Action:** Environmental harm is more effectively avoided through proactive conservation than by subsequent remediation or compensation.
b) **Precautionary Principle:** Where there is a threat of significant biodiversity reduction or loss, a lack of full scientific certainty shall not postpone cost-effective mitigation measures.
c) **Polluter Pays Principle:** Those responsible for environmental degradation shall bear the financial and social costs of prevention, containment, or remediation.
d) **Public Participation and Environmental Justice:** Ensuring public access to environmental information, rights to participate in decision-making, and access to justice.
e) **Good Governance:** Transparent, accountable, participatory, inclusive, and rule-of-law-driven administration that protects the vulnerable and minimizes corruption.

f) **Sectoral Integration:** Embedding biodiversity considerations into cross-sectoral development policies, legislative processes, and fiscal planning.
g) **Ecosystem Approach:** Integrated management of land, water, and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable, science-based, and adaptive manner.

3.6. Enabling Conditions and Actions

The successful realization of the NBSAP depends on foundational enabling conditions that span legal mandates, institutional frameworks, financial mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement. These cross-cutting enablers provide the structural backbone for executing the National Biodiversity Action Plan across national and county levels.

Table 11: Key Enabling Conditions and Actions for NBSAP Implementation

S/n	Enabling Condition	How/Why It Enables NBSAP Implementation
1	**International commitments and cooperation**	As a Party to the CBD and active participant in the KMGBF, Kenya leverages multilateral environmental frameworks to guide domestic biodiversity action, streamline global reporting, and unlock technical and financial assistance.
2	**Constitutional, legal and policy framework**	The Constitution of Kenya and an established body of sectoral legislation provide a robust legal mandate for biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource use, environmental assessment, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development planning.
3	**Institutional governance and devolution**	Kenya's devolved governance structure empowers both national institutions and county governments to manage natural resources. This dual framework ensures that national biodiversity priorities are effectively translated into county-level spatial planning and grassroots implementation.
4	**Conservation and natural-resource management systems**	An extensive, pre-existing network of protected areas, state forests, marine reserves, and community conservancies provides the geographical and institutional foundation for species protection, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable landscape management.
5	**Community and stakeholder participation**	The active engagement of local communities, civil society, the private sector, and development partners establishes a collaborative mechanism for inclusive policy implementation, resource mobilization, and the integration of indigenous knowledge

6	**Technical, scientific and research capacity**	A strong network of universities, research institutes, and state technical agencies supplies the scientific expertise required for ecological research, environmental monitoring, and the evidence-based evaluation of NBSAP targets
8	**Environmental assessment and regulatory mechanisms**	Robust regulatory tools including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), and licensing regimes offer mandatory compliance mechanisms to identify, mitigate, and manage the biodiversity impacts of infrastructural and resource-extractive developments
9	**Biodiversity financing and resource mobilisation**	Blended financing from the national exchequer, development partners, and international conservation funds creates a financial architecture capable of resourcing NBSAP implementation and aligning biodiversity goals with broader climate and development finance
10	**Ecosystem restoration and sustainable management initiatives**	Flagship national programmes, such as the 15 billion National Tree Growing Campaign, provide established, scalable platforms to accelerate large-scale ecological restoration and enhance resilience across terrestrial, aquatic, and marine landscapes.
11	**Biodiversity-related economic sectors and incentives**	Key economic pillars including tourism, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and the Blue Economy rely heavily on ecosystem services, offering strategic entry points for mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning and incentivizing sustainable production.
12	**Climate, development and regional integration**	The alignment of biodiversity objectives with Kenya's climate change, economic development, and regional cooperation frameworks facilitates integrated approaches to ecosystem resilience, climate adaptation, and transboundary landscape management.

Chapter 4: National Biodiversity Action Plan

4.1. Key Result Area 1 - Ecosystem Management and Restoration

Key Result Area 1 focuses on strengthening the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of Kenya's ecosystems to enhance biodiversity, ecological integrity, connectivity and ecosystem services. It provides an integrated framework for implementing national commitments under KMGBF Targets 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11 and 12, through biodiversity-inclusive and participatory spatial planning, effective conservation and management of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and aquaculture, control of invasive species, and promotion of nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches. The programme will cover the country nationally, with priority attention to degraded forests, agro-ecosystems, rangelands, wetlands and water towers, marine and coastal ecosystems, community conservation areas, and urban green and blue networks, while recognizing and respecting the rights, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs).

By 2030, the strategy will support biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and effective ecosystem management, place at least 27.3% of degraded areas under effective restoration, and contribute to the effective conservation and management of at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal areas through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed protected and conserved areas and OECMs. It will also promote sustainable production practices, including agroecological and regenerative approaches, reduce the establishment of invasive species, and maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people through ecosystem services such as water regulation, soil health, pollination, climate regulation and disaster-risk reduction. By 2027, policies will be reviewed and implemented to expand and improve urban green and blue spaces, enhance native biodiversity and ecological connectivity, and promote biodiversity-inclusive and sustainable urban planning.

Strategic Objective
The objective of this Key Result Area is to deliver an integrated, participatory spatial planning and evidence-based ecosystem management, conservation and restoration programme by 2030 in the whole country.

Target 1: Ensure that by 2030 all areas of sea and land are under biodiversity-inclusive participatory spatial planning, are effectively managed and biodiversity loss brought close to zero while respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Target 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 27.3% of degraded areas are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity3.4% of areas of degraded forests7.7% of areas of degraded Agro-ecosystems13.4% of areas of degraded rangelands1.3% of areas of degraded wetlands and water towers0.03% of areas of degraded marine ecosystems and mangrove1.5% of areas of urban areas and settlements.

Target 3: Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures and indigenous territories, recognizing indigenous and community lands, practices and knowledge, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Target 6: By 2030, reduce the establishment of invasive species by 50% by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction and eradication and/or control, especially in priority areas such as urban spaces, farmlands, forests, protected and conserved areas, rangelands, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems.

Target 10: By 2030, ensure at least 20% of areas under aquaculture, fisheries, forestry, and agriculture are sustainably managed, including through sustainable use, certification mechanisms, the application of spatial planning, and other biodiversity-friendly and innovative approaches and agroecological practices; regenerative agriculture, precision farming, integrated pest management.

Target 11: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 12: By 2027, review, update and implement policies to significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas including by:

a) Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and
b) Enhancing:
    i. native biodiversity,
    ii. ecological connectivity and integrity,
    iii. biodiversity-inclusive research and urban planning,
    iv. inclusive and sustainable urbanization and
    v. Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.

Table 12: KRA 1 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 1: **Biodiversity-inclusive participatory spatial planning**	• Ensure that by 2030 biodiversity-inclusive participatory spatial planning is applied across relevant terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas, addressing land- and sea-use change while respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). • Strengthen use of biodiversity information, including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), in spatial plans. • Map and monitor changes in natural and semi-natural ecosystems • Conduct ecosystem Red List assessments for priority ecosystems. • Integrate biodiversity into development: infrastructure, agriculture, energy, mining, urban development and tourism planning. • Marine spatial plan development	• % of land and sea areas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans. • Red list of ecosystems • % of spatial plans incorporating KBA information. • Number of counties implementing spatial plans. • Number of county spatial plans incorporating KBA information. • Extent of natural and semi-natural ecosystems. • Ecosystem Integrity Index. • Land-use/land-cover change. • % of KBAs under effective conservation. • Number of Protected areas, conservancies, wetlands, forest with management plans • Number of county spatial plans that use zoonotic-risk or health-risk layers	• County Spatial plans • Marine spatial plan • National Red list of ecosystems • Ecosystem connectivity • Designation of new KBA's and recognition of existing ones • Ecosystem management plans • Zonation of critical biodiversity area • Biodiversity offsets	• Resilient ecosystems and livelihoods • Land- and sea-use decisions increasingly avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts on biodiversity and maintain ecological integrity and connectivity across landscapes, freshwater systems, and marine and coastal ecosystems. • National and county spatial	2030	Policy Lead: State Department of Lands and Physical Planning Technical Lead: DRSRS

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Health impact screening in spatial plans that affect KBAs and water-supply ecosystems.			planning processes integrate biodiversity and meaningful participation.		
Target 2: **Effective restoration of degraded ecosystems**	• Restore at least 27.3% of identified degraded areas by the year 2030 to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity. • Map degraded ecosystems and Priority areas for restoration include forests, agro-ecosystems, rangelands, wetlands and water towers, marine and mangrove ecosystems, and urban areas and settlements and Key Biodiversity Areas. • Strengthen fire management and drought preparedness in vulnerable ecosystems • Screen restoration projects for health co-benefits and trade-offs	• Headline: Area under effective restoration. • Maintenance/restoration of ecological connectivity. • Species Habitat Index. • Land Degradation Index. • Forest and tree cover. • Land-use/land-cover change. • Mangrove restoration success. • Area under agroecology and other ecosystem-based practices. • Share of restoration projects with documented health screening and IPLC consultation on health impacts	• At least 27.3% of degraded areas are under effective restoration by 2030. • Degraded ecosystems mapped and prioritized for restoration • Species reintroduction • Disaster preparedness strategy	Enhanced ecological integrity, biodiversity, connectivity, climate resilience and livelihoods support.	2030	Policy Lead: MECCF Technical Lead (Terrestrials): State Department of Forestry Technical Lead Lead (Waters): State Department of Blue Economy

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 3: **Conserve and restore 30% of terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal areas ("30 by 30")**	• Develop and adopt national criteria and procedures for identifying, assessing, recognizing and reporting OECMs • Establishment of community and private conservancies • Map and secure ecological corridors, dispersal areas, wetlands, important freshwater ecosystems, forests, marine ecological areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and other areas of high biodiversity importance and sustainably managed landscapes. • Establish new conservancies, LMMA and BMU co-managed areas • Establish transboundary conservation areas including Marine • Green list of protected areas • Promote ecological effectiveness, connectivity, governance, rights and equitable benefits from rangelands	• Headline: Coverage of protected areas and OECMs. • Protected area connectedness index • Species protection index • Protected-area coverage of KBAs. • Number of Protected Areas that have completed site level assessments • Recognition of IPLC lands and territories. • Number and area of recognized OECMs. • New Wildlife conservancies. • Mapped/protected ecological corridors. • New National Parks • Number of protected or conserved areas with joint wildlife–livestock–human disease surveillance	• At least 30% of relevant terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed. • % cover of PA and OECMS • PA, CA and OECMS • effectiveness management reports • Number of OECMS recognised • Transboundary Conserved Areas • Wildlife Corridor and dispersal areas report • New conservancies/ LMMA and Co-managed areas, EBSA, IBA and other critical biodiversity areas • New National Parks, • Recognition of KBAs, ISRAs, IMMA,	Kenya's conservation estate is expanded, ecologically representative, effectively managed, connected and equitably governed by relevant actors.	2030	Policy Lead: MECCF Technical Lead: State Department for Wildlife State Department for Forestry

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Recognize minorities and marginalized community lands, practices and knowledge and integrate conservation areas into wider landscapes and seascapes. • Training of institutions on effectiveness management tools • Set up sentinel disease surveillance sites at high-risk wildlife–livestock interfaces • Site level assessment of management effectiveness of Protected Areas and OECMs.		• Reports on Capacity building on effectiveness tools for biodiversity protection officers • Protected areas with IUCN green list recognition • Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' rights, lands, practices and knowledge are recognized and reflected in ecosystem planning, conservation and restoration.			
Target 6: **Eliminate, minimize, and manage invasive alien species**	• Develop surveillance and early-warning systems including for protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity • Identify introduction pathways. • Strengthen biosecurity. • Prioritize high-risk invasive alien species and ecosystems.	• Number of priority invasive alien species. • Extent and rate of spread. • Number of introduction pathways managed. • Area under control/eradication. • Expenditure on invasive-species management.	• National Invasive and Alien Species inventory and distribution maps. • Surveillance and early-warning systems developed and operationalised.	Reduced introduction and spread of invasive alien species and improved ecological and agricultural resilience.	2030	Policy Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development Technical Lead (KWS,

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Implement prevention, control and eradication programmes. • Strengthen risk-based prevention and management of invasive alien species across priority ecosystems and pathways					KEFRI & KMFRI
Target 10: **Integrate biodiversity into production systems (agriculture, aquaculture, forestry)**	• Integrate biodiversity safeguards and sustainable-use practices into agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture and the blue economy. • Promote agroecology and sustainable production. • Strengthen biodiversity-friendly value chains especially OECMS and Key Biodiversity Areas outside formal protected areas . • Support restoration within productive landscapes and seascapes. • Promote agrobiodiversity, indigenous vegetables and traditional foods as nutrition and dietary-diversity assets	• Area under biodiversity-friendly production practices. • Number of sectors/value chains applying biodiversity safeguards. • Area under agroecology and sustainable forestry/fisheries practices. • Biodiversity condition in productive landscapes and seascapes. • Number of biodiversity-positive value chains. • Increased % of households consuming indigenous vegetables and traditional foods as part of a diversified diet.	• Biodiversity considerations integrated into agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry policies and plans. • Biodiversity safeguards and sustainable-use practices integrated into agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy production systems.	Sustainably managed productive landscapes and seascapes, healthier ecosystems, stronger community livelihoods and measurable biodiversity gains across agriculture	2030	Policy Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Technical Lead: KALRO,
Target 11:	• Implement nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based	• Headline: Status and trends of ecosystem	• Nature's contributions to	Ecosystems and ecological	2030	Policy Lead:

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Restore and maintain nature's contributions to people	approaches to restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination, disease-risk reduction and protection from natural hazards. • Integrate ecosystem-service considerations into national, county and, where relevant, basin, landscape and regional planning, particularly where shared ecosystems support water regulation, drought and flood resilience, soil health, livestock production and other essential livelihoods and economic activities	services/nature's contributions to people. • Water quality and water stress. • Ecosystem climate regulation. • Disaster impacts. • Soil health. • Water catchment services. • Disease incidence. • Land-use change. • Trends in coral reefs, seagrasses and mangroves. • Pollinator population/diversity.	people are restored, maintained and enhanced through nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches. Urban green and blue spaces are expanded, connected, protected and integrated into biodiversity-inclusive urban planning.	processes that provide critical contributions to people are conserved, restored and sustainably managed, improving water security, soil health, pollination, climate resilience, disaster-risk reduction, food security and livelihoods.		State Department of Forest Technical Lead: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Health, NEMA
Target 12: **Green and blue spaces and urban biodiversity**	• Review, update and implement policies to increase the area, quality, connectivity, accessibility and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas. • Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, enhance native biodiversity and ecological connectivity,	• Headline: Average share of built-up urban areas that is green/ blue space for public use. • Number and area of green/blue spaces mapped. • Tree, permeable-surface and native-vegetation cover.		Urban and peri-urban areas have increased, connected, accessible and ecologically functional green and blue spaces that	2030	Policy Lead: State Department of Urban Development Technical Lead:

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	promote biodiversity-inclusive urban planning and research, and apply nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches. • Include physical and mental health, heat-island reduction and air quality in urban green-space policy. Prioritise access for informal settlements, children, older people and people with disabilities	• Number of relevant gazettements. • Areas managed by BMUs, CFAs and community organizations. • Policies implemented. • City Biodiversity Index. • Public use of green/blue spaces. • Share of urban residents living within 300 m of public (accessible) green space, disaggregated for informal settlements		support biodiversity, human well-being and climate resilience.		DRSRS, CoG (In charge of Urban developme nt)

4.2. Key Result Area 2 - Species Recovery, Genetic Diversity and Human–Wildlife Coexistence

Key Result Area 2 focuses on conserving and recovering Kenya's species and genetic diversity by preventing human-induced extinctions, reducing extinction risk, maintaining and restoring genetic diversity, and improving coexistence between people and wildlife. It directly advances Kenya's National Targets 4.1 and 4.2, corresponding principally to Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Target 4. Together, these targets address the recovery and conservation of known threatened species; maintenance and restoration of genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species; and effective management and reduction of negative human–wildlife interactions.

By 2030, implementation under this KRA will support urgent management and policy action to halt human-induced species extinctions and recover threatened populations through appropriate sustainable management practices and in situ and ex situ conservation measures; maintain and restore genetic diversity and adaptive potential; and reduce negative human–wildlife interactions by at least 35%. Implementation will strengthen species and population monitoring, conservation and management of critical habitats, genetic-resource conservation, community-led conservation and coexistence approaches, land-use planning around wildlife areas, corridors and dispersal areas, and coordinated evidence-based responses to ease pressures affecting species recovery and coexistence.

Strategic Objectives

To conserve and recover Kenya's species and genetic diversity by 2030 through coordinated, evidence-based action to halt human-induced extinctions and reduce extinction risk; recover populations of known threatened species through appropriate sustainable management and conservation measures; maintain and restore genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species; and manage and reduce negative human–wildlife interactions by at least 35% while strengthening long-term coexistence between people and wildlife.

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure urgent management and policy actions to halt human-induced species extinctions, including conservation of all known threatened species, while ensuring their population recovery through appropriate sustainable management practices and conservation strategies embracing in situ and ex situ approaches to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential.

Target 4.2: By 2030, manage and reduce human wildlife negative interactions by at least 35%.

Table 13: KRA 2 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 4.1: **Halt species extinction and protect genetic diversity**	• Update national assessments of threatened species and establish a risk-based recovery priority framework covering all known threatened species. • Develop, update and implement species recovery and conservation plans or other appropriate recovery measures for known threatened species, prioritizing the taxa and populations at greatest risk. • Strengthen in situ conservation and, where scientifically justified, reintroduction/translocation, complemented by ex situ conservation for species requiring such measures. • Identify, secure and effectively manage critical habitats, breeding sites, Key Biodiversity Areas and other priority areas essential to threatened-species recovery. • Establish and maintain genetic-diversity baselines and monitoring for priority native, wild and domesticated species and populations.	• A.3 Red List Index (KMGBF headline indicator). • A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500, where data are available (KMGBF headline indicator). • Number/proportion of known threatened species covered by active recovery or conservation measures. • Population trends and conservation status of priority threatened species; number of human-induced extinctions recorded.	• Updated national threatened-species assessments and a national recovery priority framework covering known threatened species. • Species recovery and conservation plans or equivalent recovery measures implemented for priority threatened taxa and populations, including critical-habitat actions. • Strengthened in situ, ex situ and on-farm conservation measures and facilities for threatened species and genetic resources. • National genetic-diversity baselines, monitoring protocols and datasets	• Human-induced extinctions of known threatened species are halted; • Extinction risk and population decline are reduced; • Recovery of priority species is demonstrated; • Genetic diversity of native, wild and domesticated species is maintained or restored to strengthen adaptive potential.	2026–2030	Policy Lead: State Department for Wildlife, Technical Lead: KWS, WRTI, NMK, KARLO

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Strengthen in situ, on-farm and ex situ conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, including wild relatives and locally adapted breeds and varieties. • Strengthen community-led species stewardship, taxonomic and scientific capacity, research, monitoring and interoperable national biodiversity data systems. • Promote bush meat reduction strategies • Recognise that genetic diversity, including indigenous livestock breeds, crop wild relatives and wild species, supports resilience to pathogens and nutrition	• Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (KMGBF component indicator). • Proportion of priority native, wild and domesticated taxa/populations with genetic-diversity status assessed and monitored. • Number of species recovery plans that include a disease-risk component	established for priority taxa and populations. • Operational species-population monitoring, research, taxonomic and community-stewardship arrangements linked to national biodiversity information systems. • Bush meat reduction strategies			
Target 4.2: **Reduce negative**	• By 2027, establish an agreed national baseline year, definitions, denominator and methodology for measuring negative human–	• Percentage change in negative human–wildlife interactions	• Agreed national HWC/coexistence baseline, including baseline year,	• Negative human–wildlife interactions	2026–2030	Policy Lead: State Department for Wildlife,

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
human–wildlife interactions by at least 35%	wildlife interactions and coexistence and for tracking progress towards the national target of at least a 35% reduction by 2030. • Evaluate coexistence outcomes for people (safety and perceived risk), assets (crop, livestock and property losses), wildlife (survival and retaliatory killing) and habitats (corridor functionality and pressures), alongside incident frequency and severity. • Map and regularly update human–wildlife interaction/conflict hotspots, wildlife corridors, dispersal areas and priority landscapes. • Strengthen prevention, early-warning, rapid-response and species-appropriate non-lethal mitigation measures in priority hotspots. • Integrate human–wildlife coexistence considerations into land-use and development planning around wildlife areas, corridors and dispersal areas.	against the agreed national baseline year and denominator (national target: at least 35% reduction by 2030). • Human-wildlife conflict indicator (KMGBF component indicator). • Number and severity of incidents, including human fatalities/injuries, livestock predation and crop/property loss. • Average response time and proportion of eligible claims processed/compensated within	denominator, measurement methodology and harmonized incident/response database. • Priority hotspot, corridor and dispersal-area maps and coordinated landscape/county coexistence plans. • Early-warning, rapid-response and appropriate mitigation systems operational in priority hotspots. • Strengthened community coexistence, benefit-sharing and claims/compensation mechanisms. • Regular national and county HWC/coexistence trend and performance reports.	are reduced by at least 35%, with lower human, livestock, crop and property losses, reduced retaliatory killing, and improved coexistence between people and wildlife.		Technical Lead: KWS, WRTI, NMK,

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Strengthen community-led coexistence approaches, local response capacity and benefit-sharing mechanisms. • Improve the efficiency, transparency and evidence base of compensation/claims-management mechanisms where applicable. • Address retaliatory killing and climate-related drivers of conflict through targeted research, monitoring and adaptive management. • Treat injuries as a public-health outcome by linking conflict incident records with KHIS trauma and snakebite data	defined service standards. • Number/area of priority hotspots, corridors and dispersal areas covered by functioning mitigation and coexistence measures. • Number of HWC-related injuries and deaths recorded in KHIS, including snakebite, by county				

4.3. Key Result Area 3 - Pollution, Climate and Ecosystem Resilience

It addresses the combined and cumulative impacts of pollution and climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity. By integrating pollution reduction measures with climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building actions, it aims to strengthen the ability of Kenya's ecosystems to withstand, adapt, and recover from environmental stresses while maintaining the ecosystem functions and services essential for livelihoods and sustainable economic development. Pollution and climate change are among the most significant direct drivers of biodiversity loss globally, affecting the condition, functioning, and resilience of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) addresses these pressures through Target 7.1, 7.2 and 8. Under Target 7, the KMGBF calls for reducing excess nutrient losses to the environment by at least 50 percent, reducing the overall risks posed by pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least 50 percent, including through Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution. Kenya has contextualized these commitments through Target 7.1, which addresses pollution from excess nutrients, pesticides, and highly hazardous chemicals, and Target 7.2, which promotes responsible plastics management through enforcement of restrictions on single-use plastics, implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), promotion of reuse and recycling, and reduction of plastic packaging. Target 8 complements these efforts by promoting climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction measures, including nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based approaches. The target emphasizes strengthening biodiversity resilience while ensuring that climate actions minimize negative impacts and deliver positive outcomes for biodiversity.

Strategic Objectives

To enhance the resilience and integrity of biodiversity and ecosystems by reducing pollution from all sources, and strengthening climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction measures through nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches by 2030.

Target 7.1: By 2030, pollution from all sources, including from excess nutrients, pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals have been brought to levels that are not harmful to ecosystem functions are markedly reduced and services and biodiversity, considering cumulative effects while considering continued sustained food security and livelihoods provision.

Target 7.2: By 2030, move towards a more responsible use of plastics, (through enforcing ban on single use plastic products and extended producer responsibility- EPR) ensuring that where possible products placed on the market are reusable and recyclable, while reducing plastic packaging products by 60%.

Target 8: By 2030, minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions,

including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, by reducing Green House Gases Emissions (GHG) by 32% relative to Business as Usual (BAU) while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Table 14: KRA 3 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 7.1: **Reduce pollution, nutrient loss and pesticide risks**	• Strengthen regulation, enforcement and monitoring of chemicals, pesticides, pollution and waste. • Scale up Integrated Pest Management (IPM). • Promote sustainable agricultural practices, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and responsible use of pesticides and fertilizers. • Implement the polluter-pays principle. • Strengthen wastewater and pollution-hotspot management.	• Reduction in nutrient loss and pesticide risks. • Reduction in coastal eutrophication potential. • Reduction in pesticide environmental concentrations. • % wastewater safely treated. • Changes in fertilizer use/nutrient concentrations. • % pollution hotspots effectively managed. • Number of farmers trained; percentage of targeted farmers adopting IPM; • Reduction in pesticide/ fertilizer use or associated risks.	• Pollution Reduction and Ecosystem Protection • Sustainable Nutrient and Chemical Management • Farmers and agricultural extension officers trained; • IPM practices promoted.	• Pollution levels are reduced to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity • Pollution sources, pathways and hotspots identified and mapped. • Nutrient losses and pesticide risks are reduced; water and ecosystem quality improve; and pollution management and compliance are strengthened. • Reduced chemical pollution and improved soil, water and ecosystem health.	2030	Policy Lead: State Department for Environment and Climate Change Technical Lead: NEMA, KMA
Target 7.2: **Achieve responsible plastic use**	• Strengthen enforcement of single-use plastic restrictions and EPR. • Reduce plastic packaging at source. • Promote reusable and recyclable alternatives.	• % reduction in plastic packaging products. • % reduction in plastic leakage into ecosystems. • % reduction in marine litter density.	• Plastic Pollution Reduction	• Reduced plastic pollution and marine litter; increased reuse, collection, recovery and recycling; and stronger EPR implementation and compliance.	2030	Policy Lead: State Department for Environment and Climate Change

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Strengthen collection, recovery and recycling. • Reduce plastic leakage and marine litter. • Improve compliance, awareness and stakeholder participation. • Raise awareness of microplastics and plastic burning as health and air-quality risks	• % plastic waste collected, recovered and recycled. • % priority plastic products covered by EPR. • Compliance with single-use plastic restrictions. • % of open plastic burning at county dumpsites reduced (air-quality proxy)				Technical Lead: NEMA, KFS
Target 8: **Minimize climate-change impacts on biodiversity and build resilience**	• Align biodiversity actions with Kenya's NDC and NCCAP. • Scale up Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). • Integrate biodiversity safeguards into climate action. • Strengthen climate and biodiversity monitoring. • Improve climate-risk information and early warning • Strengthen resilience planning at national and county levels.	• Area under NbS/EbA. • Ecosystem and community resilience indicators. • Climate-risk and early-warning coverage. • Biodiversity safeguards incorporated into climate programmes. • Trends in ecosystem vulnerability. • Biodiversity outcomes associated with climate actions.	• Climate Mitigation and Resilience	• Ecosystems and communities are more resilient to climate change, with climate actions supporting biodiversity conservation and restoration and minimizing adverse impacts on ecosystems and species.	2030	Policy Lead: MECCF Technical Lead: Directorate of Climate Change, KMD

4.4. Key Result Area 4 - Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing

Key Result Area 4 focuses on ensuring that the use, harvesting and trade of Kenya's wild species, access to and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the handling and application of biotechnology are governed in ways that are sustainable, safe, legal, fair and equitable, while generating social, economic and environmental benefits and strengthening incentives for biodiversity conservation. It directly advances Kenya's National Targets 5, 9, 13 and 17. Together, these targets link sustainable use, harvesting and trade of wild species; benefits from sustainable management and customary use; fair and equitable access and benefit-sharing from genetic resources, digital sequence information (DSI) and associated traditional knowledge; and effective biosafety and equitable access to the results and benefits of biotechnology.

Achieving a resilient bio-economy and halting biodiversity loss requires harmonizing the sustainable management, safe trade, and productive utilization of Kenya's rich natural capital across terrestrial, aquatic, and agricultural landscapes. This Key Result Area anchors Kenya's strategic commitment to ensuring that the harvesting and trade of wild species remain safe, legal, and ecologically sustainable, while scaling up biodiversity-friendly practices across productive sectors. Crucially, it integrates the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, underpinned by robust national biosafety systems and science-based biotechnology governance. By bridging sustainable resource use, economic incentives, and social equity, this framework safeguards local livelihoods, prevents overexploitation, and unlocks equitable economic value for current and future generations of Kenyans.

By 2030, Targets 5 and 9 will ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna, including fish and other aquatic species, are legal, safe and sustainable, while sustaining social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those most dependent on biodiversity, and respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Under Target 13, Kenya will strengthen and harmonize ABS laws, policies and institutional and administrative arrangements by 2027 and, by 2030, enhance the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from genetic resources, DSI and associated traditional knowledge, thereby contributing to the KMGBF ambition of significantly increasing benefits shared. Implementation will build on the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing) (No. 2) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 68 of 2025) and relevant CBD decisions, including Decision 16/2 on DSI. Under Target 17, Kenya will strengthen biosafety capacity and implementation, science-based risk assessment and monitoring, participation in biotechnology research, and equitable access to relevant biotechnology results and benefits, including in relation to emerging biotechnologies.

Strategic Objective

To establish an integrated national framework for sustainable use, access, benefit-sharing and biosafety that ensures wild species are used, harvested and traded legally, safely and sustainably; sustains and equitably increases social, economic and environmental benefits from wild species while protecting customary sustainable use; strengthens by 2027 the legal, policy, institutional and administrative arrangements for ABS and, by 2030, enhances fair and equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources, DSI and associated traditional knowledge in contribution to the KMGBF ambition of significantly increasing benefits shared; and strengthens science-based biosafety, responsible biotechnology research and innovation, and equitable access to relevant biotechnology results and benefits.

Target 5: By 2030, ensure legal, safe and sustainable use, harvest and trade of wild flora and fauna species including fish and other aquatic species, preventing over-exploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying ecosystem-based approaches while respecting and protecting customary use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.

Target 9: By 2030, put in place sustainable management practices and use of all wild species, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Target 13: By 2027, develop, review and harmonize laws and policies; establish and strengthen effective institutional and administrative frameworks; and by 2030 enhance the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge through capacity-building and technology-transfer measures at national, county and community levels, under applicable international policy instruments.

Target 17: By 2030, strengthen capacity for, and implement, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology, including emerging biotechnologies, and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

Table 15: KRA 4 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 5: **Ensure legal, safe and sustainable use, harvesting and trade of wild species**	• Review and harmonize relevant wildlife, forestry, fisheries, public-health and trade measures where necessary to support legal, safe and sustainable use, harvesting and trade. • Develop and implement science-based harvest/use management plans, quotas, limits or other management measures for priority utilized species and stocks. • Strengthen licensing, permitting, traceability, species identification, compliance and enforcement across wild-species value chains. • Strengthen implementation of CITES and fisheries, wildlife and forest laws and relevant regional/ international obligations, including measures against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing where applicable.	• Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (KMGBF headline indicator). • Status of national legal instruments or policy frameworks regulating trade in wild species (national reporting input to KMGBF binary indicator 5.b). • Red List Index (impacts of utilization for utilized species) (KMGBF component indicator). • Proportion of priority utilized wild species/populations subject to science-based sustainable-use or harvest measures and maintaining or improving sustainable population/stock status (national indicator). • Population/stock trends and conservation status of priority utilized species.	• Updated and harmonized legal, regulatory and management measures for sustainable, safe and legal wild-species use and trade. • Science-based harvest/ use management plans, quotas, limits or equivalent controls for priority utilized species and fisheries supported by Non-detrimental finding surveys. • Strengthened licensing, permitting, traceability, CITES and fisheries monitoring-control-surveillance systems. • Regular stock/ population, bycatch and non-target impact assessments for priority utilized species. • Operational pathogen-spill over/ One Health risk protocols and	• Use harvesting and trade of wild species are legal, safe and ecologically sustainable; overexploitation, non-target impacts, illegal use and pathogen-spill over risks are reduced; and customary sustainable use is respected and protected.	2030	Policy Lead: State Department for Wildlife Technical Lead: KWS, WRTI, NMK

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Monitor and minimize impacts on non-target species, bycatch, habitats and ecosystems using ecosystem-based approaches. • Prioritise monitoring and, where necessary, mitigation of incidental capture of marine turtles and other threatened non-target species in relevant fisheries, using suitable gear measures, reporting and locally supported compliance. • Integrate One Health and pathogen-spill over risk assessment and management into priority wild-species use, harvest and trade interfaces. • Respect and protect customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities while ensuring ecological sustainability and legality.	• CITES, fisheries and other permit/ licensing compliance; incidence of illegal harvest/ trade and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing where relevant. • Bycatch/ non-target species impacts and ecosystem impacts in priority fisheries and harvesting systems. • Number of priority wild-species use/ trade interfaces applying pathogen-spill over/ One Health risk-management measures. • Number of wildlife-trade or market sites under One Health disease surveillance, and the number of priority medicinal species with sustainable-harvest quotas	safeguards for customary sustainable use.			
Target 9:	• Undertake participatory national, county and community-level baseline	• Benefits from the sustainable use of wild	• National/ county/ community baseline and valuation of wild-species	• Wild species are sustainably managed and	2030	Policy Lead: State

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Sustainably manage wild species to benefit people	assessments of wild-species use, users, benefits, customary practices and traditional occupations. • Develop and implement sustainable management measures for priority utilized wild species and associated habitats. • Promote biodiversity-based activities, products, services and value chains that maintain or enhance biodiversity and deliver sustainable livelihoods. • • Protect and encourage customary sustainable-use systems, community institutions and associated traditional knowledge. • Strengthen equitable access to social, economic and environmental benefits from sustainably managed wild species, particularly for people in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity.	species (KMGBF headline indicator). • Percentage of the population in traditional occupations (KMGBF headline indicator). • National status of policies and measures for sustainable management and use of wild species, provision of social, economic and environmental benefits to people, and protection and encouragement of customary sustainable use (national reporting input to KMGBF binary indicator 9.b). • Number/ percentage of people and households benefiting from sustainable wild-species use and biodiversity-based activities. • Income/ value generated from biodiversity-based products and services,	use, benefits, users and customary practices. • Sustainable-use management plans, standards and community governance arrangements for priority wild species. • Biodiversity-positive products, services and value chains strengthened with clear ecological safeguards. • Mechanisms supporting equitable access to benefits and protection of customary sustainable use and traditional occupations. • Regular ecological, social and economic monitoring reports on sustainable wild-species use and benefits. • Develop a wildlife economy strategy	used, providing sustained and equitable social, economic and environmental benefits especially for people most dependent on biodiversity while customary sustainable use is protected and species populations remain viable. • Wildlife economy in place		Department of Wildlife Technical Lead: KFS, KWS, KeFS, WRTI

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	• Track ecological sustainability together with livelihood, income, cultural and well-being benefits to ensure that benefits do not undermine species viability.	disaggregated where feasible. • Population/ stock status of priority utilized species and catch per unit effort (CPUE) for relevant fisheries. • Number of customary sustainable-use/ community governance arrangements formally recognized or supported.				
Target 13: **Fair and equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources, DSI and associated traditional knowledge**	• By 2027, review and harmonize applicable ABS laws and policies, strengthen institutional and administrative arrangements, and operationalize the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing) (No. 2) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 68 of 2025), in coherence with relevant international ABS instruments. • Strengthen ABS permitting, prior informed consent and	• Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments (KMGBF headline indicator). • Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international ABS instruments (KMGBF headline indicator). • National status of effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures for fair and equitable benefit-sharing	• Harmonized and strengthened ABS legal, policy, institutional and administrative framework in place by 2027, with the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing) (No. 2) Regulations, 2025 operationalized. • Functional and traceable ABS permitting, compliance-monitoring, checkpoint and ABS	• Access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately regulated and transparent; fair and equitable monetary and non-monetary benefits from genetic resources and DSI increase;	2030	Policy Lead: Ministry of Environment and State Department of Wildlife Technical Lead: NEMA, KWS, WRTI

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	mutually agreed terms processes, compliance monitoring, checkpoints and traceability of genetic-resource utilization. • Strengthen reporting through the ABS Clearing-House, including internationally recognized certificates of compliance where applicable. • Establish mechanisms to identify, quantify, document and progressively increase monetary and non-monetary benefits shared. • Protect associated traditional knowledge and strengthen community protocols, representation, negotiation capacity and safeguards for rights holders. • Strengthen capacity-building and technology-transfer measures at national, county and community levels. • Develop and implement national administrative/ policy measures, as	(national reporting input to KMGBF binary indicator 13.b). • Number of internationally recognized certificates published on the ABS Clearing-House. • Number of ABS permits/ agreements and proportion compliant with permit and benefit-sharing conditions. • Number of communities/right holders receiving documented monetary and/or non-monetary benefits. • Number of community protocols or other traditional-knowledge protection/negotiation mechanisms supported. • Number of ABS agreements for health or pharmaceutical R&D, and benefits returned from them	Clearing-House reporting system. • Community protocols, consent/ MAT support and negotiation mechanisms strengthened for associated traditional knowledge and rights holders. • Develop National system for recording and reporting monetary and non-monetary benefits, including DSI-related benefit flows and Cali Fund • Capacity-building and technology-transfer programmes operational at national, county and community levels. • Develop Regulations to operationalise the TK&CE Act 2016 • Build capacity of policy makers in ABS processes	rights holders are better able to participate and negotiate; and ABS contributes more strongly to conservation, sustainable use and livelihoods. • TK&CE Act 2016 regulations in place • A national benefit sharing system in place • Enhanced and mainstreamed ABS compliance		

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	appropriate, for the CBD multilateral mechanism on DSI and engagement with the Cali Fund consistent with Decision 16/2 and national law. • Promote responsible research, bio trade and innovation that comply with ABS requirements and contribute to conservation and sustainable use. • State the role of genetic resources, Digital Sequence and traditional knowledge in health research and development					
Target 17: **Strengthen biosafety and equitable access to the results and benefits of biotechnology**	• Strengthen and, where necessary, update national legal, regulatory and administrative biosafety measures for GMOs/ LMOs and relevant emerging biotechnologies. • Undertake scientifically sound risk assessment and establish proportionate risk-management measures	• Status of national actions taken to implement biosafety measures under CBD Article 8(g) and measures for biotechnology and distribution of its benefits under Article 19 (national reporting input to KMGBF binary indicator 17.b). • Number/ proportion of regulated biotechnology	• Updated and operational national biosafety legal, regulatory and administrative framework addressing relevant emerging biotechnology risks. • Standardized risk-assessment, risk-management, monitoring, inspection and incident-response	• Potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, human and animal health and the environment are effectively assessed,	2030	Policy Lead: Ministry of Agriculture Technical Lead: National Biosafety Authority,

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	before and during approved biotechnology activities. • Strengthen inspections, compliance monitoring, post-release/ environmental surveillance, detection and identification capacity, and incident/ emergency response. • Strengthen institutional and technical capacity, including qualified personnel, laboratories, reference materials and quality-assurance systems. • Maintain current and accessible Biosafety Clearing-House/ national biosafety information systems and timely public access to biosafety decisions and risk information. • Strengthen meaningful public awareness and participation in biosafety decision-making in accordance with national law. • Promote responsible biotechnology research and	activities subjected to risk assessment before decision/ approval. • Percentage compliance with biosafety approval conditions and regulatory requirements. • Number of inspections, post-release/ environmental monitoring exercises and compliance assessments conducted. • Number of samples tested and detections/ identifications of unauthorized or unintended GMO/LMO presence, as applicable. • Number of qualified personnel/ institutions and functional laboratories with strengthened detection/ risk-assessment capacity. • Timeliness/ completeness of Biosafety Clearing-House reporting and public information/ participation processes.	procedures implemented by competent institutions. • Strengthened national laboratory, detection, surveillance and compliance-monitoring capacity. • Current and accessible national biosafety information/Biosafety Clearing-House systems and strengthened public-participation mechanisms. • Programmes and agreements that increase Kenyan participation in biotechnology research and equitable access to relevant results and benefits.	managed and monitored; biosafety compliance and public confidence are strengthened; responsible innovation is enabled; and Kenya's participation in, and equitable access to, relevant biotechnology results and benefits is increased.		

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	innovation, including participation by Kenyan institutions in research using Kenyan genetic resources where relevant. • Develop measures that improve equitable access to results and benefits arising from relevant biotechnologies and strengthen regional/ international biosafety cooperation.	• Number of biotechnology research, technology-access or benefit-sharing arrangements that provide participation or equitable access to results/ benefits.				

4.5. Key Result Area 5 - Sustainable Business Production and Consumption

This Key Result Area focuses on promoting sustainable production and consumption practices that support biodiversity conservation and reduce negative environmental impacts. It aims to integrate biodiversity considerations into key production sectors such as agriculture, aquaculture, energy, and forestry, strengthen business accountability through the assessment and disclosure of biodiversity-related risks, and empower consumers to make informed and sustainable choices that help reduce the Kenya's ecological footprint. By aligning economic activities with nature-positive practices, this KRA contributes to long-term environmental sustainability, sustainable economic development and resilient livelihoods. This KRA contributes to Target 15 and 16 of the KMGBF.

Strategic Objective

By 2030, Kenya aims to embed biodiversity assessment, monitoring, and disclosure into standard business practice through an enabling policy, legal, and institutional framework. This will give consumers the information to choose sustainably, strengthen accountability, and reduce the pressures driving biodiversity loss.

Target 15: By 2030, develop legal, administrative and policy measures to encourage, enable and support all business, large transnational companies and financial institutions to:

a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
b) Provide information needed for consumers to adopt sustainable consumption patterns;
c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, and increase positive impacts on biodiversity, reduce biodiversity-related risks, and promote actions to ensure sustainable production.

Target 16: Sustainable consumption and reduction of food losses is a priority in Kenya. Food losses, including post-harvest loses in Kenya has negative impacts on national food security and biodiversity conservation. It is estimated that more than 25% of Kenya's population suffers from chronic food insecurity. Reduction of food loss has the potential to improve incomes and build more resilient value chains, able to withstand the effects of climate-related shocks and stressors.

Table 16: KRA 5 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 15: **Businesses assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts**	• Develop a national standard or guideline for corporate biodiversity assessment and disclosure based on business size and sector.	• Biodiversity disclosure guideline approved and operational. • Number of sectors covered by the guideline. • Number of entities adopting the guideline and integrating biodiversity related considerations into decision making and reporting processes	• Number of sectoral policies integrating biodiversity • Sector -specific reporting templates produced. • Biodiversity screening tools adopted by businesses. • Corporate biodiversity reporting mechanisms established.	• Businesses consistently assess, manage, and disclose biodiversity related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	2028	Policy Lead: The National Treasury Technical Lead: SDECC
	• Provide technical guidance, capacity building, and regulatory support to enable banks, insurers, pension funds, and other financial institutions to develop, approve, and implement biodiversity risk policies aligned with emerging	• Percentage of financial institutions with biodiversity risk policies. • Percentage of financial institutions conducting biodiversity risk screening for investments and loans.	• Biodiversity risk assessment framework developed. • Biodiversity risk screening incorporated into lending and investment policies.	• Increased integration of biodiversity risks into financial sector governance, risk management, and investment decision-making.	2030	Central Bank of Kenya Capital Markets Authority

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	global frameworks and local guidance.	• Percentage of assets under management subject to biodiversity risk assessment.				
	• Promote the implementation of blended finance approaches, mechanisms and innovative instruments to mobilize private-sector investment in biodiversity.	• Value (KES) of private-sector finance mobilized for biodiversity. • Amount (KES) of blended finance leveraged. • Ratio of private capital to public capital and other sources mobilized.	• Blended finance instruments and biodiversity focused funds operationalized.	• Increased private capital flows towards biodiversity conservation, restoration, and nature-positive enterprises.	2030	The National Treasury
Target 16 Promote sustainable production and consumption practices	• Promote climate-smart storage, cold-chain infrastructure and post-harvest technologies.	• Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses; • Number of facilities established.	• Modern storage, preservation and cold chain systems.	• Reduced food losses and improved food security.	2030	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
	• Support sustainable food production and consumption practices through certification, awareness campaigns and market incentives.	• Number of producers adopting sustainable practices.	• Sustainable production and consumption programmes.	• Reduced ecological footprint of food systems.	2030	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development KEBS
	• Develop incentives for private sector investment in food loss	• Value (KES) of investment mobilized.	• Food systems innovation and	• More resilient and resource-efficient food value chains.	2030	The National Treasury, Kenya

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	reduction technologies and circular bio economy solutions.		investment programme.			Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)
	• Establish a monitoring framework for food loss, food waste and sustainable consumption indicators.	• Annual food loss and waste reports produced.	• National monitoring and reporting system.	• Improved tracking of progress towards sustainable consumption targets.	2030	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, KNBS

4.6. Key Result Area 6 - Integration of Biodiversity Across Governance

This Key Result Area seeks to make biodiversity a cross-cutting consideration in Kenya's governance and development processes. Kenya's ecosystems frequently transcend administrative boundaries, while development decisions in sectors such as agriculture, water, infrastructure, energy, land use, forestry and urban development can have significant implications for biodiversity and nature's contributions to people. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use require biodiversity and ecosystem-service considerations to be integrated across governance, economic development planning, rather than being addressed solely through the environment and conservation sectors. Building on this foundation, the framework mandates the systematic integration of biodiversity values into all levels of policy, legislation, development planning, and fiscal decisions (Target 14), transforming governance structures to deliver biodiversity-positive outcomes.

KRA 6 therefore provides a comprehensive framework for strengthening biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors and levels of governance, recognizing that all sectors depend on healthy ecosystems and unsustainable natural resource use practices pose economic threats. This KRA promoting collaboration and coordinated approaches for shared ecosystems and landscapes, consistent with the respective mandates and functions of the different levels of government.

Strategic Objective
To mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem service values across national and county governance, policies, planning, regulation, investment and development decision-making, while strengthening coordination and collaboration across administrative boundaries where ecosystems transcend county boundaries, thereby reducing biodiversity impacts, strengthening nature-positive outcomes and safeguarding nature's contributions to people.

Target 14: By 2030, biodiversity values have been fully integrated into policies, regulations, planning processes, business strategies, poverty eradication interventions, fiscal and financial flows, strategic social and environmental impact assessments, and all sectors with significant impacts on biodiversity, at both national and county levels, and across public and private sectors.

This Key Result Area is aligned with the four KMGBF goals:

Goal A: Protect and restore biodiversity (ecosystems, species, genetic diversity).

Kenya's biodiversity spans a wide ecological gradient: the Indian Ocean coastline and its coral reefs and mangroves, savanna rangelands that support the country's iconic wildlife populations and its tourism economy, montane forest blocks that serve as the nation's water towers, freshwater lakes and wetlands of international importance, and arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), which cover roughly four-fifths of Kenya's landmass and are home to a large share of its

pastoralist communities. Therefore, this goal must speak to the full breadth of this estate, not only the gazetted protected areas.

Goal B: Use nature sustainably and ensure nature's contributions to people.

Kenya's economy and rural livelihoods are directly underpinned by natural resources: agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and nature-based tourism together account for a substantial share of GDP, export earnings, and household income. Goal B should move beyond a general commitment to "sustainable use" and set out the specific production systems and services on which this dependency rests, together with the governance changes needed to keep that use within ecological limits.

Goal C: Share genetic resource benefits fairly and equitably.

Benefit-sharing is frequently the least developed goal in national biodiversity strategies, in part because it depends on functioning legal and institutional frameworks machinery rather than on land or resource management alone. Kenya has a genuine head start here through its Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) framework, but there remain operational gaps between the domestic regulatory architecture and the day-to-day on-the-ground experience of communities and researchers seeking to use it. This goal should be used to close those gaps rather than restate the framework's existence.

Goal D: Mobilize means of implementation (finance, capacity, technology).

Kenya's ability to deliver on Goals A through C depends substantially on this fourth goal. Rather than being treated as a generic closing statement about resources, it should be developed with the same specificity as the other three, since finance, capacity, and technology gaps are typically what determine whether targets are met or missed.

Table 17: KRA 6 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 14: **Mainstreaming biodiversity across all sectors**	• Integrate biodiversity values, targets and safeguards into national and county policies, plans, programmes and development frameworks.	• % of policies, plans and programmes incorporating biodiversity considerations; number of counties integrating biodiversity in planning.	• Biodiversity-integrated policies, plans and programmes.	• Biodiversity becomes a routine consideration in national and county development planning.	2030	State Department for Environment and Climate Change
	• Integrate biodiversity considerations into sectoral planning and decision-making in biodiversity-dependent and biodiversity-impacting sectors. • Monitor the policy and investment mainstream pathway from development and formal adoption through financing, implementation, compliance and demonstrable reductions in biodiversity impacts.	• Number of priority sectors with biodiversity mainstreaming measures; % of sector plans incorporating biodiversity actions. • Number and proportion of relevant biodiversity policies and investment safeguards adopted, funded and implemented; documented changes in decisions, compliance and biodiversity pressures or outcomes.	• Sector-specific biodiversity mainstreaming measures and guidelines.	• Reduced biodiversity pressures and increased biodiversity-positive sectoral practices.	2030	State Department for Environment and Climate Change
	• Strengthen integration of biodiversity into SEA,	• % of relevant SEAs/EIAs incorporating	• Improved biodiversity	• Development decisions increasingly	2030	NEMA

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	EIA and other environmental decision-making processes.	biodiversity assessment and mitigation measures; compliance rate.	screening, assessment, and mitigation procedures.	avoid, minimise and mitigate biodiversity impacts.		
	• Integrate biodiversity values, dependencies, risks and opportunities into public and private investments and business strategies.	• Number/% of major investments and businesses apply biodiversity screening; value of biodiversity-positive investments.	• Biodiversity investment and business guidance.	• Increased biodiversity-positive investment and reduced biodiversity-related risks.	2030	State Department for Environment and Climate Change / National Treasury
	• Align fiscal and financial flows with biodiversity priorities and NBSAP targets.	• Biodiversity-related expenditure tracked; % of relevant financial flows aligned with biodiversity priorities.	• Biodiversity financing and expenditure-tracking framework.	• Increased allocation and alignment of resources for biodiversity priorities.	2030	State Department for Environment and Climate Change / National Treasury
	• Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination for biodiversity mainstreaming at national and county levels.	• Number of institutions/officers trained; number of functional biodiversity mainstreaming mechanisms.	• Capacity-building programmes and functional coordination mechanisms.	• Improved institutional capacity, coordination and accountability for biodiversity mainstreaming.	2030	State Department for Environment and Climate Change / NEMA
	• Establish a national system for monitoring and reporting biodiversity	• Biodiversity mainstreaming indicators established; % of institutions	• Biodiversity mainstreaming monitoring	• Improved tracking, accountability and adaptive management	2030	NEMA

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	mainstreaming across sectors.	reporting annually; annual reports produced.	and reporting framework.	of biodiversity mainstreaming.		

4.7. Key Result Area 7 - Inclusive Governance, Participation and Capacity

This Key Result Area provides the institutional, knowledge and social foundation required for effective implementation of Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). It recognizes that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use require capable institutions, adequate technical and scientific capacity, accessible and reliable knowledge, meaningful inclusive participation, equitable access to information and justice, and gender-responsive governance. Effective implementation of the NBSAP will require strengthened capacity across national and county governments, research and academic institutions, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), civil society, private-sector actors, youth, women, persons with disabilities and other stakeholders. Kenya will therefore strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, scientific and technical cooperation, innovation and knowledge exchange to support biodiversity planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

This KRA will also strengthen systems for generating, documenting, managing, safeguarding and sharing scientific and traditional biodiversity knowledge. The Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), biodiversity databases, research institutions and other knowledge platforms will be strengthened to improve access to reliable and timely biodiversity information while respecting the rights, interests and safeguards of knowledge holders. Meaningful participation will be promoted throughout biodiversity decision-making, including planning, implementation, monitoring and review. Particular attention will be given to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, civil society, private-sector actors and other groups that may face barriers to participation. Access to environmental information, grievance mechanisms and environmental justice will also be strengthened to improve transparency, accountability and equitable governance.

Gender equality and gender-responsive approaches will be integrated across biodiversity policies, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting. This will include strengthening equitable participation and representation, improving the availability and use of sex-disaggregated data, and ensuring that biodiversity interventions recognise the different roles, needs, knowledge and contributions of women, men, girls and boys.

The KRA contributes to the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Targets 20, 21, 22 and 23 and provides the enabling institutional, knowledge and social conditions necessary for the effective implementation of the other Key Result Areas of the NBSAP.

Strategic Objective

To strengthen Kenya's capacity, knowledge systems, technology access, scientific cooperation and inclusive, gender-responsive governance to enable effective biodiversity planning,

implementation, monitoring and reporting, while ensuring equitable participation, access to information and environmental justice for all stakeholders.

Target 20: By 2030, strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote innovation through enhanced technical and scientific cooperation at all levels, with emphasis on collaborative efforts both nationally and internationally.

Target 21: By 2030, ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision- makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with international ABS agreements and national legislation.

Target 22: By 2030, ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making processes, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities in conservation efforts while respecting their cultural rights and land ownership , resources, and traditional knowledge and ensuring the safety and rights of individuals and organizations actively engaged in advocating for biodiversity conservation.

Target 23: By 2030, ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Table 18: KRA 7 Strategic Action Plan

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 20: **Identify capacity needs, build capacity, promote technology transfer, and foster scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity conservation.**	• Conduct national and county biodiversity capacity and technology needs assessments and identify priority gaps. • Develop and implement a coordinated biodiversity capacity-building programme targeting institutions, communities, IPLCSs, youth and other stakeholders. • Promote access to, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. • Strengthen national, regional and international scientific and technical cooperation, including joint research and knowledge exchange.	• Capacity and technology need assessment completed; number of priority gaps identified. • Number of people/institutions trained; % of identified priority capacity gaps addressed. • Number of technologies transferred/adopted; number of institutions/communities benefiting. • Number of cooperation agreements; joint research programmes; technical exchanges conducted.	• National and county capacity and technology needs assessment. • Biodiversity capacity-building programme and training programmes. • Technology transfer partnerships, tools and innovations. • Scientific cooperation partnerships and joint research programmes.	• Biodiversity capacity and technology priorities clearly identified. • Increased technical and institutional capacity for biodiversity • Increased application of appropriate technologies in biodiversity management. • Increased scientific collaboration and application of research to biodiversity action.	2030	Policy Lead: SDECC Technical Lead: NEMA
Target 21: **Enhance availability and access to credible data**	• Strengthen the Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), national biodiversity databases and other knowledge platforms.	• CHM functionality and accessibility; number of datasets/resources available; platform usage. • National Wildlife Database	• Strengthened national biodiversity knowledge platforms. • Standardised and regularly updated	• Decision-makers, practitioners and the public have improved access to credible biodiversity information.	2030	Policy Lead: SDECC Technical Lead:

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
and knowledge to inform biodiversity action.	• Establish mechanisms for generating, validating, standardising, updating and sharing biodiversity data. • Document, safeguard and make accessible relevant Indigenous and local biodiversity knowledge, respecting the rights and consent of knowledge holders. • Produce and disseminate biodiversity information products for decision-makers, practitioners and the public. • Increase utilization of the CHM for biodiversity planning, monitoring, reporting, research and decision-making. • Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination for biodiversity knowledge management and CHM contribution. • Establish and operationalise an ABS monitoring and reporting information system to collect, validate, manage	• Number of datasets validated/standardised/ updated; number of institutions contributing data. • Number of knowledge systems documented; safeguards established; number of IPLCS initiatives supported. • Number of reports, maps, assessments and information products produced/accessed. • Number of institutions and users accessing and using CHM information for biodiversity planning, monitoring, research, reporting and decision-making • Number of institutions actively contributing biodiversity information to the national CHM. • Percentage of ABS records containing complete, verified and up-to-date information on	biodiversity datasets. • Documented and safeguarded traditional and local knowledge resources. • Biodiversity reports, maps, databases, guidelines and communication products. • CHM utilization monitoring system established, with documented institutional use cases and user access. • A coordinated network of national, county and non-state biodiversity information contributors established and operational. • Operational ABS information system	• Improved reliability, interoperability and use of biodiversity data. • Indigenous and local knowledge contributes to biodiversity action while rights of knowledge holders are respected. • Increased use of credible biodiversity knowledge in planning, implementation and monitoring. • Biodiversity information is increasingly used to inform policy, planning, research, monitoring, reporting and management decisions. • Biodiversity information generation, sharing		NEMA, DRSRS, KWS, NMK

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	and provide access to information on genetic resource access, utilisation and monetary and non-monetary benefits received and shared in Kenya. • Produce and disseminate biodiversity Education/ information /Awareness products for decision-makers, practitioners and the public.	access, utilisation and monetary and non-monetary benefits received and shared, and accessible through the national ABS information system. • Number of reports, maps, assessments and Education/Awareness information products produced/accessed.	containing quality-assured records on genetic resource access, utilisation and associated monetary and non-monetary benefits. • Biodiversity reports, maps, databases, guidelines and Education/ communication products.	and management are more coordinated, reducing fragmentation and strengthening the national biodiversity knowledge base • Credible and accessible ABS information increasingly support monitoring, compliance, reporting, research, policy development and equitable benefit-sharing decisions. • Increased use of credible biodiversity knowledge in planning, implementation and monitoring.		
Target 22: **Ensure inclusive**	• Strengthen mechanisms for meaningful participation of IPLCIPLCSs, women, youth, persons with disabilities and	• Number of participation mechanisms established/strengthened; participation	• Inclusive biodiversity participation mechanisms.	• More representative and inclusive biodiversity decision-making.	2030	Policy Lead: SDECC

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
participation in biodiversity-related decision-making processes.	other stakeholders in biodiversity decision-making. • Strengthen access to biodiversity information to enable informed participation and decision-making. • Strengthen grievance, consultation and feedback mechanisms for biodiversity-related decisions and actions. • Build stakeholder capacity to participate effectively in biodiversity planning, implementation and monitoring.	disaggregated by sex, age and disability. • Number of information resources made accessible; information requests addressed; stakeholder engagement levels. • Number of functional mechanisms; grievances/ feedback received and resolved; resolution time. • Number of stakeholders trained; number of participatory processes supported.	• Accessible biodiversity information and public engagement mechanisms. • Functional grievance and feedback mechanisms. • Stakeholder capacity-building programmes.	• Stakeholders are better informed and able to participate effectively. • Greater accountability and responsiveness in biodiversity governance. • Increased ability of stakeholders to contribute to biodiversity decisions and actions.		Technical Lead: NEMA
Target 23: **Ensure Gender integration in biodiversity approaches and actions.**	• Integrate gender considerations into biodiversity policies, plans, programmes, budgets and implementation frameworks. • Strengthen participation and representation of women and girls in biodiversity decision-making and leadership. • Generate and use gender-disaggregated data to inform biodiversity planning,	• % of relevant policies/plans incorporating gender considerations; number of gender-responsive biodiversity programmes and budgets. • % of women participating in biodiversity decision-making; % of women in relevant governance structures.	• Gender-responsive biodiversity policies, plans and programmes. • Increased participation and representation of women and girls. • Gender-responsive biodiversity indicators and datasets.	• Biodiversity actions address the differentiated needs, roles and contributions of women and men. • More equitable participation and leadership in biodiversity governance. • Biodiversity decisions are	2030	Policy Lead: SDECC Technical Lead: NEMA, KNBS

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
	implementation and monitoring. • Strengthen capacity and opportunities for women and girls to participate in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and biodiversity-related livelihoods.	• Availability of sex-disaggregated biodiversity data; number of programmes using gender indicators. • Number of women/girls benefiting from capacity-building and livelihood initiatives; number of initiatives supported.	• Gender-responsive capacity-building and livelihood initiatives.	informed by evidence on gender-differentiated impacts and contributions. • Increased participation and equitable opportunities and benefits from biodiversity action.		

4.8. Key Result Area 8 - Sustainable Financing and Incentives

Key Result Area 8 establishes Kenya's strategic framework for identifying, mobilising, diversifying and effectively managing diverse financial resources required for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Recognizing that biodiversity conservation depends on sustained and predictable financing, this Key Result Area promotes increased domestic and international investment while strengthening public finance systems, private-sector engagement and promoting innovative biodiversity financing mechanisms that support long term conservation and resource use outcomes.

The framework advances Kenya's commitment to develop and implement a Resource Mobilization Strategy (Biodiversity Finance Plan) that will increase biodiversity financing by at least 35% annually through coordinated mobilization of domestic, international, public and private resources. It also promotes the reform of harmful incentives and the expansion of positive incentives for biodiversity conservation, while supporting the development of bankable biodiversity projects and strengthening the capacity of financial institutions to mobilize and manage nature - positive investments. The strategy encourages the use of blended finance approaches to de-risk biodiversity investments, attract private sector capital, and enhance the financial viability of conservation initiatives. In addition, it advances the scaling of sustainable finance instruments and mechanisms such as green, blue and sustainability linked bonds, blended finance, biodiversity credits, conservation trust funds, debt for nature swaps and other innovative financing solutions that support biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms. Through these interventions, Kenya will create a sustainable financial foundation for achieving the country's biodiversity targets by 2030.

Strategic Objective

Expand and integrate biodiversity finance by mobilising diverse public and private investments, reforming harmful incentives, promoting positive conservation incentives, strengthening sustainable and blended finance mechanisms, and enhancing investment readiness through the development of bankable biodiversity projects and the integration of biodiversity considerations into financial and development decision-making

Target 18: Identify by 2029, and progressively eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including harmful subsidies on biodiversity, reducing them by at least 10% annually, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Target 19: By 2028, develop a resource mobilization strategy for sustainable finance mechanisms for biodiversity conservation (finance strategy), and by 2030, increase financial resources mobilized by at least 35% per year from all sources - domestic, international, public, and private - in an effective, timely, and easily accessible manner, in accordance with Article 20 of the CBD, while recognizing voluntary and in-kind contributions by indigenous and local communities and developing accounting frameworks to capture the full scale of domestic contributions to biodiversity conservation.

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 18 **Scale up positive incentives and reduce harmful subsidies**	• Undertake a national assessment and inventory of biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, wildlife, mining, energy and infrastructure sectors. • Develop and implement a Biodiversity Harmful Incentives Reform Framework. • Reduce harmful biodiversity-related subsidies by at least 10% annually, beginning with the most environmentally damaging incentives. • Introduce biodiversity-positive fiscal incentives, including tax rebates, ecological fiscal transfers, biodiversity credits, and PES schemes. • Establish monitoring and reporting framework for subsidy reform and biodiversity outcomes.	• Value of existing subsidies and incentives • Number of harmful incentives identified and prioritized for reform. • Percentage reduction in harmful subsidies per year. • Value (Kes) of positive incentive mechanisms established; • Annual subsidy reform reports produced.	• National Biodiversity Incentives Review Report. • Approved reform roadmap and action plan. • Reformed subsidy and incentive programmes. • Biodiversity incentive schemes operational. • Incentive reform monitoring system operational.	• Evidence base established for subsidy reform. • Systematic phase-out of harmful incentives. • Reduced biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. • Increased private and community investment in biodiversity conservation. • Increased transparency and accountability.	2030	The National Treasury and KNBS

Target	Strategic Actions	Metrics	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Timeline	Lead Institutions
Target 19 Mobilise biodiversity finance resources	• Develop and operationalize Kenya's Biodiversity Resource Mobilization Strategy (Biodiversity Finance Plan). • Increase biodiversity financing mobilized from domestic, international, public and private sources by at least 35% annually. • Leverage blended finance approaches to scale up innovative finance instruments, including biodiversity credits, green bonds, sustainability-linked financing, debt-for-nature swaps and conservation trust funds. • Mainstream biodiversity expenditure tracking across national and county governments. • Strengthen biodiversity risk integration within financial institutions and investors. • Develop and operationalize Kenya's Biodiversity Resource Mobilization Strategy (Biodiversity Finance Plan).	• Strategy approved and implemented. • Annual value of biodiversity finance mobilized (KES); annual percentage growth. • Value (KES) of capital mobilized through innovative financing instruments. • Percentage of biodiversity-related public expenditure tracked relative to total budget. • Number of financial institutions incorporating biodiversity considerations; • Value (KES) of biodiversity-aligned financing. • Strategy approved and implemented.	• National Biodiversity Finance Plan. • Annual biodiversity finance mobilization reports. • Innovative biodiversity finance instruments operational. • Biodiversity expenditure review and tracking system. • Biodiversity finance guidelines and disclosure frameworks. • National Biodiversity Finance Plan.	• Coordinated and strategic biodiversity financing framework. • Significant increase in financial resources available for NBSAP implementation. • Diversified and sustainable financing sources. • Improved allocation and monitoring of public resources. • Enhanced private-sector participation in biodiversity finance. • Coordinated and strategic biodiversity financing framework.	2030	The National Treasury, Central Bank of Kenya, Capital Markets Authority

Chapter 5: Implementation Framework

5.1. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination

Kenya, as a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), is required under Article 6 of the Convention to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to report periodically on progress in their implementation. The NBSAP provides the framework for implementing Kenya's commitments under the CBD and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF). The State Department for Environment and Climate Change (SDECC), through the Directorate responsible for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), will coordinate implementation of the CBD and provide overall government leadership for NBSAP implementation.

To strengthen coordination, coherence, and accountability across the biodiversity sector, Kenya will operationalize the National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism (NBCM) as a multi-stakeholder platform for coordinating biodiversity-related actions at national, county and community levels. The NBCM will bring together relevant national and county government institutions, civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, private sector, academia and research institutions, NGOs, development partners and other biodiversity stakeholders. It will facilitate alignment of biodiversity priorities, policies, plans, programmes and regulations across sectors and levels of governance, while promoting effective implementation of the NBSAP and the KM-GBF.

The main goal of the NBCM is to facilitate and strengthen coordination of biodiversity-related activities and initiatives in Kenya, including implementation, monitoring and reporting of the NBSAP. Its key functions will include:

a) Strengthening coordination and collaboration among state and non-state actors for effective implementation of the NBSAP and related biodiversity policies and instruments;
b) Facilitating partnerships, communication, knowledge management and information sharing on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
c) Promoting mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity considerations across sectors, development plans and levels of governance;
d) Supporting resource mobilisation and improved financing for biodiversity conservation and NBSAP implementation;
e) Strengthening the science–policy interface and integration of Indigenous and traditional knowledge into biodiversity planning, decision-making and implementation; and
f) Supporting monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting on progress towards NBSAP targets, CBD commitments, and the KM-GBF.
g) Implementation of the NBCM will be guided by the principles of institutional recognition and complementarity, shared responsibility, inclusivity, equity, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness. It will recognise the mandates and responsibilities of institutions involved in biodiversity management while promoting collaboration towards common

conservation and sustainable-use objectives. Its operations will be consistent with Kenya's national values and principles of governance and relevant national, regional and international biodiversity instruments.

5.2. Governance and Coordination Structure

The NBCM will operate through a three-tier institutional structure comprising of the following:

a) National Steering Committee (NSC) providing strategic leadership, policy direction and oversight of NBSAP implementation;
b) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) providing technical guidance, coordination and advice on biodiversity priorities, implementation and monitoring; and
c) Thematic Working Groups (WGs) providing specialised technical coordination and supporting implementation, knowledge generation, monitoring and reporting within specific biodiversity themes and NBSAP targets.

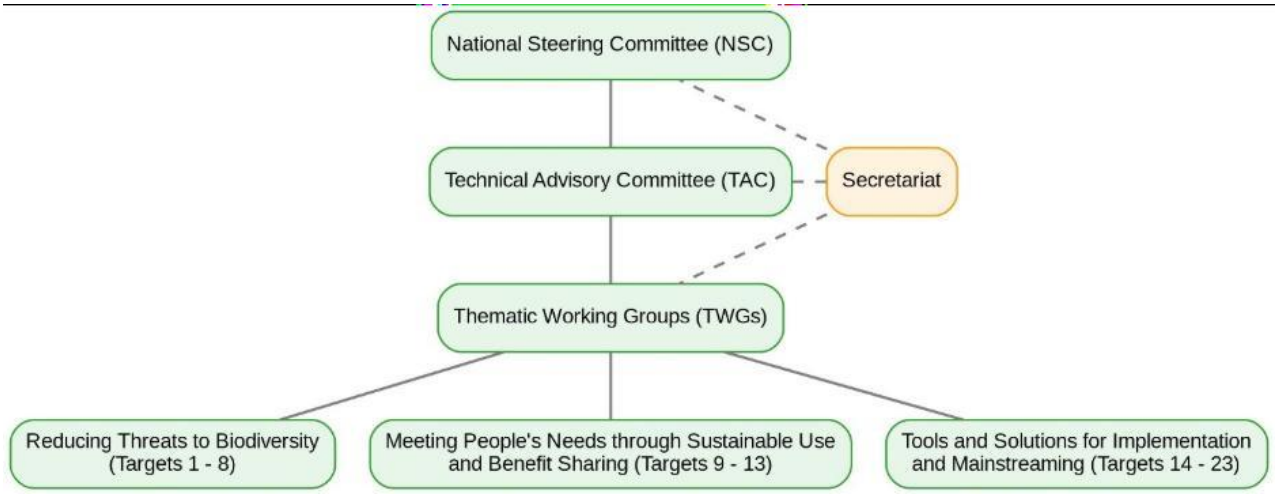


Figure 4: National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism (NBCM)

The Ministry responsible for Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, through the Directorate of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, will serve as the permanent government co-chair of the NBCM. A rotational co-chair will be selected from biodiversity-focused non-state actors every two years. For the inaugural two-year period, the non-state co-chair will be the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The non-state co-chair will provide secretariat support, including convening and hosting NBCM meetings, in collaboration with the Director responsible for Multilateral Environmental Agreements. This co-leadership arrangement will strengthen government coordination while promoting continuity, inclusive participation and collaboration between state and non-state actors.

Membership of the NBCM will be open to relevant state and non-state institutions and organisations involved in biodiversity conservation, protection and sustainable use. Participating

institutions will designate representatives to the relevant committees and working groups, with additional technical representation invited where required. The mechanism will support the timely initiation and completion of NBSAP actions towards the 2030 targets, while strengthening linkages between biodiversity policy, implementation, financing, monitoring and reporting.

5.3. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Sectors

Biodiversity mainstreaming will integrate biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and ecosystem considerations into sectoral policies, plans, programmes, investments and decision-making processes at national and county levels. Recognising the strong interdependence between biodiversity, livelihoods, economic development and human well-being, priority sectors—including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the blue economy, wildlife, energy, mining, infrastructure and transport, water, urban development, finance and health—will incorporate relevant Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets into sectoral planning and implementation.

Sector-specific actions will focus on reducing pressures on biodiversity, restoring degraded ecosystems, promoting sustainable use, strengthening spatial planning and environmental safeguards, mobilising biodiversity finance, and improving biodiversity data, monitoring and reporting. Mainstreaming will be implemented through existing sectoral policies, legislation and institutional coordination mechanisms, with clearly defined institutional responsibilities, measurable indicators and regular reporting to strengthen accountability and alignment with the Updated NBSAP 2026–2030.

Kenya recognises the close interconnections between biodiversity, human health, animal health and ecosystem health, and the importance of the One Health approach in advancing the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In line with CBD Decision 16/19 and the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health, Kenya will promote the integration of biodiversity and health considerations into relevant national and county policies, strategies, programmes, planning and reporting frameworks, considering national priorities, capacities and circumstances.

Particular attention will be given to strengthening multisectoral collaboration across environment, wildlife, agriculture, livestock, public health and related institutions to address emerging infectious diseases, zoonotic disease risks, antimicrobial resistance, ecosystem degradation, pollution and other shared environmental and health challenges. Implementation will promote ecosystem-based approaches, biodiversity monitoring, integrated surveillance, research, knowledge-sharing and capacity development.

The One Health approach will also provide an important opportunity to mobilise additional financial and technical resources for biodiversity conservation, particularly through partnerships and funding mechanisms supporting pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, climate resilience, ecosystem restoration and integrated human, animal and environmental health.

Kenya will seek to leverage these opportunities through coordinated programme development, strategic partnerships and investment proposals that deliver measurable benefits for biodiversity, public health and sustainable development. Detailed actions are as below:

Table 19: Summary of Sector-Specific Biodiversity Mainstreaming Actions

Sector	Specific actions	Targets	Lead / key institutions
Agriculture	Promote sustainable management of agricultural and pastoral lands; restore degraded agro-ecosystems and pastoral ecosystems; reduce hazardous pesticide use and excess nutrient losses.	10, 2, 7	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development; PCPB; County Governments, State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development
Forestry	Restore degraded forest landscapes; expand/gazette forest areas; implement forest certification across public and community forests.	2, 3, 10	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry; KFS
Fisheries & Blue Economy	Strengthen sustainable fisheries management and control IUU fishing; expand co-managed marine areas, BMU's and promote ecosystem-based aquaculture and fisheries; restore mangroves and marine ecosystems.	3, 10, 2, 5	State Department for Blue Economy; KeFS; KWS; WRTI; KFS, TUK
Wildlife	Strengthen protected-area, Marine protected areas, and conservancy management; restore degraded areas; establish protected areas, MPA's, conservancies and OECMs; recognized areas conserved by IPLCs i.e., Indigenous and Traditional Territories, secure wildlife corridors; reduce human-wildlife conflict; reduce illegal wildlife trade, species recovery, control invasive species; promote sustainable wildlife economies; wildlife health, mobilise conservation finance; strengthen biodiversity data systems.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ,9, 13, 19, 21	State Department for Wildlife; KWS; KFS; WRTI; Ministry of Lands; COG; DRSRS; NLC; NMK; KEMRI; State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development
Energy	Integrate biodiversity into energy infrastructure planning and siting; avoid KBAs and sensitive habitats; implement bird- and bat-safe measures; develop conservation-related carbon projects.	8, 14	Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry; KFS; NEMA; Climate Change Directorate; EPRA
Mining	Require ecological rehabilitation and restoration of mining sites; reform environmentally harmful subsidies and incentives; require biodiversity impact	2, 18, 15	Ministry of Mining; National Treasury; NEMA; State Department for Trade

Sector	Specific actions	Targets	Lead / key institutions
	assessment and disclosure by mining companies.		
Infrastructure & Transport	Integrate ecological connectivity into road and railway planning; incorporate wildlife corridors and ecological safeguards into infrastructure design; integrate green and blue spaces into urban infrastructure.	1, 12	Ministry of Transport; State Department for Housing & Urban Development; County Governments
Water Resources Management	Restore degraded water towers, wetlands and catchments; strengthen ecosystem-based water management; establish and expand PES schemes for watershed protection.	2, 11	KFS; WRA; National Treasury/ Ministry of Finance and National Planning. State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development
Urban Development	Expand and connect urban green and blue spaces; restore degraded urban riverine ecosystems; integrate biodiversity into urban planning; improve urban wastewater management.	12, 2	State Department for Housing & Urban Development; County Governments
Finance	Develop and implement a national biodiversity finance plan; increase biodiversity financing; promote green/blue bonds, biodiversity credits and blended finance; reform biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives.	19, 18	National Treasury; Central Bank of Kenya; private-sector financial institutions
Health	Establish ecological risk mapping around KBAs and wildlife-livestock-human contact areas; strengthen One Health and zoonotic spill over monitoring; strengthen phytosanitary and quarantine measures; regulate medicinal-plant utilisation; integrate biodiversity into nutrition and WASH.	11, 5, 16	Ministry of Health; Zoonotic Diseases Unit; Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development; KIPRE; DVS; KWS; KEPHIS

5.4. Resource Mobilization and Finance Plan (2026-2030)

The 2026–2030 Resource Mobilization and Finance Plan acts as the financial engine for Kenya's updated NBSAP. The core rationale of this plan is to transition biodiversity management from isolated, donor-reliant conservation projects into integrated national and county economic decision-making, establishing a robust framework for long-term fiscal sustainability.

The Historical Funding Deficit (2020–2021 Baselines)

A comprehensive evaluation of historical finance flows in Kenya reveals a profound deficit and an acute over-reliance on the public exchequer and international philanthropy. In the 2021 fiscal baseline, total direct domestic public biodiversity funding was recorded at KES 580.0 million, while private sector investments trailed severely at a mere KES 94.8 million. International financial resources provided highly catalytic but unpredictable support, typified by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) allocation of USD 27.0 million in 2020.

Table 20: Historic Funding Metric

Historical Metric	Financial Value (KES / USD)	Primary Source of Data / Context
Public Biodiversity Funding	KES 580.0 Million (2021)	National Exchequer Allocations & SAGA Budgets
Private Biodiversity Funding	KES 94.8 Million (2021)	Corporate Philanthropy & Private Conservancies
GEF International Allocation	USD 27.0 Million (2020)	GEF Trust Fund Cycle 7 Allocation via UNEP
Total Direct Baseline	KES 674.8 Million (2021)	NBSAP Financial Baseline Assessment Matrix

MTP IV Allocations and the "Funding Cliff" Risk

Under the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV) for the period 2023–2027, the Government of Kenya has projected a total environmental sector budget of KES 656,975.90 million over five years. While this budget appears substantial, it represents the entire environmental sector, requiring an assumed application of a 5.0% Biodiversity Integration Rate to isolate actual funding. Furthermore, a critical structural risk is embedded in the allocation trend: the budget peaks in Year 4 (2026/27) at KES 156.72 billion but drops sharply in Year 5 (2027/28) to KES 105.14 billion. This steep decline presents a direct policy risk to progressive annual increases, making uncoordinated, exchequer-reliant funding highly volatile.

5.4.1 The 2030 Strategic Trajectory (Target 19)

In aligning the updated national targets with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Kenya has committed to an explicit, measurable financial trajectory. Under National Target 19, the country aims to progressively increase financial resources mobilized for biodiversity by at least 35% per year from all sources, domestic, international, public, and private, by 2030. Simultaneously, Strategic Target 29 mandates that direct budgetary allocations to biodiversity-related agencies and programmes must be increased substantially by 2030.

The Baseline Valuation Challenge

A fundamental barrier to achieving these financial targets is the lack of comprehensive quantitative and economic valuation of Kenya's natural capital. Because the massive contributions of ecosystem services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), water tower regulation, and agricultural productivity are not captured in national accounts, biodiversity is chronically undervalued. This undervaluation results in low prioritized allocations during national

budgeting negotiations, making the development of standard economic valuation guidelines an urgent policy priority.

The County Devolvement Gaps

While Kenya possesses a highly progressive devolved governance system with 47 counties, the implementation of the previous draft NBSAP (2010–2020) occurred almost exclusively at the national level. This lack of downward integration meant that local governments, which directly manage the landscapes where biodiversity loss occurs, had virtually zero specific funding or strategies. The 2026–2030 cycle mandates that all 47 counties formulate County Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (CBSAPs) integrated directly into their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to localize funding and actions.

Resource Mobilisation Channels and Policy Reforms

Reconciliation of the projected funding gap requires a diversified strategy that transitions away from traditional exchequer-only reliance. Kenya's financing framework establishes six core financial channels designed to optimize domestic, international, public, and private resources. Crucially, these channels are supported by targeted policy and legislative reforms to provide legal enabling conditions.

5.4.2 The Six Core Funding Pillars

a) **Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM):** Expanding direct exchequer allocations to
b) **Relevant MDA** and enacting environmental tax reforms to dis-incentivize degradation.
c) **Private Sector Finance (PSF):** Structuring green bonds, private investments, and enacting business tax rebates for obligatory contributions to national environment charities.
d) **Innovative Finance Schemes:** Operationalizing Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) frameworks to facilitate catchment restoration, carbon stock markets, and biodiversity offsets.
e) **Synergies with Climate Finance:** Leveraging climate adaptation funds, carbon-sequestration credits, and REDD+ strategies to finance overlapping biodiversity restoration targets.
f) **International Financial Resources (IFR):** Securing bilateral and multilateral grants, debt-for-nature swaps, and maximizing trust fund accessibility (GEF and Green Climate Fund).
g) **Collective Action (CA):** Establishing accounting frameworks to formally recognize, document, and quantify the massive voluntary and in-kind contributions made by local communities.

5.4.3 Required Policy and Legislative Alignments

Diversifying biodiversity funding requires the urgent alignment of existing policies and laws, which were mostly formulated before the adoption of the KMGBF in 2022. The table below outlines the primary policy instruments and their targeted roles in resource mobilization.

Table 21: Policy Instruments to Support Resource Mobilization

Policy / Legislative Instrument	Lead Institution	Strategic Role in Resource Mobilization
EMCA Amendment Bill	MECCF / NEMA	Restructures NETFUND's objects to serve as a highly catalytic, sector-wide environmental fund.
Green Fiscal Incentives	National Treasury	Provides business tax rebates, fiscal concessions, and offsets to stimulate private investments.
PIM Regulations 2022	National Treasury	Mandates biodiversity-alignment screening for public infrastructure funding
Climate Change Act	Climate Directorate	Leverages carbon market and adaptation funds to generate biodiversity and community co-benefits.
Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016	State Department of Forestry/Kenya Forest Service	Capitalizes the Conservation and Management Trust Fund via forest-user levies; contributions, and endowments to fund community forestry and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme
Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (WCMA) 2013	State Department of Wildlife; Kenya Wildlife Service	Operationalizes the Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund and species-recovery plan financing

5.4.4 Gap Analysis, Risk Management and Co-ordination

Reconciling Kenya's available resources under the MTP IV environmental allocations (applying the 5.0% Biodiversity Integration Rate) with the required funding under the 35% target growth pathway reveals an estimated cumulative biodiversity funding gap of KES 7,819.57 million across the five-year planning cycle (2026–2030). Mitigating this gap requires systemic risk management and top-level institutional coordination.

Institutional Coordination and Governance

To deliver the Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approach mandated under the KMGBF, the implementation of the Resource Mobilization Plan is integrated into Kenya's national coordination framework. This framework ensures that environmental actions are no longer left solely to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, but are mainstreamed across all state and non-state sectors:

- **National NBSAP Coordination Forum:** Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary for Environment to provide overall policy direction and link national and county initiatives.
- **National Biodiversity Advisory Committee (NBAC):** Appointed and gazetted with representatives from the Treasury, Planning, Council of Governors, and environmental agencies to advise the CS.

- **NBSAP Technical Committee:** Chaired by the Environment Secretary, comprising technical representatives across sectors to coordinate implementation, resource mobilization, and reporting.
- **County Environment Committees:** Established in all 47 counties to facilitate the downward integration of targets, manage local environment action plans, and link with community-based groups.

Kenya's updated NBSAP is not a passive reference report but a binding national policy blueprint. Integrating its resource mobilization actions into the national budgeting process, strengthening county capacities, and diversifying finance streams will be essential to halting biodiversity loss and putting nature on a path to recovery by 2030.

5.5. Capacity-Building, Technology and Knowledge Management

Effective implementation of Kenya's NBSAP 2026–2030 will depend on sustained capacities enhancement at individual, institutional and enabling-system levels, supported by access to and transfer of appropriate technologies, innovation, technical and scientific cooperation, and effective systems for generating, managing, sharing and applying biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge. This section provides the principal implementation framework for Kenya's National Targets 20 and 21 and contributes to Targets 22 and 23, and the implementation of all other national biodiversity targets.

Consistent with the KMGBF, the CBD Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building and Development adopted through Decision 15/8 and Decision 16/3, Kenya will adopt a needs-based, country-owned, inclusive and results-oriented approach to capacity-building and development. Interventions will move beyond short-term training towards institutionalized capacity, practical application, mentoring, professional and peer-to-peer exchange, organizational learning, communities of practice, retention of expertise and succession planning. Capacity needs and existing assets will be periodically assessed, and capacity investments will be monitored for their sustained contribution to NBSAP implementation and biodiversity outcomes. Convention on Biological Diversity

Technology access and transfer will be demand-driven and responsive to nationally identified needs, and will include technology assessment, adaptation, co-development and sustained operationalization alongside the skills, infrastructure, maintenance and recurrent resources required for effective use. Kenya will promote innovation, joint technology development, joint scientific research and North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation, including through the CBD Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mechanism and relevant regional and subregional support centres. Convention on Biological Diversity

Knowledge management will be guided by Kenya's National Target 21 and the CBD Knowledge Management Strategy adopted through Decision 16/9 B. Biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge will be generated, collected, organized, curated, stored, shared and applied so that the best available knowledge is timely, accessible and fit for purpose for decision makers,

practitioners and the public. Kenya's knowledge architecture will integrate people, processes, technology and content; strengthen interoperability among national information systems; and support planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of IPLCs will be respected and may only be accessed and shared with the free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of the relevant knowledge holders, in accordance with national legislation. Convention on Biological Diversity

The Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism will serve as a central platform for biodiversity information exchange, technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing, networking and support to NBSAP planning, monitoring, reporting and review, consistent with the CBD Programme of Work for the Clearing-House Mechanism 2024–2030 adopted through Decision 16/9 A.

Table 22: Integrated capacity, technology & knowledge-management implementation framework

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
1	**National capacity needs, assets and planning**	• Undertake and periodically update a national NBSAP capacity needs and assets assessment, including technology, research, monitoring, infrastructure and functional-capacity needs. • Translate priority gaps and existing assets into a sequenced capacity-development programme linked to KRA and national-target implementation. • Maintain an accessible inventory of relevant expertise, initiatives, facilities, technologies and support opportunities.	• An updated national capacity needs and assets assessment and prioritized capacity-development programme guide NBSAP investments and partnerships.	• National assessment completed and periodically updated. • Proportion of priority capacity gaps with funded or active response measures. • National reporting input to KMGBF binary indicator 20. b.
2	**Individual, institutional and enabling-system capacity**	• Strengthen technical, scientific, managerial, regulatory and functional competencies of priority actors. • Strengthen staffing, mandates, procedures, laboratories, equipment, enforcement, financing,	• Priority institutions and stakeholder groups have strengthened and retained competencies, systems and resources required	• Proportion of priority institutions meeting defined competency and operational-capacity benchmarks. • Evidence of sustained application and retention of strengthened capacities.

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
		monitoring, data management and institutional-learning systems. • Use mentoring, professional exchanges, peer learning, communities of practice, succession planning and role-specific implementation guidance to retain and institutionalize expertise.	to implement the NBSAP.	
3	**County, community and transboundary capacity**	• Strengthen county capacity to integrate biodiversity into CIDPs, county spatial plans, sector plans, budgets, investments, monitoring and reporting. • Support IPLCs and community institutions to participate meaningfully in conservation, monitoring, sustainable use, governance and benefit-sharing. • Strengthen cross-county, basin/catchment, landscape, coastal/marine and transboundary arrangements for shared data, planning and monitoring where biodiversity systems cross administrative boundaries.	• Biodiversity priorities and capacities are embedded in devolved and community-level implementation, with functional collaboration across shared ecosystems.	• Number/ proportion of counties integrating biodiversity capacity requirements into plans and budgets. • Number of functioning IPLC and cross-jurisdictional implementation or monitoring arrangements.
4	**Priority technical and functional competencies**	• Build specialized capacity in biodiversity-inclusive spatial and marine planning; ecosystem assessment and restoration; taxonomy; protected and conserved	• National and subnational institutions possess and apply specialized competencies required for priority	• Availability and demonstrated application of priority technical competencies. • Number of priority functions with adequate

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
		area management; species recovery and human–wildlife coexistence; invasive-species management; pollution and water-quality monitoring; climate resilience and ecosystem-based approaches; ABS; biosafety; biodiversity valuation and environmental-economic accounting; biodiversity finance; corporate biodiversity assessment and disclosure; and monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning.	NBSAP implementation.	national expertise and institutional coverage.
5	**Technology assessment, access, transfer, adaptation and uptake**	• Undertake technology-needs and readiness assessments linked to national targets. • Facilitate access to, transfer, adaptation, co-development and responsible use of fit-for-purpose biodiversity technologies. • Ensure technology deployment is supported by skills, maintenance, quality assurance, data systems, infrastructure and recurrent financing. • Support appropriate indigenous and traditional technologies subject to the consent and rights of knowledge holders.	• Priority technologies are accessed, adapted and sustainably operationalized, with improved national absorption and maintenance capacity.	• Number/ proportion of priority technologies operationalized and in sustained use. • Technology-readiness and uptake assessments completed. • Share of priority technologies supported by maintenance, training and recurrent-resource arrangements.
6	**Innovation and technical and**	• Promote locally developed technologies and innovations through	• Functioning national, regional and international	• Number of locally developed innovations adopted or scaled.

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
	scientific cooperation	research institutions, universities, businesses, and IPLCs. • Strengthen joint research, technology co-development, expert exchange, collaborative monitoring, research networks, centres of excellence and communities of practice. • Use the CBD Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mechanism and RCMRD, as the designated sub regional support centre covering Kenya, to respond to nationally identified needs. • Promote North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation that strengthens and retains national capability rather than substituting for it.	cooperation arrangements expand access to expertise, technologies and research while strengthening domestic capability.	• Number and quality of active technical/ scientific cooperation and joint-research arrangements. • National requests matched to support through TSC mechanisms or other partnerships.
7	**Biodiversity knowledge management, data governance and interoperability**	• Map priority datasets, institutions and knowledge platforms and strengthen a federated national biodiversity information architecture. • Standardize data and metadata, strengthen quality assurance, digitize priority legacy information and improve interoperability and secure data-sharing arrangements. • Apply findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability principles where appropriate, subject to	• More accessible, standardized, interoperable and decision-ready biodiversity information supports planning, monitoring, reporting, research and investment decisions.	• KMGBF headline indicator 21.1 on biodiversity information. • Priority datasets digitized, quality-assured and interoperable. • Number of institutions contributing to national data-sharing arrangements.

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
		national data governance, data sovereignty, sensitivity and rights-based safeguards. • Strengthen links with relevant regional and global platforms, including GBIF and OBIS, as appropriate.		
8	**Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism**	• Strengthen the Kenya Biodiversity CHM in line with the CBD CHM Programme of Work 2024–2030 adopted through Decision 16/9 A. • Use the CHM to support technical and scientific cooperation, information exchange, planning, monitoring, reporting and review, networking and collaboration. • Strengthen institutional governance, content management, accessibility, interoperability, dashboards and links to relevant thematic clearing-houses and national systems.	• A sustainably governed and actively used national CHM functions as Kenya's principal biodiversity information-exchange and collaboration platform supporting NBSAP implementation.	• CHM functionality, update frequency and user access. • Number/ proportion of priority national datasets and institutions linked to the CHM. • Use of the CHM for national-target tracking, reporting and knowledge exchange.
9	**Traditional knowledge, intergenerational transmission and knowledge co-production**	• Recognize IPLCs as rights holders, knowledge holders and implementation partners. • Support IPLC-led preservation, use, revitalization and intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, practices, innovations, technologies and relevant languages,	• IPLC-led knowledge-governance and intergenerational-transmission mechanisms are strengthened, and traditional and scientific knowledge contribute appropriately to biodiversity decisions while	• Number of IPLC-led knowledge/ transmission initiatives supported. • Number of initiatives applying documented consent and access safeguards. • Evidence of appropriate use of traditional knowledge in planning,

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
		including through youth engagement and appropriate formal and informal learning settings. • Where knowledge holders choose to document, digitize or share traditional knowledge, apply free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement, community protocols, culturally appropriate safeguards and national law. • Promote respectful co-production of knowledge between IPLCs, scientists and other actors without undermining the integrity or governance of distinct knowledge systems.	knowledge-holder rights are protected.	management and monitoring.
10	**Research, monitoring and science–policy interfaces**	• Periodically identify research priorities from evidence and implementation gaps across the KRAs. • Strengthen collaboration among universities, research institutions, government, counties, communities, civil society and the private sector. • Promote transdisciplinary research, citizen science and community-based monitoring where appropriate. • Translate evidence into policy briefs, maps, dashboards, guidance, management tools and	• Research and monitoring respond more directly to national biodiversity priorities and evidence is more consistently translated into policy and management practice.	• Priority research gaps addressed. • Evidence of research and monitoring findings used in policy, planning, investment or management decisions. • Functioning science–policy and research collaboration mechanisms.

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
		other formats suited to different users.		
11	**Gender equality, inclusion and equitable access**	• Integrate gender equality, accessibility and social inclusion into capacity, technology, research and knowledge programmes. • Promote full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation and leadership of women and girls, youth, IPLCs, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups. • Address unequal access to skills, digital infrastructure, technologies, research opportunities, finance and decision-making.	• Capacity, technology and knowledge systems are more equitable and representative, with barriers to participation and access reduced.	• Participation, leadership and benefits disaggregated by sex, age, disability and stakeholder category where appropriate. • Evidence of accessibility and inclusion measures incorporated into programmes and platforms.
12	**Monitoring, learning, retention and adaptive management**	• Monitor whether capacities, technologies, partnerships and knowledge systems are retained, used and translated into improved implementation. • Track progress through national indicators and the KMGBF monitoring framework, as updated by Decision 16/31, including relevant inputs to indicators 20.b and 21.1. • Periodically reassess capacity needs, technology uptake, data availability, CHM performance, scientific cooperation and knowledge use, and adapt	• Capacity investments produce sustained institutional and implementation improvements rather than short-term training outputs.	• Evidence of sustained capacity application and retention. • Technology uptake and functionality. • Knowledge/ CHM use in planning and reporting. • Periodic capacity reassessment and adaptive actions completed.

S/n	Implementation area	Priority actions	Key outputs / results by 2030	Key indicators
		implementation accordingly.		

5.5.1 Capacity-Building and Development

Kenya will undertake and periodically update a national NBSAP capacity needs and assets assessment to identify existing capabilities, institutional assets, critical capacity gaps, priority skills, infrastructure and technology requirements, research and innovation needs, stakeholder groups requiring support, and potential sources of national, regional and international expertise. Capacity development will be planned at three mutually reinforcing levels, summarized in table below.

Table 23: Multi-Level Capacity Development Architecture

Capacity Level	Target Groups	Focus and Intervention Scope
Individual	Policymakers, planners, regulators, practitioners, researchers, extension personnel, IPLCs, civil society, businesses, financial institutions, youth and other relevant actors.	Technical, scientific, managerial and functional competencies; leadership; evidence use; role-specific guidance; mentoring; peer learning; professional exchange; and continuing learning.
Institutional	National agencies, research bodies, county departments, universities, community institutions, civil society and relevant private-sector institutions.	Staffing, mandates, organizational systems, laboratories and equipment, planning, enforcement, financing, monitoring, data management, PIC/MAT/MTA and other governance tools where relevant, quality assurance, institutional learning, retention and succession.
Enabling system	Inter-agency and intergovernmental platforms, science–policy interfaces, professional and research networks, financing and partnership mechanisms, regional and transboundary arrangements.	Policies and legislation; coordination; collaboration; long-term financing; technology assessment and access; knowledge exchange; science–policy linkages; cross-boundary governance; and mechanisms for mobilizing and retaining expertise and technology.

5.5.2 Technology Access and Transfer, Innovation and Technical and Scientific Cooperation

Kenya will promote the assessment, development, access, transfer, adaptation, co-development, adoption and responsible use of appropriate technologies required for NBSAP implementation.

Technology priorities will be determined by nationally identified and KRA-specific needs and will be supported by the skills, infrastructure, maintenance, institutional ownership, data systems and recurrent resources necessary for sustained use. Technology transfer will therefore not be treated simply as acquisition of equipment.

Table 24: Technology Access, Transfer, Innovation and Cooperation

Category	Priority Technologies/Tools	Key Application Areas
Monitoring and analytics	Remote sensing, GIS, Earth observation, digital field-data systems, dashboards, modelling and real-time analytics.	Ecosystem and land/sea-use monitoring, target tracking, restoration monitoring, climate and biodiversity risk analysis.
Surveillance and compliance	Molecular and forensic tools, DNA barcoding, laboratory systems, early-warning platforms and detection technologies.	Species identification, wildlife-trade enforcement, invasive-species detection, biosafety, pollution and environmental-health monitoring.
Restoration and resilience	Restoration and rehabilitation tools, bioremediation, climate/biodiversity modelling and risk-assessment systems.	Ecosystem restoration, nature-based solutions, post-disturbance assessment, recovery and resilience planning.
Economics, valuation and decision support	Natural-capital accounting, environmental-economic valuation, spatial decision-support and investment-screening tools.	Mainstreaming biodiversity into planning, budgeting, finance, investment and sector decision-making.
Local innovation and appropriate technologies	Locally developed and traditional technologies, community monitoring tools, context-appropriate production and resource-use innovations.	Locally led conservation, sustainable use, community resilience and scaling of solutions suited to Kenyan ecological and social contexts.

Kenya will promote locally developed technologies and innovation through universities, research institutions, innovation hubs, businesses, IPLCs. Technical and scientific cooperation will include joint research, technology co-development, expert exchanges, collaborative monitoring, institutional partnerships, research networks, centres of excellence and communities of practice. Kenya will make strategic use of the CBD Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mechanism. This includes engagement with the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), the designated sub regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation support centre covering Kenya, where this responds to nationally identified needs.

5.5.3 Biodiversity Knowledge Management, Information Systems and the Clearing-House Mechanism

Kenya will strengthen a coherent, federated and interoperable national biodiversity knowledge-management architecture through which data, information, experience and knowledge can be generated, collected, organized, curated, safeguarded, shared, interpreted and applied to policy, planning, implementation, investment, monitoring, reporting and learning. Consistent with Decision 16/9 B, the architecture will integrate the four interdependent dimensions shown in the table below.

Table 25: Biodiversity Knowledge management architecture

Dimension	Scope and deliverables
People	Knowledge holders, researchers, practitioners, policymakers, planners, data managers, IPLCs, women, youth, businesses and other producers and users of biodiversity knowledge.
Processes	Institutional responsibilities, policies, standards, quality assurance, metadata, data-sharing arrangements, access provisions, safeguards and mechanisms for translating knowledge into decisions.
Technology	Databases, digital infrastructure, analytical tools, spatial platforms, repositories, interoperability services and the Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism.
Content	Species, ecosystem and spatial data; monitoring results; research and implementation experience; policy and management information; and traditional knowledge where appropriately shared.

Priority measures will include mapping existing datasets and information systems; digitizing priority legacy information; strengthening data and metadata standards, validation and quality assurance; improving institutional data-sharing arrangements and interoperability; and strengthening links with relevant national, regional and global platforms, including, where appropriate, GBIF and OBIS. Biodiversity data and information will, where appropriate, be managed to enhance findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability, while respecting national data-governance requirements and safeguards for sensitive biodiversity information and traditional knowledge.

The Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism will be strengthened, in line with Decision 16/9 A, as a national platform for: (i) technical and scientific cooperation; (ii) biodiversity information and knowledge exchange; (iii) support to NBSAP planning, monitoring, reporting and review; and (iv) networking, collaboration, communities of practice and sharing of experience and lessons. Institutional arrangements will be strengthened to ensure regular content updates, interoperability and sustained use of the CHM by biodiversity stakeholders.

5.5.4 Traditional Knowledge, Research and Knowledge Co-production

IPLCs will be recognized as rights holders, knowledge holders and partners in knowledge generation, governance and application. Kenya will support IPLC-led preservation, revitalization and intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, including through community institutions, youth engagement and, where appropriate, indigenous and local languages. This is consistent with National Target 21 and the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions adopted under Decision 16/4.

Access, documentation, digitization, use and sharing of traditional knowledge will respect applicable national legislation, customary institutions and relevant requirements concerning free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of knowledge holders. Knowledge-management systems will distinguish between information suitable for wider dissemination and knowledge requiring restricted or community-determined access, and will safeguard the authority and rights of knowledge holders.

Research priorities will be periodically identified from evidence and implementation gaps across the KRAs. Collaboration among government institutions, universities, research organizations, counties, communities, civil society and the private sector will be strengthened so that biodiversity research responds to national needs and findings are translated into policy and management. Priority research may include, where relevant, ecosystem condition and restoration, rangeland ecology, wildlife–livestock interactions, human–wildlife coexistence, climate and drought resilience, soil and below-ground biodiversity, invasive species, sustainable use, ecosystem services and biodiversity–livelihood linkages. Transdisciplinary research, citizen science, community-based monitoring and knowledge co-production will be promoted where appropriate.

Research and monitoring results will be communicated in formats suited to different users, including policy briefs, maps, dashboards, decision-support tools, technical guidance and community knowledge products, reinforcing the principle that biodiversity science and technologies should be generated, shared, transferred and applied.

5.6. Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)

Successful implementation of Kenya's NBSAP requires an informed and engaged society in which biodiversity is understood not only as a conservation concern but as a foundation for national development, the economy, food and water security, health, livelihoods, culture and climate resilience.

Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) will therefore function as a cross-cutting means of implementation across all KRAs and national biodiversity targets. Its purpose will extend beyond disseminating information to strengthening understanding, ownership, learning, participation and the behavioural and institutional changes required to implement the NBSAP.

Existing biodiversity planning and implementation experience in Kenya recognised wider societal ownership and support for biodiversity as essential and identified communication, education and awareness as mechanisms for mainstreaming biodiversity across government, the private sector and the general public. It promoted biodiversity education, public meetings and learning events alongside radio, television, print, websites and social media and proposed drawing on existing national environmental communication arrangements.

Existing implementation experience nevertheless identified inadequate investment in public participation, education and awareness and insufficient translation and use of biodiversity knowledge among practitioners and communities. The present NBSAP will therefore retain the useful foundations of earlier approaches while shifting towards strategic, audience-specific, inclusive and measurable CEPA focused on knowledge uptake, participation and action.
As shown in the diagram below, there is a complex interplay of underlying causes (primary drivers) and direct causes (proximate drivers) that affect biodiversity conservation. To reduce the impact of these drivers on biodiversity, many sectors need to be involved. CEPA has a role in identifying these drivers as well as in bringing about the learning and change processes in society to deal with them.

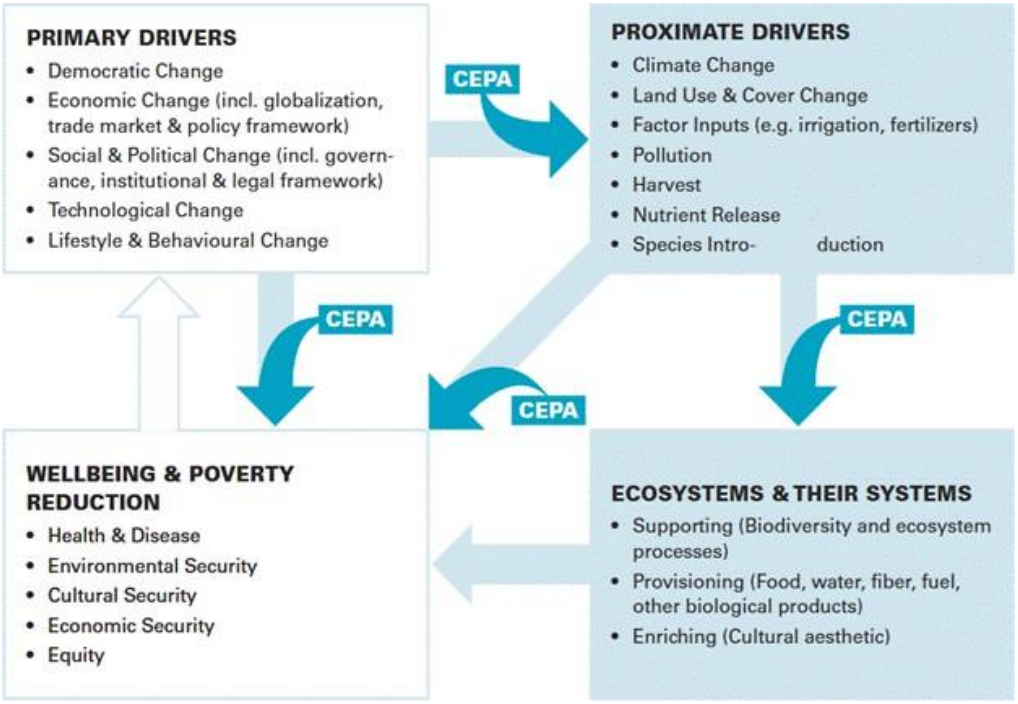


Figure 5: CEPA Primary Drivers

5.6.1 Strategic Context & Identified Gaps

Kenya's previous NBSAP recognized that wider societal ownership and support for biodiversity were essential and identified communication, education and awareness as mechanisms for mainstreaming biodiversity across government, the private sector and the general public. It promoted biodiversity education, public meetings and learning events alongside radio, television,

print, websites and social media and proposed drawing on existing national environmental communication arrangements.

Importantly, its ambition went beyond awareness as people were expected to understand biodiversity values and take-action to conserve and sustainably use nature. The previous NBSAP also proposed integration of biodiversity into education curricula, training materials and courses at different levels of qualification.

Previous implementation nevertheless identified inadequate investment in public education and awareness and insufficient translation and use of biodiversity knowledge among practitioners and communities as one of the key issues that need to be addressed. This NBSAP will therefore retain the useful foundations of earlier approaches while shifting towards strategic, audience-specific, inclusive and measurable CEPA focused on knowledge uptake, participation and action.

5.6.2 Strategic Communication, Media and Knowledge Uptake

Strategic communication will translate the NBSAP's priorities into clear, credible and relevant information concerning:

- The multiple values of biodiversity
- Status and trends of Kenya's biodiversity
- Drivers and consequences of biodiversity loss
- The links between biodiversity, climate, livelihoods and development;
- Rights and responsibilities of different actors
- NBSAP Implementation progress
- Practical opportunities for biodiversity-positive action

Audience-specific communication

Communication will be differentiated according to audience and context. Decision 16/10 specifically encourages targeted communication that adapts language, complexity and thematic content to different socioeconomic and cultural contexts.

Table 26: Audience-specific communication

Audience	Communication focus
Policymakers and planners	Biodiversity integration within policy, planning, budgeting and investment
County governments	Biodiversity mainstreaming into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), county spatial plans, sector plans and budgets
Businesses and financial institutions	Biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities and nature-positive action
Farmers and producers	Ecosystem services, sustainable production, nutrient and pesticide management

Audience	Communication focus
Consumers	Sustainable consumption, waste prevention, reduced food waste and responsible plastics use
Communities and rights-holders	Biodiversity governance, rights and responsibilities, sustainable use, access and benefit-sharing

5.6.3 Strategic CEPA implementation pillars

To systematically operationalize the CEPA Strategy, Kenya will deploy actions across five core pillars, each addressing a critical domain of public engagement, education, and knowledge management. These pillars translate the broad objectives of Target 21 into actionable, sector-specific programs.

Pillar 1: Public awareness and national campaigns

Low levels of public awareness regarding national conservation targets were identified as a critical cause of previous implementation failures. Under this pillar, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MoECCF) and NEMA will launch structured, nationwide communication campaigns.

Key interventions:

- Design campaigns to reach beyond traditional environmental institutions, targeting the general public and county-level actors
- Promote biodiversity-positive practices, including sustainable consumption, waste reduction, restoration, sustainable production and responsible use of natural resources, thereby directly supporting the delivery of KMGBF Target 16.
- Utilize popular media, community radio, local language programming, and national environmental events (such as tree-planting and community conservation days)
- Foster a national culture of ecological stewardship

Pillar 2: Formal and non-formal education integration

Long-term conservation success requires embedding environmental literacy into the national education system. The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), will integrate biodiversity and ecosystem values into primary, secondary, and tertiary school curricula, guided by the Kenya Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy 2017.

Key interventions:

- **Curriculum reform**
  Developing structured learning materials that feature native species, local ecosystems, and the socio-economic contributions of biodiversity.

- **Eco-schools program**
  Establishing a nationally certified eco-schools framework, promoting hands-on, field-based learning, school gardens, and local reforestation initiatives. This is also includes strengthening existing scouts, girl guides, Children in the Wilderness (CITW) Eco Clubs, MMTC Eco Club, wildlife, environment and agriculture (4K) clubs, among others, in schools.

- **Vocational training**
  Designing green-skills certification programs in technical colleges and the National Youth Service to support youth employment and local conservation careers.

- **Higher education and professional learning**
  Universities, technical and vocational institutions and professional training bodies will be encouraged to strengthen interdisciplinary competencies relevant to NBSAP implementation and development of the next generation of biodiversity scientists, planners, practitioners, educators and leaders. Continuing professional learning will also support actors whose decisions materially affect biodiversity, including planners, public administrators, extension personnel, legal professionals, journalists, businesses, financial-sector professionals and conservation practitioners.

Pillar 3: Citizen science and subnational engagement

Strengthening meaningful participation in biodiversity learning, monitoring and action at county, regional, basin, landscape and community levels, while recognizing communities and IPLCs as partners and knowledge holders is critical. To bridge data generation gaps and foster public participation, the CEPA Strategy will scale up citizen science initiatives.

Key interventions:

- In collaboration with non-state actors like Nature Kenya, train local community members, site support groups (SSGs), and students to use digital tools (such as iNaturalist and Nature's Notebook)
- Scale up citizen science and community-based monitoring initiatives, including species identification, biodiversity monitoring and reporting of invasive alien species.
- Empower grassroots actors and provide real-time local monitoring data
- Strengthen community-based resource management (such as Beach Management Units and Community Forest Associations)

Non-formal and experiential approaches

Community learning, peer exchanges, citizen science, museums, botanical gardens, protected and conserved areas and other nature-based learning opportunities will be supported. Building on the previous NBSAP's recognition of field-based "seeing is believing" approaches, learning visits and practical demonstration sites may be used to connect biodiversity science and policy with lived experience and replicable solutions.

Pillar 4: Media, communication networks, and digital platforms
Effective communication requires robust, modern digital infrastructure.

Key interventions:

- **National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (NBCHM)**
  NEMA will manage and upgrade the NBCHM serving as the primary public web portal for biodiversity data dissemination, integrating and exchanging information on species, ecosystems, and policies.
- **BioLAN system**
  The use of the CBD's BioLAN System will be enhanced to facilitate international reporting and cross-border knowledge exchange.
- **Strengthening media partnerships**
  Kenya will strengthen partnerships with national and county media, journalists, digital communicators and other communication professionals. Radio (including community radio), television, print and online journalism, social media, government and institutional platforms, podcasts, documentaries, policy briefs, exhibitions, infographics, biodiversity dashboards and public events may be used according to audience and purpose. Media and communicator capacity will be strengthened where necessary to improve the accuracy, depth and relevance of biodiversity reporting.

Pillar 5: Knowledge management and centralized databases
Kenya currently faces a significant gap in consolidated natural capital data, with information trapped in siloed institutional database systems.

Key Interventions:

- **Central Repository for Biodiversity Data (CRBD)**
  Establish a Central Repository for Biodiversity Data or National Biodiversity Information Network (NBIN), integrating data from:
    - NMK's Biodiversity Information System (BIS)
    - KWS's Ecological Monitoring Programme
    - Fisheries databases
    - Other relevant institutional databases

- **Institutional Data-Sharing and Interoperability**
  Develop and harmonize institutional data-sharing protocols, standards and tools to facilitate consistent collection, exchange, integration, access and use of biodiversity data across relevant institutions. Establish appropriate institutional agreements and data-sharing arrangements that clarify data access, ownership, attribution, confidentiality, quality assurance and responsibilities for updating and maintaining datasets. Ensure interoperability between existing institutional databases and the CRBD/NBIN.

- **Open access principles**

Adopt open access principles to bring currently restricted datasets into the public domain, providing decision-makers with the precise scientific data needed to formulate sustainable policy.

- **Strengthening knowledge uptake**
  CEPA will strengthen knowledge uptake by translating biodiversity science, monitoring information and implementation experience into forms suited to policymakers, practitioners, educators, communities, businesses and the public. The CHM and linked information systems will support this function through accessible information, maps, dashboards, case studies, guidance and educational materials.

- **Balancing risk and solutions**
  Communication will balance information about biodiversity loss and risks with solutions, agency, benefits and opportunities for action.

- **Two-way communication**
  Communication will be two-way. Stakeholders will have opportunities to access information, contribute knowledge, provide feedback, raise concerns, participate in dialogue and receive feedback on biodiversity decisions and implementation.

5.6.4 Biodiversity Knowledge Management Architecture

Traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of IPLCs are important components of Kenya's biodiversity knowledge base and contribute to conservation, sustainable use, restoration, food systems, climate resilience and community well-being. IPLCs will be recognized not simply as sources of information but as knowledge holders and partners in knowledge generation, governance and application. Access, documentation, digitization, use and sharing of traditional knowledge will respect applicable national legislation and relevant requirements concerning consent, approval and involvement of knowledge holders. Knowledge-management arrangements will distinguish between information appropriate for wider sharing and knowledge requiring restricted or community-determined access.

The governance of traditional knowledge will promote collective benefit, authority of knowledge holders to exercise appropriate control, responsibility and ethical use, consistent with the safeguards envisaged in the CBD knowledge-management framework.

Research priorities will be periodically identified from evidence and implementation gaps emerging across the KRAs. Kenya will strengthen linkages among universities, research institutions, implementing agencies, counties, communities and the private sector so that biodiversity research responds to national needs and findings are translated into policy and practice.

Where material to prioritise ecosystems and targets, research should address rangeland ecology, wildlife-livestock interactions, human-wildlife coexistence, drought resilience, ecosystem services, soil and below-ground biodiversity, invasive species, restoration outcomes and

biodiversity-livelihood linkages. Transdisciplinary research, joint research programmes, citizen science and community-based monitoring will be promoted where appropriate.

Transdisciplinary research, joint research programmes, citizen science and community-based monitoring will be promoted where appropriate. Research and monitoring results will be communicated through formats suited to different users, including policy briefs, maps, dashboards, decision-support tools, technical guidance and community knowledge products. This builds on the previous NBSAP commitment that biodiversity science and technologies should not only be generated but widely shared, transferred and applied.

5.6.5 Public Engagement, Participation and Behaviour Change

Public-awareness initiatives will be linked to clearly identified NBSAP outcomes and desired changes in behaviour, practice or participation. Depending on the KRA, CEPA may support prevention and early reporting of invasive alien species; human-wildlife coexistence; responsible fertilizer and pesticide use; waste prevention and plastics reduction; sustainable consumption; compliance with biodiversity laws; restoration and sustainable production practices; community stewardship; responsible tourism; and participation in biodiversity planning and monitoring. Communication alone will not be assumed to change behaviour where people lack viable alternatives, infrastructure, incentives, resources or enabling policies. CEPA will therefore be coordinated with appropriate regulatory, economic, technological, livelihood and institutional interventions.

The intended progression will be:

Reach and Awareness → Understanding → Engagement and Capability → Action → Sustained Practice and Institutional Change → Contribution to Biodiversity Outcomes.

Communication will also be two-way. Stakeholders will have opportunities to access information, contribute knowledge, raise concerns, participate in dialogue and receive feedback on biodiversity decisions and implementation. Communities and IPLCs will not be treated merely as CEPA audiences. Previous biodiversity conservation initiatives already recognized community roles in biodiversity conservation, education, advocacy, monitoring and reporting. Community-led communication, citizen science and locally appropriate knowledge exchange will therefore be supported where appropriate. Recognition programmes, competitions or awards may also be used selectively to encourage demonstrable innovation, community stewardship, educational leadership and positive biodiversity action. This builds on the previous NBSAP's proposal for a national biodiversity awards initiative while retaining such mechanisms as supportive rather than core implementation measures.

5.6.6 Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Learning

Gender equality and social inclusion will be mainstreamed across CEPA planning, implementation and monitoring. Audience analysis will consider how gender, age, disability, geography, language,

literacy, income and access to technology influence access to information and ability to participate. Women and girls will be recognized as knowledge holders, resource users, professionals, communicators and leaders as well as beneficiaries. Youth will be supported as both audiences and agents of biodiversity action. IPLCs will participate in communication relating to their knowledge, resources, territories, rights and livelihoods. Communication will use locally appropriate languages, culturally relevant approaches and accessible visual, audio, digital and non-digital formats where necessary to reduce barriers to information and participation.

5.6.7 Coordination, Monitoring and Adaptive Learning

CEPA will be implemented through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach rather than as the responsibility of the environmental sector alone.
Implementation will draw, as appropriate, on national and county governments, education institutions, biodiversity and natural-resource agencies, universities and research institutions, museums and cultural institutions, media organizations, civil society, community and IPLC institutions, women and youth organizations, businesses, professional bodies and development partners.

Existing communication, education and participation platforms will be used and strengthened wherever practicable to reduce duplication. Within the wider NBSAP institutional arrangements, an appropriate CEPA coordination mechanism or network may facilitate coherent messaging, shared resources, partnerships and exchange of experience. Monitoring will go beyond counting media products, events and participants. These remain useful measures of reach, but effectiveness will progressively be assessed across:

- **Reach** — who received or accessed information or learning opportunities?
- **Understanding** — did relevant knowledge improve?
- **Attitudes and values** — did perceptions, motivation or concern change?
- **Engagement and participation** — did stakeholders become more involved?
- **Practice and behaviour** — were sustainable practices adopted or harmful practices reduced?
- **Institutional change** — did CEPA influence policies, plans, budgets, professional practice or organizational decisions?

This represents an important advancement from the previous NBSAP, which relied heavily on indicators such as communication products, biodiversity-related events and participation counts. Current CBD guidance similarly links CEPA to behavioural change and encourages national communication strategies aligned with NBSAPs. Periodic assessment will be used to determine which messages, channels and educational approaches are effective and to adjust implementation accordingly. Relevant monitoring information will, where practicable, be disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographic location and stakeholder group.

5.6.8 Expected results

By 2030, biodiversity is more widely understood, valued and incorporated into decisions and practices across Kenyan society, with strengthened biodiversity education and lifelong learning, accessible and inclusive communication, increased stakeholder participation, stronger public and institutional ownership of the NBSAP, and measurable changes in knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and institutional practices that contribute to achievement of Kenya's national biodiversity targets.

Chapter 6: Risk Management and Adaptive Implementation

Effective implementation of Kenya's NBSAP 2026–2030 will be influenced by governance, institutional, financial, social-economic, ecological, climate, data and operational factors that may delay delivery, weaken implementation quality or compromise achievement of the national biodiversity targets. Risk management will therefore form an integral part of NBSAP implementation, monitoring, reporting, review and adaptive management. Consistent with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), including its whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and its considerations on rights, equity and participation, and with CBD Decisions 15/6, 16/31 and 16/32, risks will be identified, monitored and managed in a manner that supports timely corrective action and credible reporting on progress.

Risk management will be preventive, proportionate, rights-responsive and evidence-based. Each strategic risk will have a clear institutional owner, mitigation measures and early-warning indicators, and will be reviewed through the NBSAP governance arrangements established in Section 4.1. Risk controls will be integrated, as appropriate, into annual work plans, budgets, sector and county implementation arrangements, financing instruments and monitoring systems rather than managed through a parallel structure.

Risks are interconnected and may compound over time. For example, interrupted financing can weaken institutional capacity, disrupt monitoring and data continuity, reduce the ability to demonstrate progress and ultimately weaken confidence in implementation. Risk management will therefore consider both individual risks and their potential cascading effects.

6.1 STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER

The strategic register below focuses on risks material to national target delivery. Detailed output and activity-level risks should be maintained in operational registers by the responsible implementing institutions.

H = High; M = Medium. Risk owners should be read together with the detailed institutional responsibilities set out elsewhere in the NBSAP.

Table 27: Strategic Risk Register

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
G1	**Governance & policy coherence**	Insufficient high-level, cross-sectoral and whole-of-government ownership may limit integration of NBSAP priorities into national development planning, sector policies, budgets and investment decisions.	All targets; especially 10, 14, 15, 18 and 19	**Critical**	• Anchor NBSAP priorities in national medium-term planning, sector strategies, budgeting and investment processes. • Use the NBSAP governance mechanism to secure cross-sector decisions and follow-up. • Track mainstreaming of national targets in relevant public and private planning instruments.	State Department for Environment and Climate Change National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism National Treasury and relevant sector institutions	National targets are absent from key plans or budgets Cross-sector decisions remain unimplemented Repeated slippage of mainstreaming actions.
G2	**Governance & policy coherence**	Leadership and focal-point turnover may erode institutional	All targets	**Medium**	• Maintain documented target rationales, decisions, methods and implementation records.	State Department for Environment and Climate Change	Frequent changes in focal persons Prolonged vacancies

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		memory, continuity and accountability for national targets.			• Institutionalize focal-point roles, succession arrangements and handover procedures. • Maintain current institutional contact and responsibility matrices.	National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism Target lead institutions	Missing handover records Repeated reopening of settled technical decisions.
G3	**Governance & policy coherence**	Weak vertical integration between national and county mandates may lead to inconsistent priorities, duplication, implementation gaps or limited uptake of national targets at county level.	Targets 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 22 and 23	**High**	• Strengthen structured national–county coordination through the Council of Governors and relevant intergovernmental mechanisms. • Integrate biodiversity priorities into CIDPs, county spatial plans, sector plans, budgets and monitoring systems. • Develop county-appropriate implementation guidance and support joint planning for shared ecosystems.	State Department for Environment and Climate Change Council of Governors County Governments Relevant sector institutions	Low uptake of NBSAP priorities in county plans and budgets Conflicting spatial or sector plans Persistent implementation gaps across counties.
G4	**Transboundary ecosystem and species governance**	Transboundary ecosystems, river basins, migratory corridors, shared marine and freshwater systems, and mobile species	Targets 1, 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 20 and 21, as applicable.	**High**	• Strengthen cooperation through relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral arrangements • Promote joint or compatible ecosystem assessments, spatial planning, monitoring and management approaches	State Department for Environment and Climate Change Relevant sector ministries and agencies	Conflicting management measures across borders Deterioration of shared ecosystems

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		may be affected by inconsistent policies, management approaches, data systems or investment priorities across national borders, limiting Kenya's ability to achieve biodiversity outcomes that depend on coordinated regional action.			• Strengthen transboundary data-sharing and early-warning arrangements • Align conservation, restoration and sustainable-use measures affecting shared ecosystems and migratory species • Incorporate transboundary considerations into relevant national and county implementation plans.	County governments where applicable, Relevant regional and transboundary institutions	despite domestic interventions Disruption of migratory routes or ecological connectivity Inconsistent data or monitoring methods Unmanaged cross-border invasive-species pathways, wildlife pressures or resource-use conflicts
R1	**Rights, equity & safeguards**	Area-based conservation, restoration or land-use measures may generate land-tenure, access, livelihood, governance or displacement risks where	Targets 1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 14, 22 and 23	**Medium**	• Apply rights-based, participatory and socially inclusive approaches to spatial planning, restoration, protected areas, OECMs and KBAs. • Recognize legitimate tenure and customary governance and apply applicable safeguards, consultation and consent requirements. • Provide accessible grievance and conflict-resolution mechanisms and monitor distributional impacts.	Relevant land, wildlife, forestry, fisheries and county institutions Target lead institutions	Land or access disputes Unresolved grievances Contested conservation/restoration designations

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		legitimate tenure, customary governance and community rights are not adequately recognized.					Evidence of livelihood loss or exclusion.
R2	**Rights, equity & safeguards**	Insufficient meaningful participation, equitable benefit-sharing, access to information and justice, or protection of environmental human rights defenders may weaken legitimacy, equity and implementation effectiveness.	Targets 9, 13, 15, 21, 22 and 23; cross-cutting	**High**	• Apply whole-of-society, gender-responsive and rights-based participation throughout implementation and review. • Strengthen access to biodiversity information, grievance/justice pathways and transparent benefit-sharing arrangements. • Track meaningful participation and leadership of IPLCs, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other relevant groups, and apply appropriate safeguards for environmental human rights defenders • Reduce intergeneration gaps and create awareness on cultural roles in biodiversity conservation.	National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism Target lead institutions County governments Relevant rights and justice institutions Engage both elders and youth in decision making and monitoring	Persistent participation gaps Complaints about exclusion or inequitable benefits Barriers to information or justice Reported threats or reprisals linked to biodiversity action High poverty levels

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
I1	**Institutional & capacity**	Fragmented mandates, overlapping roles or unclear accountability may delay implementation and weaken ownership of actions and results.	All targets	**Critical**	• Clarify convening, implementation and reporting roles. • Assign a lead institution, delivery milestone, financing responsibility and reporting obligation to each strategic action. • Maintain an accountability matrix and resolve mandates that overlap through the national coordination mechanism. • Ensure institutional mainstreaming through leads in relevant institutions.	State Department for Environment and Climate Change Target leads institutions	Actions lack a confirmed lead or due date Coordination meetings lapse Duplicated mandates persist Implementation decisions are not followed through.
I2	**Institutional & capacity**	Over-reliance on external technical services and service providers, including consultants and short-term technical assistance, particularly where specialized national capacity is limited, may weaken institutional ownership,	All targets; especially monitoring, spatial analysis, biodiversity accounting, taxonomy, finance and modelling	**High**	• Use external technical assistance to complement, not substitute for, national capacity. • Pair external experts with designated national counterparts and embed mentoring and practical skills transfer. • Require handover of methods, scripts/models, datasets, metadata, documentation and learning products as contractual deliverables. • Implement the capacity-development measures and retain expertise through institutional systems and succession planning.	State Department for Environment and Climate Change Target lead institutions National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism	Critical analyses depend on individuals or contractors No named counterparts Incomplete handover Inability of national institutions to reproduce analyses or indicators.

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		continuity, knowledge transfer and the retention of methods, data and analytical capability.					
F1	**Financial & resource mobilization**	A persistent gap between NBSAP implementation costs and realistic domestic, international, public and private financing may delay or scale down delivery.	All targets; particularly 18 and 19	**Critical**	• Link NBSAP costing to medium-term budgeting, sector expenditure frameworks and a credible investment/project pipeline. • Implement National Target 19 through a biodiversity finance plan or similar nationally appropriate instrument, including domestic resource mobilization, external finance, private finance and collective action. • Improve budget execution and coordinate partner financing against national priorities.	National Treasury NETFUND State Department for Environment and Climate Change Target 19 lead institutions	Financing gap widens Biodiversity actions remain outside budget frameworks Delayed disbursements Low budget execution Weak project pipeline.
F2	**Financial & resource mobilization**	Recurrent financing for biodiversity monitoring, field surveys, indicator production, data and knowledge	All targets and the NBSAP monitoring framework	**High**	• Embed recurrent monitoring, survey, data-management and coordination costs within the budgets and medium-term expenditure frameworks of responsible institutions.	Target and indicator lead institutions and indicator custodians National Treasury	Scheduled surveys or indicator updates are postponed

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		systems and institutional coordination may not be sustained beyond project and external-financing cycles, undermining continuity of NBSAP implementation, monitoring and reporting.			• Integrate indicator production and reporting into existing statistical, research, regulatory and sector mandates, where feasible. • Establish costed, multi-year monitoring and survey cycles and diversify financing sources to reduce dependence on time-bound projects. • Assign clear indicator custodianship and financing responsibility for priority national and KMGBF indicators. • Where appropriate, use biodiversity and natural-capital accounting evidence to strengthen the case for sustained public investment in biodiversity monitoring and information systems.	State Department for Environment and Climate Change Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and relevant research institutions, as applicable	CHM and/or data systems are not maintained Monitoring relies on short-term projects with no transition plan Loss making livelihood ventures.
F3	**Financial & resource mobilization**	Reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity may face political, fiscal or distributional resistance, while innovative/private biodiversity	Targets 18 and 19; related sector targets	**High**	• Sequence harmful-incentive reform using evidence, distributional analysis and just/equitable transition measures. • Apply environmental and social safeguards, mitigation hierarchy principles, additionality/integrity criteria and transparent benefit-sharing to innovative finance instruments.	National Treasury; relevant sector ministries/regulators; State Department for Environment and Climate Change	Reform measures repeatedly deferred; material stakeholder resistance; finance instruments lack safeguards or integrity criteria; grievances or

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		finance may create integrity, rights or safeguard risks if poorly designed.			• Monitor fiscal, social and biodiversity outcomes and adjust instruments where adverse impacts emerge.		adverse biodiversity/social outcomes arise.
C1	**Climate & ecological change**	Climate change, extreme events and ecological shifts may undermine the achievability of targets calibrated on historical baselines or assumptions.	Climate-sensitive targets, especially 1–4, 6, 8 and 10–12	**High**	• State key climate assumptions for climate-sensitive targets and periodically stress-test them against updated climate information. • Use climate-resilient restoration, species recovery, spatial planning and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. • Strengthen monitoring in high-exposure ecosystems and apply adaptive management after major events.	Relevant KRA/target leads; climate institutions; KMD and research institutions as applicable	Increasing restoration failure; repeated drought/flood impacts; coral bleaching; species range shifts; ecosystem thresholds or target assumptions no longer hold.
C2	**Climate & policy coherence**	Fragmentation between biodiversity and climate policies, plans, finance and reporting may create duplicated or conflicting commitments, competing land uses or maladaptation	Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 14 and 19	**High**	• Establish joint technical review of NBSAP, NDC, adaptation and county climate implementation where commitments overlap. • Harmonize restoration and land-use figures and apply biodiversity safeguards to climate-financed interventions. • Prioritize biodiversity–climate synergies, including high-integrity nature-based solutions, while	State Department for Environment and Climate Change; Climate Change Directorate; NEMA; relevant sector and county institutions	Conflicting restoration or land-use commitments; duplicated reporting; climate-financed projects with material biodiversity impacts; unresolved

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		that harms biodiversity.			avoiding biodiversity-negative mitigation or adaptation.		competition for land or ecosystem services.
D1	**Data, knowledge & reporting**	Missing, outdated or non-reproducible baselines, together with major spatial or taxonomic data gaps, may prevent credible measurement of national target progress.	All targets; particularly species/genetic diversity, marine/freshwater, ecosystem condition and HWC indicators	**Critical**	• Prioritize baseline establishment and validation for national and KMGBF indicators, with clear baseline year, denominator, data source and custodian. • Target surveys and monitoring to priority marine, freshwater, genetic-diversity, ecosystem and taxonomic gaps. • Use fit-for-purpose Earth observation, citizen science-based tools in field data, community monitoring and research data with documented quality controls.	Indicator custodians; research institutions; NBSAP monitoring lead	Indicators have no agreed baseline/custodian; critical datasets are outdated; persistent marine/freshwater/genetic-diversity gaps; target progress cannot be quantified.
D2	**Data, knowledge & reporting**	Fragmented data holdings, incompatible standards and weak data-sharing arrangements may limit timely access to evidence and undermine	All targets; National Target 21	**High**	• Implement the federated and interoperable biodiversity information architecture set out in Section 4.5. • Agree metadata, data quality and exchange standards, institutional custodianship and data-sharing arrangements. • Strengthen the Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism as a gateway for information exchange,	State Department for Environment and Climate Change; CHM/data custodians; NEMA and institutional data owners as applicable	Priority data-sharing agreements remain unresolved; repeated requests for the same data; incompatible formats; CHM not updated; key datasets unavailable at

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		national reporting.			monitoring and reporting while protecting sensitive data.		reporting deadlines.
D3	**Data, knowledge & reporting**	Methodology drift, undocumented analytical workflows or unrecorded use of proxies may create artificial trends and prevent reproduction of reported indicators across reporting cycles.	All targets and national reporting	**High**	• Adopt version-controlled methods, metadata and reproducible workflows for each indicator. • Document any proxy, methodological change, recalculation or departure from KMGBF indicator guidance and maintain auditable data provenance. • Apply the KMGBF monitoring framework, including technical updates under Decision 16/31, and align reporting processes with Decision 16/32.	NBSAP monitoring technical mechanism; indicator custodians; research/statistical institutions	Reported figures cannot be independently reproduced; methods change without documentation; unexplained discontinuities appear; reporting deadlines or validation milestones are missed.
D4	**Data, knowledge & reporting**	Traditional knowledge and sensitive biodiversity information may be inadequately safeguarded, represented or used where consent, access, attribution, community-determined	Targets 13, 21 and 22; cross-cutting	**High**	• Apply the traditional-knowledge and data-governance safeguards set out in Section 4.5 and relevant national law. • Use appropriate free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement processes, attribution, access controls and community-determined restrictions where applicable. • Protect sensitive species/location data and define responsible institutional access and use.	Relevant lead institutions and data custodians, working with IPLCs and knowledge-holder representatives	Complaints about unauthorized collection/use; sensitive information disclosed; no agreed consent/access protocol; knowledge holders withdraw participation or challenge

ID	Risk Category	Strategic Risk	Targets / Areas Most Affected	Overall Risk Rating	Mitigation or Control Measures	Risk Owner	Early-Warning Indicator
		restrictions and data-security arrangements are unclear.					attribution/benefit arrangements.
01	**Operational delivery & external shocks**	Implementation delays, procurement or contracting bottlenecks, site-access constraints, insecurity, emergencies or other shocks may cause milestones to slip and reduce the time available for corrective action before 2030.	All targets	**High**	• Sequence critical actions early and identify dependencies, contingency options and minimum implementation thresholds. • Use annual implementation plans with milestone tracking, escalation of delays and reprogramming where justified. • Maintain contingency arrangements for priority monitoring and conservation functions during major disruptions.	KRA/target lead institutions; NBSAP coordination mechanism	Critical milestones slip beyond agreed tolerance; procurement/contracting delays persist; field access is disrupted; emergencies suspend monitoring or implementation without a recovery plan.

6.2 Risk Monitoring, Escalation and Adaptive Management

The strategic risk register will be maintained as a living management instrument and reviewed through the NBSAP governance and monitoring arrangements. At minimum, the register should be reviewed annually, with high and critical risks reviewed more frequently and after major policy, financing, ecological or institutional changes. Lead institutions will report on changes in likelihood and impact, implementation of mitigation measures, emerging risks and residual exposure.

Risks will be escalated to the appropriate NBSAP coordination and decision-making mechanism where they are assessed as high in both likelihood and impact; show a sustained deteriorating trend; threaten delivery of a national target or major milestone; create material rights, safeguard or integrity concerns; or where agreed mitigation measures have not commenced within the agreed implementation period. Escalation should result in a documented decision, corrective action, revised responsibility or resourcing where necessary.

Risk information will inform annual implementation reviews, budget and work-plan adjustments, mid-term review and applicable national reporting under the CBD planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism. Where evidence indicates that assumptions underlying a target, indicator or intervention have materially changed, adaptive management should be applied transparently, with the rationale, evidence and implications for implementation and reporting documented.

The strategic register in this chapter should be complemented by operational risk registers maintained by implementing institutions and programmes. These may contain more detailed project-level risks, controls, residual-risk ratings and action deadlines, while remaining consistent with the strategic risks and safeguards set out in the NBSAP.

Chapter 7: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

7.1. Monitoring and Indicators

Robust monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (M&E) is essential to determine the extent to which Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2026–2030) delivers measurable conservation, ecological restoration, and socio-economic outcomes on the ground. The M&E framework anchors Kenya's commitments under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) while fully embedding national development priorities, including the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV 2023–2027) of Vision 2030, the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA, 1999/2015), and devolved County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

7.2. Objectives of the Monitoring Framework

The primary purpose of the NBSAP monitoring framework is to ensure that action leads to measurable impact on the ground. Specifically:

a) **Track Progress Against National Targets**: Systematically measure quantitative and qualitative progress toward Kenya's 2030 national biodiversity targets, milestones, and Key Result Areas (KRAs).

b) **Evaluate Ecosystem and Species Trends**: Monitor changes in the extent, condition, connectivity, health and ecological integrity across Kenya's terrestrial, freshwater, rangeland, montane water tower, and marine/coastal ecosystems, alongside trends in species populations, conservation status and extinction risks.
c) **Mainstream Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion {GEDSI) Disaggregated Data**: Institutionalize the systematic collection, analysis, standardization, and application of sex-, age-, disability-, and tenure-disaggregated data across all national and county monitoring systems to strengthen inclusive, equitable, evidence- based and gender-responsive biodiversity governance and decision making.
d) **Govern Cross-Boundary and Landscape Systems**: Monitor the effectiveness of coordinated governance, spatial planning, and ecological connectivity across shared inter-county ecosystems, river basins, rangelands, wildlife corridors and seascapes.
e) **Track Financial Flows and Business Disclosures**: Monitor public and private biodiversity expenditure, incentive reforms, and private sector disclosures of nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities.
f) **Track Biodiversity Resources Mobilized**: Monitor the volume, sources, allocation, and effectiveness of financial and non-financial resources mobilized from public sector, private sector, domestic and international sources.
g) **Support Adaptive Management and Decision-Making**: Provide timely, credible and actionable empirical evidence to inform policy adjustments, resource allocation, and trigger early interventions for off-track targets.
h) **Fulfill CBD and MEA Obligations**: Provide standardized, verified datasets to support Kenya's Seventh (2026) and Eighth (2029) National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and related multilateral environmental agreements.

7.3. Indicator Framework

To balance the need for global comparability with local relevance, Kenya has adopted a robust four-tier indicator framework aligned with CBD Decision 15/5. This tiered system facilitates the tracking and communication of progress at multiple levels, allowing technical experts, community leaders, county governments, national institutions, and international partners to evaluate achievements through distinct but mutually reinforcing lenses.

a) **Headline Indicators**: Globally standardized metrics established under the KMGBF framework for direct international comparability (e.g., Extent of Natural Ecosystems, Red List Index, Coverage of Protected Areas and OECMs).
b) **Component Indicators**: Metrics that track specific drivers, pressures, and structural changes underlying the headline targets (e.g., Land Degradation Index, Fragmented Forest Connectivity, Water Quality Index).
c) **Complementary Indicators**: Detailed thematic metrics tailored to specific ecological or policy contexts (e.g., Biosafety risk assessment completion rates, traditional knowledge registries, plastic packaging volumes).

d) **National Specific Indicators**: Contextualized metrics addressing Kenya-specific realities, such as water tower restoration, ASAL rangeland management, human-wildlife conflict compensation resolution times, and CIDP budget allocations.

The CBD monitoring framework specifically recognizes the use of headline indicators supplemented by component and complementary indicators and relevant national indicators.

7.4. Potential Biodiversity Indicators Areas for Kenya

Kenya's indicator matrix integrates key strategic thematic areas, ensuring full coverage of ecological, socio-economic, financial, and governance dimensions.

Table 28: Potential Biodiversity Indicator

Monitoring Parameters	Indicators
Ecosystem Spatial Planning & Restoration	Extent of natural habitats under spatial planning; Area of degraded forests, wetlands, and rangelands under active ecological restoration
Protected & Conserved Areas	Geographic coverage of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine Protected Areas, OECMs; including areas conserved by IPLCs and Indigenous and Traditional Territories; management effectiveness ratings (PAME/SAGE)
Species Recovery & Extinction Risk	Red List Index for threatened fauna and flora; Population trends of iconic, key indicators, and endemic species.
Human-Wildlife Coexistence	Trend in human-wildlife conflict incidents; efficiency and turnaround time of wildlife compensation payments; adoption of predator-proof bomas
Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Control	Rate of new invasive species introductions; total spatial area cleared of priority invasive species (e.g., *Prosopis juliflora*, Water Hyacinth).
Water Quality & Pollution Control	Percentage of domestic and industrial wastewater safely treated; ambient water quality index across key rivers and lakes
Circular Economy & Plastic Waste	Tonnage of plastic packaging reduction; collection and recycling rates under national circular economy and EPR mandates.
Climate Resilience & Nature-Based Solutions	Contributions of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) toward Kenya's 32% greenhouse gas emissions reduction target.
Access & Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Number of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) permits issued with Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT); revenue returned to communities.
Biosafety & Biotechnology	Percentage of approved biotechnology and GMO applications subjected to rigorous environmental risk assessment and post-release monitoring.

Monitoring Parameters	Indicators
Sustainable Agriculture & Forestry	Area of agricultural land managed under agroecological, organic, and sustainable climate-smart practices; sustainable forest management certification.
Private Sector & Financial Disclosures	Number of commercial enterprises and financial institutions disclosing nature-related impacts, dependencies, and risks using recognized disclosure frameworks
GEDSI & Inclusive Land Governance	Proportion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups holding secure land tenure, participating in conservation committees, and accessing green enterprise funds.
Cross-County & Shared Ecosystem Governance	Number of shared river basins, wildlife corridors, and rangelands governed under joint inter-county spatial plans and M&E agreements.
Biodiversity Finance Mobilization	Annual growth rate of public, private, domestic and international biodiversity finance mobilized (aligning with BIOFIN gap assessments)
Public Awareness & Education	Annual progress on public awareness campaigns, inclusion of biodiversity in school curriculum, and citizen science participation.

7.5. Baselines and Targets

Every indicator in the NBSAP is anchored by an empirical baseline (benchmarked primarily against 2023–2025 datasets) and tied to explicit, quantified targets for 2030, alongside interim milestones for 2027.

To eliminate ambiguity, each indicator is backed by standardized metadata guidelines detailing: (a) unique national indicator code and mathematical calculation formula; (b) baseline metric and benchmark year; (c) 2027 milestone and 2030 numerical target; (d) spatial boundaries; (e) lead institutional custodian and partner data providers; (f) collection frequency; and (g) formal verification mechanisms.

Where baseline data are incomplete or unavailable, the responsible institutions will establish baseline values during the initial phase of implementation and may provide a context-specific grace period for reporting and compliance. The duration and scope of such grace periods will be determined by the relevant lead institutions based on data availability, technical capacity, and implementation readiness.

7.6. Biodiversity Monitoring Information System

To address biodiversity data fragmentation and improve coordination among institutions, Kenya is establishing the Biodiversity Monitoring Information System (BMIS), hosted by NEMA. The BMIS will serve as the national platform for collecting, integrating, analyzing, and sharing biodiversity information. It will consolidate data from remote sensing systems, research institutions, county governments, and community monitoring initiatives into a single

interoperable database. Guided by FAIR and CARE data governance principles, the system will enhance data accessibility, transparency, and quality, providing timely and reliable information to support conservation planning, decision-making, and national and international biodiversity reporting.

Table 29: Operational Functions of the Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting System

Function / Activity Focus	Operational Phase & Description
Collection and Validation of Biodiversity Data	Systematic gathering, field sampling, and quality control of primary species, habitat, and ecosystem data.
Standardization of Datasets and Metadata	Harmonization of data formats, Darwin Core standards, and metadata definitions to ensure interoperability.
Spatial Integration of Biodiversity Information	Mapping, georeferencing, and overlaying biodiversity data with spatial layers for geographic analysis.
Indicator Calculation and Visualization	Processing raw data into core performance metrics, trend lines, charts, and interactive dashboards.
Tracking of NBSAP Targets and Actions	Monitoring progress toward National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans' objectives and milestones.
Generation of Monitoring Reports	Compiling automated or periodic progress summaries, status briefs, and analytical evaluation reports.
Publication and Dissemination of Biodiversity Information	Publishing open-access datasets, public portals, clearing-house mechanisms such as Geoportals, and thematic briefs.
Data Sharing Among Responsible Institutions	Establishing inter-agency data protocols, APIs, and exchange agreements across line ministries and research bodies.
Provision of Evidence for National and International Reporting	Verified evidence bases for CBD national reports, IPBES, SDGs, and global biodiversity frameworks.

The system, where appropriate, is interoperable with existing national information systems, the national Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), relevant environmental information systems, statistical systems, and international biodiversity reporting platforms. The CBD has emphasized the importance of national monitoring platforms, institutional coordination, and interoperability between information systems in strengthening NBSAP monitoring.

Geospatial technologies, Earth observation, remote sensing, field-based monitoring, citizen science, and community-based monitoring should be integrated into the monitoring framework. This will enable Kenya to track biodiversity and ecosystem changes at national, county, and landscape levels.

7.7. Institutional Responsibilities for Monitoring

Successful implementation of the M&E framework hinges on institutional clarity, coordinated action, and accountability across all levels of governance. To achieve this, roles and responsibilities are distributed within an integrated governance matrix that supports data collection, analysis, reporting, and adaptive management.

a) **Strategic Leadership:** Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MECCF) provides overall strategic leadership, policy guidance, and political oversight.
b) **Operational Coordination:** National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) serves as the operational M&E coordinating body, managing the BMIS, hosting the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), and compiling national progress reviews.
c) **Statistical Standards:** Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) ensures statistical rigor, standardizes indicator methodologies, embeds biodiversity metrics into national censuses, and leads Natural Capital Accounting (SEEA).
d) **Sectoral Data Custodians:** Sectoral Lead Agencies (KWS, KFS, WRTI, KEFRI, KMFRI, WRA, WASREB, KALRO, NACOSTI, NMK) conduct field-level data collection, wildlife censuses, forest canopy assessments, water quality testing, and agricultural monitoring within their statutory domains.
e) **Devolved** Governance: The Council of Governors (CoG) and County Governments coordinate subnational indicator data collection, integrate M&E metrics into CIDPs, and oversee county-level spatial planning.
f) **Community & Non-State Partners:** Non-State Actors, IPLCSs, Youth, Women, Persons with disability, CSOs, and Academia provide ground-truth community monitoring data, citizen science inputs, independent scientific validation, and private sector disclosure tracking.
g) **Cross-cutting Coordination & Integration:** National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism is to synchronize efforts across all players. It ensures that MDAs, county governments, private sector and non-state actors are not working in silos but toward unified biodiversity goals.

7.8. Reporting and Review Mechanisms

The CBD's enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting, and review mechanism provides the overarching framework for assessing progress made in implementing NBSAP and flagging areas requiring further attention toward the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) through national reports using agreed set of indicators.

National Biodiversity Reporting

The reports demonstrate progress against each national biodiversity target alongside changes in biodiversity status and trends, while highlighting the implementation of key actions, stakeholder participation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into development plans and various sectors. Additionally, they identify critical implementation challenges, gaps in biodiversity financing, resource mobilization, capacity-building, and technical cooperation, ultimately outlining corrective actions and priorities for the next reporting period. Kenya has adopted a synchronized reporting cadence linking domestic planning cycles with international reporting milestones under the CBD: Progress in implementation will involve:

a) **Quarterly Progress Dashboards:** Internal technical check-ins conducted by NEMA and the Technical Working Group (TWG) to monitor project milestones and data ingestion flows via the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM).
b) **Annual Implementation Reports:** Comprehensive annual implementation progress reports presented to the Cabinet Secretary (MECCF), detailing achievements, financial expenditures, and bottlenecks. It will largely draw from the quarterly progress reports. This will build on the CBD 7th National Report submitted in -(February 2026: Completed national baseline submission evaluating initial progress and target setting under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).
c) **Biennial State of Biodiversity Reviews:** In-depth evaluations produced every two years, assessing ecological status, trend shifts and key drivers of change and providing policy recommendations ahead of national budget allocation cycles. This will be synchronized with the state of the environment report, state of wildlife and state of forest reports
d) **Mid-Term Review (2028)**: Formal independent evaluation of NBSAP performance at the mid-mark to inform actions that include adjusting targets, reallocating resources, and updating implementation plans.
e) **CBD 8th National Report (June 2029)**: Comprehensive submission assessing progress toward 2030 targets.
f) **Terminal Evaluation (2030)**: Final end-of-strategy evaluation establishing overall impact, efficiency, lessons learned, and foundations for post-2030 planning.

Review and Evaluation Mechanism
Formal performance reviews are governed through a multi-tiered oversight structure:

a) **National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism (NBCM) Steering Committee:** Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary (MECCF) and comprising Principal Secretaries, Council of Governors leadership, and National Treasury Committee will meet bi-annually to review performance ratings and authorize strategic policy corrections.
b) **Technical Working Group (TWG):** Coordinated by Secretariat will meet quarterly to audit raw data, validate indicator scores, and compile draft reports.
c) **County M&E Units:** Embedded within County Environmental Committees (CECs) to validate field data, ensure county assembly oversight, and align CIDP reporting.
d) **Mid-Term (2028) & Final (2030) Evaluations:** Independent external reviews conducted in mid-2028 (to realign strategies) and late-2030 (to evaluate final impact and inform post-2030 planning).

The review process includes the compilation of monitoring data, technical validation of indicator results, assessment of progress against targets, identification of implementation gaps, stakeholder consultations, assessment of financing and institutional capacity, documentation of lessons learned, identification of corrective measures, and formal approval and dissemination of findings.

Stakeholder Review and Public Accountability

Public accountability is essential for sustained conservation success. Annual reporting findings will be shared broadly through regional stakeholder town halls, multi-stakeholder forums, and public media briefs. Community-Based Natural Resource Management groups (e.g., Beach Management Units, Community Forest Associations, Wildlife Conservancies) will participate directly in peer-reviewing county data.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are meaningfully involved in biodiversity monitoring and reporting, particularly where local and traditional knowledge contributes to understanding ecosystem condition, species status and changes in resource use.

Universities and research institutions provide independent scientific analysis, while civil society and conservation organizations can contribute field-level information and independent assessments.

The private sector report on biodiversity-related actions, investments, impacts and risks, particularly in sectors with significant biodiversity dependencies and impacts.
Furthermore, annual summary briefs will be submitted directly to the National Assembly Environment Committee and County Assemblies to support legislative oversight and public budget.

Data Quality, Verification, and Knowledge Management
To prevent data errors, unverified claims, or inconsistent metrics, all incoming data must undergo a mandatory Data Quality Assurance (DQA) protocol:

- **Step 1: Protocol Standardization —** Establishing clear, standardized data collection definitions and digital templates across all county and agency data collectors.
- **Step 2: Collector Certification —** Conducting mandatory training for county M&E officers, field wardens, and community lead monitors.
- **Step 3: Automated Ingestion Validation —** Automated error checking, range verification, and duplicate screening upon entry into the BMIS digital portal.
- **Step 4: Technical Verification & Triangulation —** Expert review by the Technical Working Group, cross-referencing field data with satellite Earth observation imagery.
- **Step 5: Final Audit & Official Sign-Off —** Formal audit and sign-off by KNBS and NEMA leads before data is published or submitted to the Cabinet.

Where different institutions produce data for the same indicator, agreed methodologies and data standards should be used to improve interoperability and comparability.

Adaptive management/ Learning activities
The M&E framework will function as a dynamic, continuous learning loop where monitoring data directly drives policy corrections. Where monitoring shows that a target is off track, the responsible institutions should identify the underlying causes and develop corrective actions. These may include additional financing, institutional strengthening, policy reform, technical

interventions, capacity development, improved enforcement, restoration activities or changes in implementation approaches.



Figure 6 Adaptive Management Cycle

Annexes

Annex A: Monitoring Framework

A.1 Key Result Area 1 – Ecosystem Management and Restoration

Kenya's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for Key Result Area 1 establishes an integrated system for tracking progress on spatial planning, ecosystem restoration, conservation, invasive alien species management, sustainable production systems, nature's contributions to people and urban biodiversity.

Target 1, monitoring will track the percentage of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans, including the use of Key Biodiversity Area information, land-use and land-cover change, ecosystem integrity and county-level implementation, while ensuring respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). Target 2 will measure progress towards placing at least 27.3% of degraded areas under effective restoration by 2030, using indicators such as area under restoration, ecosystem connectivity, forest and tree cover, land degradation and mangrove restoration.

Target 3, the framework will track progress towards effectively conserving and managing at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal areas through protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), including areas conserved by IPLCs and Indigenous and Traditional Territories. Monitoring will include protected-area coverage, management effectiveness, ecological connectivity, equitable governance and recognition of Indigenous and community lands.

Target 6 will monitor progress towards eliminating, minimising and managing invasive alien species through indicators covering the identification and mapping of priority invasive species, introduction pathways, early detection and rapid response systems, areas under prevention and control measures, and reductions in the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien species.

Target 10 will assess the integration of biodiversity into production systems, particularly agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, through indicators measuring the adoption of biodiversity-friendly production practices, sustainable agricultural and forest management, agroecology, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture, biodiversity safeguards and restoration within productive landscapes and seascapes.

Target 11 will assess whether nature's contributions to people are restored and maintained through indicators covering ecosystem services, water, soil health, pollination, disease risk and protection from natural hazards.

Target 12 will track progress in increasing urban green and blue spaces through indicators such as green and blue space coverage, native vegetation, urban biodiversity, policy implementation and the use of Indigenous and local knowledge.

Table 30: KRA 1: Monitoring Framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 1: **Participatory biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning**	• Extent of natural ecosystems mapped; Red List of Ecosystems assessments conducted and documented; • Number of counties implementing the national spatial plan; • Number of counties with spatial plans utilizing information on key biodiversity areas; • Number of management plans for protected and conserved areas; • Number of key biodiversity areas under conservation	• 47 Counties; • Land Degradation Index - 45 • KBAs under conservation - 68	• All areas under biodiversity-inclusive participatory spatial planning and effectively managed by 2030	National/county spatial plans; GIS and land-cover datasets; Red list of Ecosystems Assessment Reports
Target 2: **Effective restoration of degraded ecosystems Actions**	• Area under restoration expanded; connectivity; Land Degradation Index; forest/tree cover; agroecology; • Land degradation index; • Land use and land cover change (water, forest, grassland, wetlands, wildlife, livestock etc.)	Degraded Areas: • Dense forest (3.7%) • Moderate forest (1.4%) • Open forest (0.7) • Wooded grassland (54.5%) • Open grassland15.2%) • Perennial crop (0.5%) • Annual crop (11%) • Vegetated wetlands (0.07%) • Open water (2.07%) • Other lands (11%)	At least 27.3% of degraded areas under effective restoration by 2030. Specifically, restore: • 3.4% of areas of degraded forests • 7.7% of areas of degraded Agro-ecosystems • 13.4% of areas of degraded rangelands • 1.3% of areas of degraded wetlands and water towers • 0.03% of areas of degraded marine	Restoration monitoring; ecosystem mapping; field/community records

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
			ecosystems and mangrove • 1.5% of areas of urban areas and settlements	
Target 3: **30 by 30 conservation outcomes Actions**	• Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; PAME; ProtConn; SAGE; recognition of IPLCS lands and territories; OECMs and traditional territories	• Coverage of protected areas and OECMs and ITTs: Terrestrial and inland waters protected area coverage - 13.2%; • Marine and coastal protected area Coverage - 0.69%	• At least 30% of terrestrial/inland water and marine/coastal areas effectively conserved and managed by 2030	WDPCA records; PAME Assessments; governance assessments; conservancy records
Target 6: **Eliminate, minimize, and manage invasive alien species**	• Number of established invasive alien species • Number of new invasive species establishments • Spatial extent of invasive species spread • Number of priority pathways managed • Number of species subject to early detection, rapid response, eradication or control	• 59 alien species established across vulnerable Kenyan ecosystems	• 50% reduction in the rate of new invasive species establishments by 2030	Ecosystem mapping; surveillance-data analysis; field verification; early-warning records; eradication and control assessments; pathway assessments
Target 10	• Percentage of production systems under biodiversity-friendly management • Percentage adoption of agroecological/ecosystem-based practices • Area under sustainable production management (ha) • Percentage reduction in harmful agricultural/production inputs	• National baseline on sustainable management across agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry to be established and progressively refined	• By 2030, ensure at least 20% of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, are sustainably managed, including through sustainable use, certification mechanisms, the	Sector assessments; certification audits; GIS/remote-sensing analysis; field verification; production and management records

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	• Number of biodiversity-positive livelihoods/value chains supported		application of spatial planning, and other biodiversity-friendly and innovative approaches and agroecological practices; regenerative agriculture, precision farming, integrated pest management.	
Target 11 Restore and maintain nature's contributions to people Actions	• Water quality/stress; soil health; • water catchment services; pollination; • Disaster impacts; • Ecosystem cover	Services provided by ecosystems	Nature's contributions restored, maintained and enhanced by 2030	Environmental monitoring; ecosystem-service assessments; national datasets
Target 12 Expand green and blue urban spaces Actions	• Mapped urban green and blue spaces • Vegetation cover • Connectivity of green and blue spaces • Gazetted/protected urban green and blue spaces • City Biodiversity Index (CBI) • Use of Indigenous and local knowledge in urban biodiversity planning	Average share of built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use	Policies reviewed, updated and implemented by 2030 to significantly increase the area, quality, connectivity, accessibility and benefits of urban green and blue spaces by 2030	Urban plans; GIS mapping; City Biodiversity Index; community records

A.2 Key Result Area 2 – Species Recovery and Genetic Diversity

Kenya's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for Key Result Area 2 establishes a rigorous foundation for tracking ecological resilience and species protection with an accelerated 2027 milestone. For Targets 4.1 and 4.2, the strategy utilizes the national Red List Index anchored at a

baseline of 0.79 alongside comprehensive wildlife censuses to safeguard 356 threatened vascular plants and 97 threatened vertebrates. By monitoring human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incident databases and compensation records, the framework tracks a compressed trajectory to curb negative interactions, mitigating crop damage and property destruction ahead of the 2027 horizon.

Table 31: KRA 2 Monitoring framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 4.1: **Prevent human-induced extinctions and maintain genetic diversity**	• National Red List Index (RLI) • Population status and trends of threatened taxa • Number of threatened species with recovery or management plans • Number of species benefiting from in situ and ex situ conservation • Genetic diversity of priority species	• RLI baseline: 0.79 • 356 threatened vascular plants • 97 threatened vertebrates	Human-induced extinctions halted and the conservation status of threatened species significantly improved by 2030, while genetic diversity of priority species is maintained.	Red List assessments; national wildlife censuses; population monitoring; species recovery-plan reviews; genetic assessments; conservation programme records
Target 4.2: **Reduce Human Wildlife Conflict**	• Frequency and severity of human-wildlife conflict incidents • Human injuries and fatalities • Crop and livestock losses • Property damage • Number and effectiveness of human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures	High baseline rates of crop destruction, livestock predation, property damage and human injuries/fatalities	35% reduction in negative human-wildlife interactions nationwide by 2030	Analysis of human-wildlife conflict trends; compensation records; wildlife incident reports; field verification; community monitoring and reporting

A.3 Key Result Area 3 – Pollution, Climate, and Environmental Threats

Kenya's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for Key Result Area 3 establishes a systematic approach to tracking pollution reduction, climate action and ecosystem resilience, with accelerated progress towards the 2027 milestone. For Targets 7.1 and 7.2, the framework monitors wastewater treatment, ambient water quality, nutrient losses, pesticide risks and plastic pollution. Baselines such as 11.2% of domestic wastewater safely treated in 2024 and 37% of monitored water bodies with good ambient water quality in 2023 provide reference points for measuring progress, alongside the national ambition to achieve a 60% reduction in plastic

packaging by 2030. Monitoring will draw on NEMA, Water Resources Authority, WASREB, agricultural, waste and EPR data, complemented by water-quality assessments, pollution monitoring and compliance records.

For Target 8, the M&E framework tracks Kenya's progress towards reducing GHG emissions by 32% relative to BAU by 2030, while measuring ecosystem and community resilience to climate change. Key indicators include GHG emission trends, ecosystem carbon stocks, the area benefiting from Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), and the number of climate-vulnerable ecosystems and communities benefiting from adaptation and disaster-risk reduction measures. National GHG inventories, NDC reporting, climate-risk assessments, ecosystem monitoring, remote sensing and project-level reporting will provide evidence of progress. Overall, the framework links pollution reduction and climate action with measurable improvements in ecosystem health, biodiversity resilience and community adaptation, ensuring that environmental interventions contribute to Kenya's 2030 biodiversity objectives.

Table 32: KRA 3 Monitoring framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 7.1: **Pollution**	Proportion of domestic wastewater safely treated	11.2% (2024)	Increase the metric from 11.2% to at least 50%	Sector performance reports; NEMA compliance assessments; wastewater treatment records
	Water bodies with good ambient water quality	37% of monitored water bodies (2023)	Increase the metric from 37% to at least 50%	Water Resources Authority (WRA) and NEMA assessments; field sampling and laboratory results
	Nutrient and pesticide risks	National baselines not yet consolidated	Establish baselines by 2027 and achieve 50% reduction in priority systems by 2030	Environmental and agricultural monitoring; field assessments; laboratory analysis
Target 7.2: **Plastics**	Plastic packaging products placed on the market	National volume baseline not established	60% reduction by 2030	EPR reporting and audits; market assessments; industry compliance records
	Plastic waste recovery and recycling	National baseline not consolidated	Establish baseline by 2027 and achieve continuous annual improvement	Field surveys; GIS analysis; environmental assessments; community monitoring

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 8: Climate & Resilience	GHG emissions relative to BAU	32% reduction is Kenya's national commitment	Track progress towards 32% reduction by 2030	National GHG inventory; NDC/UNFCCC reporting
	Ecosystems benefiting from NbS/EbA	National baseline not established	Establish baseline by 2027 and progressively increase coverage	Ecosystem monitoring; NbS/EbA project and county reports
	Climate-resilient ecosystems and communities	National coverage baseline not established	Identify priority vulnerable ecosystems by 2027 and increase communities/ecosystems benefiting from adaptation and DRR by 2030	Climate-risk assessments; adaptation and community monitoring reports

A.4 Key Result Area 4 – Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing

This section presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for tracking progress on Kenya's commitments under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), covering Target 5 (Sustainable Trade), Target 9 (Wild Species Benefits), Target 13 (Fair and Equitable Access and Benefit-Sharing) and Target 17 (Biosafety).

For Target 5, monitoring will assess progress towards ensuring that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe and legal, using indicators covering sustainable harvesting practices, compliance with wildlife trade regulations, illegal wildlife trade and measures to prevent overexploitation. Target 9 will track the sustainable management and use of wild species and the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from them, including contributions to livelihoods, community participation, traditional sustainable-use practices and equitable benefit-sharing.

Target 13 will monitor progress in strengthening access and benefit-sharing mechanisms, including the implementation of relevant legal and institutional frameworks, access agreements, equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). Target 17 will assess the effectiveness of biosafety measures through indicators covering biotechnology regulation, risk assessment, monitoring, institutional capacity and compliance with national and international biosafety requirements.

For each target, the framework sets out key performance indicators, baseline conditions, measurable 2030 targets and means of verification through which progress will be tracked and reported. This approach will strengthen accountability, guide periodic reviews, support adaptive management and facilitate Kenya's reporting obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, while promoting sustainable use, equitable benefit-sharing and effective biosafety management.

Table 33: KRA 4 Monitoring Framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 5: Sustainable Trade	Proportion of sustainable fish stocks; enforcement metrics for flora like *Osyris lanceolata* and *Prunus africana*	28.57% of fish stocks operating within biologically sustainable levels	Sustainable harvesting regimes established, preventing overexploitation and pathogen spill over	• Fisheries stock assessments and CITES trade permit audits
Target 9: Wild Species Benefits	Number of dependent local beneficiaries and traditional resource utilization levels	9.35 million pastoralists and 79,000 hunter-gatherers reliant on wild species	Secured socio-economic benefits and protected customary sustainable practices	• County baseline studies, catch per unit effort (CPUE) metrics, and livelihood surveys
Target 13: Fair & Equitable ABS	ABS permits/authorisations issued and recorded	Established ABS permitting framework under EMCA and the 2025 ABS Regulations. National coverage of permits/access activities not yet consolidated.	100% of authorised access activities recorded and traceable through the national ABS information system by 2030.	• ABS Clearing-House • NEMA/ ABS records • Permit database
	Compliance with Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT)	FPIC/PIC/MAT requirements established, but level of compliance not quantified.	Progressive increase in compliance, with all applicable access arrangements demonstrating documented FPIC/PIC/MAT by 2030.	• ABS permit • Agreements • Compliance audits

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	ABS agreements with documented benefit-sharing provisions and beneficiaries	Benefit-sharing is legally provided for, but national baseline on number and quality of agreements is not consolidated.	All applicable ABS agreements document monetary/non-monetary benefits and legitimate beneficiaries by 2030.	• ABS agreements • ABS Clearing-House • Compliance reports
	Monetary and non-monetary benefits received and distributed	National consolidated value/type of benefits not established.	Establish a national baseline by 2027 and demonstrate increased and more equitable flow of benefits to legitimate resource providers and rights holders by 2030.	• ABS agreements • Financial/ benefit-sharing records • Community reports
	Communities/right holders participating in ABS processes	Communities and traditional knowledge holders recognised as relevant rights holders, including in biodiversity-rich landscapes; participation baseline not quantified.	Establish baseline by 2027 and achieve measurable increase in community/right-holder participation and negotiating capacity by 2030.	• Training/ participation records • ABS negotiations • Community monitoring
	Traditional knowledge documented and protected	Diverse traditional knowledge associated with biological resources; extent of documented and protected TK not consolidated.		• Community-approved TK databases • ABS records • Community institutions
	Genetic-resource utilisation/research activities monitored for compliance	Monitoring and compliance gaps identified.	All identified applicable genetic-resource utilisation activities subject to appropriate ABS compliance monitoring by 2030.	• Research/ project records • ABS inspections

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	ABS information system/database	ABS Clearing-House exists; integrated national information needs strengthening.	Fully operational, regularly updated national ABS information system by 2028, linked where appropriate to the ABS Clearing-House.	• System records • ABS Clearing-House
	Contribution of ABS to conservation, sustainable use and livelihoods	Potential recognised, but contribution not quantified. Kenya has over 34,000 recorded flora and fauna species providing a substantial resource base.	Establish baseline by 2027 and demonstrate increased contribution of ABS-derived benefits to conservation, sustainable use and community livelihoods by 2030.	• ABS monitoring • Livelihood studies • Conservation/ project reports
	Digital Sequence Information (DSI) benefit-sharing mechanism	National approach/mechanism still developing in line with international decisions.	Operational national approach/mechanism for DSI benefit-sharing by 2030, consistent with applicable international decisions.	• National policy/ regulatory instruments • CBD reporting
Target 17: Biosafety	Biotechnology applications subjected to documented risk assessment	Established science-based risk assessment and approval system.	100% of applicable biotechnology/GMO applications subjected to documented risk assessment and risk-management procedures by 2030.	• NBA records • Risk-assessment reports
	Approved GMO activities subject to monitoring and compliance inspections	Post-approval monitoring and inspection mechanisms established; national coverage baseline should be consolidated.	100% of approved GMO activities subject to required monitoring and compliance arrangements by 2030.	• NBA inspection reports • Post-release monitoring

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	Post-release/environmental monitoring and biodiversity impacts documented	Bt cotton commercially cultivated since 2020; NBA reported no adverse effects as of November 2024.	Regular post-release monitoring of all applicable approved GMOs, with biodiversity/environmental impacts documented and addressed by 2030.	• NBA surveillance reports • Environmental monitoring • Biodiversity assessments
	Biosafety testing and scientific capacity	Biosafety testing/risk-assessment capacity exists but requires strengthening in laboratories, science and technical expertise.	Strengthened and operational national laboratory, scientific and technical capacity for biosafety detection, assessment and monitoring by 2030.	• NBA/ National laboratory records • Institutional capacity assessments
	Biotechnology research/commercialisation initiatives complying with biosafety requirements	Regulatory framework and compliance mechanisms established; extent of compliance not consolidated.	All applicable biotechnology research/commercialisation initiatives operating in compliance with biosafety requirements by 2030.	• NBA approvals/ inspections • Institutional compliance reports
	Biosafety information and public participation	Public awareness and access to accurate biosafety information identified as areas requiring strengthening.	Regular public participation, awareness and information mechanisms operational nationally, with participation tracked and reported annually.	• NBA public-participation records • Awareness reports
	Biotechnology benefits shared equitably	Benefit-sharing mechanisms for biotechnology identified as requiring strengthening; quantitative	Establish baseline by 2027 and demonstrate increased and more equitable monetary and non-monetary benefits from biotechnology research, innovation	• Benefit-sharing agreements • Research/ commercialisation records

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
		baseline not established.	and commercialisation by 2030.	
	Biosafety information integrated into biodiversity monitoring	Integration of biotechnology-related biodiversity information into broader biodiversity monitoring remains limited.	Biosafety biodiversity-impact information integrated into relevant national biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems by 2028.	• NBA/ NBSAP M&E systems • National biodiversity reports

A.5 Key Result Area 5 – Sustainable Business and Consumption

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework tracks the implementation of Key Result Area 5 against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), measuring ecological restoration and socioeconomic outcomes through standardized indicators.

Table 34: KRA 5 Monitoring Framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 15 **Require businesses to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity risks**	• Percentage of priority businesses reporting biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts and risks. • Percentage of financial institutions integrating biodiversity risks into decision-making. • Value of private-sector finance mobilized for biodiversity (KES). • Percentage of reporting businesses with measurable biodiversity action plans.	National baseline on biodiversity-related business assessment, disclosure, action plans and private-sector biodiversity finance to be established	By 2030, develop legal, administrative and policy measures including a review of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) regulations and mechanisms, environmental, social and biodiversity safeguards and others implemented to encourage and enable all business, and to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:	Disclosure and reporting audits; regulatory compliance reviews; environmental audits; financial-sector assessments; independent verification

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
			• Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; • Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; • Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; • in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.	
Target 16: **Enable sustainable consumption choices and reduce**	• Percentage reduction in food loss and waste • Percentage of waste recycled, reused or recovered • Waste generation per capita (kg/ person/ year)	National food-loss and waste baseline and comprehensive consumption-footprint baseline to be	Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by strengthening supportive policy, legislative or	Waste audits; household and market surveys; facility records; county verification; independent

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
global footprint	• Percentage of priority value chains adopting circular/resource-efficient practices • Ecological footprint per capita / national ecological footprint • Consumption footprint • Access to sustainability information and alternatives	established and progressively refined	regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving national food waste, and significantly reducing over consumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature	assessments; national statistical reporting

A.6 Key Result Area 6 – Integration of Biodiversity Across Governance

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework tracks the implementation of Key Result Area 6 against the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, driving the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors and governance levels through integration into planning, development, and decision-making, while also reinforcing ecosystem services, urban biodiversity, access and benefit-sharing, and biosafety.

Table 35: KRA 6 Monitoring framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 14: **Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, and development planning**	• Percentage of national and county plans integrating biodiversity • Percentage of relevant projects incorporating biodiversity-inclusive EIA/SEA • Percentage of public investments applying biodiversity safeguards • Biodiversity-related expenditure as percentage of public budgets	Baseline assessment to be established by 2027	By 2030, biodiversity values have been fully integrated into policies, regulations, planning processes, business strategies, poverty eradication interventions, fiscal and financial flows, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments, and all sectors with significant impacts on biodiversity, both at national and county levels, across public and private sectors.	Approved policies and plans; EIA/SEA and safeguard reports; budget and expenditure records; natural capital accounts; NEMA, KNBS and county reports; and national

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	• Number of biodiversity values/natural-capital accounts incorporated into decision-making			biodiversity reports and CHM records.

A.7 Key Result Area 7 – Inclusive Governance, Participation, and Capacity

For Target 20, monitoring will assess whether capacity-building programmes are reaching priority institutions and stakeholders and whether training translates into improved technical and institutional capacity. Technology-transfer initiatives, scientific partnerships, research collaborations and knowledge-exchange mechanisms will also be tracked to demonstrate strengthened national capacity for biodiversity implementation.

For Target 21, monitoring will focus on the extent to which biodiversity information and knowledge are being generated, organized, digitized, shared and accessed. The Kenya Biodiversity CHM and related biodiversity information systems will provide important evidence on information availability and use. Traditional knowledge initiatives will be monitored with appropriate safeguards and recognition of knowledge holders.

For Target 22, monitoring will assess whether biodiversity decision-making processes provide meaningful opportunities for participation by communities and other stakeholders. Indicators will track stakeholder representation, access to information, responses to information requests, grievance resolution and stakeholder satisfaction. Particular attention will be given to groups that may face barriers to participation.

For Target 23, monitoring will assess the integration of gender considerations throughout biodiversity policies, programmes, budgets and projects. Sex-disaggregated participation data, gender-responsive budgeting, gender assessments and institutional reporting will provide evidence of progress towards gender-responsive biodiversity governance.

The M&E system will support annual implementation reviews, periodic assessment of progress towards the 2030 targets, and reporting through Kenya's national biodiversity reporting mechanisms and the CBD/KMGBF monitoring and reporting framework

Table 36: KRA 7 Monitoring Framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target / Milestone	Verification Mechanism
Target 20: **Capacity-Building, Technology**	Number of formal agreements and partnerships established with countries, organizations and institutions for transfer of environmentally friendly	56 agreements 16 in wildlife, and 40 for environment	Increasing number of functional technology-transfer partnerships	Cooperation agreements, MoUs, programme reports and technology-transfer records

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target / Milestone	Verification Mechanism
Transfer and Scientific Cooperation	technologies relevant to biodiversity conservation			
	Number of innovation incubation centres/hubs established to develop local biodiversity solutions	47 centres All counties, have one innovation hub	Increasing number of operational innovation hubs	Institutional records, innovation programme reports and field verification
	Number of collaborative/joint research programmes developed and implemented with local, regional and international partners	Baseline to be established	Increasing number of active collaborative research programmes	Research reports, agreements, publications and programme records
	Number of institutions and stakeholders receiving biodiversity capacity-building support	Baseline to be established	Progressive increase in institutions and stakeholders reached	Training records, participant databases and institutional reports
	Number of capacity-building programmes conducted	Baseline to be established	Annual capacity-building programme implemented in priority areas	Training reports, attendance records and evaluation reports
	Number of technologies and innovations transferred/adopted for biodiversity conservation	11 projects NEMA 2023	Progressive increase in technologies and innovations transferred/adopted	Technology-transfer records, project reports and field verification
	Number of scientific and technical cooperation initiatives established	Baseline to be established	Increased national, regional and international cooperation	Partnership records, joint programmes and scientific reports
Target 21: **Ensure Knowledge Availability**	Species Status Index	Baseline to be established	Improving species status in line with national biodiversity priorities	Species assessments, national biodiversity reports and scientific databases

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target / Milestone	Verification Mechanism
and Accessibility	Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed in national education policies, curricula, teacher education and student assessments	Baseline assessment required	Increased integration across the four education dimensions	Education policy reviews, curriculum assessments and education-sector reports
	Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database	Existing database baseline	Continuous increase in relevant records/species coverage	Living Planet Index/database records
	Growth in species occurrence records accessible through GBIF	Existing GBIF baseline	Continuous increase in accessible occurrence records	GBIF analytics and national biodiversity information systems
	Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through OBIS	Existing OBIS baseline	Continuous increase in accessible marine occurrence records	OBIS records and institutional submissions
	Number of biodiversity datasets and knowledge products made accessible	Baseline inventory to be established	Significant increase in accessible datasets and knowledge products	Kenya Biodiversity CHM, biodiversity databases and institutional reports
	Number of institutions contributing biodiversity information to the CHM	Existing contributors to be established	Progressive increase in participating institutions	CHM contributor records and portal analytics
	Number of traditional knowledge initiatives documented and safeguarded	Baseline to be established	Increased documentation and safeguarding of relevant traditional knowledge	Community records, inventories, approved documentation and institutional reports

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target / Milestone	Verification Mechanism
	Number of biodiversity information users/accesses	Existing CHM/database analytics	Increasing annual use and access	CHM and biodiversity-platform analytics
	Percentage of priority biodiversity information available through national platforms	Baseline information-gap assessment	Progressive increase towards comprehensive availability	CHM content audits, database assessments and information inventories
Target 22: **Ensure Full Participation, Access to Justice and Information for All**	Proportion of adult population with secure land-tenure rights, including legally recognized documentation and perceived tenure security, disaggregated by sex and tenure type	Proportion of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to land out of total adult population, by sex (%) 10.17 (both sex); 16.742% male and 5.18% female	Progressive improvement in secure tenure rights	Land surveys, administrative records and national statistics
	Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Baseline to be established	Progressive improvement in secure tenure rights	Land surveys, administrative records and national statistics
	Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including legislatures, public service and judiciary, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Baseline to be established	Increased equitable representation and participation	Institutional administrative data, national statistics and governance reports
	Proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land, by sex	Baseline to be established	Increased secure agricultural land rights	Agricultural and land surveys, administrative records
	Share of women among owners or rights-holders of agricultural land	Share of women among owners or	Progressive increase in	Land registry and agricultural survey data

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target / Milestone	Verification Mechanism
		rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (%): 54.46%	women's land ownership/rights	
	Number of stakeholder consultations and participation processes conducted	Existing participation baseline to be established	Increased and regular meaningful participation	Consultation reports, attendance records and public participation records
	Percentage of participation processes involving marginalized groups	Baseline to be established	Increasing proportion of processes with inclusive representation	Participation records, stakeholder registers and monitoring reports
	Number of biodiversity information requests addressed	Baseline to be established	Increased proportion of requests responded to within established standards	Information request registers, CHM records and institutional reports
	Number of grievances received and resolved	Baseline to be established	Increasing proportion of grievances resolved in accordance with established procedures	Grievance registers, case-management systems and institutional reports
Target 23: **Integrate Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach**	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and local governments	National baseline	Progressive improvement towards greater women's representation	Parliamentary, county government and national statistics
	Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action	Baseline assessment required	Full implementation of applicable gender-related actions	Gender Plan of Action progress reports

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target / Milestone	Verification Mechanism
	Proportion of adult population with secure tenure rights to land by sex and type of tenure	National baseline to be established	Progressive improvement in equitable tenure security	Land surveys, administrative records and national statistics
	Percentage of positions held in national and local institutions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Baseline to be established	Increased equitable representation in biodiversity-related institutions	Institutional records and national statistics
	Proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	Baseline to be established	Progressive improvement in equitable agricultural land rights	Agricultural and land surveys
	Share of women among owners or rights-holders of agricultural land	Baseline to be established	Progressive increase in women's ownership/rights	Land registry and survey data
	Percentage of biodiversity programmes incorporating gender-responsive measures	Baseline to be established	Gender-responsive measures integrated across biodiversity programmes	Programme reviews, gender audits and NBSAP implementation reports
	Percentage of biodiversity budgets incorporating gender-responsive actions	Baseline to be established	Increased integration of gender-responsive budgeting	Budget reviews, programme budgets and expenditure reports
	Proportion of women participating in biodiversity decision-making	Baseline to be established	Increased meaningful participation and representation	Committee/institutional records and participation reports
	Number of institutions trained on gender-responsive biodiversity planning	Baseline to be established	Progressive increase in trained institutions	Training records and institutional reports
	Availability of sex-disaggregated biodiversity data	Baseline data-gap assessment	Sex-disaggregated data incorporated into biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems	NBSAP M&E system, institutional databases and national reports

A.8 Key Result Area 8 – Sustainable Financing and Incentives

For Target 18, Kenya will establish a systematic process for reviewing incentives across key sectors including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, wildlife, infrastructure and finance. Monitoring will assess the extent to which harmful incentives are reduced or reformed and whether positive incentives contribute to improved biodiversity outcomes, restoration activities and sustainable production systems.

For Target 19, the Monitoring and Evaluation framework will track annual biodiversity resource mobilization against the 35% annual financing growth commitment. Financial flows will be monitored across international public funding, domestic public expenditure and private financing using standardized biodiversity finance reporting mechanisms coordinated through the Biodiversity Finance Plan.

International public finance will be monitored through development partner contributions, Official Development Assistance and multilateral biodiversity financing. Domestic public financing will be assessed using national and county budget allocations, expenditure reports and biodiversity-related public investment. Private finance will be measured through investments by businesses, financial institutions, blended finance facilities, green financing instruments and other biodiversity investment mechanisms.

The M&E framework will also monitor the development of bankable biodiversity projects, uptake of innovative financing instruments, financial institutions integrating biodiversity risks into investment decisions and recognition of voluntary and in-kind community contributions. Annual biodiversity finance reports will inform national implementation reviews, NBSAP progress assessments and Kenya's reporting obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the KMGBF monitoring framework.

Table 37: KRA Monitoring Framework

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
Target 18: **Reduce Harmful Incentives and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity**	Value (KES) of subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity	Baseline assessment to be established	10% annual reduction in harmful subsidies and incentives	Fiscal policy reviews, budget documents, sector reports and incentive assessment
	Value (KES) of positive biodiversity subsidies and incentives	Baseline to be established	10% annual increase in positive subsidies and incentives	National and county budgets, expenditure reports and programme records

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	Value of harmful subsidies/incentives eliminated, phased out or reformed	Baseline to be established	Progressive elimination, phasing out or reform of identified harmful incentives	Policy reviews, legislation, Treasury records and sector reports
	Value of harmful subsidies/incentives redirected or repurposed towards biodiversity-positive activities	Baseline to be established	Increasing value redirected/repurposed for biodiversity	Budget analysis, fiscal policy reviews and programme expenditure reports
	Hectares of degraded land restored or preserved using redirected subsidies	Baseline to be established	Target hectares to be determined through baseline assessment	Restoration monitoring, GIS/remote sensing and project reports
	Hectares of agricultural land using organic fertilisers	Baseline to be established	Target hectares to be determined through baseline assessment	Agricultural surveys, county reports and farm-level monitoring
	Private-sector financing mobilized through positive incentives, including PES	Baseline to be established	Increasing KES value of private-sector finance mobilized	PES records, investment reports, financial institutions and project reports
	Number/value of biodiversity-positive fiscal and investment incentives introduced	Baseline to be established	Progressive increase in effective biodiversity-positive incentives	Policy and legislative reviews, Treasury and sector reports
Target 19: **Increase the amount of resources mobilized for biodiversity by at least 35% per year**	Total biodiversity finance mobilized from all sources	National biodiversity finance baseline	At least 35% annual increase	Biodiversity Finance Plan, biodiversity finance tracking framework and NBSAP reporting
	Annual value of international public funding/ODA for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	Baseline established through biodiversity finance assessment	Increasing annual international public biodiversity finance	Donor/ODA reports, Treasury records, project financial reports
	Annual government expenditure on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	Baseline established through public	Increasing domestic public expenditure on biodiversity	National/county budgets, IFMIS and expenditure reports

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
		expenditure review		
	Annual value of domestic and international private finance mobilized for biodiversity	Private finance baseline to be established	Increasing private biodiversity finance	Financial institution reports, company disclosures, investment reports
	Biodiversity objectives integrated into national and county planning, budgeting and expenditure frameworks	Baseline assessment	All national ministries and at least 30 county governments	MTEF, ministerial plans, county plans, budgets and IFMIS
	Private-sector investment mobilized towards biodiversity-positive activities	Baseline to be established	At least KES 100 billion	Investment reports, financial institutions, green/blue bond reports and project records
	Financing mobilized for restoration of degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems	Baseline to be established	Financing sufficient to restore target hectares to be established	Project financial reports, restoration databases and ecosystem monitoring
	Proportion of biodiversity finance reaching community-led conservation, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Baseline to be established	At least 20% annually	Biodiversity finance tracking, community project records and financial audits
	Amount of funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) allocated to the biodiversity focal area	Current GEF allocation baseline	Increasing/adequate GEF biodiversity allocation in line with national priorities	GEF project portfolio, NEMA/Ministry records and project reports
	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Baseline to be established	Increasing financial and technical assistance supporting biodiversity	Cooperation agreements, partner reports and project financial records
	Number/value of green bonds, blue bonds, blended finance and other sustainable finance	Baseline to be established	Progressive increase in biodiversity-related sustainable finance instruments	Capital-market reports, financial institutions and project records

KMGBF Target	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline Metric	2030 Target	Verification Mechanism
	instruments supporting biodiversity			
	Number/value of bankable biodiversity projects developed and financed	Baseline to be established	Growing pipeline and increasing number/value of financed projects	Biodiversity investment pipeline, project appraisal and financing records
	Number of financial institutions integrating biodiversity-related risks and opportunities into decision-making	Baseline to be established	Progressive increase in adoption by banks, insurers, pension funds and capital-market actors	Institutional disclosures, sustainability reports, regulatory reviews and surveys

Annex B: References

Bashir, M. A., & Wanyonyi, E. (2024). Winning space for conservation: The growth of wildlife conservancies in Kenya. Frontiers in Conservation Science, 5.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (1992). Convention on Biological Diversity. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2010). Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022a). Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Decision 15/4.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022b). Monitoring framework for the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Decision 15/5.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022c). Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Decision 15/6.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022d). Resource mobilization. Decision 15/7.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022e). Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation. Decision 15/8.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022f). Digital sequence information on genetic resources. Decision 15/9.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022g). Development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Decision 15/10.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022h). Gender Plan of Action. Decision 15/11.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022i). Engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Decision 15/12.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022j). Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations. Decision 15/13.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022k). Communication. Decision 15/14.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022l). Knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism. Decision 15/16.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022m). Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors. Decision 15/17.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022n). Sustainable wildlife management. Decision 15/23.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022o). Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. Decision 15/24.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022p). Invasive alien species. Decision 15/27.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022q). Biodiversity and agriculture. Decision 15/28.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022r). Biodiversity and health. Decision 15/29.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2022s). Biodiversity and climate change. Decision 15/30.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2023). Guidance for updating or revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024a). Consolidated guidance notes for the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024b). Synthesis of progress in updating and revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and setting national targets.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024c). Review of implementation: Progress in national target setting and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Decision 16/1.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024d). Digital sequence information on genetic resources. Decision 16/2.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024e). Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer. Decision 16/3.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024f). Programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to 2030. Decision 16/4.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024g). Institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Decision 16/5.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024h). Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management. Decision 16/9.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024i). Communication, education and public awareness. Decision 16/10.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024j). Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors. Decision 16/13.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024k). Sustainable wildlife management. Decision 16/15.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024l). Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and of island biodiversity. Decision 16/17.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024m). Invasive alien species. Decision 16/18.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024n). Biodiversity and health. Decision 16/19.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2024o). Biodiversity and climate change. Decision 16/22.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2025a). Monitoring framework for the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Decision 16/31.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2025b). Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Decision 16/32.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2025c). Resource mobilization. Decision 16/34.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2025d). Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations. Decision 16/35.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2026). National reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity: Seventh National Reports and reporting framework.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). (1973). Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). (1979). Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

Convention on Wetlands. (1971). Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention).

Government of Kenya. (2000). Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Government of Kenya.

Government of Kenya. (2006a). Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2006b). National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2007). Kenya Vision 2030. Government of Kenya.

Government of Kenya. (2009). Biosafety Act, 2009. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2010). Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2012a). Land Act, 2012. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2012b). Land Registration Act, 2012. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2013a). National Environment Policy, 2013. Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

Government of Kenya. (2013b). Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2014). National Forest Policy, 2014.

Government of Kenya. (2015a). Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ke/ke-nr-05-en.pdf

Government of Kenya. (2015b). National Wetlands Policy.

Government of Kenya. (2016a). Climate Change Act, 2016. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2016b). Community Land Act, 2016. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2016c). Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2016. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2016d). Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2016e). Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2016f). Water Act, 2016. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2017). National Land Use Policy.

Government of Kenya. (2019a). Energy Act, 2019. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2019b). Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999, as amended. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2019c). Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2019–2030. Ministry of Environment and Forestry. https://ke.chm-cbd.net/sites/ke/files/inline-files/KENYA%20NBSAPFINAL%20DRAFT.pdf

Government of Kenya. (2019d). Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2019e). Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/ke-nr-06-en.pdf

Government of Kenya. (2022). Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2023a). Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV), 2023–2027.

Government of Kenya. (2023b). National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023–2027.

Government of Kenya. (2024a). Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Review, 2024. Ministry responsible for environment and biodiversity.

Government of Kenya. (2024b). National Targets Finalization Workshop: Alignment of Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 22–26 January 2024.

Government of Kenya. (2024c). Water (Amendment) Act, 2024. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2025a). Kenya's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2031–2035.

Government of Kenya. (2025b). Wildlife Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act, 2025. Government Printer.

InforMEA. (2026). Kenya – Seventh National Report. Convention on Biological Diversity national reporting information.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2024). National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism launched to enhance biodiversity conservation in Kenya.

Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism (Kenya CHM). (2024). National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism. National Environment Management Authority.

Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism (Kenya CHM). (2026a). National Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism. National Environment Management Authority.

Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism (Kenya CHM). (2026b). Target 3: 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed. Government of Kenya.

Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism (Kenya CHM). (2026c). Target 19: Increase the amount of resources mobilized for biodiversity by at least 35% per year. Government of Kenya.

Kenya Forest Service (KFS). (2017). National Mangrove Ecosystem Management Plan 2017–2027. Government of Kenya.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). (2025). National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting (NPAEEA) 2025–2028.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). (2026). Economic Survey 2026.

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). (2026). Protected Area Management: Wildlife Conservation System in Kenya.

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) & Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI). (2021). National Wildlife Census 2021 Report.

Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. (2015). Kenya's Natural Capital: A Biodiversity Atlas. Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. (2018). National Wildlife Strategy 2030. Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. (2020). Wildlife Policy 2020. Government of Kenya.

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). (2026). National Environment Management Authority Strategic Plan 2023–2027.

Nature Kenya. (2024a). Kenya's Key Biodiversity Areas Status and Trends Report.

Nature Kenya. (2024b). Species, Site and Habitat Conservation: Key Biodiversity Areas Programme.

NBSAP Accelerator Partnership. (2026). Kenya advances its Seventh National Biodiversity Report through multi-stakeholder consultation.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. (2025). Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance: Kenya.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. (2026). Kenya Country Profile and Ramsar Sites Information Service.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC). (2024). Final Rapid Baseline Assessment Report. Kenya NBSAP updating process.

United Nations. (2015). Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). (1994). United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). (n.d.). Man and the Biosphere Programme: Kenya Biosphere Reserves.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). (2024). Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi. UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). (2026). World Heritage List: Kenya. UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (n.d.). Kenya biodiversity profile. UNEP-GRID. https://dicf.unepgrid.ch/kenya/biodiversity

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (n.d.). Kenya's blueprint: Turning global biodiversity goals into national action. https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/kenyas-blueprint-turning-global-biodiversity-goals-national-action

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (1992). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2015). Paris Agreement.

Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI). (2024). National Species Checklist of Kenya.