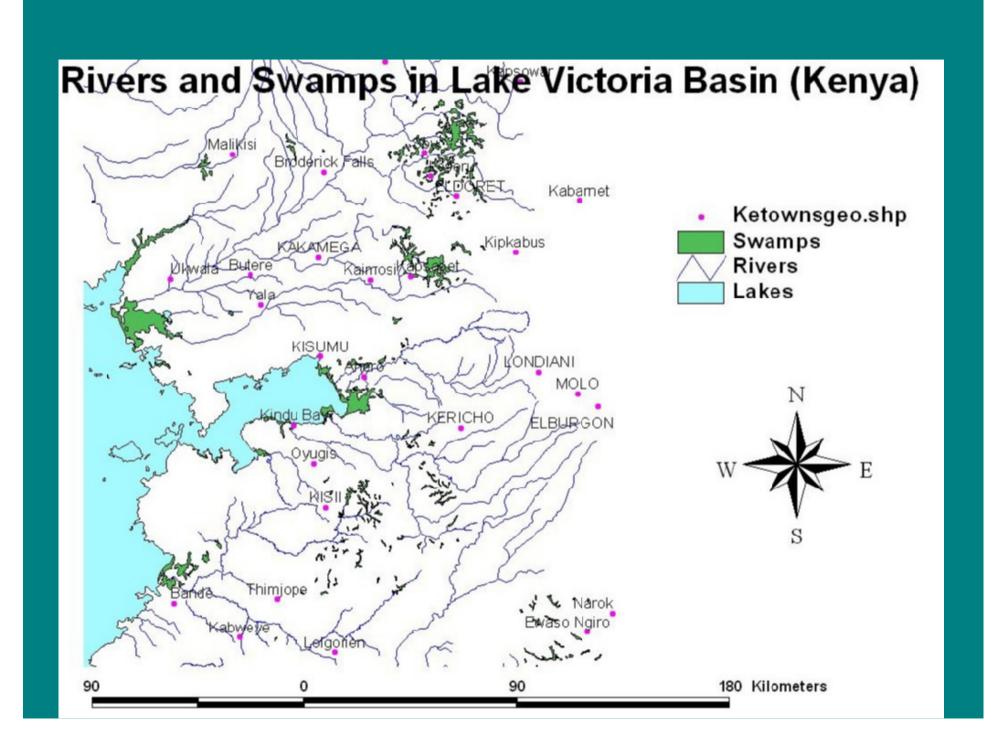
East African Living Lakes Network

Lake Kanyaboli, Kenya Rasowo joseph & Booker Oduor LORDEP

EASTERN AFRICA REGION SHOWING THE LOCATION OF LAKE VICTORIA AND ITS CATCHMENT







Map of Nyanza Gulf of Lake Victoria showing the location of annual bird count sites by Kenya Wildlife Service

WHY L.KANYABOLI?

- Several fishes that are known to be extinct in Lake Victoria are still quite common in Lake Kanyaboli, an associated "satellite lake" in the Yala Swamp of northern Kenya (Loiselle, 1996) - CICHLIDS
- Rich fauna and flora (Birds, Fishes, Macrophytes, Mammals, Amphibians, Reptiles etc)
- Past human activities
- Planned human activities

Conservation of the only 111remaining species

Provision of goods and service by wetland around L.Kanyaboli

- Building materials
- Mats
- **■** Fisheries resources.
- Pollutant sinks
- Habitats for wildlife (e.g Sitatunga)
- Recreational areas (sports/hunting/birdwatching)
- Grazing
- Water supply

THREATS

- Agriculture
- Burning in dry seasons for agricultural preparations
- Encroachment for settlement/public utilities
- Fish farming
- Large scale planting of Eucalyptus trees
- Livestock overgrazing
- Ocassional fires
- Overharvesting macrophytes for raw materials
- Reclamation for agriculture / horticulture
- Stream channelization

The Gaps in Sustainable

- Mapping of the Yala swamp
- Complete valuation
- Management plans
- National wetland Policies

Management measures

- Identify ways that the local communities can gain from wetlands and Lake Kanyaboli and avoiding conflict in access to the resources.
- Coordinate the entire players with interests in the the lake and wetlands.
- Train local communities in lake and wetland management and disseminate information on the importance of the same.
- Outline guidelines for conservation of fauna and flora within the lake and wetlands.

Awareness Creation

There is necessity to create awareness at all levels about importance of Lake Kanyaboli and Yala swamp wetlands

- Resource users
- Managers
- Policy makers

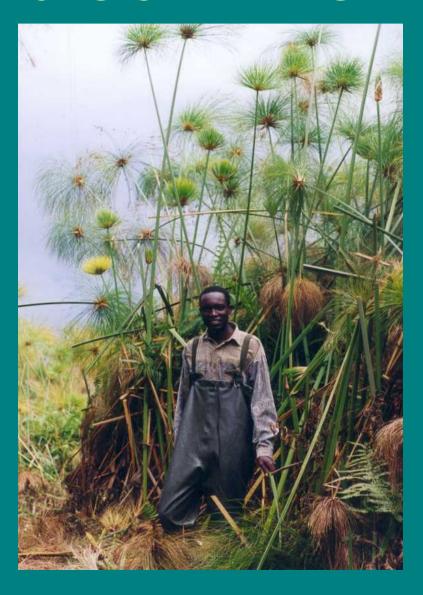
IMAGES OF L.KANYABOLI



IMAGES OF YALA SWAMP



IMAGES OF YALA SWAMP



PAST HUMAN ACTIVITIES

- Reclamation for irrigation 2,300 ha
- Reduced inflow from River Yala
- Sedimentation
- Eutrophication
- Overfishing
- Wetland degradation
- Overgrazing etc

- The Kenya Government had reclaimed 2,300 hectares by 1970 but part of the reclaimed land has since been submerged in water.
- An American investor has reclaimed the lost land and a further 4,600 ha in what is called Area II of the swamp and put it into use (e.g. rice farming, fish farming).

APPROACHES

- Methodology: Participatory stakeholder consultations – meetings, workshops, field visits & interviews.
- Target Stakeholders: Resource users, resource managers, policy & decision makers

KEY QUESTIONS

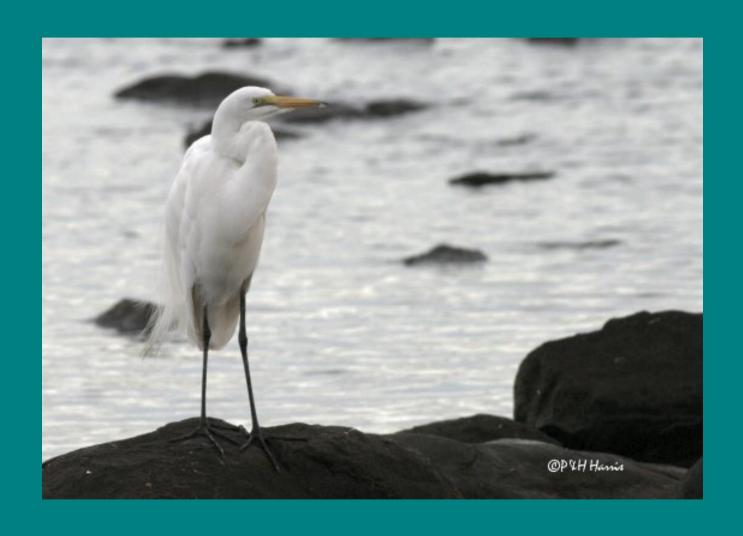
- What are the resources in the lake and wetland?
- How are the resources used and by whom?
- What is the value of the resource?
- Are there threats to these resources?
- Is there a comprehensive management framework for the lake and the wetland
 ?

OUR INTERESTS/FOCUS AREAS

- Land use patterns
- Fishes
- Birds
- Macrophytes
- Water quality
- Legislations

BIRDS

GREAT EGRET: Cosmerodius albus



HAMERKOP: Scopus umbretta



LONG TOED PLOVER: Vanellus crassirostris



LONG CRESTED EAGLE: Lophaetus occipitalis



MARABOU STORK: Leptoptilos crumeniferus



VILLAGE WEAVER: *Ploceus cucullatus*



FISHES

Oreochromis esculentus



Haplochromis (Xystichromis) phytophagus



Paralabidochromis chilotes



Paralabidochromis dichrourus



Haplochromis "blue fire fin"



Haplochromis "fine bar scraper"



Haplochromis "fine bar scraper"



Haplochromis "thickskin"



Astatoreochromis allaudi

