STAKEHOLDER TECHNICAL PRESENTATION

Overview of the Draft Updated Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

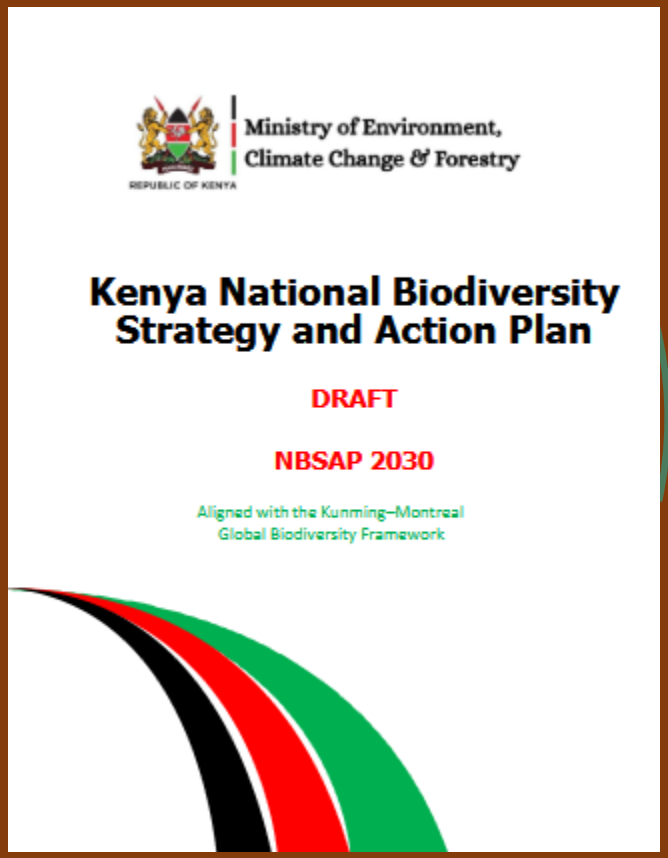
NBSAP 2026–2030

Structure | National targets | Strategic actions | Implementation framework

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PURPOSE AND ROUTE MAP

What this presentation will cover

A practical guide to understanding the draft and identifying where stakeholder input can strengthen it.

01 The national framework

Why the NBSAP matters, its policy context and strategic direction.

02 The 25 national target entries

How the eight Key Result Areas organise the national action plan.

03 The strategic actions

What needs to change on the ground, across sectors and ecosystems.

04 How implementation will work

Coordination, finance, capacity, CEPA, risk management and monitoring.

What is the NBSAP?

Kenya's principal national framework for translating CBD obligations and biodiversity priorities into coordinated action.

CONSERVE

Conservation of biological diversity

Protect ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; halt human-induced extinctions and restore degraded ecosystems.

USE SUSTAINABLY

Sustainable use of biodiversity

Ensure harvesting, trade, production and consumption remain within ecological limits and sustain livelihoods.

SHARE BENEFITS

Fair and equitable benefit-sharing

Ensure benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly.

CBD Article 6: Parties develop national strategies, plans or programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and integrate these into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans.

AT A GLANCE

The draft NBSAP 2026–2030 in numbers

A national framework with strategic direction, target commitments, implementation arrangements and a monitoring system.

6	8	25	7	2027	2030
Strategic goals	Key Result Areas	National target entries as numbered in draft	Main chapters	Interim milestones	Target year

What it is designed to do

Translate global commitments into nationally relevant outcomes, actions, indicators and delivery arrangements.

Who it brings together

National and county government, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, civil society, academia, business, development partners and the public.

Important: the draft's 25 entries include Target 4 split into 4.1/4.2 and Target 7 split into 7.1/7.2.

WHY BIODIVERSITY MATTERS

Biodiversity is natural capital and development infrastructure

The draft positions biodiversity as essential to economic productivity, ecological resilience and human well-being.

Food & agriculture

Soil fertility, pollination, crop genetic resources, pest regulation and water.

Water & energy

Catchment protection, flow regulation, hydropower and biomass resources.

Tourism & livelihoods

Wildlife, landscapes, fisheries, cultural heritage and nature-based enterprises.

Health & innovation

Medicinal plants, microbial resources, research and bioprospecting.

Climate resilience

Carbon storage, flood mitigation, erosion control and coastal protection.

Culture & identity

Sacred sites, traditional knowledge, customary practices and heritage.

Policy implication: biodiversity values need to inform plans, budgets, investment decisions, environmental safeguards and natural-capital accounting.

BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT

Five direct drivers of biodiversity loss

The draft follows the IPBES framing: pressures interact and often reinforce one another.

LAND & SEA-USE CHANGE	Agricultural expansion, urbanisation, infrastructure, subdivision, wetland drainage and habitat fragmentation.
DIRECT EXPLOITATION	Unsustainable harvesting, illegal trade, overfishing, destructive fishing and excessive extraction.
CLIMATE CHANGE	Drought, floods, heat, wildfire, shifting rainfall, ocean warming and acidification.
POLLUTION	Nutrients, pesticides, hazardous chemicals, plastics, wastewater and industrial pollution.
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	Introduction and spread of species that displace native species or alter ecosystem processes.

Indirect drivers include demographic, economic, technological, institutional, governance, cultural and consumption factors.

POLICY AND LEGAL CONTEXT

The NBSAP sits within a wider policy framework

Global commitments are translated through regional cooperation and Kenya's constitutional, statutory and development planning systems.

GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- CITES and migratory species frameworks
- Ramsar Convention
- UNFCCC / Paris Agreement
- UNCCD and pollution-related conventions

REGIONAL COOPERATION

- East African Community cooperation
- Shared ecosystems and transboundary landscapes
- Cross-border species and habitat connectivity
- Regional research, knowledge exchange and capacity
- Coordination on shared waters and marine systems ICZM, Nairobi Convention etc

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Constitution of Kenya (2010)
- EMCA and sectoral laws
- Wildlife, forests, water, land, fisheries and biosafety laws
- Vision 2030 and medium-term plans
- Climate policies, sector strategies and CIDPs

The NBSAP should operate as an integrating framework—not as a parallel planning and reporting system.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Vision and mission

The vision describes the desired state by 2030; the mission describes the transformation required to get there.

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 well-being, livelihoods and sustainable development by 2030.

MISSION

Take urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss through ecosystem and species conservation and restoration, sustainable use, equitable benefit-sharing, and mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors—supported by finance, knowledge, technology, capacity and inclusive participation.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Six strategic goals guide the action plan

The goals are aligned with the four long-term KMGBF goals while reflecting Kenya's national priorities.

01 Ecosystem integrity

Maintain, enhance or restore ecosystem integrity, connectivity and resilience.

02 Species recovery

Halt human-induced extinctions and support recovery of threatened species.

03 Sustainable use

Value, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people.

04 Fair benefit-sharing

Equitably share monetary and non-monetary benefits from genetic resources, DSI and traditional knowledge.

05 Means of implementation

Secure finance, capacity, scientific cooperation and technology access/transfer.

06 Whole-of-society alignment

Engage all levels of government and society; align public/private activities and finance flows.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Guiding principles and enabling conditions

These principles shape how targets are planned, financed, implemented and reviewed.

- **Preventive action**
- **Precautionary principle**
- **Polluter pays**
- **Public participation & environmental justice**
- **Good governance**
- **Sectoral integration**
- **Ecosystem approach**

ENABLING CONDITIONS

Legal and policy mandate • Devolution • Coordination • Protected and conserved area systems • Community participation • Science and research • EIA/SEA and compliance • Sustainable finance • Ecosystem restoration • Climate and development synergies

WHAT THIS MEANS IN PRACTICE

Plan before damage occurs; apply precaution where risks are uncertain; ensure polluters bear costs; include communities and rights-holders; integrate biodiversity into sector decisions; manage ecosystems as connected systems.

DOCUMENT ARCHITECTURE

How the 168-page draft is organised

The structure moves from context and strategic direction to targets, delivery systems, risk and results measurement.

1	**Introduction and context**	Status, significance, threats, process, lessons
2	**Enabling policy and legal framework**	Global, regional and national frameworks
3	**Strategic framework**	Vision, mission, six goals, principles, enablers
4	**National Biodiversity Action Plan**	Eight KRAs and 25 national target entries
5	**Implementation framework**	Coordination, mainstreaming, finance, capacity, CEPA
6	**Risk management and adaptive implementation**	Risk register, monitoring and response
7	**Monitoring, evaluation and reporting**	Indicators, baselines, reporting and review

Annex A: Monitoring Framework | Annex B: References

25 national target entries, organised under eight KRAs

The draft contextualises global commitments and gives greater detail to selected issues important for Kenya.

KRA 1	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12
KRA 2	4.1, 4.2
KRA 3	7.1, 7.2, 8
KRA 4	5, 9, 13, 17
KRA 5	15, 16
KRA 6	14
KRA 7	20, 21, 22, 23
KRA 8	18, 19

The 25 national target entries are aligned with—but distinct from—the 23 KMGBF global targets.

Ecosystem management and restoration: plan, restore, conserve

Targets 1–3 create the spatial and area-based foundation for biodiversity outcomes across land, inland waters, coasts and seas.

1 Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning

Put land and sea under participatory biodiversity-inclusive planning; manage development impacts, use KBA/ecosystem information and respect IPLC rights.

2 Restore degraded ecosystems

Place at least 27.3% of identified degraded areas under effective restoration, improving ecological integrity, ecosystem functions and connectivity.

3 Conserve 30% by 2030

Effectively conserve and manage at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas through representative, connected and equitably governed PAs and OECMs.

Priority strategic actions

- Integrate KBA, ecosystem integrity and connectivity information into land-use and marine spatial plans.
- Map degraded ecosystems and prioritise restoration based on ecological condition, connectivity and community priorities.
- Strengthen protected-area and OECM recognition, effectiveness, governance, equity and ecological connectivity.
- Respect rights, knowledge, customary practices and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Ecosystem management: manage pressures and sustain nature’s contributions

Targets 6, 10, 11 and 12 connect ecosystem health with production systems, services and urban environments.

6 Invasive alien species

Reduce the establishment of invasive species by 50%; manage introduction pathways, surveillance, early warning, eradication and control.

10 Sustainable production systems

Ensure at least 20% of areas under agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture are sustainably managed.

11 Nature’s contributions to people

Restore, maintain and enhance air, water and climate regulation, soil health, pollination, disease-risk reduction and disaster protection through NbS/EbA.

12 Urban green and blue spaces

By 2027, review and implement policies to improve the area, quality, connectivity, access and benefits of urban green/blue spaces.

Cross-cutting approach: biodiversity-friendly production • nature-based solutions • ecosystem-based management • integrated spatial planning.

Species recovery, genetic diversity and human–wildlife coexistence

The KRA combines threatened-species recovery with actions to reduce negative interactions between people and wildlife.

4.1 Halt human-induced extinctions

Conserve all known threatened species; reduce extinction risk; recover populations through in situ and ex situ measures; maintain and restore genetic diversity of native, wild and domesticated species.

4.2 Reduce negative human–wildlife interactions

Reduce negative human–wildlife interactions by at least 35% by 2030, while strengthening long-term coexistence between people and wildlife.

Strategic action package

- Update threatened-species assessments and prioritise recovery plans, critical habitats and breeding sites.
- Strengthen in situ, ex situ and on-farm conservation; establish genetic-diversity baselines and monitoring.
- Map conflict hotspots, corridors and dispersal areas; strengthen early warning, rapid response and species-appropriate mitigation.
- Support community-led coexistence, fair benefit-sharing and transparent compensation/claims systems; track human, livestock, crop and wildlife outcomes.

Pollution, climate and ecosystem resilience

The KRA combines pollution prevention with climate adaptation, mitigation and disaster-risk reduction.

7.1 Reduce harmful pollution

Reduce excess nutrient losses, pesticide risks and highly hazardous chemicals to levels that are not harmful to ecosystem functions and biodiversity, while recognising food security and livelihoods.

7.2 Responsible use of plastics

Enforce single-use plastic restrictions and Extended Producer Responsibility; promote reuse and recycling and reduce plastic packaging products by 60%.

8 Climate and ocean resilience

Minimise impacts of climate change and ocean acidification; strengthen mitigation, adaptation and disaster-risk reduction through NbS/EbA; reduce GHG emissions by 32% relative to BAU.

Key strategic actions

- Strengthen regulation, enforcement, environmental monitoring and pollution-hotspot management.
- Scale integrated pest management, better nutrient management, wastewater treatment and safer chemical practices.
- Implement EPR, reduce plastic packaging at source, improve collection/reuse/recycling and monitor marine litter.
- Protect and restore climate-critical ecosystems; align biodiversity measures with NDC/NCCAP; ensure climate actions do not harm biodiversity.

Sustainable use and benefit-sharing: wild species

Targets 5 and 9 seek to make sustainable use compatible with biodiversity conservation, customary practice and livelihoods.

5 Legal, safe and sustainable use, harvest and trade

Ensure wild flora and fauna—including fish and other aquatic species—are harvested and traded legally, safely and sustainably; minimise overexploitation, non-target impacts and pathogen-spillover risks.

9 Sustainable management of wild species

Put in place sustainable management and use practices for all wild species, including biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and protect customary sustainable use.

Strategic actions

- Assess harvest levels, fish stocks and population trends; develop science-based management plans, quotas or limits for priority species.
- Strengthen licensing, permitting, species identification, traceability, CITES and fisheries compliance and enforcement.
- Monitor bycatch, non-target species and ecosystem impacts; use ecosystem-based approaches and suitable gear measures.
- Promote biodiversity-positive value chains and sustainable livelihoods while protecting customary sustainable use and community institutions.

Sustainable use and benefit-sharing: ABS and biosafety

The KRA also addresses fair returns from genetic resources and the safe management of biotechnology.

13 Fair and equitable benefit-sharing

By 2027, review and harmonise laws, policies and institutional arrangements; by 2030 enhance fair and equitable benefits from genetic resources, DSI and associated traditional knowledge.

17 Biosafety and biotechnology

Strengthen capacity and implement biosafety measures under CBD Article 8(g), including handling of biotechnology and emerging biotechnologies and distribution of benefits under Article 19.

Strategic actions

- Operationalise and harmonise the ABS framework; improve permitting, monitoring, records and compliance.
- Strengthen prior informed consent/approval and involvement, mutually agreed terms and protection of associated traditional knowledge.
- Improve tracking of monetary and non-monetary benefits and ensure benefits reach relevant knowledge holders and communities.
- Strengthen biosafety risk assessment, laboratory and technical capacity, monitoring, public participation and responsible biotechnology research.

Sustainable business, production and consumption

The draft seeks to shift economic activity towards nature-positive practices and more accountable business decisions.

15 Business accountability for biodiversity

Develop measures for businesses and financial institutions to assess, monitor and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across operations, supply/value chains and portfolios.

16 Sustainable consumption and reduced waste

Enable sustainable consumption choices, reduce overconsumption and waste generation, and address food loss and waste, including the KMGBF ambition to halve food waste by 2030.

Strategic actions

- Develop guidance for corporate biodiversity assessment and disclosure, proportionate to business size and sector.
- Integrate biodiversity risks and dependencies into lending, investment, procurement and environmental/social safeguards.
- Support responsible supply chains and provide consumers with credible information for sustainable choices.
- Reduce food loss and waste, improve reuse/recycling/resource recovery and support circular, resource-efficient value chains.

Integrating biodiversity across governance

Target 14 is the central mainstreaming commitment across policies, plans, budgets, investments and decisions.

TARGET 14

By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, business strategies, poverty-eradication interventions, fiscal and financial flows, strategic assessments and all sectors with significant biodiversity impacts.

National plans & policies	County plans & CIDPs	SEA / EIA / ESIA
Public investment & budgets	Business strategies	Fiscal & financial flows

Test for mainstreaming: does the decision avoid, minimise or mitigate biodiversity impacts—and does it strengthen positive outcomes?

Capacity, technology, cooperation and knowledge

The KRA establishes the capabilities and information needed to implement all the other KRAs.

20 Build capacity and strengthen cooperation

Strengthen capacity-building, access to and transfer of technology, innovation, technical/scientific cooperation and collaboration nationally and internationally.

21 Make biodiversity data and knowledge accessible

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers, practitioners and the public; safeguard traditional knowledge and respect FPIC.

What implementation requires

- Assess capacity and technology needs at individual, institutional and enabling-system levels.
- Support training, technology transfer, innovation, research partnerships and technical/scientific cooperation.
- Strengthen the Kenya Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism, databases, metadata, data-sharing and interoperability.
- Safeguard Indigenous and local knowledge; respect consent, knowledge-holder rights and appropriate access controls.

Inclusive participation, access to justice and gender equality

The draft places rights, participation, access to information and gender equality within the implementation framework.

22 Full, equitable and inclusive participation

Ensure effective, inclusive and gender-responsive representation and participation of IPLCs, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities; strengthen access to justice and biodiversity information.

23 Gender equality in biodiversity action

Ensure equal opportunity and capacity for women and girls to contribute to CBD objectives, including equal rights/access to land and natural resources and meaningful participation and leadership.

Operational implications

- Use accessible information, appropriate languages and culturally relevant engagement methods.
- Ensure participation is meaningful: early engagement, feedback, transparency and response to submissions.
- Strengthen grievance, consultation and feedback mechanisms and protect civic space and environmental advocates.
- Use sex-, age-, disability- and tenure-disaggregated data; integrate gender-responsive budgeting and leadership opportunities.

Sustainable financing and incentives

Targets 18 and 19 address both harmful financial flows and the resources needed to deliver the strategy.

18 Reform harmful incentives; scale positive incentives

Identify by 2029 and progressively eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and subsidies; reduce them by at least 10% annually and expand positive incentives.

19 Mobilise biodiversity finance

Develop a Resource Mobilization Strategy by 2028 and increase resources mobilised by at least 35% per year by 2030 from domestic, international, public and private sources.

Proposed financing and incentive instruments

- Public budgets & expenditure tracking
- Green, blue & sustainability-linked bonds
- Blended finance & de-risking
- Biodiversity credits & PES
- Conservation trust funds
- Debt-for-nature swaps
- Positive fiscal incentives
- Community and in-kind contributions

TARGET OVERVIEW

The 25 target entries: one connected national agenda

The eight KRAs are interdependent: ecosystem condition, species, pollution, sustainable use, markets, governance, capacity and finance reinforce one another.

KRA 1	1 spatial planning • 2 restoration • 3 30×30 • 6 invasive species • 10 sustainable production • 11 nature's contributions • 12 urban green/blue
KRA 2	4.1 species/genetic diversity • 4.2 human–wildlife coexistence
KRA 3	7.1 nutrients/chemicals • 7.2 plastics • 8 climate/ocean acidification
KRA 4	5 wild species legality/sustainability • 9 sustainable use/benefits • 13 ABS/DSI/TK • 17 biosafety
KRA 5	15 business disclosure/accountability • 16 sustainable consumption and food waste
KRA 6	14 biodiversity mainstreaming across governance and sectors
KRA 7	20 capacity/technology/cooperation • 21 data/knowledge • 22 participation/justice • 23 gender equality
KRA 8	18 incentive reform • 19 resource mobilisation

The target framework is a system—not 25 independent projects.

The draft's key numerical ambitions

These are commitments as presented in the draft; baselines, denominators, methods and feasibility should be validated.

27.3%
degraded areas under effective restoration

30%
terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal areas conserved

50%
reduction in establishment of invasive species

20%
production areas sustainably managed (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture)

35%
reduction in negative human–wildlife interactions

60%
reduction in plastic packaging products

32%
GHG reduction relative to BAU

10%/yr
reduction in harmful incentives/subsidies

35%/yr
increase in biodiversity finance mobilised

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Mainstreaming: where biodiversity enters sector decisions

The draft identifies priority sectors and practical entry points for integrating biodiversity into plans, investment and operations.

Agriculture

Agroecology, soil/water health, lower pesticide and nutrient impacts.

Forestry

Restore native forest landscapes; sustainable forest management and certification.

Fisheries & Blue Economy

Sustainable fisheries, co-management, marine areas, mangrove and marine restoration.

Wildlife

Conservancies, corridors, species recovery, HWC coexistence and invasive-species control.

Energy & Mining

Biodiversity-sensitive siting, safeguards, rehabilitation and restoration.

Infrastructure & Transport

Ecological connectivity, wildlife corridors and green/blue urban infrastructure.

Water & Urban Development

Catchment, wetland and river restoration; urban green/blue networks.

Finance & Health

Finance plans and risk integration; One Health and ecological risk surveillance.

Delivery principle: use existing sector policies, laws, programmes, budgets and coordination systems—then make biodiversity outcomes measurable.

Implementation is a whole-of-government and whole-of-society undertaking

The State Department for Environment and Climate Change provides overall government leadership; the NBCM supports coordination across actors and levels.

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE
Strategic leadership • policy direction • oversight

↓

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Technical guidance • coordination • advice on priorities and monitoring

↓

THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS
Specialist coordination • target delivery • knowledge generation • monitoring and reporting

County governments • Communities/IPLCs • Civil society • Business • Academia/research • Development partners

Who does what? Clear mandates, shared accountability

Coordination should respect institutional mandates while ensuring that no target falls between sectoral or county responsibilities.

National leadership

Overall policy leadership, CBD coordination and strategic oversight.

Technical and sector actors

Lead and support actions within mandates; provide data and implementation reports.

County governments

Localise priorities in CIDPs, spatial plans, county programmes and budgets.

Communities and IPLCs

Steward landscapes and seascapes; contribute knowledge, monitoring and customary practices.

Private sector & finance

Reduce negative impacts; disclose risks; invest in nature-positive activities.

Civil society, academia & partners

Research, capacity, innovation, independent evidence, advocacy and technical/financial support.

Implementation discipline: one accountable lead per action • supporting partners • budget • timeline • indicator • evidence/verification.

Finance is a delivery condition—not an annex to implementation

The draft proposes a diversified finance strategy and links funding mobilisation to national target 19.

Domestic public finance

Exchequer allocations, sector budgets, county budgets and biodiversity expenditure tracking.

International public finance

GEF, multilateral/bilateral support, ODA and climate/biodiversity finance synergies.

Private investment

Nature-positive business investment, lending, responsible finance and supply chains.

Innovative instruments

Green/blue bonds, blended finance, biodiversity credits, PES, trust funds and debt-for-nature swaps.

Target 19: Resource mobilisation strategy by 2028; biodiversity finance increased by at least 35% per year by 2030 from all sources.

What the draft says about the finance baseline

Historic figures in the draft illustrate the funding challenge; they should not be mistaken for current annual financing.

KES 580.0m

Direct domestic public biodiversity funding (2021)
historic figure in draft

KES 94.8m

Private biodiversity funding (2021)
historic figure in draft

USD 27.0m

GEF Cycle 7 allocation (2020)
historic international allocation

Target 18 — harmful incentives

Review incentives and subsidies across sectors; prioritise the most harmful; reform or phase them down; expand positive incentives.

Safeguard livelihoods and equity

Incentive reform should be evidence-based, transparent and phased; assess food security, livelihoods, distributional impacts and alternatives.

Technical caution: the draft includes an erroneous reference to “Strategic Target 29”; the national framework contains 25 target entries.

Build skills, systems and knowledge that can be sustained

The draft treats capacity development as individual, institutional and system-wide—not as training events alone.

INDIVIDUAL

Skills, leadership, technical competence, mentoring and continuous learning.

INSTITUTIONAL

Staffing, mandates, systems, laboratories, equipment, budgets, data management and quality assurance.

ENABLING SYSTEM

Policies, coordination, financing, science–policy links, partnerships and technology access.

Technology priorities

GIS/remote sensing • digital field tools • molecular and laboratory tools • restoration methods • natural-capital accounting • decision-support systems

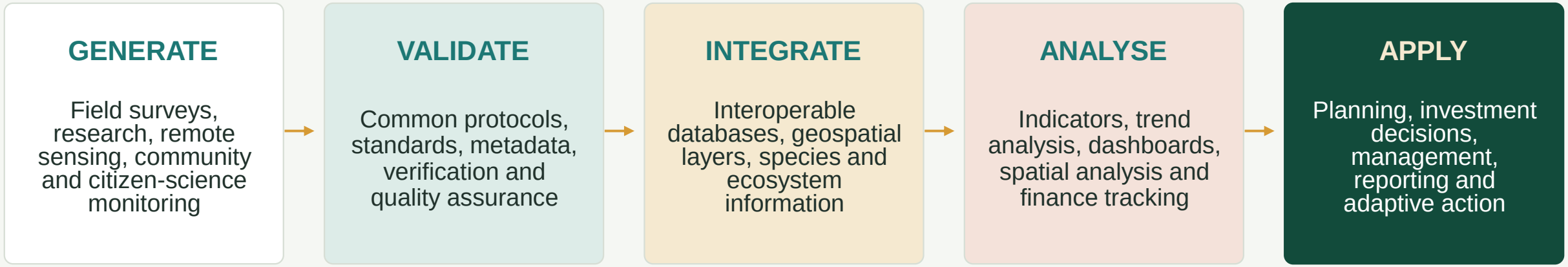
Knowledge architecture

People • processes • technology • content. Strengthen CHM, databases, standards, metadata, interoperability and safeguarded traditional knowledge.

DATA AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

From fragmented records to usable biodiversity intelligence

The draft proposes an interoperable national monitoring and knowledge architecture.

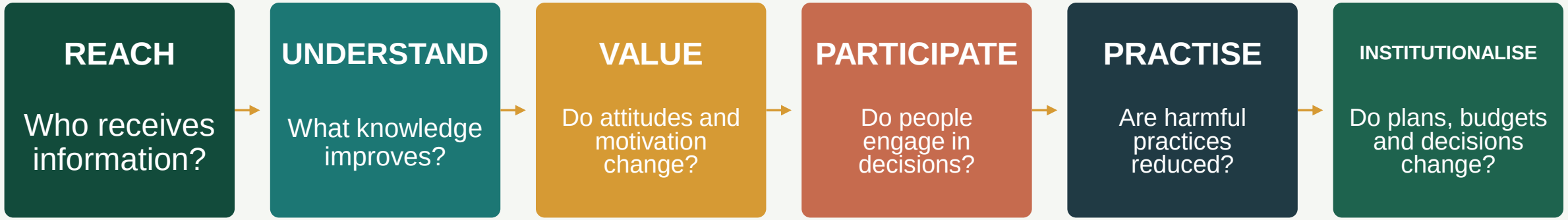


Draft provision: the Biodiversity Monitoring Information linked with the national CHM and relevant data platforms.

Data must be accessible where appropriate, but sensitive species locations and traditional knowledge require safeguards.

Communication, Education and Public Awareness: from awareness to action

CEPA is a cross-cutting means of implementation—not simply a public-relations activity.



Audience-specific engagement

Government planners • counties • educators and learners • communities/IPLCs • women and youth • businesses • media • financial institutions

ESD contribution

Connect biodiversity knowledge to values, skills, participation and everyday decisions—supporting behaviour change and institutional practice.

A four-tier indicator framework connects global comparability to national realities

The draft proposes baselines, milestones and verification arrangements for each indicator.

HEADLINE	**Globally standardised KMGBF indicators** e.g. extent of natural ecosystems, Red List Index, protected-area/OECM coverage.
COMPONENT	**Drivers, pressures and structural change** e.g. land degradation, forest connectivity and water quality.
COMPLEMENTARY	**Thematic and policy-specific measures** e.g. biosafety assessments, traditional knowledge registries, plastic packaging volumes.
NATIONAL-SPECIFIC	**Kenya-specific contexts and delivery needs** e.g. water-tower restoration, ASAL rangeland management, HWC response and CIDP budgets.

Every indicator should have: definition • baseline year/value • 2027 milestone • 2030 target • data custodian • collection frequency • verification.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A continuous cycle of evidence, review and adaptive management

Monitoring should inform decisions and corrective action—not simply produce periodic reports.

Quarterly

Progress dashboards and technical check-ins

Annual

Implementation progress and expenditure reports

Every 2 years

Biodiversity status and trends review

2028

Mid-term NBSAP review and corrective actions

2029

CBD Eighth National Report milestone

2030

Final NBSAP evaluation and lessons

Plan → Implement → Monitor → Report → Review → Learn → Adapt → Re-implement

Manage implementation risks before they become delivery failures

The risk register should be a living management tool linked to responsibilities, triggers and corrective action.

Governance & political

Leadership continuity, mandates, coordination and devolution.

Financial

Unpredictable funding, disbursement delays, weak budget alignment.

Ecological & climate

Drought, flood, wildfire, ecosystem change and climate exposure.

Social & rights

Land tenure, participation, equity and benefit-sharing risks.

Data & technical

Missing baselines, inconsistent methods and limited analytical capacity.

Operational

Weak accountability, unclear ownership and delivery delays.

For each risk: owner • likelihood/impact • mitigation • early-warning trigger • escalation route • corrective action.

Questions that will strengthen the final NBSAP

Use these tests when reviewing the draft and preparing comments for the Ministry.

Ambition	Are the national targets clear, measurable, nationally relevant and realistically deliverable by 2030?
Evidence	Does each baseline have a source, reference year, denominator, method and responsible data custodian?
Actions	Are actions specific enough to guide delivery and linked to outputs and outcomes?
Accountability	Are lead and supporting responsibilities clear across national and county levels?
Finance	Are costs, financing sources, financing gaps and resource mobilisation measures credible?
Inclusion	Are rights-holders and affected communities meaningfully involved and are benefits shared equitably?
Monitoring	Can indicators be measured regularly and used to adapt implementation?

Priority issues for validation before finalisation

These are review points arising from the 15 October draft—not reasons to discard its overall framework.

Complete the front matter

Foreword, preface, acknowledgements and executive summary are still placeholders in the draft.

Reconcile target numbering

Keep the 25 national entries and the 23 KMGBF global targets clearly distinguished throughout.

Correct internal errors

Remove the “Strategic Target 29” reference; check formatting and numbering in action/monitoring tables.

Validate baselines

Reconcile species, ecosystem, area-based conservation, marine and fisheries baselines; state reference years.

Strengthen indicator logic

Ensure each indicator measures its stated target; Target 21’s Species Status Index reference needs review.

Cost the action plan

Link each action to realistic resource needs, budget lines, financing channels and accountable leads.

The aim of consultation is to make the draft more coherent, evidence-based, financeable and implementable.

THE WAY FORWARD

From strategy to measurable biodiversity outcomes

- Protect and restore nature across landscapes and seascapes.
- Mainstream biodiversity into the decisions that shape the economy.
- Ensure communities participate and benefit fairly.
- Mobilise resources, knowledge and technology.
- Measure progress, learn and adapt.

Thank you

Discussion
Questions & stakeholder inputs

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