

## **Overview of Past and Existing Work** on OECMs in Kenya











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- National review of OECMs in Kenya workshop in June 2017
  - to test whether the IUCN draft guidelines for OECMs were useful, practical and applicable to the Kenyan situation
  - potential for OECMs to significantly expand the conservation estate in Kenya
- In 2018 rapid review of the legislative framework in Kenya and the extent to which it supports OECMs (article by Waithaka and Njoroge In PARKS)
- An amendment was proposed to strengthen the legislation governing wildlife conservancies and ensure that they were more closely aligned with the OECM criteria
- 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IUCN Task Force on OECMs Vilm in 2019 included an update on Kenya's wildlife conservancies with details of the outcomes from the 2017 Nairobi workshop, presented by KWCA
- Progress stalled due to COVID-19 challenge













'National governance dialogue for marine protected and conserved areas in Kenya' (Mombasa 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021) to develop a set of recommendations for the implementation of a national direction for effective and equitable marine conservation in the post-2020 context in Kenya.

'Introduced the concept of Other Effective area-based Conservation

Measures (OECMs)'









Supported by:



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## Preliminary consultations with government of Kenya Officials in Nairobi in December 2021

- Ministry of Environment & Forestry
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife













#### Key highlights:

- Opportunities for both biodiversity conservation and increasing resilience to climate change, linked to Kenya's broader sustainable development agenda
- Importance of rights-based approaches and role of local communities and local governments
- Build on successful models such as Kenya's conservancies & existing structures, such as Beach Management Units, Water Resource Users Associations and Community Forest Associations
- Relevance to instruments such as the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, and Kenya's broader ecosystem restoration agenda, including the protection on Kenya's water towers
- Support to the idea of a national dialogue on OECMs







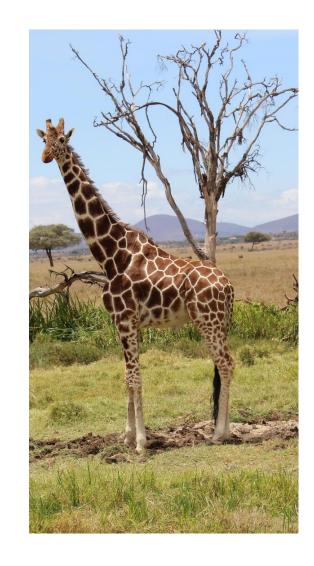






## Preliminary consultations with NGO actors in Nairobi in December 2021

- African Conservation Centre
- Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
- Conservation Alliance of Kenya













#### Key highlights:

- OECMs can help achieve protection of broader ecosystems to better connect marine and terrestrial systems, and help protect wetlands;
- Can help with new partnerships with the other sectors, including agriculture, fisheries and forestry
- Could support of the current strategy to create migratory and dispersal corridors in Kenya
- Legal recognition of conservancies as OECMs a key pending issue
- Revision of WCMA 2013 may provide opportunities for expansion of definition of conservancies in line with OECMs
- Ongoing review of related legislative and policy frameworks that will identify what is missing in other environment- related legislation (Fisheries, Agriculture, etc.) which could help create an enabling environment for the growth of OECMs
- Support to the idea of a national dialogue on OECMs

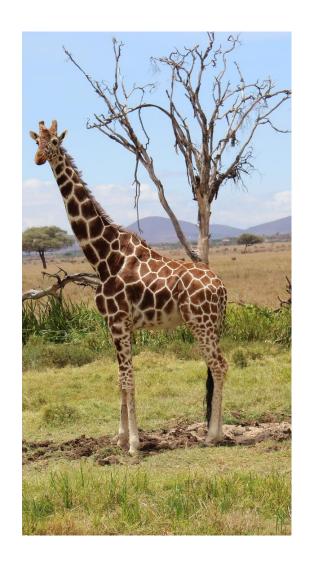














## OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES: IUCN'S STRATEGY TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION ACROSS EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



CONTRIBUTING TO ACHIEVING THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK TARGETS AND AREA-BASED CONSERVATION AMBITIONS

# OTHER INITIATIVES AND EFFORTS – PAST AND ONGOING ???





# Thank you!











