



Annual Report 2019



WWF - MARINE TURTLE NESTING PROJECT

DATE LAID	BEACH	NESTING UP
26/05/2016	KSV	
29/05/2016		
01/06/2016		
03/06/2016	KUWAYU	
03/06/2016	MONGONI	
07/06/2016	MUNDUNI	





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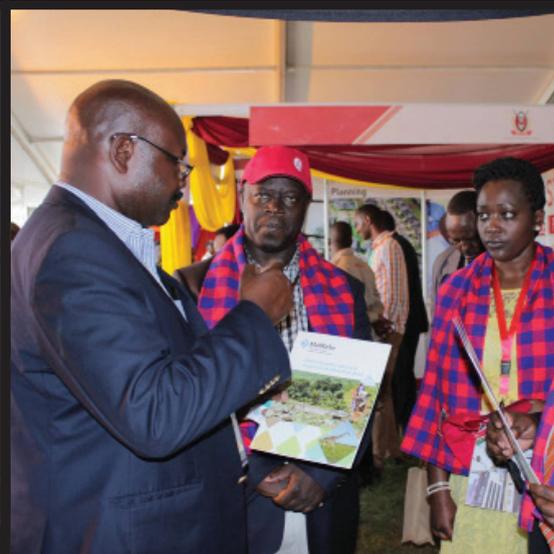


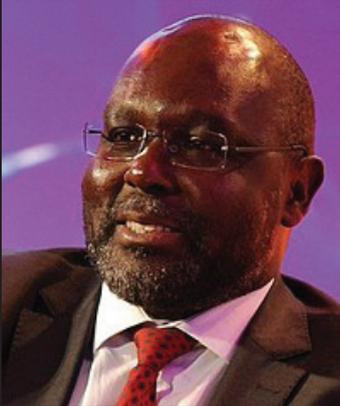


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Our Chairman's Message



Coming in the backdrop of last year's sobering Living Planet Report (LPR) 2018 that revealed the astonishing scale of the global biodiversity loss, this year's WWF-Kenya Annual Report is a glimmer of hope that sustained conservation efforts at the national level will help in the fight to bend the curve of nature loss and to put our One Shared Home on a path to recovery.

Since the top threats to species loss are directly linked to human activities, including shrinking habitat loss and degradation, bringing stakeholders together is a big part of the solution. Further, with the window for action rapidly closing, it is important to urgently reach out to everyone, to the private sector, civil society, communities and to public entities, to build a critical mass of supporters to take action to protect and restore nature.

To reiterate the dire warning of the Living Planet Report, "we are the first generation that has a clear picture of the value of nature and our impact on it. We may be the last that can take action to reverse this trend. From now until 2030 will be a decisive moment in history."

On behalf of the WWF-Kenya Board of Directors, I am pleased, therefore, to commend the WWF-Kenya management team and staff for their strong dedication and commitment to stoically champion the cause for nature however hard the challenge.

Lastly, I wish to thank all WWF-Kenya partners, from the National and County governments and their agencies, civil society organisations, Community groups, the private sector and donors for their valuable support that has made the achievements recorded in 2019 possible. As we have said before, collaboration is one of our strongest assets if we are to succeed in restoring the healthy environment of our planet for the benefit of people and nature.

Mr. Isaac Awuondo
Board Chairman, WWF-Kenya

Our CEO's Message



We are now four years into our 2015-2020 Strategic Plan and I am happy to report that we are on course to meeting our set targets. This report shares our 2019 achievements of the delivery of the strategic plan.

Our wildlife programme has recorded major achievements chief among them the completion of a lion census in Shompole, Amboseli, Nairobi and the Tsavo ecosystems. The census results confirmed the conclusion already reached by the Living Planet Report 2018 that the state of our biodiversity is ailing, with lion populations in sharp decline amid habitat loss. The team also facilitated the first-ever comprehensive census and survey of African Elephants in the Loita Forest, recording a population of 432 elephants within the Forest.

Greening the economy is an integral part of building a sustainable future through the adoption of sustainable consumption and production (SCPs) practices. This year, 94% of targeted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have adopted recommended SCPs. Besides, we sensitized three Counties on the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030, Kenya's blueprint for a low carbon, resource efficient, equitable and inclusive socio-economic transformation.

Following the discovery of oil in Turkana, the country witnessed its first crude oil export in 2019. Our advocacy efforts informed the routing of the Lokichar-Lamu crude oil pipeline to conserve areas of biodiversity importance and led to the adoption of WWF-Kenya and partners recommendations in the Petroleum Development and Production Act, 2019.

In our coastal programme, we continued working with communities and key partners to promote the adoption of climate smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries, conservation of coastal forests and the improvement of livelihoods of people.

In the Mara sub-landscape, concerted efforts with our partners led to the reduction of the amount of pollutants discharged into the Mara River by hotels, a decrease of 7.5 tonnes in a three-year period. This was achieved through the implementation of Effluent Discharge Control Plans in tourist facilities in the Mara ecosystem.

Our achievements would not have been possible were it not for the support of our partners and conservation stakeholders including the National and County Governments.

Lastly, we recognise the support of the WWF Network, the WWF-Kenya Board of Directors and staff for their steadfast commitment to our vision for a healthy environment that supports people and nature.

Mohamed Awer
Chief Executive Officer



WILDLIFE



A night without a lion's roar is an incomplete night

“When a lion roars, to the Maasai it is the lion saying, ‘this is my land. This is my land.’”

When I see a lion, I see a symbol of courage. As the Maasai we believe that courage is instilled in us.

Lions have since time immemorial lived with the Maasais and shared the same resources. They have always lived together. Now all we need to do is manage how this living together is done. In the years past, we've seen a massive decline in the number of lions. The problem is actually the sub adults because they tend to wander. These kind of movements brings them in conflict with communities. We've had situations where lions have killed our livestock. We've had neighbours who went after lions. We try to work with communities to prevent any retaliatory attacks by doing things like better Bomas and creating awareness on better herding practices for livestock.

Now people understand why we should conserve lions. There is hope for the lion in the Mara. We cannot say we've achieved a stable population, but we are heading there.

My job also involves going to visit primary schools to teach pupils about conservation of lions, cheetahs and conserving our environment. They are the leaders of tomorrow. That creates a sustainable future for lions.

“Being able to see lions in their habitats, peaceful, is a beautiful thing to me. My hope for the future is that we are able to coexist — people and lions in harmony.” Michael Kaelo

When the video was filmed in 2016 Michael Kaelo was the chief community officer for Mara Lion Project. He still works with communities at the Mara Predator Conservation Programme as a community and public relations officer

WWF-Kenya supports lion conservation throughout the greater Mara Ecosystem by working with partners and communities to mitigate human-lion conflict, retaliatory killings as well as reduce habitat loss and decline in prey species



MARINE

How the boy who feared sea turtles embraced the iconic species

“My home is Mkokoni in Lamu. It is where I was born, grew up, went to school and fell in love with the ocean. My father is a fisherman. I would accompany him for fishing expeditions. My first was when I was only seven years old and it became routine every school holiday. The contrast between the ocean then and now is huge, there was less trash and more fish, a fishing expedition wasn't complete without spotting a turtle, that's not the case anymore, you will probably come across heaps of trash before you encounter one. The health of the ocean has really deteriorated. My father like most fishermen are catching less and less fish every day.

Growing up, internet was unaffordable or there was no access. There were no televisions and very few people had radios so every night before bedtime we would gather around the fire place for story telling episodes by my dad or grandfather. The folklore around turtles painted a marine creature who was not only feared but, marred with superstition. We were told stories of how their many eggs would hatch into various reptiles: like lizards, chameleons and even poisonous snakes. There were stories also that they could turn into ghosts.

After I sat my high school exams I joined a group of volunteers who were working to save sea turtles under a WWF-Kenya project in Kiunga. The move was my turning point. Through awareness creation my father, his friends, my community and fishermen are more aware about their importance in maintaining the ocean's health.

My dad now knows the danger fishing nets pose to them, how they drown if trapped and the role they play in maintaining coral reefs health. He has become a turtle warrior, a member of a marine conservation trust and now values them more and understands their contribution to the ocean's health.

Back then there were a lot of sea turtles at the Mkokoni beach, they would come to mate, feed and lay eggs, you will be lucky to spot one or two during the nesting season in the entire Mkokoni location. They have relocated to an unoccupied island called Rubu due to human activities, disturbance and plastic pollution.

If I wasn't given an opportunity by WWF, I would still be living with my childhood fears and would never have become a champion. So, I work with school children and university students, with the sole purpose of imparting the right information and in turn mold future environmental champions.” Hassan Bwanamkuu Mohamed, Marine Project Officer - WWF-Kenya.

WWF-Kenya is enhancing collaboration in sea turtle conservation through strengthening community participation, creating awareness in schools and universities, as well as enhancing the capacity of fishermen and government fisheries departments to reduce use of unsustainable fishing gears to deter targeted harvesting and reduce sea turtle by-catch.



FRESHWATER



Citizen-Led River health assessment for the Mara

In the Mara Basin, WWF is championing the Citizen-led river health assessment to promote good environmental stewardship of the Mara River which is shared by Kenya and Tanzania.

Through their respective Water Users' Associations, communities living along the Mara River take part in the assessment of the water quality and quantity and subsequently produce river health scorecards for various sections of the River.

“This approach is important because it gives the empirical evidence on how unsustainable human activities are threatening the rivers’ flow regime. Being involved in the river assessment exercise also accorded the local communities with an opportunity to come up with practical solutions to mitigate river pollution. The community is also able to develop citizen’s reports on the status or health of the river - a crucial tool for policy advocacy.” Joseph Chebusit, chairman Amala Water Resource Users Association.

Four years on!

Strong water management institutions: We have helped establish 23 Water Resource Users Association and six Water Users Associations in the Mara River Basin and further build their capacity on championing for good water stewardship

Development of a trans-boundary Water Allocation Plan in progress: In Kenya and Tanzania, WWF is supporting the creation of trans-boundary water allocation plan for the Mara River.

Trans-boundary River Health Assessment citizen science: Through the citizen science approach, local communities are now friends of the river. The Water Resource Users Associations and Water Users Associations will use the scorecard as a tool to sensitize and rally the community towards holding everybody accountable for their actions to ensure that water resources and catchment, in general, are well conserved.



FORESTS



The woman who never gave up on Gogoni forest

“Twice every week I visit our tree nursery bed at Gogoni without fail. I have been doing this for 22 years now. I am a member of the Gogoni Forest Conservation group.”

When I joined the group during its inception in 1997 I did not have any experience in tree nursery establishment and care. The support and training that I have gained over time is invaluable. I can now comfortably plant and nurture a tree to maturity.

I have always banked on the success of our forest conservation group and the odd jobs I take up in addition to subsistence farming. I am a widow and unemployed. Putting food on the table and educating my children is tough. At the beginning of the project, just like some of my colleagues, I had thought of quitting the group. There were no substantial tree seedlings sale up until we switched gears to indigenous seedlings. Our fortunes are however, slowly and steadily changing.

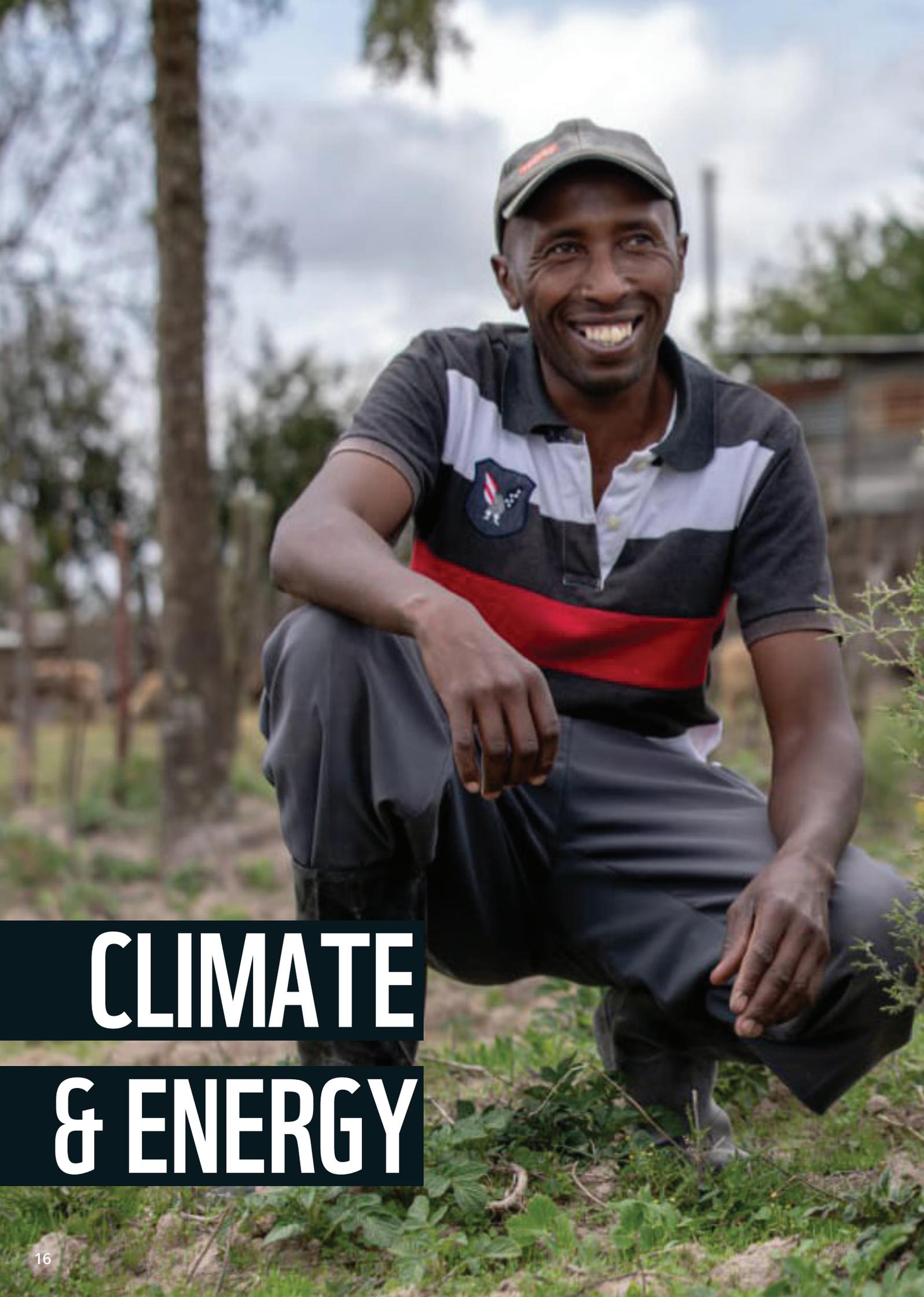
Our biggest breakthrough has been this year — 2019. For the first time in the history of our forest group, we got to sell more than three thousand tree seedlings at go. Through our leadership we agreed to save a substantial amount and split the balance amongst ourselves. The savings will help us to expand our tree nursery bed business.

I used part of the money I received to pay school fees for my children. I am happy this is happening now because one of my sons will commence his higher education in 2020.

There is no doubt that trees are valuable. They provide us with edible healthy fruits, in addition they clean the air we breathe and also prevent soil erosion. I shall endeavor to plant and grow as many trees as I can as well as spread the message of tree growing to my children and everyone in my community.” Mbuhe Martin Nyamawe — Founding member of Gogoni Forest Conservation Group

Mbuhe Martin Nyamawe is a founding member of Gogoni Forest Conservation Group. The group works with WWF-Kenya to actualise a Public-Private-People Partnerships Project to save Coastal Kenya forests.

This project is supported by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU).



CLIMATE & ENERGY

A young tree sapling with green needles and a thin brown trunk stands in the foreground. The background is blurred, showing more trees and a building with a corrugated metal roof. The overall scene is outdoors, likely a farm or reforestation site.

My small contribution to combat Climate Change

“Unpredictable weather patterns coupled with water and food scarcity have negatively affected our livelihoods. Through collective effort, we are planting and growing trees, as many as we can - our small contribution to combat climate change.” Michael Mwangi - Farmer, Naivasha.

It is through collaboration with farmers like 38 year old Michael Mwangi whom we met at mid morning while weeding his potato farm, which has well well-nurtured and correctly spaced trees to allow optimal on farm production. He is among many farmers who have been trained under the Lake Naivasha Reforestation Project. Through the support of Coop and WWF Switzerland, we are working with smallholder farmers to promote the creation of new forests on farmlands, which can be done either through Woodlot or Agroforestry Planting regimes, rehabilitation of natural vegetation and improved water resource management. six hundred and forty four hundred hectares have been covered since the inception of the project in early 2018.

Youth involvement in the project is key. Through collaboration with Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute in Naivasha, we provide hands-on training for the students who work with farmers to incorporate best practice Gold Standards during tree planting.



SPATIAL

PLANNING



Mitigating human-elephant conflict using GPS

Clouds of dust fill the air as we drive through Siana conservancy, a gem bordering the Maasai Mara National Reserve, here the pastoralist community coexist with wildlife, incidents of human-wildlife conflict notwithstanding. A few metres from our patrol vehicle are three children playfully walking to school. Vasco Nyaga, a scientist at the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), checks his phone says, “Namunyak, one of the collared elephants in the Mara ecosystem was here 30 minutes ago. This is how close people interact with wildlife in this rich wildlife areas.”

To improve on elephant conservation and monitoring in the Mara ecosystem, WWF has in the past supported KWS through the deployment of Global Positioning System (GPS) satellite collars on elephants. “Thanks to the GPS collars, we have actual information of the elephant commanding the herd and able to avert human-elephant conflict and poaching,” Nyaga noted.

In 2015 supported the collaring of 10 elephants, allowing conservation partners, to collect valuable data and synthesize information on elephants within the priority landscape and as a visual catalyst for conservation and land use management with a view of understanding herds foraging home ranges, movement within the international borders and their interaction in community-owned areas.



SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION



Reaping the Fruits of Sustainable Production

“April 18th 2019 was a great day for me. I made my first supply of tomatoes to Naivasha Kongoni Lodge. I have been practising horticulture farming for the last seven years and the biggest challenge has always been the market access. More than half of my harvest would go to waste while the rest are sold at a throw-away price. I am happy that I will be supplying to this hotel for the next six months. Through the linkage by WWF-Kenya, I am assured of a reliable market, constant pay and therefore able to plan my expenses including ploughing more into my farm.” Zaineb Malicha – Momaki Green Horticulture, Lake Naivasha Basin.

WWF-Kenya in partnership with the German based Center for Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP) and with the support of EU Switch Africa Green Phase II funded project – the Green Horticulture at Lake Naivasha (GOALAN), is working with farmer groups and individuals to ensure that they have access to local and international markets and further conserve the environment.

‘Greening’ the Horticulture Industry in Nyandarua County

WWF Kenya led GOALAN project also supported the County of Nyandarua to mainstream the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) into its Integrated Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan. We aim to work with all counties within the Naivasha basin to ‘green’ the horticulture sector by promoting sustainable consumption and production practices along the supply chain, to ultimately provide green jobs and reduce poverty.



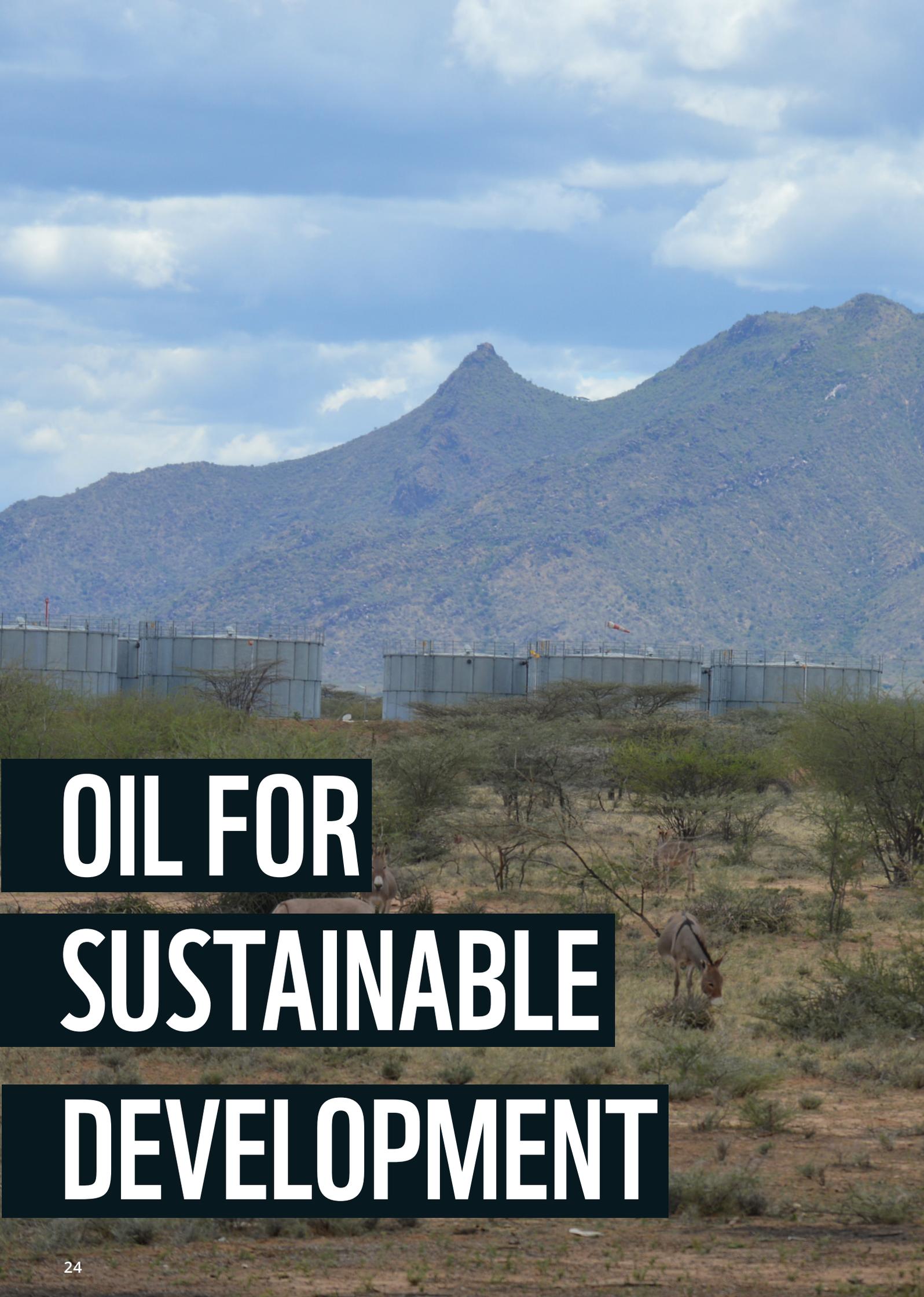
POLICY

& ADVOCACY

Leading The Change

We aim to influence natural resource policy, legislation and regulations. We endeavour to support policy-based solutions to address natural resource governance challenges in a manner that creates sustainable and enduring change. We work to influence new policies and challenge those policies that disenfranchise communities and compromise natural resources; we incorporate best practice on using evidence, work on research to provide evidence based advocacy and propose viable policy options. Our work involves both lobbying decision-makers and mobilizing citizen voices. We work with Government, various CSOs and the Private Sector to influence policies. We empower communities to actively participate in making policy change happen and in following up policy implementation.





OIL FOR

SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT

Study reveals environmental and socio-economic risks of Lokichar - Lamu crude oil pipeline

A risk assessment study of the proposed Lokichar – Lamu Crude oil pipeline in Kenya has revealed environmental and socio-economic risks according to a study by World Wide Fund for Nature – Kenya (WWF-Kenya), the Kenya Oil and Gas Working group, Civil Society Organisations partners and stakeholders.

According to the report, the oil pipeline which cuts through six counties and covers 892 kilometres – from the Lokichar oil fields in northern Kenya to Lamu seaport may generate national economic gains but will come with significant environmental and socio-economic risks if not managed well.

The report outlined and elaborated 11 recommendations to guide the various stages of implementation of the project. The report makes recommendations that include; ensuring that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment follows a transparent and inclusive process based on international best practice as well as the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan to address impacts from the pipeline. It also needs to follow existing Strategic Environmental Assessments and development plans for the Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPPSET) Corridor.

The government should also develop local content and capacity through the implementation of a complaints and grievance mechanism and creation of a conflict management unit. Community safety and health should be prioritised, through the establishment and strict enforcement of an oil spill contingency mechanism. In essence, respect of Land tenure and human rights should be put on the forefront at all times.

As shown by the study, there is a lack of up to date and granular data on people and environment. Lastly, the government needs to implement treaties or conventions ratified by Kenya to safeguard biodiversity and sustain socio-economic activities of people along the pipeline route.

Read Report Here: www.wwfkenya.org/?230470/Rapid-Risk-Assessment-of-the-Lokichar--Lamu-Crude-Oil-Pipeline



PANDA CLUB



Our children are the future

Educating Children about conservation at a young age will ensure a healthy and vibrant world for them to enjoy as adults. Teaching conservation to the next generation is important as attitudes about the earth's natural resources begin at an early age. Awareness of conservation when children are young will lead them to be proactive adults concerned about the welfare of their environment and the world they live in. It will be the next generation's responsibility to make choices regarding the resources available to them in the future and how they plan to utilize them. It is against this backdrop that WWF-Kenya launched Panda Club, a conservation club in schools targeting children between the aged f 7-18 years. The members are enthusiastic children driving the conservation agenda. Panda Club aims to enhance environmental literacy among school going children through practical, fun and interactive activities.



PANDA LAB



Innovating for the Environment

WWF-Kenya in collaboration with Impact Hub is stepping up its Innovation Program following the launch of a platform dubbed PandaLabs Kenya. PandaLabs is WWF's decentralized innovation accelerator, supporting innovative, new tech and commercial based solutions to the Sustainable Development Goals. The main idea of the platform is to turn conservation problems into opportunities and find innovations to these challenges that can create impactful and catalytic change.

Through a call for innovations, individuals from diverse sectors and disciplines submitted their considered ideas solutions to today's environmental challenges as part of the Conservation Innovation Challenge. An internal committee evaluated the submissions and 25 individuals were selected to the inaugural group of PandaLab Cohort 1 that was held in the August 2018.

WWF-Kenya's role in terms of support will be to facilitate, convene, engage and be a principal organizer in environmental innovations. For the first cohort, six teams from the workshop participants will be supported after a selection procedure, in which the submitted pre-project proposals will be assessed in terms of the problem, feasibility of the idea, the level of impact and the incorporation of major stakeholders.

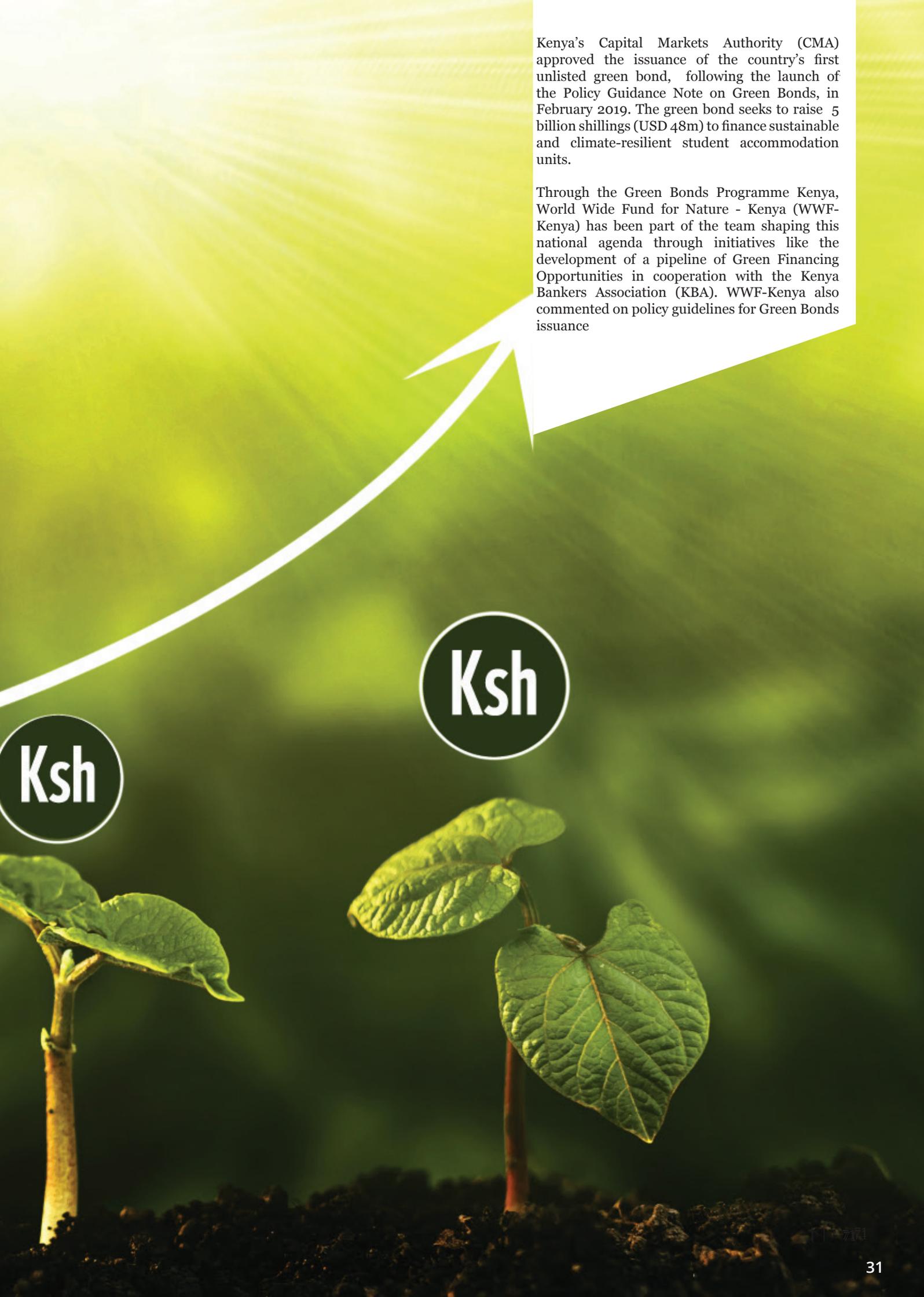
SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS

Ksh

Ksh

Kenya's Capital Markets Authority (CMA) approved the issuance of the country's first unlisted green bond, following the launch of the Policy Guidance Note on Green Bonds, in February 2019. The green bond seeks to raise 5 billion shillings (USD 48m) to finance sustainable and climate-resilient student accommodation units.

Through the Green Bonds Programme Kenya, World Wide Fund for Nature - Kenya (WWF-Kenya) has been part of the team shaping this national agenda through initiatives like the development of a pipeline of Green Financing Opportunities in cooperation with the Kenya Bankers Association (KBA). WWF-Kenya also commented on policy guidelines for Green Bonds issuance



Ksh

Ksh

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

WILDLIFE

 **Target:** By 2020, key freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are secured and populations of flagship and priority wildlife species in target places are stable and/or increasing,

 **Target:** By 2020, achieve target (flagship and priority) species zero poaching reporting in priority places

 **Achieved:** Zero poaching strategies adopted and implemented at site level in priority elephant range sites Achieved: Data on elephant mortalities shows a significant reduction of poaching incidents within the landscape by over 96% based on the 2014 baseline.

 **Achieved:** WWF in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Service and other stakeholders completed the lion census work in Shompole, Amboseli, Nairobi and the Tsavo ecosystem. The preliminary results confirmed the sharp decline in lions populations and habitat loss.

 **Achieved:** WWF-Kenya supported the review of Kenya's lion strategy which has been finalized in June and is now waiting for Kenya Wildlife Service Board's approval and launch.

 **Achieved:** WWF facilitated the first-ever comprehensive census and survey of African Elephants in the Loita Forest from mid through to late January 2018. The survey was coordinated by Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) elephant programme with technical input from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and in-kind support from other partners. Results of the elephant survey and assessment in Loita indicates the presence of 432 elephants within the 450Kmq community forest of Loita.

 **Achieved:** Supported adoption of a "Safe System" framework to address the human wildlife conflict challenge in Kenya and application of Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool to assess if the network of protected areas is meeting the conservation goal for which they were established.

 **Target:** At least 5 key wildlife corridors and dispersal areas secured in the Mara and Loita area Achieved: 5,000 acres of the critical wildlife corridor between the Mara Siana Conservancy and Olarro Conservancy neighbouring the Masai Mara National Reserve (MMNR) secured. In collaboration with local communities, we elephant range in Siana has increased by 35% to over 15,000 acres.

 **Target:** By 2020, target (flagship and priority) species human-wildlife conflict in priority places is reduced by 30% based on 2015 baseline Achieved: Improved HEC monitoring in priority sites within the Mara landscapes per the 2015 baseline.

 **Achieved:** While overall reported cases of HEC in priority sites are down (based on 2015 baseline), there has been a rise in sporadic incidents of such cases in the immediate environs of secured areas within our priority sites. Mara Siana Conservancy received an award for "High Impact, Community Wildlife Conflict Management Programmes" in its category out of the 16 conservancies within the Mara landscape that entered the competition.

 **Achieved:** In collaboration with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), trained 60 wardens from across the country on the domestication of the inaugural SAFE system - a human-wildlife conflict reduction approach.

 **Target:** By 2020, 20% of households in target areas are benefitting from effective wildlife management based on 2016 baseline

 **Achieved:** Oloisukut conservancy managed to attract one tourism investor who has rehabilitated one of the lodges (Mara Nyota) and entered into an agreement whereby the conservancy will be receiving USD 50 for every bed night.

 **Achieved:** Improved livelihood of landowners in targeted conservancies through supported business-planning processes that includes improved livestock enterprise and beekeeping initiative.

FRESHWATER

 **Target:** River basin management informed by the Citizen-led River Health Assessment

 **Achieved:** Citizen led- River Health Assessment program initiated and promoting good environmental stewardship in the Mara Basin

 **Target:** At least 10 tourist facilities in the Mara ecosystem implementing implement effluent discharge plans;

 **Achieved:** 11 tourist facilities in the Mara implementing Effluent Discharge Control Plans as a decision-making tool in guiding waste-water management in tourist facilities.

EMENTS IN 2019

 **Achieved:** Amount of pollutants discharged into the Mara River by 13 target hotels in the Mara ecosystem reduced by 7.5 tonnes between 2017 and 2019.

 **Target:** At least 5 CSOs (WRUAs and CFAs) are actively participating in natural resources management and receiving equitable benefits

 **Achieved:** 17 WRUAs actively championing for good water stewardship in the Mara Basin. WWF is also supporting the reactivation of the Trans-boundary Water Resource Users Association. 5 CFAs in the headwater forests of the Mara River basin are actively co-managing forest resources with the Kenya Forest Service (receiving benefits from the forest user rights secured, and some level of revenue sharing).

 **Target:** Key policy and legal frameworks are influenced to create an enabling environment for sustainable management of natural resources.

 **Achieved:** Supported the Bomet County Government to develop a draft County's Climate Change Policy, Water Master Plan and County Forest Bill.

 **Achieved:** Helped develop an informal Water Allocation Plan guiding equitable water access and use in Parketapu subcatchment in the Mara basin.

MARINE

 **Target:** Increased density of sea turtle nests (target 165/77.83 km beach stretch)

 **Achieved:** 681 beach patrols were conducted to monitor nesting activities in 22 nesting beaches covering 19.13km. 111 nests were recorded translating to 111 nests/19.13km, which is far above the set target limits. 10,706 successful hatchlings were recorded

 **Target:** Attain 87% hatchling success rate in Kiunga Marine National Reserve

 **Achieved:** 10,706 successful hatchlings which represents 90.2% success rate

 **Target:** At least one additional regulation developed and/or reviewed towards a more conducive environment for sustainable management of natural resources

 **Achieved:** As part of influencing policies and strategies affecting marine and coastal zone

management, WWF provided technical and financial support to NEMA to review the Integrated Coastal Zone Action Plan (ICZM) 2019-2024. The draft ICZM Action plan 2019-2024 was finalized and validated.

Fisheries regulations public participation: WWF supported public participation in Kwale and Kilifi County during the review of the following fisheries regulations to ensure community views and recommendations are incorporated;

Beach Management Unit (BMU) (2007) Regulations
Fisheries (Safety of Fish, Fishery Products and Feed) Regulations, 2007

 **Target:** CKP target communities in Kwale and Lamu report increasing adoption of CCA strategies (Climate smart agriculture and access to financial services)

 **Achieved:** Improved savings and financial accessibility; Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were introduced in 2015 as a way of contributing to poverty reduction, livelihood security and the reduction of pressure on natural resources. In FY 19 there were a total of 20 groups comprised of 343 women and 32 men. The groups have been able to save a total of Ksh 4,141,210 (USD 41,412). The reported benefits of VSLAs include access to loans for developing or improving business enterprises, paying of school fees, construction of houses, and access to loans for purchase of fishing gear and repair of boats.

FOREST

 **Target:** To establish 1,000 hectares of new forest area during the period 2018-2020, which will generate a minimum of 42,000 Gold Standard Verified CO2 Certificates before the end of 2024 and providing other livelihood benefits to the communities.

 **Achieved:** During this reporting period 385 Ha were planted, summing to 445 Ha reforested since project inception.

 **Target:** All 5 forest blocks in the Mara River basin have up to date PFMPs and FMAs (55,000 hectares)

 **Achieved:** Supported the review process for 3 Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) for the 35,270-hectare Transmara Forest Reserve (Nairotia, Nyangores and Olunguruone blocks). Over the past five years there was a significant reduction of illegal activities in these forest blocks because of effective implementation of the plans.

CLIMATE & ENERGY

 **Target:** National and county governments have developed and are implementing climate change and energy policies, strategies and action plans.

 **Achieved:**

- Legislators sensitized on climate change Act implementation
- Development of Bomet Climate Change Bill (Fund Mechanism) and policy. 235 community members were also sensitized and gave their input
- Mangrove carbon stocks assessment study presented in national mangrove conference that brought over 100 participants drawn from the County government, Civil Society Organisations, national government and community representatives
- Influencing National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP):). Major outcomes from this process include WWF asks and contributions which have been captured in the document and include priority actions around the following: Page 53: Expansion and protection of mangrove forest cover (for coastal adaptation and blue carbon sequestration) including implementation of the National Mangrove Ecosystem Management Plan.
- Enhanced Community and CSO capacity on paralegals in oil active sites
- Environmental baselines undertaken in Turkana and oil terminal in Lamu to assess water, soil and air quality , noise pollution, population, vegetation cover, wildlife population and health

 **Achieved:** Climate change adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in all WWF-Kenya programmes and together with partners implement climate smart conservation programmes and delivering on resilient ecosystems and community livelihoods -Energy for productive use: collaborated with the Naivasha Landscape Office to procure and install 2 green houses, 3 solar water pumps and drip irrigation kits to support Green Horticulture at Lake Naivasha (GOALAN) Project on Sustainable Production and Consumption. Beneficiaries of the solar powered water pumps (Eight (8) solar water pumps (3 in Lamu, 4 in Kwale and 1 in Naivasha) have been installed to date for demonstration purposes) were able to generate income from various interventions. Msumarini self-help group in Hindi in Lamu county earned \$1000 from the sale of tomatoes and a tree nursery farmer in Shimba Hills earned over \$5000 from the sale of tree seedlings.

-Climate change adaptation interventions in the Mara: Supported Nkoilale primary school with harvesting infrastructure and the harvested water will benefit 840 pupils

 **Target 2:** Climate change adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in all WWF-Kenya programmes

 **Achieved:** Implementation of energy for productive use has led to the adoption of solar water pumps by farmers Supported Lamu Commodity Group with three solar powered freezers to minimize post harvest losses

 **Target 3:** Civil society organisations (CSOs) and platforms empowered and influencing good governance in climate change and energy sectors
Achieved: Local partner CSOs strengthened technically and financially

 **Target 4:** Private sector partnerships delivering energy access for household and institutional productive use

 **Achieved:** Greening of tea industries through the installation of solar parabolic reflector

SPATIAL PLANNING

 **Target 1:** Through a public participation process, Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESAs) fully incorporated as WWF's 'asks' in all the County Spatial Plans at priority landscapes.

 **Achieved 1:** 82,321.23 Ha of CESAs in Bomet and 1,347,710.26 Ha of CESAs in Narok counties legally secured through spatial plans.

 **Achieved 2:** In light of the looming adjudication of the Loita area, WWF is collaborating with the National Lands Commission (NLC), Narok County Adjudication Committee, Kenya Water Towers Authority, Kenya Forest Service and other stakeholders to determine the most appropriate and community friendly way to conserve the Loita Forest and Water Tower. WWF is working to ensure that ecologically sensitive areas are not compromised by the planned adjudication (most importantly the near intact Loita Forest). The community, through the elders, share this concern and have agreed that Spatial Planning should be used as a tool to ensure that the ecological integrity of this area is maintained. A roadmap for the demarcation of Loita Forest boundaries has since been agreed upon by key government agencies, key stakeholders and the Narok County Adjudication Committee

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

 **Target:** Improved capacity of targeted MSMEs and adoption of SCPs

 **Achieved:** Increased adoption Sustainable Consumption and Production practices (SCPs); 94% of the targeted 140 MSMEs are adopting recommended Sustainable Consumption and Production practices. Improved market access for sustainably produced horticulture products; 4 producer groups comprising of 110 MSMEs have been linked to markets which include 4 hotels, one processing company and 2 horticulture export companies.

 **Target:** GESIP mainstreamed in County policies;

 **Achieved:** Three counties in Lake Naivasha Basin (Nakuru, Nyandarua and Narok) were sensitized on the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP). Nyandarua County mainstreamed green economy in their Integrated Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (2018-2022). Target: Improved access to financial literacy and access to finance among the MSMEs. The target for the period was 71 MSMEs.

 **Achieved:** 90 MSMEs accessed financial services, attributed to enhanced financial literacy which is as a result of financial management training.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

 **Target**

- CSOs contribute to stricter environmental regulations of oil exploration in Lamu and waste handling in Turkana.
- An improvement order given by NEMA to Northern Waste Management services company as a result of CSOs complaints.
- Influenced Lokichar Lamu crude oil pipeline EIA report.

Through the Rapid Risk Assessment of the pipeline which cuts across 6 counties, WWF and KOGWG identified environmental risks and resulted into:
Target: At least 3 exploration and infrastructure projects based on EIAs and environmental and social safeguards according to international best practice.

 **Achieved:**

- CSOs contribute to stricter environmental regulations of oil exploration in Lamu and waste handling in Turkana.
- An improvement order given by NEMA to Northern Waste Management services company as a result of CSOs complain.
- Influenced Lokichar Lamu crude oil pipeline EIA report.

Through the Rapid Risk Assessment of the pipeline which cuts across 6 counties, WWF and KOGWG identified environmental risks and resulted into:

- Relocation of the pipeline to avoid an area of biodiversity importance for Grevy's Zebra, an endangered species.
- Alternative river crossing at the Kerio River was considered to avoid important habitats. The waters of this great river draw wildlife in great numbers to its banks, creating an oasis of green Samburu, Shaba and Buffalo Springs National Reserves in Northern Kenya
- Another rerouting done to protect wetlands in Tana Delta that hosts a number of biodiversity including the endangered Hirola.
- Contingency preparedness and action plan

 **Target:** Influence government to improve governance in oil and gas sector
Achieved

- CSO statement with six key issues and associated recommendations was shared with governments, investors and media representatives during the East African petroleum exhibition and conference in Burundi.

 **Target:** Effective media engagement to highlight the health and safety concerns of the oil transportation and community concerns

The story dubbed wells of dilemma has been aired on KTN in April 2017 focusing on the revenue sharing among the national government, county government and the community as well as the social and environmental concerns form the community including the health and safety concerns of the oil road transportation from Turkana to Mombasa.

 **Target:** Parliamentarians put in place up to date policies, legislations and regulations to manage environmental and social impacts of oil and gas activities

 **Achieved:** The national assembly passed the Petroleum Development and Production Act in April 2019. WWF Kenya and partners provided 18 recommendations to the Parliamentary Committee on Energy to consider and include in the drafting of the bill, of which 7 were adopted.

Examples of adopted recommendations are the following: the operators of oil and gas licenses will be required to inform the public widely through national as well as local media before accessing land needed for building or using oil and gas infrastructure. The operator will be required to have comprehensive local content. Following our recommendation, the scope of local content has been expanded to include services on consultancy, construction, hospitality, transport, security services and more. The

operator has to comply with the Wildlife Management and Coordination Act in order to protect wildlife when installing infrastructure. The government is required to subject all permits to oil and gas companies to explore and operate oil and gas fields given under the Act to a 21 working day public notice.

 **Target:** Influence government to improve governance in oil and gas sector

 **Achieved:** CSO statement with six key issues and associated recommendations was shared with governments, investors and media representatives during the East African petroleum exhibition and conference in Burundi.

 **Target:** Effective media engagement to highlight the health and safety concerns of the oil transportation and community concerns

 **Achieved:** The story dubbed wells of dilemma has been aired on KTN in April 2017 focusing on the revenue sharing among the national government, county government and the community as well as the social and environmental concerns from the community including the health and safety concerns of the oil road transportation from Turkana to Mombasa.

PANDA CLUB

 **Target I:** Enhance basic conservation skills among the school going children for them to provide innovative, relevant and cost effective solutions towards conserving our natural world.

 **Achieved:**

- 400 students taken through conservation education from twelve (12) schools.
- Online Panda Club that saw the recruitment of 102 from various parts of the country.
- Facilitated 78 weeks' conservation education sessions (FY 19&20)
- Development of capacity assessment framework-A robust capacity assessment framework developed to determine the impact of Panda Club/WWF-Kenya presence in partner schools and targeted community

 **Target II:** Create a pull of conservation champions among school going children

Achieved:

- Established Green Ambassadors in various private schools (9 schools)-The role of the Green Ambassadors is to ensure that the conservation club in the schools' remains active and the sustainability principles upheld and complied to by the students and faculty.
- WWF-Kenya also organized workshops and write shops, where children from various private schools presented possible solutions to mitigating waste management/food waste in their schools.

 **Target III:** To support school going children to take positive action toward finding better solutions to simple environmental issues

Achieved:

- WWF-Kenya in partnership with Nameta Trust organized the first ever children's' innovation workshop dubbed 'global innovation designation workshop' targeting kids from 8-15 years of age. The children from various schools were trained on innovation-design thinking model and were tasked with ideating innovations to solve food waste challenge in Kenya. The children presented their ideas to judges who were drawn from the Global designation headquarters, UK and WWF-Kenya Panda Labs lead.
- Creative event focusing on Art and talent-organized in partnership with Four Ways Junction, a total of 46 children participated in various conservation themed activities- score for nature football tournament and draw/paint for nature.

 **Target IV:** Enhance conservation efforts in schools- Tree planting

Achieved:

 A total of 500 tree seedlings were planted in various schools i.e. 150 seedlings were planted at Kileleshwa Primary in partnership with Emory Hotel and 200 indigenous trees planted at Ngong Road Forest with St. Mary's school.

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS

 **Target:** By 2020, at least 2 East African Countries have in place systems to integrate environmental and social considerations into investment decisions

 **Achieved:** The programme contributed to global Finance Practice objectives of influencing Finance to improve integration of environmental risks; encouraging Finance to deliver investment for sustainable development; and using the influence of Finance in turn to drive sustainable practices through the economy. The Programme also ensured that large-scale infrastructure developments in Kenya are influenced to minimise adverse environmental and social impacts, as part of WWF-Kenya strategic plan.

 **Target:** By 2020, key investors and development authorities apply environmental and social standards in guiding key investments in at least 3 key priority development corridors in Kenya, Mozambique, and Tanzania

 **Achieved:** Civil Society Organizations' asks agreed to through a ruling on the Lamu Coal Plant. WWF-Kenya supported a number of processes including reviewing the Lamu Coal plant Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report with civil society organizations, and engaging the religious community and policy makers on why the country does not need coal.

Framework agreement for corridor planning signed with LAPSSET Authority. WWF Kenya and the LAPSSET Authority signed the joint framework agreement with a purpose of developing a Master Plan that will provide a framework for sustainable investments within the LAPSSET Corridor.
Domesticating the

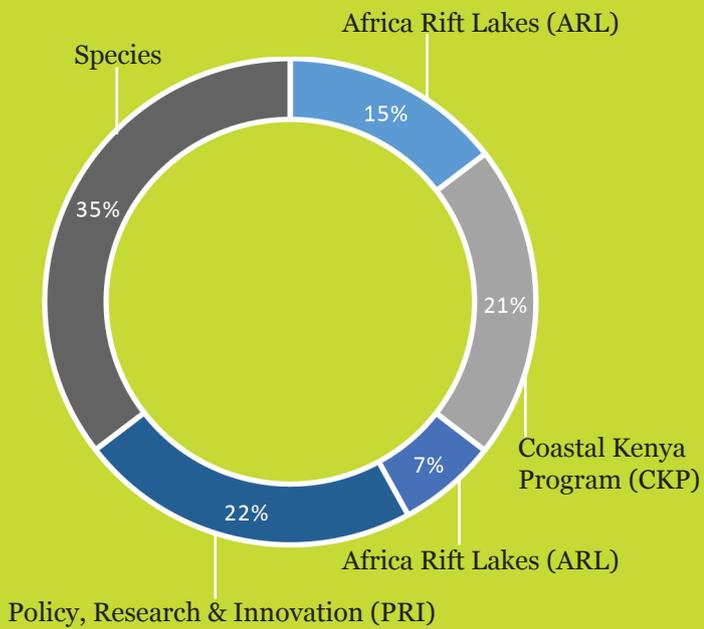
Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) within counties. Developed a roadmap including an agreement with Nyandarua County on the integration of Green Economy Strategy into The Nyandarua County Integrated Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan timelines.
Rapid risk assessment of Lokichar Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Report completed.

FINANCIALS

WWF-Kenya

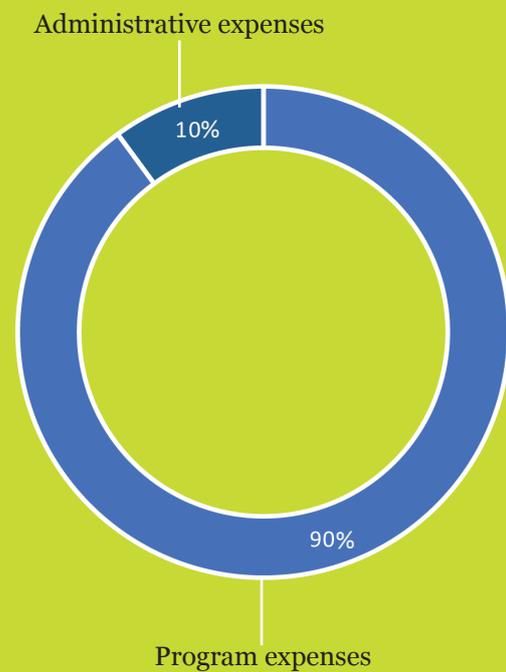
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME



Our FY19 Restricted income increased marginally in FY19 with our species program registering comparatively higher funding than in FY18.

EXPENDITURE



The proportion of administrative expenditures to that of program expenses was maintained at 10%

Board of Directors

Since the registration and the transition to a National Office, the Board of Directors is now fully involved in the affairs of WWF-Kenya, offering Governance and Leadership on both conservation and operational aspects for increased results and greater accountability.

There are seven Board members and three Board committees namely: Risk and Audit Committee overseeing organisational risk and compliance affairs; Conservation Committee overseeing implementation of the conservation strategy; and General Purpose Committee overseeing organisational effectiveness in Finance, Procurement, Human Resource Management, Communication and Fundraising.

Recently the Board was fully involved in the planning and budgeting process for Financial Year (FY-18) by advising and approving the plans and budgets developed by the Senior Management Team (SMT) working with their respective teams. This is the first time WWF-Kenya as a National Office is having its plans and budgets approved at the local Board level, meaning that strategies support in now loser, but also accompanied by greater scrutiny and demand for accountability which helps to improve WWF-Kenya's delivery of conservation strategy in contribution to the Network conservation goal.

Board Members:



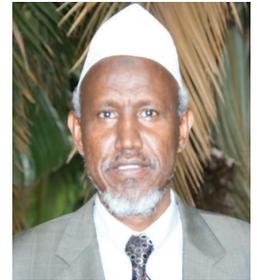
**Board Chair:
Isaac Awondo**



Richard Kaguamba,



Mary Kimonye,



Ibrahim Ali



Ms. Caroline Okong'o



**Ms. Saadia
Karimbux-Effendy**



Joe Otin



Agnes Odhiambo



Ravinder Sikand



Darshan Chandaria



Axel Wenblad

#MyLane2



ADVOCATING FOR A JUST ROAD SYSTEM



To stop degradation of our planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

together for nature wwfkenya.org

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