



Kenya NGO Earth Summit 2002 Forum

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

*A REPORT ON THE CIVIL SOCIETY REVIEW OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21 IN KENYA*

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ACRONYMS

COBRA	Conservation of Biodiverse Resource Areas
CORE	Conservation of Resources through Enterprise
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWP	Community Wildlife Programme
DRSRS	Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
EAWL	East African Wildlife Society
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FD	Forest department
GOK	Government of Kenya
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KAAO	Kenya Association of Air Operators
KAHKC	Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers
KATA	Kenya Association of Travel Agents
KATO	Kenya Association of Tour Operators
KTDC	Kenya Tourist Development Corporation
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LWF	Laikipia Wildlife Forum
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTI	Ministry of Tourism and Information
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
PAWS	Protected Areas and Wildlife Project
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMD	Wildlife Conservation and Management Department
WCS	World Conservation Strategy
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature and Natural Resources

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tourism has played a vital role in the economic development of Kenya through contributions from foreign exchange earnings. For example in 1990, foreign exchange earnings from tourism were equal to the combined foreign exchange earnings from coffee and tea, which have been the traditional foreign exchange earners. Tourism also provides 8% of the wage earning population (GOK, 1995). The sector still has a great potential for growth and for improving the socio-economic well being of the country. Tourist arrivals grew from 442,235 in 1972 to 734,700 by 1989. The 1990's. Tourist arrivals in the 1990's were not significant and in fact stagnated or declined in some years especially 1992 and 1997. Tourism earnings too fluctuated in the 1990's and in the period between 1993-1994, they increased from K £1,222million in 1993 to K £1,405 million in 1994. In the 1996-1997 period, they fell sharply by 11.6% from K £1,280 million in 1996 to K £1,132 million in 1997.

The tourism industry has thrived and grown as result of the vast and abundant tourism resources that the country has. These include an abundant wildlife, excellent beaches, diverse landscapes ranging from the coastal zones to the high mountain peaks and deserts, a diversity of cultural, historical and archeological resources that are spread throughout the country. To protect its wildlife resources, Kenya has gazetted 61 protected areas (parks and reserves) which are spread out in the entire country and this to large extent forms the tourism development base for Kenya. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is the custodian of all wildlife resources in Kenya and has direct management authority in the parks while the local authorities manage the reserves with the exception of Marsabit, Mwea and Shimba Hills that are managed for the county councils by KWS. Another 4 national sanctuaries have been gazetted.

The wildlife and tourism sector deteriorated rapidly in the 1970's and 1980's and this crisis necessitated the establishment of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) as a parastatal organization charged with the management of wildlife resources in Kenya. This change has brought a lot of benefits to the industry and wildlife poaching especially of the charismatic species has been brought down to minimal levels. This has allowed the populations of these animals to recover substantially. The road network in the parks has also improved tremendously and this has allowed for more distribution of tourists while the security situation has also improved within the parks. However, the tribal clashes of 1992 and 1997 reversed some of the positive gains made thus affecting tourist arrivals to Kenya.

Due to the development of the industry in an unregulated manner, there has been environmental degradation and over-development of infrastructure and this has had negative consequences on the natural resource base, which is bad for the development of a sustainable tourism industry. Problems of solid and liquid waste disposal in the tourist

facilities are common, but the industry players are slowly beginning to appreciate the need to conserve the resources upon which the industry depends on. Tourist accommodation facilities developed in the 1990 seem to be developed along eco-tourism principles, but even some of the old establishments have improved in environmental management.

KWS has also recognized the need to involve local communities in wildlife management and it established the Community Wildlife Program, which was funded by the USAID to the tune of US\$ 7million from 1991-1997. It is especially critical that community participation in wildlife conservation be encouraged in Kenya because about 75% of the wildlife in Kenya are found outside the Protected Area System. Again local communities have for a very long time borne the costs of conservation without getting any benefits from it. This programme and other consequent ones have borne positive results for conservation and the local communities themselves. The local communities are getting economic benefits from wildlife related enterprises while KWS has benefited from the addition of 200.000 hectares of land under wildlife management. Another 200,000 hectares is underway and may also come wholly under wildlife management. Awareness about wildlife and the benefits that can accrue from its conservation is high and local community organizations that are involved in wildlife management have been established and strengthened and they are now playing a pivotal role on conservation. The CWP has also contributed positively toward rural development in areas where the programme has been operating and road, security and communications have improved. The CWP programme has funded about 250 social projects spread throughout the country.

Several local community sanctuaries such as the Mwaluganje (coast Province) and Kimana (kajiado district) have been established and are fully managed by them with KWS only giving policy direction and playing a supervisory role. The Laikipia Wildlife Forum is another success story of what local people can do and all these is in line with the principles of Agenda 21 and other global strategic frameworks such as the World Conservation Strategy and Caring of the Earth. There are also several community eco-tourism enterprises that are generating economic benefits to the rural people and they include the Kimana Wildlife Sanctuary, the Lemek Koyaiki Group Ranch and the OlChoro Ourua in Narok District and the Ilingwesi among others.

In the management of wildlife resources, many of the provisions of Agenda 21 and other strategic frameworks are already being implemented within the wildlife sector. Some of these include the integration of conservation and development; strengthening planning and management of wildlife resources; improving intersectoral collaboration among Natural Resources Organizations, and use of environmental impact assessments in the decision making process.

At the industry level, several efforts are being made to improve industry performance. Some of them are using cleaner production technologies, recycling, better solid and liquid waste management among others. Examples of those that have good environmental management programmes include the Serena Group of Hotels and Lodges, the Bamburi Nature Trail, Ambercrombie & Kent, Sarova Hotels and Lodges, Kichwa Tembo among

others. The Eco-tourism Society of Kenya was also established in 1996 and is working towards the promotion of environmental friendly tourism in Kenya. Currently, they are working on an eco-rating scheme for the country. KATO is also working with the member organizations in trying to improve performance in the industry and have already domesticated the Global Code of Conduct for the tourism Industry. They also have their own CODE of conduct whose purpose is to ensure that there is fairplay in the industry. However, a lot still needs to be done in the industry to ensure that Kenya has a sustainable tourism industry.

The Government of Kenya recognized the need to involve local people in the industry and established the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation with one of its objectives being to encourage local investment in the industry. There has been some local participation but the bulk of the industry is still in the hands of non-Kenyans. The structure of the Kenyan tourism industry is that most of the visits are package tours that are organized from outside the country and most of the goods and services are also paid for out there. This is not healthy if Kenya is to have a sustainable industry and these anomalies can only be rectified if there is more participation in the industry from Kenyans.

The development of the industry has also concentrated in a few areas that were relatively secure and this has not been positive for the distribution of tourism benefits throughout the country. Tourism is recognized as a vehicle for rural development and this can only happen if all the stakeholders make a conscious and concerted effort. Although this is already being done, a lot more needs to be undertaken in order to alleviate poverty that has been identified as a threat to conservation and indirectly tourism.

The identified constraints to the development of a sustainable tourism industry include poor infrastructural facilities especially roads, insecurity, marketing, lack of product diversification, lack of a tourism development plan and poverty. All these are serious issues that require the efforts of all the actors. Standards especially environmental management will need to be developed and strictly adhered to by all.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism has played a vital role in the economic development of Kenya through contributions from foreign exchange earnings. For example in 1990, foreign exchange earnings from tourism were equal to the combined foreign exchange earnings from coffee and tea, which have been the traditional foreign exchange earners. Tourism also provides 8% of the wage earning population (GOK, 1995). The sector still has a great potential for growth and for improving the socio-economic well being of the country. The industry has grown from humble beginnings in the 1960's and tourist arrivals for example grew from 442,235 in 1972 to 734,700 in 1989.

Despite the successes Kenya has made in the development of the tourism industry,

problems that threaten the industry have arisen. These include: land degradation and habitat loss, unplanned tourism development, loss of aesthetic quality due to visitor overuse in some of the national parks and reserves; poor solid and liquid waste disposal, poor infrastructure facilities especially the road network; the promotion of Kenya as mass tourism destination which diminishes the tourism appeal and insecurity. The insecurity problem was further heightened by the tribal clashes of 1992 and 1997.

A sustainable tourism industry in Kenya can only be developed if first and foremost Kenya protects her natural resource base, which is the foundation upon which the tourism industry has developed. This calls for improved management of Kenya's protected area system as well as the wildlife resources and habitats that do not have a protected area status. There must also be responsible behaviour in the conduct of business as well as to the environment which is the goose that lays the golden eggs from all those that are involved in one way or another in the running and operation of tourism businesses.

For these problems to be addressed, a concerted effort is required from all the stakeholders in the industry and they all ought to embrace the principles of sustainable development as articulated in Agenda 21 and other supporting documents. Kenya made a commitment to implement the provisions of Agenda 21 in 1992 and the purpose of this study is to evaluate the extent to which these provisions have been implemented, constraint and challenges faced in the implementation process as well as benefits that accrue from the management of wildlife resources. This evaluation adopts a two pronged approach. First, it evaluates the progress made in the implementation of Agenda 21 recommendations that relate to the conservation of tourism resources within and outside protected areas and second, it looks at the progress made by the tourism industry itself in conducting business in an environmentally friendly manner. The assumption made here is that both these broad actors play a pivotal role in ensuring sustainability in the industry.

1.2 TOURISM RESOURCES IN KENYA

The tourism industry has thrived and grown as result of the vast and abundant tourism resources that the country has. These include an abundant wildlife, excellent beaches, diverse landscapes ranging from the coastal zones to the high mountain peaks and deserts, a diversity of cultural, historical and archeological resources that are spread throughout the country. To protect its wildlife resources, Kenya has gazetted 61 protected areas (parks and reserves) which are spread out in the entire country and this to large extent forms the tourism development base for Kenya. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is the custodian of all wildlife resources in Kenya and has direct management authority in the parks while the local authorities manage the reserves with the exception of Samburu and Shimba Hills that are managed for the county councils by KWS. Another 4 national sanctuaries have been gazetted.

Wildlife resources outside the protected areas cannot be ignored in Kenya because it is estimated that 75% of Kenya's wildlife are found outside the PA system. Every effort is currently being made to involve local communities that live and interact with wildlife in conservation. Again, the PA system is not self-sustaining due to the fact the adjacent

unprotected areas are the dispersal grounds for wildlife.

2.0 REVIEW OF THE WILDLIFE SECTOR IN KENYA PRIOR TO 1990

Wildlife conservation in Kenya dates back to 1898 when the earliest wildlife regulation was enacted to control indiscriminate hunting. A game Department was then established in 1907 to control hunting. In 1946, the Nairobi National Park was established as the first National Park in East Africa. Several other National parks were consequently established and were under the management of the Kenya National Parks Trust. In 1976, the then Kenya National Parks Trust was amalgamated with the then Game Department whose mandate had been game control activities to form the Wildlife Conservation and management Department (WCMD). This followed the review of the then wildlife policy to come up with the Wildlife Policy of 1975. The Wildlife Management and Conservation Act of 1976 was consequently enacted to implement the changes that had been made in this new policy.

During this period, tourist arrivals and earnings continued to grow rapidly, but at the same time, the wildlife sector was deteriorating rapidly. It was during the 1970's and 1980's when the population of charismatic wildlife species such as the elephant and the rhinoceros were threatened with extinction due to loss of habitat and rampant poaching which was at times were orchestrated by the officers within WCMD.

Towards the end of the 1980's, the Government became alarmed by the sectors deteriorating performance and in 1989, the Wildlife Act of 1976 was reviewed to create the Kenya Wildlife Service as an autonomous organization charged with the responsibility of wildlife management in the entire country. KWS has been able to revamp the wildlife sector and wildlife poaching has been contained to minimal levels and this has allowed the populations of elephants and rhinos among others to recover substantially. The road network in the parks, which had deteriorated so badly, has improved while security has also been restored in most of the parks.

While the wildlife sector was deteriorating rapidly, much of the Kenyan population especially those communities that live and interact with wildlife were getting very disenchanted with wildlife which was viewed as a persistent nuisance to them due to crop, livestock and property damage. This meant that wildlife conservation was losing support from these communities on whose wildlife survival depends and some of them were deliberating killing wildlife.

This decline in the sector occurred despite the Government's stated commitment in the Wildlife policy and various National developments Plans to the conservation of wildlife and maximization of benefits from this resource

3.0 REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21 PROVISIONS THAT RELATE TO WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AREAS

3.1 Policy and legislative framework for the management of wildlife resources in

Kenya

Wildlife management in Kenya has been governed by the Wildlife Policy of 1975 whose fundamental goal is to optimize the returns from wildlife while at the same time taking into consideration returns from other forms of land-use. The policy recognizes not only the economic benefits from tourism and consumptive uses of wildlife but also the intangible benefits such as the aesthetic, cultural, and scientific gains from the conservation of habitats and the flora and fauna within them. Since 1992, Kenya has prepared several policy documents as part of the implementation of the recommendations of Agenda 21. These include the National Environment Action Plan (1994), Sessional Paper No. 6 on Environment and Development (1999), The National Biodiversity Strategy which is still awaiting Government approval, the Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999), and the National Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Administrative Procedure (draft). A comprehensive national policy on the wetlands (draft) has been developed and this aims ensuring that wetlands are used wisely and sustainably for the benefit and well being of the Kenyan population.

All these documents have embraced most of the issues and principles of Agenda 21 such as integrated planning and management; development of mitigation and restoration strategies, and proper evaluation and accounting of natural resource values, goods and services and taking into consideration these aspects in all decisions that affect them. The importance of wildlife as a natural resource that supports a thriving tourism industry in Kenya is emphasized in all these documents and they call for its effective conservation and management.

Sustainable development in Kenya was launched in the seventh National Development Plan and theme of this plan is “Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Development”. Earlier development plans have also laid emphasis on the integration of environmental issues into all development activities. The seventh National Development plan signifies the transition to sustainable development and the Government outlines the following seven steps to launch and guide Kenya’s transition to sustainable development.

The assessment of environment and development conditions, linkages and trends will be established and made operational during the plan period.

Environment will be incorporated into the mandates of all major economic and sectoral agencies.

Environmental issues will be integrated into key economic and sectoral policies, plan and decision making;

Environmental and equity impact assessments will be built into the approval process for new policies and projects. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources jointly with the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development will take the lead in preparing appropriate guidelines for the screening of major new policy or project proposals as mandatory procedure to ensure they are consistent with the government’s sustainable development goals and guidelines.

Environmental laws will be streamlined, strengthened and enforced.

The use of economic incentives and disincentives will become central to policy formulation and decision making at all levels of government.

Some of the pronouncements in the seventh development plan have been implemented and they include:

The Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999) is being implemented and some of the required institutional mechanisms are already in place. This Act is a framework environmental law that strives to harmonize the various sectoral laws that govern environmental management in Kenya.

Economic instruments such as tax relief for the importation of equipment for use in waste management and pollution control are being used as to encourage proper waste disposal. EIA is being progressively used in the country. It can also be said that public awareness on EIA has gone up and the public and the environmental lobby are making headway's in influencing the decision making process regarding development projects.

It can be said that a lot has been done towards the development of a conducive policy framework for sustainable development in Kenya. Certain policies and legislation's are also in the process of review to make them move in tandem with the current thinking in conservation. Some of these include the Wildlife Policy (1975) and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (CAP 376).

4.0 PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS MADE TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF AGENDA 21

4.1 Status of The Protected Rea System

Agenda 21 and other strategic frameworks such as the World Conservation Strategy and Caring for the Earth call for the establishment of protected areas so as to protect species and ecosystems in situ. Kenya is also recognized as one of the richest countries in mega-fauna diversity. Kenya's protected area system comprises of 23 national parks, 28 national reserves, 4 marine national parks, 5 marine national reserves and 4 national sanctuaries (KWS, 2001). The PA system covers about 8.2% of the country's total land area, which is 47,674.12 sq. km. There has been an increase in the area under the PA system in the last decade totaling to 3112.12 sq. km. up from 7.65% (44,562 sq. km). The objectives of the PA system as enumerated in the KWS Policy Framework and Development Programme of 1991-1996 are: To ensure the conservation of Kenya's biological diversity and the functioning of ecological processes; to protect and preserve selected sites or areas of scenic beauty or of special interest; to help protect environmental quality in Kenya; to provide a basis for conservation education and research, including maintaining undisturbed environments as a baseline for measurement of environmental change; and to contribute to the economic and environmental well being of the Kenyan nation.

However, some of the biotic communities in Kenya are under represented such as the indigenous forests (coastal and highlands) and wetlands and some proposals have been made to include the under represented biotic communities to the PA system (Mwangi, 1995).

4.2 Integration of Development and Environmental Goals

Agenda 21 part 10.7 (b) and other strategic frameworks such as the World Conservation Strategy (IUCN/UNEP/WWF, 1980) and Caring for the Earth (IUCN, 1990) states that conservation and Development should not be treated as if they were different entities trying to achieve different goals, but they are very much inter linked. Conservation and development should therefore be integrated. One of the policy objectives in the NEAP report of 1994 lays emphasis on this factor and states that environmental conservation and economic development should be treated as integral aspects of the same process of sustainable development. In Kenya, much of the wildlife resources are found outside protected areas and in fact, even the wildlife found in parks and reserves spends much of the time out. Wildlife/biodiversity conservation is threatened by a myriad of problems such as encroachments, unplanned developments, poaching and habitat loss, pollution, poverty and a rapidly growing population.

KWS in its Policy Framework and Development Strategy (1991-1996) recognizes the fact the PA system can not survive in the absence of conservation activities outside it and in a sea of poverty. Similarly, it recognizes the need for wildlife to justify its conservation through the provision of economic benefits to the local communities that bear the cost of its conservation. The realization of economic benefits should be especially important amid competing land uses and wildlife should therefore be a viable land use option to pre-empt future changes in land use. Poverty is also the greatest threat to conservation and the World Conservation Strategy (IUCN, 1980) notes that communities living in the buffer and dispersal areas are very poor and they exploit the environment to unsustainable levels leading to environmental degradation due to lack of options. Economic options of the poor should therefore be increased as a means to preventing environmental degradation.

To conserve wildlife/biodiversity resources, KWS has therefore undertaken several initiatives that aim to integrate conservation and development. One of the initiatives started is the Community Wildlife Programme whose goals are: to conserve wildlife areas that are significant components of Kenya's protected area system; to protect wildlife and natural resources from damage from industrial, agricultural and other activities; to conserve and utilize wildlife in areas where it can be a component of an economically viable land use system; to increase economic and other benefits from wildlife (particularly for people in areas supporting wildlife) and to protect people and their property from damage caused by wildlife.

This approach is supposed to endear the local communities to wildlife and compensate them for the costs they incur in harboring wildlife. Economic benefits derived from wildlife related ventures should contribute towards the economic empowerment of the rural communities and would therefore have been vehicles for rural development. This has been KWS boldest step in the integration of development with conservation. A more detailed analysis of the programme is given at a latter stage.

4.3 Strengthening Planning and Management Systems

Many of the environmental problems that Kenya has experienced including those in the protected areas have arisen as a result of the sectoral planning approach. Within the wildlife sector, not much attention was paid to what was happening outside the park boundaries and the many negative consequences that emanate outside the parks and reserves boundaries. Planning and management interventions concentrated on what was within the PAs boundaries. Part 10.7 (a) of Agenda 21 calls for the adoption of planning and management systems that allow the integration of environmental components and natural resources as well as the use of approaches that focus on ecosystems or watersheds. KWS planning and management for protected areas has already changed and is not just confined to park/reserve boundaries but focuses on ecosystems and incorporates local communities. Several integrated management plans have been prepared to date and they include: The Mount Kenya Ecosystem Plan, The Lake Nakuru Catchment Management Plan, The Lake Naivasha Management plan, and the Mount Elgon Integrated Management Plan among others

Because the process is highly consultative and the entire stakeholders are involved right from the planning stage, the management plans have ownership among the various stakeholders and this makes the process of implementation much easier. The other advantage is that the stakeholders are sensitized and made aware early enough about the advantages/disadvantages of certain actions on the environment. This process also elicits commitment from the stakeholders on the necessary action and roles that should be played by each one of them. Although, this approach has been adopted, KWS still falls short of the obligation of preparing management plans for all her parks and this means that development activities in these areas may still be haphazard and detrimental for conservation. All plans that are currently under preparation or are in the pipeline will be integrated and will focus on ecosystems.

Part 10.7 (c) of Agenda 21 also calls for the establishment of a general framework for land-use and physical planning within which specialized and more detailed sectoral plans such as for protected areas can be developed as well as the establishment of intersectoral consultative bodies to streamline project planning and implementation. Kenya does not have a comprehensive national land use plan and this has presented one of the greatest challenges to the wildlife sector because land adjudication and sub-division is taking place in critical habitats and dispersal areas for wildlife. This has led to habitat loss and fragmentation and has diminished the wildlife range. It has also increased human/wildlife conflicts. This means that no matter how good the management plans KWS is preparing may be, they may not achieve the desired goals and impacts in the absence of a coordinated national land use plan.

4.4 Strengthening Intersectoral Collaboration

Although the mandate to manage and conserve wildlife is vested with KWS, wildlife resources are found in areas that are under the management regime of other stakeholders such as the Forest Department, County Councils and even private land. Wildlife also

moves from one place to the other, therefore its conservation can only be ensured if all act together and share common goals and objectives. Water resources are also under the management of another player; yet, they are crucial for wildlife survival and abundance. Agenda 21 part 10.7 (C) calls for the strengthening of intersectoral collaboration as a means of improving natural resources management.

Recognizing these interrelationships and linkages, KWS has spearheaded the development of several MoU's with institutions such as the Forest Department (FD), the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and the Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS), local universities and research institutions. The objectives of these MoU's are to enhance management of wildlife/biodiversity through the provision of data and information and conducting joint management and research activities. The MoU's are also expected to streamline certain activities especially where overlaps in institutional mandates exist. This not only minimizes conflicts, but also avoids duplication thus saving on meager resources and time

While good progress has been made in the establishment of MoU's, an evaluation report commissioned by KWS in 1999 revealed the following weaknesses that impact negatively on MoU implementation. Lack of a clear understanding and appreciation of the mandates, institutional structures, work methodologies, approaches and orientation of partner organizations; bureaucracy; lack of appreciation of partner organization strengths and weaknesses; lack of commitment to MoU collaboration; and lack of resources affected the success of MoU implementation. The MoU's also did not have clearly defined objectives and MoU activities were rarely planned meaning most of the activities were conducted on an ad hoc basis. Finally, the partnerships were not seen to be mutual and KWS was seen as the "big brother/donor" and this weakened the partnership.

MoU's as a means of enhancing intersectoral collaboration can be an effective tool in natural resources management but MoU objectives should be clearly spelt out with measurable indicator of progress and a monitoring plan. The identification of collaborating institutions should also be done in such a manner that synergy is created in management and this can only be possible if the institutional capacities of collaborating institutions are carefully identified. This would help create mechanisms that would compliment the gaps in skills, expertise and resources among the collaborating institutions. MoU's and their objectives should be well publicized among NRM institutions as this can help eliminate suspicions that are common place now. They also need some staff and an operating budget to make them functional.

Currently, there are 77 different statutes that govern environmental management in Kenya and this has created a lot of sectoral conflicts some of which have been detrimental to the effective management and conservation of the environment. The need also for strengthening environmental coordination has been identified and the establishment of a single autonomous organization to coordinate all environmental matters is in the pipeline and its provisions are provided for in the Environment Management and Coordination Act (NEMA) of 1999.

4.5 Review of the Implementation of EIA in the Wildlife Sector

Part 10.8 of Agenda 21 calls for the promotion of appropriate tools for planning and management as well as the systematic application of techniques and procedures that assess the environmental, social, and economic impacts, risks, costs and benefits of specific actions. EIA is one such tool and it is anticipated that using EIA can prevent many of the threats to protected areas. The Convention on Biological Diversity Part 15.4 (k) also calls for the conduct of EIA's in areas likely to impact on biodiversity as well as the assessment of relevant policies and programmes on biodiversity. The Government has prepared the national EIA Guidelines and Administrative Procedures (draft) and the Environment Management and Coordination Act section 58 has made the conduct of EIA for all projects in the second schedule into law. In an effort to implement the national policy on EIA, KWS prepared its own EIA Guidelines and Administrative Procedures in 1998. The development of the EIA guidelines for KWS was a major move in ensuring that EIA was institutionalized within the wildlife sector.

Prior to 1997, Several initiatives had been done within the wildlife sector towards the implementation of EIA in KWS. This initiatives were part of the implementation process for the Protected Areas and Wildlife Project (PAWS) that was being implemented by several donors from 1992-1997. The KWS Policy Framework and Development Strategy (1991-1996) proposes that EIA's be conducted for all projects within protected areas and the other areas that are important for wildlife conservation. As part of the implementation process of this project, KWS prepared an EIA manual and sector checklists to guide the conduct of EIA. A workshop was also held in 1994 to sensitize KWS staff on the manual and the sector checklists. KWS also prepared a KWS Project Implementation Procedures Manual in 1995 and this manual tries to integrate EIA into the planning process in KWS.

KWS has made a lot of progress in the implementation and institutionalization of EIA in the organization and to-date about 50 full EIA's have been conducted since 1992 and more that 100 partial EIA's have been conducted. These include EIA within and outside protected areas. KWS has also actively participated in the review of EIA reports conducted for projects outside protected areas but have the potential to impact very negatively on KWS's areas of interest.

4.5.1 Review of Public Participation in the Conduct of EIA in the Wildlife Sector

Agenda 21 part 15.5 (k) call for adequate public participation in the conduct of EIA's. The KWS EIA guidelines have adequate provisions for public participation. Methods to be used in public participation are cited as public barazas, workshops, interviewing key informants, questionnaire surveys, and participant observation. The guidelines say that the method to be used will depend on the characteristics of the group being interviewed and that the affected and interested parties will be informed early in the scoping process. Notification will be through the press or by putting up notices in areas frequented by the public from the project area. A language that is well understood by the local communities will be used in the communication and that those identified will be carefully

selected to ensure representation of the various groups in the area. Participatory Rural Appraisals will also be used in the identification of environmental issues of concern

All the methods listed in the EIA guidelines have been used while conducting EIA's. The public is also given the reports for review but it has been noticed that Kenyans are not keen on reviewing reports. However, if the review is done in a workshop, then there is better participation and useful comments are given.

4.5.2 Review of Monitoring and Auditing of Environmental Performance

Agenda 21 calls for the establishment of monitoring and auditing systems of environmental impacts. The KWS EIA Guidelines and Administrative Procedures are very explicit on this issue stating that this will be to ensure that predicted impacts are within acceptable limits. Both positive and negative impacts of any projects/programmes in the wildlife sector will be included. The types of monitoring included are i) impact monitoring, ii) compliance monitoring, iii) mitigation monitoring. For each project that is subject to EIA, a monitoring plan will also be developed in which the objectives of monitoring will be clearly stated. The guidelines also assign responsibility for monitoring.

While this is very well elaborated in the KWS EIA guidelines, KWS has been weak in this area. No follow up is done even for the EIA's conducted. The three types of monitoring i.e. impact, mitigation and compliance are not conducted after project implementation. Constraint to this includes: inadequate resources, inadequate human resource capacity and this function has also been institutionalized in KWS.

4.5.3 Review of Training in EIA

KWS has made efforts to sensitize its staff on EIA which is a tool that can be used to bring about sustainable development. In 1997, about 30 senior KWS staff attended the Africa Regional Environmental Assessment Training Course sponsored by USAID and the objective of this course is to equip those in charge of natural resources on the principles of sustainable development. Another 30 members of staff have attended a two-week course on EIA at the Naivasha institute and several workshops have been held. KWS has also trained 3 members of staff at a master's level on EIA and several others have attended short training courses on EIA abroad. KWS staff is very well sensitized on EIA and they are now regularly seeking assistance in this area whenever there is a new project to be implemented in their areas of jurisdiction. The fact that KWS is keen to see activities in conservation areas all being implemented in an environmental friendly way and has issued circulars to this effect has further enhanced EIA as a management tool. This has also been given prominence with the enactment of the Environment Management and Coordination Act in 1999.

4.5.4. Role of EIA in the Decision-making Process in the Wildlife Sector.

Although KWS has conducted several EIA since 1992, most of these EIA's were being

done as part of fulfilling donor conditionalities before the release of funds. There has also been very little awareness among the KWS and the other stakeholders within the sector the use of EIA as a management tool. This two factors hampered the use of EIA as a decision making tool. However, as the awareness on EIA went up and also with the enactment of the Environment Management and Coordination Act, then KWS a lead agency must be at the forefront in its implementation process. Despite the fact there are certain weaknesses such as in monitoring and auditing, KWS has done a lot to institutionalize EIA within the wildlife sector. The field staffs where most of the activities are being implemented are constantly seeking advice on EIA.

5.0. MANAGING WILDLIFE RESOURCES OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREAS

In Kenya, about 75% of the wildlife live outside the protected areas that are critical habitats and dispersal areas for wildlife. The local communities that live and interact with wildlife have for a long time borne the costs of conservation while receiving very little benefits if any at all. This disparity in costs and benefits has not endeared wildlife to the people but has instead created a lot of resentment for it. In the 1980's, conservation thinking started changing and the need to involve local communities in conservation efforts was recognized after the realization that protected areas in themselves cannot ensure the conservation of species and ecosystems because they are actually ecological islands that depend on or suffer from external influences that emanate far away from the park/reserve boundaries. Poverty has also been identified as a threat to conservation and many of the rural communities living adjacent to protected areas are usually very poor. As a strategy to achieve conservation goals, poverty reduction became a central theme in conservation and wildlife that occupies large tracts of land was seen as a vehicle for rural development. It also became apparent that Wildlife as a land use should be seen as a viable land-us option that is able to compete with other land uses.

KWS established the Community Wildlife Programme in 1990 with the goals enumerated above. As part of the PAWS project being implemented by KWS from 1991-1997, USAID funded the Conservation of Biodiverse Resource Areas (COBRA) Project to the tune of US\$ 7million. The project focused its efforts in key areas that are very important for wildlife conservation and these included the Laikipia/Samburu area, Narok, Kajiado and Mombasa. This project has made great strides in ensuring that local communities are actively involved in the management of wildlife resources. This programme has been evaluated as to its achievements in the implementation of the provisions of Agenda 21 and other strategic frameworks regarding local communities participation in conservation. Parameters considered include, awareness raising, local peoples empowerment to conserve their natural resources, public participation, involvement in the decision making process and the development of local institutions capable of undertaking conservation activities. The following are some of the achievements of the program:

5.1. Awareness Raising

Awareness among the local communities that live and interact with wildlife is very high.

People today understand more about wildlife as a resource, benefits that can accrue from the utilization of wildlife, wildlife ownership as well as the responsibilities of KWS. It is estimated that about 50-60% of them is very much aware. Some of the members of the local communities are also conversant with the Wildlife Act and know their obligations and those of KWS very well. This awareness-raising programme conducted by the CWS programme has led to the some level of empowerment of the local communities. As proof of this, KWS is now getting about four legal cases against it every year and they are usually very well constructed (per. Comm. Kagiri). The local communities are also engaging legal counsel.

5.2 Governance and Transparency

Realizing that poor governance would negate the aims and objectives and progress made in the implementation of the activities in the programme, several measures and mechanisms have been put in place to enhance governance and transparency. Some of these include:

The programme encouraged the formation of local community based organizations and each one of them has a local committee which must have a grassroots presence. The roles and responsibilities of the committee members are well defined and agree upon. KWS insists that each CBO must also have a simple constitution that spells out the rules of the game. A management structure is also given in the constitution. Gender issues are also taken into consideration during the formation of such CBO's and currently, 30% of the committee members must now be women in all the areas that the programme has been operating. This gender rule has been found to confer benefits especially where women hold the position of treasurer because there are no incidences of misappropriation. The same women who hold positions in the wildlife conservation organizations have been found to hold positions elsewhere e.g. agroforestry projects, therefore there is a trickle down effect of the programme to other facets of the community. Plans are also underway to turn these CBO's into legal entities.

5.3. Community Participation in Wildlife

Participation in wildlife conservation by local communities is high and currently, there are 15 community owned sanctuaries covering an area of about 200,000 hectares in the dispersal areas and buffer zones. Another 200,000 hectares in the North Rift, Western Kenya, and the northern frontiers (area between Marsabit National Reserve and Sibiloi National Park) are to be brought under community sanctuaries. The local communities wholly manage the 15 sanctuaries and KWS only provides policy direction and plays a supervisory role.

The best example of local communities managing their own resources is provided by the Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) which is a coalition of local communities and private ranchers devoted to conserving biodiversity and building the capacity of communities to benefit and from wildlife resources. The LWF is registered as a company limited by guarantee and has over 3,500 members. It is divided into 6 management units each headed by a director. A MOU exists between KWS and the forum and KWS has been

devolving some responsibilities to the forum. such as problem animal control.

The Lemek Koyaiki Group Ranch in Narok District started wildlife based enterprises on their own volition and they could be one of the most successful community based enterprises globally. Kimana Group Ranch in Kajiado district earns about KSh. 8 million annually from eco-tourism enterprises and has leased its land to the African Safari Club (per. Comm., Koikai). Abercrombie & Kent and Ker & Downy, and Kimbla Safaris organize camping Safaris in the Kitilua concession area. Another successful conservation and ecotourism enterprise is the Olchoro Ourua Ranch in Narok District. These enterprises are also providing rural employment and over 90% of the employees in the Kimana Group Ranch and the other tented camps are derived from the local communities. Amboseli-Serena lodges and Ol Tukai lodges employ over 30% of the their staff from the local communities.

Another example of community participation in wildlife management has been in crocodile management where the affected local communities are given responsibilities of monitoring the problem animals and action is taken as per the recommendations of the community members. This is happening in the area of Ol Donyo Sapuk National Park and this activity is to be expanded to other problem areas along the river. This has been very successful in conflict management and the number of incidents of people being attacked has really gone down. The other benefit of this has been that the crocodiles are not wasted and are considered as part of the wildlife utilization programme (per. comm., Kagiri). Financial management and benefit sharing has been a constraint to the creation of strong wildlife management organizations. The established community based sanctuaries are therefore being encouraged to develop benefit-sharing plans that incorporate a legislative framework that has deterrents. The CBO's are also being encouraged and supported in the creation of linkages with the private sector who can market them.

5.4. Policing and Law Enforcement

KWS has been using local communities in policing and law enforcement activities. Under the COBRA project, 300 community scouts were trained and some of those trained play the roles that KWS rangers do in national parks and reserves such as revenue collection in the community sanctuaries. It has also been realized that some of the community scouts drop out due to family obligations (they do the work on a voluntary basis) and only 60% of those trained are presently active. To bridge this gap, another 80 community game scouts will undertake a three months course scheduled to commence during the 1st quarter of 2002. This training will be in the following areas: monitoring of animal species, security, discipline, communications skills, fence maintenance, report writing and general leadership.

5.5. Community Fences

One of the goals of KWS is to protect people and property from wildlife damage. This is in recognition of the wildlife/human conflicts that have at times negated economic development in the rural areas. Since 1992 when the PAWS project implementation started, 1,200 km of fences have been constructed. Of these, 300 km is community

managed and maintained. KWS has provided technical inputs during the construction phase and trains the local communities on fence maintenance. The community game scouts have played an important role in this respect. Some of these fences are the Naari community fence that separates human settlements from the upper Imenti Forest, the Kimana-Namelok fence that fences in farming areas and the Sagana community fence separating human settlements from the Thegu/Mt. Kenya forest

5.6. Data and Information Collection by Local Communities

Part 10.11(d) of Agenda 21 calls for the support of low cost community managed systems for the collection of comparable information on the status and processes of change of land resources. KWS is already involving local communities in simple data collection that provides useful information on monitoring and thus facilitates the development of the wildlife conflict resolution plans. Women who are more home based than men are found to be especially important in this regard as they are consistent in data collection. KWS has done a survey of the country and has identified high conflict areas. It has also prepared conflict management guidelines. Local communities will be utilized in the information and data collection process as part of conflict management. In the planning process, local communities provide information on community land-uses and their utilization of these resources. This information is used in the preparation of zonation plans in the management plans.

5.7. Review of the Conservation of Resources Through Enterprise Programme (CORE)

The Conservation of Resources through Enterprise (CORE) project is a natural resource based programme that seeks to enhance conservation and management of these resources through increased benefits to local communities and land owners in areas critical to parks and reserves. It is a continuation of the COBRA project and its objectives are:

To increase the socio-economic benefits to target communities and land owners through nature focused businesses

To promote relevant policies, legislation and tools to encourage community incentives for wildlife conservation

To increase size and visibility of the domestic constituency for conservation among the Kenya citizenry

To increase capacity to conserve and manage natural resources outside target parks and reserves

To improve monitoring , evaluation and reporting systems within KWS

The Core programme is operating in five regions referred to as focal areas and these include Laikipia/Samburu; Greater Amboseli; Taita/Taveta; South coast and Greater Masai Mara. The project is being implemented by a consortium of institutions that include the African Conservation Society (ACC); the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF); the East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS); KWS, PACT; Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC) and Small and Micro-enterprise Development (SAMED). All these agencies have different roles to play in the implementation process. This project is unique in that it involves quite a number of CSO's in the conservation and management of natural resources. The achievement of the Core Programme from its inception up to

December, 2000 are:

18,199 stakeholders benefited directly or indirectly through the programme in just 14 months

3 community conservation areas were newly set aside and legally established for conservation purposes in important wildlife dispersal areas totaling 4,799 hectares of land

13 CBO's in wildlife based enterprises and spin-offs identified and support began through Core team through the provision of training and mentoring services

5 CBO,s that manage or will manage wildlife based enterprises began receiving organizational development support

15 Wildlife Development Fund projects were completed, fulfilling important commitments that were made under COBRA

63 Km of innovative fencing was added to reduce the wildlife human conflicts

2 databases were established for monitoring conservation related issues and results used for management decision making

A network (CORE-Net) of 25 CBO,s involved in wildlife conservation and enterprises was started

Management structure and systems that allow the 7 core partners to work together in a cohesive manner were developed and implemented

5.8 Impact of the Community Wildlife Programme/Ecotourism on Rural Communities

The programme has raised awareness among the local communities thereby improving/enhancing the decision making process in matters pertaining to development. The programme has created leadership and management structures that can be used not only in wildlife management but also in all facets of rural development. There are about CBO's at different stages of maturity that the programme is dealing with.

The programme has generated money for local communities where local sanctuaries have been established. Examples of this include the Mwaluganje Wildlife Sanctuary, Ol gului Trust in Kajiado District, Ilingwesi Group Ranch and Kimana Wildlife Sanctuary. The local ecotourism enterprises have about 98% of their employees drawn from the local communities therefore it have contributed to rural employment.

Certain infrastructure especially roads have been opened up to serve such areas and this benefits the entire community.

The programme has contributed towards natural resource management. 200,000 hectares that would have otherwise been lost to other land uses are now under wildlife management and secure. Another 200,000 hectares may soon be brought under wildlife management. Examples of this include the Kimana, Selengei and Mwaluganje.

Communication has also improved in most of the areas where the program was being implemented. In the LWF, there is good communication in all the areas under the forum. This facilitates the carrying out of management interventions and also makes it easy for KWS to monitor what is happening on the ground. Park adjacent communities as well as those in the dispersal areas now find it easy to communicate

There has been an improvement in the security situation as more areas are claimed for wildlife conservation

About 250 social projects have been implemented under the programme while the community sanctuaries are also supporting some social projects.

There has been greater political awareness in NRM. Example of this is the Southwest part of Mount Kenya National Park where local communities are taking up arms in defense of the forest.

In summary, we can say that the CWP the COBRA project have achieved a lot in laying the groundwork and spearheading community conservation in Kenya. While many positive gains have been made such as awareness raising and having some community groups takes up responsibility to manage and benefit from wildlife, this is but a beginning and the task ahead is enormous. Many of the community institutions are still very weak with many teething problems that threaten to break them and what they stand for any time. In many of the CBO's including the more successful ones, the decision making process and structures are still in the infancy stages and is still confined to a few of the members and many of them do not hold regular annual general meetings. There are still many areas where communities are still to come together and start managing their natural resources. Financial and other benefits are still on the low side and if the communities are to perceive wildlife as a worthwhile land use option, then a lot must be done in the area of community wildlife conservation.

The establishment of the CWP and the implementation of the CORE programme both embody the spirit of community participation in environmental management as enumerated in Agenda 21, the World Conservation Strategy and Caring for the Earth among others strategic frameworks. Many of the provisions of these documents are being implemented with promising results but the process and results are rather slow because community mobilization and empowerment usually take long. Community participation in conservation is a broad spectrum of new management arrangements and benefit sharing partnerships for the involvement in natural resource management by people who are not agents of the state, but who, by virtue of their collective location and activities are critically placed to enhance the present and future status of natural resources and their own well being.

6.0 PROTECTING CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL TOURISM RESOURCES

The National Museums of Kenya (NMK) has the legislative authority to regulate all the Kenyan archeological, paleontological sites and monuments. The NMK have a network of 16 museums spread throughout the country. The functions of the museums include collection, management and documentation; research; exhibition and public education. There are also a series of historical sites such as the old Mombasa town, Fort Jesus and the Gedi Ruins along the coast. Recently, Lamu Town has been gazetted as a World Heritage Site.

Kenya has made great strides in protecting its prehistoric and cultural resources and the potential of this for tourism purposes is still to be exploited fully.

7.0 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE TOURISM INDUSTRY

7.1 Ecotourism

The World Tourism organization (WTO, 1988), in its report on Tourism for the year 2000 describes sustainable tourism as that which leads to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems. In the last one decade, there has been much talk about ecotourism which is a segment within the tourism sector and is characterized by nature based form of tourism in which the main motivation of the tourist is the observation and appreciation of nature and traditional cultures prevailing in natural areas. Ecotourism has the following characteristics:

- Minimizes negative impacts upon the physical, biological and socio-cultural environment
- Encourages local communities to conserve their wild surroundings/environment
- Respects and promotes the culture of the host community
- Educates visitors/tourists about the value and fragility of their land
- Generates economic benefits for the host community's organizations and authorities managing natural areas with the conservation purpose.

Ecotourism therefore, emphasises low impact on the environment and equitable distribution of benefits accruing from it to the local communities. Kenya has been a mass tourism destination for a long time and it is slowly shifting towards embracing principles and practices ecotourism.

8.0 REVIEW OF THE TOURISM SECTOR PRIOR TO 1990

The Tourism industry has played a major role in the development of Kenya and grew from humble beginnings from 1965 to become the single most important foreign exchange earner for Kenya by 1987. This growth was made possible by the rich heritage of tourism resources that the country has. The industry has been private sector driven all along and much of its growth has been unregulated. This has led to some serious problems that pose a threat to the industry. In 1972, the number of tourist arrivals was 442,235 and by 1989, there were 734,700 tourist arrivals (GOK, 1990).

Due to the poor infrastructure and insecurity in parts of the country, much of the country was not developed for tourism purposes, as all infrastructural developments tended to concentrate on accessible and secure places. This has created the image that Kenya is a mass tourism destination. There was also over-development in some of the tourism areas such as Masai Mara Game Reserve, Amboseli National Park and along the coastal strip. The table below shows the distribution of tourist beds in major wildlife areas and is a clear indication of the over concentration in certain areas.

KWS managed parks and reserves
3000 beds (30% of them in Amboseli N. Park

County Council managed Parks and reserves

3000 beds (80% of them in Masai Mara N. reserve

Private reserves, game ranches and country homes 2500beds

Total 8500 beds

Source: KWS Tourism Development Plan and Strategy, 1995.

The industry also concentrated so much on marketing Kenya as a wildlife viewing and beach tourism and this lack of product diversification has not been beneficial to the industry.

Despite the problems facing the industry, the country is still highly rated as a prime tourist destination. Nature tourism however has great potential for growth as depicted in the table below. It must be noted however that the figures indicated in the table below do not reflect the actual number of visitors to the parks but is a record based on visitor entry into the park. A visitor therefore staying in a park for a period of three days would be entered as three visitors.

8.1 Visitors to Parks and Game Reserves 1983-2001

YEAR	TOTAL
1983	957633
1984	1011199
1985	986676
1986	924139
1987	976594
1988	1095864
1989	1255000
1990	1532155
1991	1519551
1992	136046
1993	1520923
1994	1527427
1995	1493097
1996	1488745
1997	1363438
1998	1403004
1999	1533438

Source: Kenya National Parks and Game Reserves.

9.0 MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

9.1 Ministry of Tourism and Information

This is the Government arm and its role in the industry is:
Policy formulation and regulation
Setting goals and objectives as well as targets for the tourism industry
Coordination and implementation of tourism related projects
Consultation and coordination with other Ministries whose activities affect tourism

9.2 The Kenya Association of Tour Operators (KATO)

This is an umbrella organization for all tour operators in Kenya and its members cater for a wide range of interests. It has a membership of about 250 tour operators and controls about 60% of the tourism industry in Kenya. KATO is a lobby group that plays an arbitration role between its members, clients and the Ministry of Tourism. KATO has a code of conduct that is designed to ensure that all its members trade honestly. The CODE covers trading in its widest sense between members of KATO, between members and overseas agents and suppliers and between members and their direct clients.

9.3 The Kenya Tourist Development Corporation (KTDC)

KTDC was established in 1965 under an Act of Parliament with the aim of investigating, formulating and carrying out projects for the promotion and expansion of new/existing enterprises in the industry by provision of loans, equity holdings and purchase of property. The Government hoped to increase Kenyan investment in the industry to about 51%. However, this has not always been the case and KTDC has progressively continued to give more loans on a commercial basis. The loans going to the Kenyanisation programme declined from the 1980's and KTDC has not had a proactive approach towards investment in indigenous enterprises (Sinclair, T., 1990). KTDC was also supposed to provide technical assistance and extension facilities both via its own management and technical projects department staff and its subsidiary company the African Tours and Hotels which has since then been liquidated. KTDC has however supported the development and opening of new tourist areas by providing new accommodation facilities and many of its units are scattered throughout the country.

9.4 Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers (KAHKC)

This includes the majority of hotels and caterers and it is a forum for discussing a range of problems that affect the industry such as training requirements, water shortages, electricity power cuts and airport facilitation among others and its executive committee then tries to resolve these problems with the relevant authorities.

9.5 The Catering Levy Trustees and Kenya Utalii College

The catering levy Trustees was established by the Hotels and Restaurants Act under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and is responsible for the training of people for employment in the hotel and catering industry. The Trustees and the Utalii College are funded from a 2% levy on the gross value of receipts from all hotels and catering

establishment's sale of food, drinks and accommodation. As of 1990, Utalii College had trained 6,861 Kenyans and 382 people from the rest of Africa.

9.6 Kenya Tourism Federation

This comprises of different organizations, which represent the different parties in the tourism sector and have common interests and problems. It is a forum for stakeholders to meet and discuss problems with each other and with the appropriate government agencies. Organizations represented in it include the KATO, KAHTC, KATA, Kenya Association of Air Operators (KAAO) and the Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association. The objectives of the federation are promotion of tourism, travel and allied services in Kenya, coordination of action to prevent activities which are detrimental to tourism, discussion of problems and means of improvement of the tourism sector with the appropriate government departments and authorities and representation of its members interests to them and development of Kenya's awareness of the benefits of tourism industry.

9.7 The Domestic Tourism Council

This was established in 1984 in the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and has members from both the Government and the private sector and the Secretary to the Council is a senior tourist officer. Broadly speaking, the objectives of the Council are to promote national unity and integration, transfer of wealth and income from the richer areas of the country to the less well endowed areas and communities, encouragement of Kenyans to travel within the country rather than outside thereby saving on scarce foreign currency, and compensate for the low season demand when foreign tourists are few. Incentives to encourage domestic tourism include reduced hotel rates that could be up to 40-50% lower than normal rates, lower rates to national parks and reserves for Kenyan nationals and promotion of cheaper breakaway safaris. An annual domestic tourism exhibition provides information about possible tourist destinations and is organized collaboratively by the public and the private sector. There is also a publication known as the Watalii that promotes domestic tourism.

10.0 REVIEW OF THE EFFORTS AND PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF AGENDA 21 REGARDING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY.

10.1 Policy and Legislative Framework

The main objective of the tourism and wildlife sector has been in the past development plans to maximize net returns, subject to economic, social, cultural and environmental constraints. Focus in the tourism industry shifts in the seventh national development plan which is the plan that launches sustainable development and emphasis is laid on broadening dimension in the industry to embrace eco-tourism. This is because of the realization that eco-tourism can be a useful tool for locally directed and participatory

rural development based on rational utilization of environmental and cultural resources on which tourism is based. The plan notes that efforts will be made towards ensuring community participation with a view to achieving commitment and motivation to the conservation and sustainable use of the ecologically delicate natural resources.

Further to this, the Kenyan Government development objectives for the tourism and wildlife sector in the seventh development plan (1994-1996) are given as:

Conserve and manage Kenya's National Parks and game reserves as both national and international heritages and as an attraction for the tourism industry.
Diversify tourism products and markets as a means of encouraging local employment and broadening the base for a more equitable and spatial distribution of tourism related incomes to the local communities.
Ensure a high level of retention of foreign exchange earnings per tourist through encouragement of up market tourism based on ecotourism cum wildlife safaris.
Intensify capacity building especially training of personnel in the tourism industry so as to expand the participation, management and eventual ownership of tourism establishments by Kenyans.
Promote international, regional and domestic tourism with a view to earning scarce foreign exchange and creating employment.

Other national strategic documents such as the National Tourism Master Plan (1995) and the Kenya Wildlife Service Policy Framework and Development Strategy (1991-1996) lay emphasis on the development of a sustainable tourism industry with goals and objectives that are similar to the ones in the seventh development plan. This shift towards sustainable tourism development is in recognition of the many problems that have plagued the industry for a long time threatening its survival and also global shifts towards sustainable development.

These documents recognize and give prominence to the conservation of wildlife resources and habitats with particular attention paid to species of special touristic value as a prerequisite to the development of a sustainable tourism industry. The KWS Policy Framework and Development Strategy on tourism development makes special emphasis on the need to reduce the environmental impacts of tourism by a combination of education and improved guiding, improved roads and the regulation of tourism activities and facilities.

Tourism is also seen as a means of bringing about rural development especially to the very remote areas of the country that also have fewer or no other economic options. This would be achieved through product diversification, improving access roads, improving infrastructure and facilities, and directing tourism towards lesser used or more resilient parks and reserves and redistribution of tourism revenues. The potential of eco-tourism in promoting rural development, minimizing environmental degradation and promoting local cultures is also highlighted.

There are several statutes that govern the tourism industry and they include the Hotels and Restaurants Act (CAP 494) of 1971 and the Hotels and Restaurants (Amendment)

regulations of 1989 that established the Hotels and Restaurants authority whose responsibility is issuing of licenses for hotels and restaurants, managers of hotels and investigating complaints. There is also the Tourism Industry Licensing Act (CAP 381) of 1963 which was revised in 1970. The office license tourism enterprises, which include airlines, based in Kenya, tour and safari operators, lodges, tented camps among other tourism related activities. There are other environmental statutes such as the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act CAP 376 and the Wildlife Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act of 1989, and the Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999).

Many of the proposals made in the Agenda 21 document and other strategic frameworks such as the World Conservation Strategy (IUCN) and Caring for the Earth (IUCN/UNEP/WWF, 1990) seem to have been embraced at the policy level, but implementation has been weak and at times counter what is stated in the policies. A case in point is the current plan to excise 167,000 hectares of indigenous forests in various parts of the country and this are expected to have negative repercussions on the industry.

10.2 Review of Agenda 21 Provisions that Relate To Actions Being Undertaken By The Tourism Industry

Agenda 21 item 30.13 states that Government's, business and industry, including transnational corporations should strengthen partnerships to implement the principles and criteria for sustainable development. Partnerships in the tourism industry have been developed and the already existing ones are being strengthened too. There are several umbrella organizations such as KATO, KATA and KAHKC among others and they all bring stakeholders specializing with a particular aspect of the industry together. The Kenya Tourism Federation is an organization that then brings together all the key stakeholders together. However, these associations should strive to bring all industry players together and interact more among themselves so that they can set the rules and regulations that can bring about sustainable development.

Part 30.8 of Agenda 21 states that Governments should identify and implement an appropriate mix of economic instruments and normative measures such as laws, legislation's and standards, in consultation with business and industry, including transnational corporations, that will promote the use of cleaner production, with special consideration for small and medium sized enterprises. Voluntary initiatives should also be encouraged. This system is still to be fully developed but some aspects are already being implemented. Since 1994, the Finance Bills in Kenya have used economic instruments such as having tax waivers for equipment and machinery to be used in pollution control. The Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999) adopts the polluter pays principle. The onus now is in the hands of the respective agencies to enforce this principle. Environmental standards are in the process of being developed, but even in cases where the existing legislation provides guidelines, there has been weak enforcement of the law. The situation is compounded by the fact that the mandate to monitor and enforce many of the aspects of the industry lies within the mandates of other Ministries and Government departments. Because there are very many actors in the industry, self regulation will be the best bet for ensuring that environmental management

is improving, but this will require a lot of awareness raising campaigns and change in behaviour.

Part 30.10 of Agenda 21 states that Governments, business and Industry should be encouraged to report annually on their environmental records, as well as on their use of energy and natural resources and to adopt and report on the implementation of codes of conduct that promote the best environmental practices. In Kenya, this is yet to happen and no environmental reports are demanded by the responsible government agencies for environmental matters from those in the tourism industry. However, the Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999) has this provision and it is expected that when the proposed authority becomes functional, these reports will be provided. KWS is also weak in environmental monitoring and auditing but it can still play a lead role in ensuring that tourism operators in parks and reserves under its areas of jurisdiction are submitting the reports. In its Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Administrative Procedures, KWS has made a provision of this including the modalities of doing it, but this is still to be implemented. KATO has already domesticated the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and it is anticipated that this will be ratified and put to use in Kenya soon. KATO also has its own CODE of conduct that is widely used in the country even among the non KATO member tour operators, but it would need strengthening to incorporate issues that pertain to the environment.

Agenda 21 in part 30.11 states that Government, industry, and business should promote cleaner production policies in their operations and investments, taking into account its influence on suppliers and consumers. Although there has been an improvement in promoting cleaner production, a lot still needs to be done. Solid and liquid waste disposal has improved within the KWS' areas of jurisdiction but the industry is still to embrace the principles of sustainable development. Some hotels and lodges are today segregating their solid wastes at source and any recyclable materials are taken to recycling plants. KWS has a policy that encourages all wastes to be transported out of parks and reserves by the same vehicles that bring in supplies. The industry leader in this is the Serena group of hotels and lodges and some of the innovative activities they have put in place include:

All non toxic wastes are burnt using non polluting fired incinerators located at every waste management centre in all their units

All recyclable materials such as plastics and glass are packaged and sent to recycling plants in urban centres. They have a policy of segregating wastes at source.

Heat recovery systems and exchangers have been installed at the incinerators and the generators for heating water within the establishments

The group spent Ksh. 3 million to put up a scheme in their recently acquired Kilaguni lodge in Tsavo West National Park to pump effluent outflow to higher gradient far away from the already existing holes that animals would water from.

All their units are fitted with grease traps, septic tanks and soakaway pits to handle sewer wastes from guestrooms, staff ablution blocks, kitchens and laundries.

Ashes from incinerators are and organic wastes from the kitchens are composted and

used in landscaping.

At the Amboseli Serena Lodge, they have embarked on an afforestation programme and have received recognition through the GREEN GLOBE and have been awarded other prestigious awards.

Others who are making efforts include the olonana camp that is run by the AmberCrombie & Kent Group who in 1999 installed a constructed wetland that has four ponds covering an area of 300 sq. metres. They are also using solar power and this has reduced the number of hours they run their generator to a minimum of 4 hours/day. The Conscorp group who run Kichwa Tembo have also established a green team for promoting environmental awareness, have switched to petrol powered land rovers, ensure proper waste segregation and proper disposal methods (Johnstone, R., 1999). Sekanani has also cut its firewood use by up to 75% by switching to gas heating and using ploughshares to control the size of the cosmetic fires. They are also making charcoal brickettes from dead grass, leaves, paper and anything else that is carbon based. A&K, Guerba and Cheli and Peacock are all making use of charcoal brickettes made from charcoal dust that is collected from charcoal vendors. These brickettes last twice as long as ordinary charcoal and produce up to 75% of the heat produced by ordinary charcoal are virtually smoke free and are up to 40% cheaper than ordinary charcoal. However, the larger lodges are still to start making use of these brickettes.

Part 30.8 of Agenda 21 states that Industry and business associations should encourage individual companies to undertake programs for improved environmental awareness and responsibility at all levels to make these enterprises dedicated to the task of improving environmental performance based on internationally accepted management practices. Some action is taking place in this respect and some groups such as Serena have an awareness-raising programme for their staff and have hired competent naturalists in their units. Several tour companies such as Ambercrombie and Kent have also taken initiatives to train their tour guides/drivers. KATO has also been active in encouraging its members to train their driver guides in environmental conservation and has already in collaboration with Utalii College developed a course for them. The Kenya Association of Professional Guides was established about three years ago and its role has been to examine and certify prospective tour guides in an effort to improve the quality of tour guiding in Kenya. A lot will have to be done to improve the quality of tour guiding in Kenya and some companies are already resisting the move to have the driver guides tested. There are several institutions that are offering training in tour guiding and they include the Kenya Utalii College, the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and the KWS Naivasha Wildlife and Fisheries Institute. It is anticipated that the training imparted on the tour guides about the environment coupled with better communication skills will contribute significantly to the development of a sustainable tourism industry as it will minimize irresponsible behaviour such as off-road driving while in conservation areas.

Part 30.24 of Agenda 21 states that business and industry should establish national councils for sustainable development. In the tourism sector, the Ecotourism Council of Kenya has been established with the objective of promoting tourism activities that are more environmental friendly.

10.3 Other Important Initiatives Being Undertaken

Since 1997, KWS has been giving those seeking to invest in areas of its jurisdiction a questionnaire on environmental management to respond to as part of the process for bidding for the sites. These questions cover a wide range of issues to do pertinent environmental management problems with the hotels and lodges and would cover areas such solid and liquid waste management, environmental management within the compound occupied by the facility, environmental awareness programmes for the lodge and community participation activities. Depending on the satisfactory manner in which these questions have been answered and whether the investor has satisfied all the other issues relating to the business aspects of the bid, a lease would be awarded. As already mentioned earlier, KWS does not monitor and audit and whether the proposals made at the award of the leases had been implemented or not.

The EIA unit is now more involved right from the identification of the potential site. At the site identification stage, any salient environmental issues are identified and if a need for a full EIA is identified, then after the award of the lease, the investor awarded the lease is asked to conduct a full EIA at their own cost.

11.0. WEAKNESSES/CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES THAT ARE CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS THE AGENDA 21 PROVISIONS

Lack of adequate resources by the implementing agencies in both government and the CSO's coupled with the escalating levels of poverty in Kenya

Weak financial management and poor accountability in CSO's involved in community conservation has impeded community participation in wildlife conservation and the development of eco-tourism enterprises.

The role of women in community wildlife conservation and ecotourism is still negligible although a more concerted effort is being done to bring them on board. This is so because of traditional and cultural set-ups that prevent women from participating in such activities. Disparities in these are found from one community to the other.

The approach used initially in the Community Wildlife Programme in KWS and by other NGO's was negative in that these organizations never demanded for community contributions and were therefore perceived as donors. This then means that some of the initiatives started may not be sustainable. In many cases the local communities only played a passive role.

The enterprise projects started under the CWP especially the cultural centres, curio shops and camping sites have not been adequately promoted among tour operators and are therefore at risk of collapsing. Weak marketing structures for the group ranches

Poor infrastructure as in roads, water and sanitation, power supplies have had negative effects on tourism development. The problem has been more acute with access roads to tourism areas and within parks and reserves. This is likely to be a major impediment on the development of community based tourism enterprises.

Lack of a national land use policy is a major constraint to the KWS effort on wildlife conservation. Land adjudication is going on in some districts such as Samburu; Kajiado, Laikipia and Narok and land sub-division will then follow. This fragmentation of

important wildlife areas into small individually owned land parcels that cannot support wildlife conservation.

Development activities in Kenya are planned and implemented at a sectoral level and this has increased conflicts between different sectors and consequently environmental degradation for example, the agricultural policy would favor the reclamation of wetlands as means of enhancing food security and this is counter productive for conservation. Lack of sufficient water resources in many of the arid and semi-arid areas increases conflicts with wildlife over the resource.

The non-integrated approach to development that is so common in Kenya has contributed negatively to wildlife conservation because some NGO's and Government institutions emphasize certain aspects of development at the expense of conservation. Again the approach used by many development agencies have failed to unearth the relationship between conservation and development.

The fact that tourism has developed in the absence of a tourism Masterplan has led to many environmental problems and this has impacted on the tourism resource base. The industry has been unregulated for a long period of time.

12.0 CHALLENGES

To promote sustainable tourism development in Kenya is a great challenge and requires the participation of all actors. It must be recognized that the many problems that are afflicting the industry have grown as a result of the unregulated nature of the industry. It is therefore time for the various stakeholders to join hands and straighten out issues that affect the industry. The greater part of the challenge is to bring about controls within the sector as well as provide a conducive environment for the development of the sector. Some of the major challenges are:

Conservation of tourism resources (wildlife, cultural, historical and the marine) that attract tourists to Kenya. In the absence of a comprehensive land-use policy, this may be practically impossible in the long-term especially for wildlife.

Provision of an adequate and well-maintained infrastructure that will facilitate the growth and expansion of the tourism industry. The Government of Kenya views wildlife as a vehicle for rural development but this can only happen if certain amenities are provided. Increase Kenyan participation in the sector. The Kenyanization loans provided in the 1960's and 1970's by the KTDC have been on the decline and the high cost of borrowing credit has hampered the participation of Kenyans. A report by Sinclair (1990) indicates that approximately 78% of the major hotels in the coastal area, 67% of hotels in Nairobi and 66% of lodges in national parks have some foreign investment. The participation of local communities that live and interact with wildlife should also be increased with the aim of helping them establish economically viable and sustainable tourism enterprises. Integrate fully conservation and developmental goals at all levels in Kenya

Increase the benefits that accrue to Kenya from tourism. Currently, a significant proportion of expenditure on all inclusive tour holidays is retained overseas and this is more so if the tourist travels to and from Kenya using a foreign airline as is commonly the case. This will only be possible if the Kenyans participate more in the industry as well as be able to provide most of the goods and services that are consumed by the industry. Currently, most of the agricultural produce consumed by the industry is from Kenya.

Kenya Airways must also remain competitive as an airline so that it can ferry more of the tourists travelling to Kenya.

Increase the number of nature tourists to Kenya. It has been found that the foreign exchange leakage is lower for safari or safari and beach holidays and ranges from 34%-45% as opposed to beach only holidays that range from 62%-78% for a 14 night holiday (Sinclair, T., 1990).

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As indicated earlier, the development of a sustainable tourism industry calls first and foremost for the conservation of the natural resource base upon which the industry depends on and secondly, the industry itself must be developed in a coordinated manner and the stakeholders in the industry must behave responsibly to the environment. Involvement of all stakeholders in the industry. The sector will be judged to be sustainable if the following indicator of sustainability have been met. (I) State of the ecosystem is healthy (ii) No of species of tourist importance increasing (iii) new areas getting protection status (iv) pollution of wetland and marine environments decreasing (v) income form the tourism industry increasing (vi) employment by the sector increasing (vii) Tourist arrivals growing (viii) real earnings per tourist increasing (ix) number of indigenous Kenyans participating in the industry and income and number of industry players that have instituted sound environmental management programmes that also emphasize cleaner production technologies. For these indicators to be satisfied, the following recommendations are proposed.

Protection of the environment should be accorded the highest priority and the country must stem off the environmental degradation that is currently going on such as deforestation. Cultural, historical and archeological resources must be protected too. Wildlife still plays a critical role in attracting tourists to Kenya and it is therefore of paramount importance that the PA system as well as the wildlife dispersal areas be conserved. For this to be achieved, a national comprehensive land-use policy needs to be formulated immediately to forestall the many land-changes that are occurring in Kenya and are negative for wildlife conservation.

The convention on Biological diversity also calls for the rehabilitation and restoration of damaged ecosystems and the recovery of threatened and endangered species. An inventory of all degraded sites in conservation areas should be taken and rehabilitation plans and activities initiated immediately. For those places that are within the compounds of lodges, the proprietors should bear the costs of rehabilitation. While KWS has made tremendous progress in the conservation of the Rhino and the elephant species, these efforts must be continued. Donors are encouraged to continue supporting these programmes. Programmes on the conservation of other species that are rare or threatened such as the Hirola, the Tana River Crested Mangebey and the Red colobus monkeys, the Bongo, Sable antelope should be encouraged and donor support is vital.

Conservation and developmental goals should be fully integrated at the planning stages. This will help preempt the negative consequences that arise from development and will also create a conducive environment for environmental conservation. Tourism activities should be planned so that they do not impact negatively on the natural resource base. Community conservation should be aggressively promoted and the requisite financial and

materials provided to get them started in starting viable ecotourism and other natural resource based enterprises. The capacity of the local communities in managing their resources should also be built so that ultimately, they will be fully in-charge of managing their resources.

Continued efforts must be made to increase the participation and the benefits to the local communities who live and interact with wildlife.

Most of the environmental problems that the country is facing have arisen from the sectoral approach to development that the country uses and more intersectoral collaboration should be encouraged especially in the NRM institutions. Part 10.18 (a) of Agenda 21 calls for the revision of the mandates of NRM institutions in order to reflect the overlapping nature of NRM. This should be done immediately.

All the stakeholders should be made aware on the need to behave responsibly towards the environment. Environmental standards that govern environmental management in the industry should be prepared and enforced by all the stakeholders and serious penalties for non-adherence to them such as the confiscation of an operation license should be instituted.

Poverty has been identified as the greatest source of environmental degradation especially in the developing countries. For Kenya to be able to conserve its natural resource base, the Government and all CSO's should all embark on programmes geared towards poverty reduction and alleviation. The Government therefore ought to place a lot of emphasis on the national poverty reduction plan currently being implemented. The role of tourism in poverty alleviation should be given more prominence in the poverty eradication plans and more resources committed towards the development of community ecotourism enterprises.

Insecurity in parts of the country coupled with the tribal clashes of 1992 and 1997 affected tourism negatively and since the industry is very sensitive to insecurity, the Government should make all efforts possible to ensure that a repeat of the same does not occur. In those areas of the country that are generally insecure, more efforts should be made to improve on security because only then can tourism provide opportunities to the rural areas that are poorly endowed with other resources. The tourist police force already established should be provided with the necessary resources that would make them be able to carry out their mandate effectively.

The role of EIA in the decision making process should be emphasized and all scheduled projects in the Environment Management and Coordination Act as well as in the KWS EIA guidelines should be subjected to EIA. To alleviate the many environmental problems that emanate far away from the PA boundaries all the other sectors should institutionalize EIA.

Creation of unnatural conditions such as the provision of salt licks and water in an effort to attract more wildlife to a particular site has caused a lot of degradation in some areas. The best example of this is at the Treetops hotel in the Aberdares National Park. The factors that led to this scenario should be not be allowed by the authorities concerned. Rehabilitation measures should be instituted in all areas that are showing signs of environmental degradation and they should all as a matter of urgency prepare rehabilitation plans. This should be done in collaboration with KWS and the respective local authorities.

Resource allocation and use should be rationalized within the sector and other sectors of

the economy so that those sectors that have a high multiplier effect to the economy get adequate resources to carry out their functions.

Governance at all levels should be improved including the constitution

Create mechanisms that allow for easier borrowing of credit in the country. This would increase local involvement in the sector, which at the moment is on the low side.

Partnerships in the industry should be created and existing ones strengthened as a first step towards integrating the sector more. This would also help in the elimination of the suspicions that currently exist within the industry.

Train those in the industry on sustainable tourism development

Enforce all laws relating to the industry

The Kenya coastline is listed among Africa's 5 most vulnerable countries to sea level rise and is among the 27 most vulnerable globally (Imbamba, 1991). The impacts of a sea level rise will include lowland inundation and wetland displacement, shoreline erosion; salt water intrusion into estuaries and freshwater aquifers; altered tidal range in rivers and bays and decreased light penetration to benthic organisms. It is estimated that about 4,600 ha (17%) of Mombasa District will be submerged with a 0.3m rise in sea level, while another 70,500ha of the District will become uninhabitable or agriculturally unexploitable (UNEP/IGBP, 1995a). An estimated 0.5% of the total land areas for Kilifi District will also be submerged with a 0.3m sea level rise. The Ministry of Tourism and Information, KWS, KTB and the other tourism stakeholders should therefore be sensitized about the impending dangers of sea level rise as a result of climate change with a view to discouraging the development of high capital investments along the Kenyan coastline. They should also come up with strategies for dealing with the anticipated changes.

KWS in conjunction with the other tourism stakeholders should promote low impact tourism. This can be achieved through environmental awareness campaigns, improved guiding and provision of adequate interpretative materials, an improved road network and regulation of tourist activities and facilities.

The Ministry of Tourism and Information in conjunction with other stakeholders should make a conscious effort to direct tourism activities to less used and more resilient parks and reserves.

KWS and the other stakeholders should make the appropriate steps to diversify tourism activities focusing on those that are less dependant on wildlife viewing. Such activities will include wilderness holidays/sightseeing, rock climbing, walking safaris, camel/horse safaris and bird watching.

Expansion and establishment of manufacturing and other activities in tourism areas should be prevented and only allowed after an EIA has been done and very careful consideration made.

There should be more collaboration and coordination between the MT&I, local authorities, KWS and other Ministries such as the Public Works so as to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure and services are provided.

Proper zoning of tourism infrastructure should be done taking into consideration the different clientele and their needs

The marketing of tourism must present all the resources and opportunities that exist in Kenya, and not just wildlife and the beaches. All the stakeholders and especially the Kenya Tourism Board must embark on a serious campaign to improve the image of

Kenya as tourist destination.

14.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RIO+10 EARTH SUMMIT

The Provisions of Agenda 21 are yet to be embraced by many of the players in the tourism industry as well as by the other sectors of the economy. This research has found out that the greatest constraint to the implementation process has been the lack of dissemination of the Agenda 21 document and its provisions since implementation could not have proceeded in the absence of awareness regarding it. The thrust of Agenda 21 is sustainable development, which can only occur if environment and development issues are integrated. More efforts should be made to integrate environmental and developmental issues. Again awareness about the interrelationships between environment and development should be fully understood by all sectors of the economy as only then can full integration occur.

Many of the activities that can contribute to sustainable development will be dependent on actions by individuals, corporations, CSO's and local communities. It is therefore imperative that the Government embarks on a vigorous campaign that publicizes the provisions of Agenda 21 and other strategic frameworks including the relevant conventions.

Because the task of disseminating and creating awareness about Agenda 21 is enormous, all CSO's should be involved in the process and should facilitate the process of ensuring that this information gets to the grassroots.

While Codes of Conduct on resource use and management should be developed for various sectors, The Government should fully enforce the various existing laws and regulations and penalties for non-compliance should be adequate to serve as deterrents. This will be especially important now when the implementation of the Environment Management and Coordination Act is about to begin and all sectors should seriously implement its provisions.

The Government has formulated policies that embrace the principles of sustainable development such as the NEAP report and the sessional paper No. 6 on Environment and Development. National Development Plans have also tried to bring on board these principles. However, the implementation process has been slow and at times lacking. It is now time for the Government to seriously embark on the implementation process of the many good policies that they have formulated. To kick-start the process, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) should be established immediately so that they can start implementing the NEMA Act.

Although Kenya depends a lot on her natural resource base, funding for resource conservation has been on the low side when compared to other sectors. The Government should make a commitment to increasing the budgetary allocations for resource conservation. Coupled with this should be a commitment to ensuring that available resources are used rationally within all sectors

EIA as a tool for the integration of environmental and developmental issues should be widely applied and the outcomes and recommendations of such reports should be implemented. While the Environment Management and Coordination Act adequately provided for public participation, monitoring and auditing of environmental impacts, the implementing agencies should ensure that these factors are satisfactorily carried out. More resources will have to be committed for monitoring activities. Standards governing the tourism industry should be developed and enforced.

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