

#### NO&H SIT&TI

NEAP Review
Stakeholders
Workshop

6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> April,

2016

KWS HQs

#### Introduction

- ☐ Elephants are 'key stone' & 'flagship' species
- However, face many threats poaching & illegal trade, HEC, habitat & range loss & fragmentation
- ☐ Kenya's elephant population was reduced from 167,000 in 1973 to 20,000 individuals in 1989

#### Introduction

- □ As a result, it is placed on 'Vulnerable' status by IUCN Red List Category – risks extinction in the wild
- □ Ad hoc approaches to elephant conservation & management may not mitigate the threats
- □ Hence, the need for strategy to guide the approaches for its conservation & management

- ✓ 11 consultative meetings & a national conference were held to ensure consultative process as required by the constitution
- ✓ In line with KWS 2008 2012 Strategic Plan
- ✓ Considered relevant laws and policies
- ✓ "The highly threatened elephant is Kenya's national treasure and KWS will continue to support all stakeholders in its conservation" Hon David Mwiraria

√ "We cannot conserve elephants alone as a nation; regional cooperation is an important factor in the conservation of the African elephant to increase the numbers, secure more space and minimise human elephant conflict. We will work closely with other elephant Range States on CITES matters and also diplomatically engage with consumer countries" – Julius Kipng'etich

√ "This new Strategy is a statement of the country's continuing efforts to secure a safe and lasting future for this widely-celebrated national treasure in an atmosphere of growing threats and evermore challenging circumstances; most notably the growth of human population and the concomitant loss of habitat as more and more land is converted to human-dominated landscapes" - Holly Dublin

#### Vision

✓ A secure future for elephants and their habitats, based on peaceful and beneficial co-existence with people, now and for generations yet to come

#### Goal

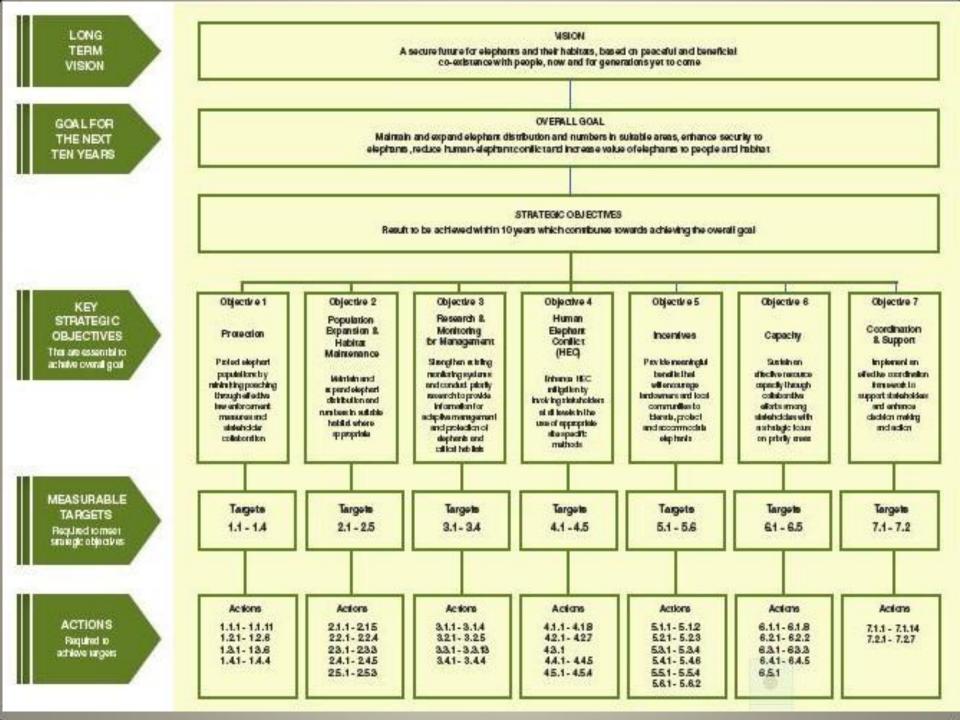
✓ Maintain and expand elephant distribution and numbers in suitable areas, enhance security to elephants, reduce human elephant conflict and increase value of elephants to people and habitat

#### Seven Strategic Objectives

- 1. Protection
- 2. Population expansion & habitat maintenance
- 3. Research & monitoring for management
- 4. Human-elephant conflict
- 5. Incentives
- 6. Capacity
- 7. Coordination and support

Actions: 138

**Indicators: Numerous** 



- **Target 1.1:** Proportion of illegal killed elephants per annum reduced to less than 1%
- **Target 1.2:** Strengthened legislation and enforcement
- **Target 1.3:** Improved community engagement by security force
- **Target 1.4:** Improved cross border protection of elephants

- **Target 2.1:** National elephant distribution increased by at least 30% by 2020
- **Target 2.2** Elephant numbers increasing by at least 2% per annum where suitable habitat for recovery exists
- Target 2.3: Systems in place and implemented to improve altered habitats in elephant range by 2021 Target 2.4: At least 10 corridors, including cross-border ranges, & buffer zones established & maintained, along with existing buffer zones &

corridors

**Target 2.5:** Principle of elephant management that allows natural pop regulation accepted nationally & internationally

**Target 3.1:** Effective & sustained systems for monitoring elephant numbers in key forest & rangeland populations carried out every four years

**Target 3.2:** Standardised ranger / scout based monitoring implemented by 2013 in four priority areas to provide information for management and TRAFFIC/CITES

Target 3.3: Data from research and monitoring used in elephant management and policy formulation throughout strategic plan period Target 3.4: Information on ivory movements collected and effectively used to control illegal trade throughout the strategic plan period Target 4.1: Conservation compatible land use in areas of exisisting potention HEC

**Target 4.2:** Protection from elephant damage of crops & property

- **Target 4.3:** Corridors secured in areas of existing or potential HEC by 2021
- **Target 4.4:** Management of HEC informed by sound data collection and analysis
- **Target 4.5:** Capacity of KWS in HEC resolution and mitigation enhanced by 2015
- **Target 5.1:** Enabling policy environment in place to encourage landowners and communities to accommodate wildlife

**Target 5.2:** Increased income generation from tourism in elephant conservation areas across Kenya

**Target 5.3:** More sustainable compensation, consolation and insurance mechanisms against losses from elephant damage trialled and if successful implemented

**Target 5.4:** At least 30% of existing unprotected elephant range in arid or semi-arid lands is protected under community conservation governance structures

**Target 5.5:** Improved livestock management, grazing systems, optimal cattle densities and market penetration among pastoralist occupied parts of Kenya's elephant range

**Target 5.6:** Potential for elephant compatible enterprise options understood and supported **Target 6.1:** Human capacity for effective strategy

implementation

**Target 6.2:** Necessary tools for effective security, research, monitoring mgt, HEC resolution & community engagement

**Target 6.3:** Appropriate and adequate infrastructure for strategy implementation Target 6.4: At least 25% of the cost of elephant conservation is covered by new sources of conservation finance by 2021 Target 6.5: Innovative approaches for raising funds for elephant conservation and management Implemented by 2021

**Target 7.1:** A well coordinated and managed framework supporting stakeholders & enhancing decisons

**Target 7.2:** Conservation and Management Strategy for Elephants implemented nationally





**Asante Sana**