

Annual Report 2008



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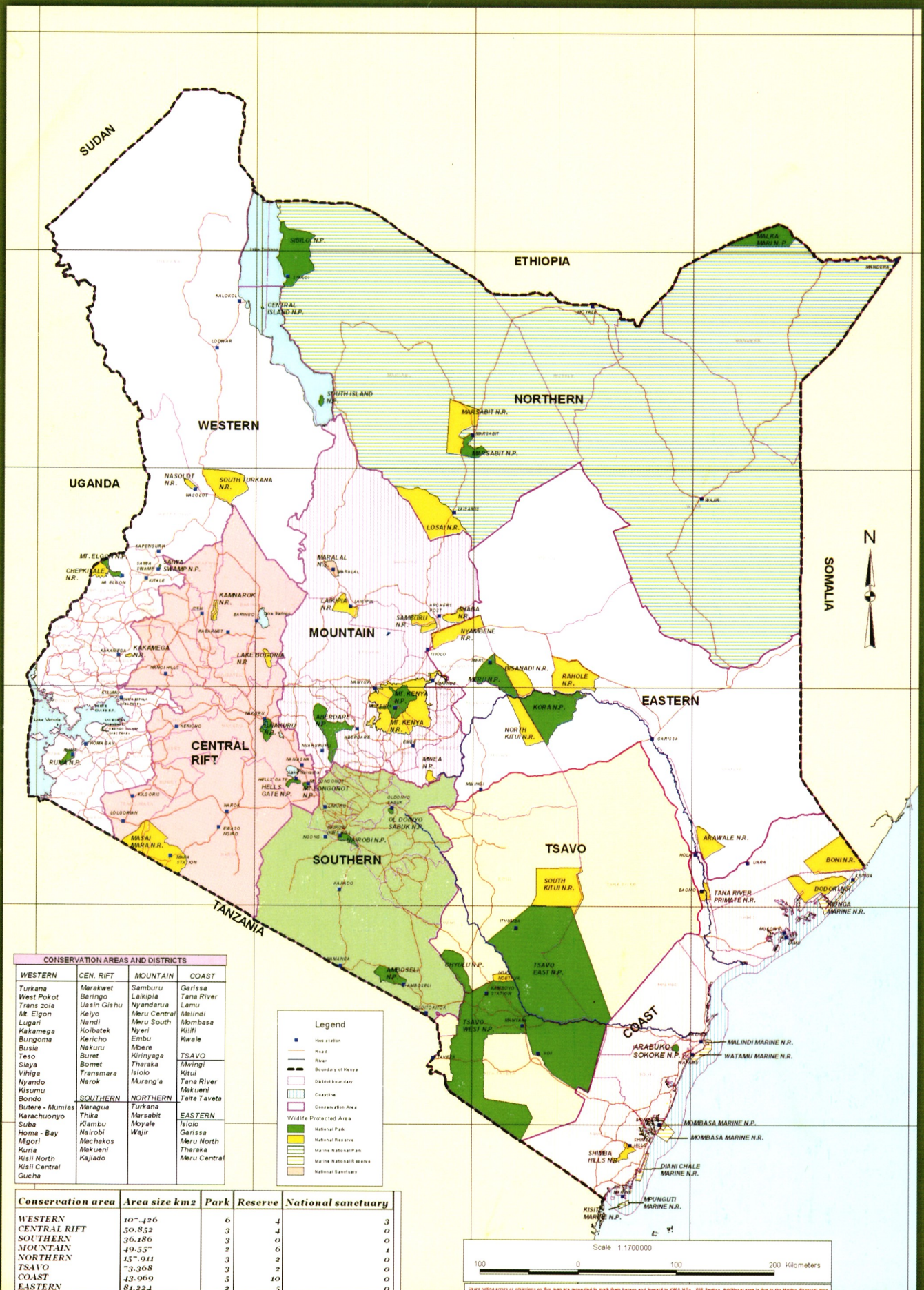
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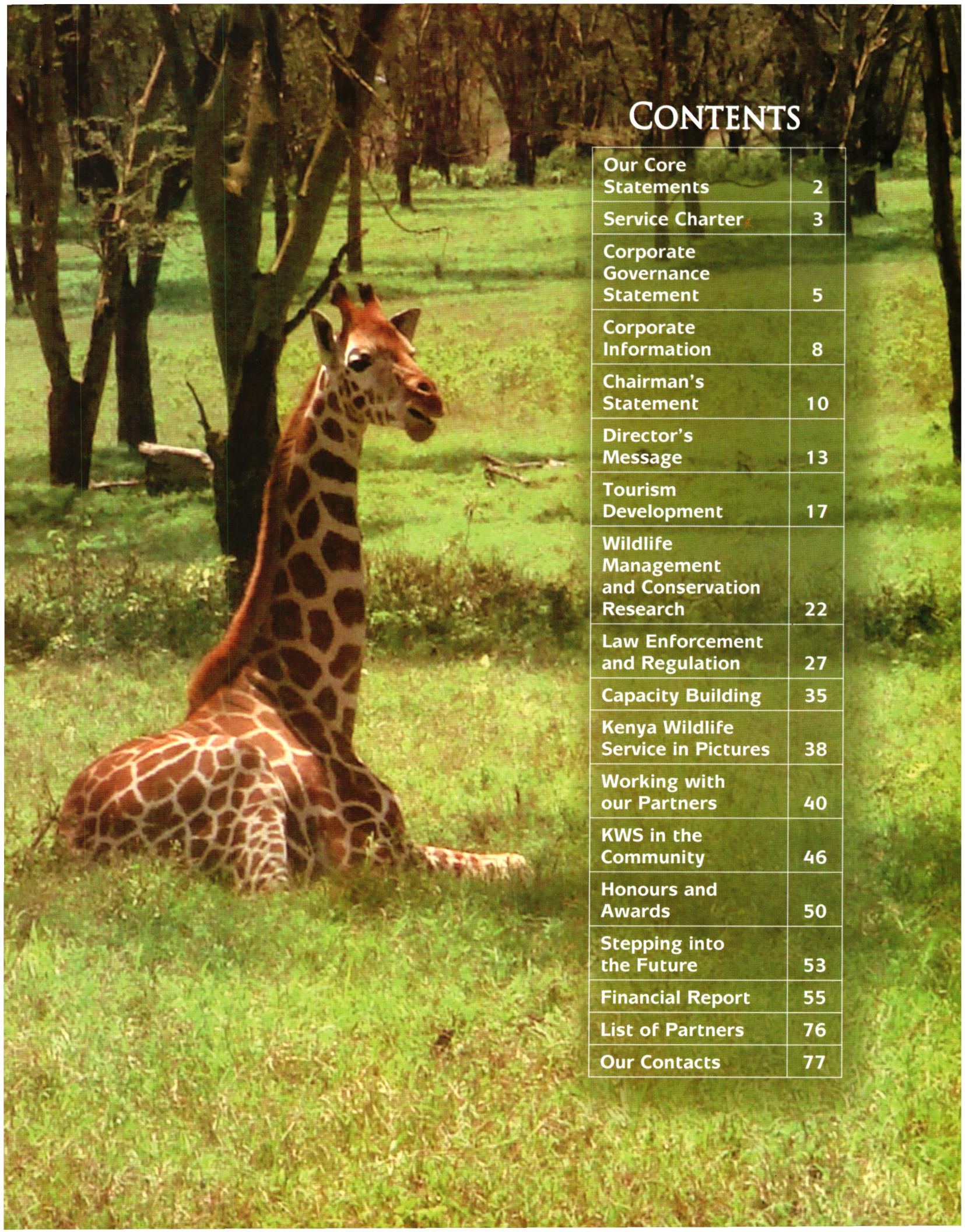
Our Heritage, Our Pride!

KENYA
WILDLIFE
SERVICE



KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE CONSERVATION AREAS



A giraffe is sitting in a savanna landscape with trees in the background. The giraffe is facing right and looking towards the camera. The background shows a line of trees and a grassy field.

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OUR CORE STATEMENTS

VISION STATEMENT

To be a world leader in Wildlife Conservation.

MISSION STATEMENT

To sustainably conserve and manage Kenya's wildlife and its habitats in collaboration with stakeholders for posterity.

VALUE STATEMENT

At KWS, we conserve and manage Kenya's wildlife scientifically, responsively and professionally. We do this with integrity, recognising and encouraging staff creativity and continuous learning and teamwork in partnership with communities and stakeholders.



SERVICE CHARTER



WHO WE ARE

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a State corporation established by an Act of Parliament, Cap 376 with the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya, and to enforce related laws and regulations.

WHAT WE DO

- Formulate policies regarding the conservation, management and utilisation of all types of fauna and flora (excluding domestic animals);
- Manage National Parks and Reserves;
- Provide wildlife conservation, education and extension services to create public awareness and support for wildlife policies;
- Strive to achieve the competence and fairness in the care and development of the Parks and Reserves through the conduct of research, the deliberate acquisition, use and dissemination of relevant information from research and other sources;
- Administer and coordinate international protocols, conventions and treaties regarding wildlife in all its aspects.

OUR CUSTOMERS

Our customers may be involved or participate in, or represent any or all of the critical areas – tourism, recreation, marine and conservation, and include:

- Individuals, groups, governments and private organisations that use the Parks and Reserves for tourism, recreation, and research;
- Individuals, groups or organisations that have any level of interest in or impact on the development and conservation of wildlife.

OUR SERVICES

We will provide our customers with:

- High quality and secure parks;
- Wildlife conservation education – publication and information about wildlife in a form suitable for and accessible to all;
- Sustainable wildlife populations;
- Protection of agriculture and animal husbandry against destruction by wildlife;
- Data and information services to scientific advisory and consultancy organisations in wildlife;
- Professional services in a friendly, responsive and professional environment.



WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

Quality – we will

- Treat you with respect and courtesy;
- Ensure that our website is easy to use, well set out and updated;
- Observe and maintain high standards in all our duties;
- Ensure that the quality of services are world class by employing people of high calibre; assisting them to reach their full potentials; providing a rewarding, useful and caring work environment, and encouraging them to pursue relevant training and development opportunities.

Responsiveness – we will endeavour to

- Deal with your enquiries and concerns quickly and effectively;
- Make our services easier and convenient to access;
- Act ethically and with integrity at all times.

Accessibility

We will be available at your service 24 hours, seven days a week.

OUR STANDARDS

- We will strive for the highest scientific and ethical standards in the delivery of decisions, services and products;
- We will provide clients with the most reliable management information available in a manner most appropriate for customer needs;
- Customers will have access to well trained staff in quality service provision with a clear client focus;
- We will monitor our services against the stated standards and commitments along with other performance indicators taken from our Corporate Plan.

WHAT WE EXPECT FROM YOU

- To treat wildlife with respect and kindness;
- Courtesy to our staff and visitors;
- To keep our environment clean;
- To be alert and careful at all times in our Parks;
- To provide feedback on our services.

HOW YOU CAN HELP US

We welcome your views and comments as a vital ingredient in helping us to monitor and improve our services to you.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT



The Board of Trustees of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is responsible for the corporate governance of the Service. Corporate governance is a matter of high importance to the Service and is undertaken with due regard to all the Service's stakeholders and its role in the community.

Good corporate governance is a fundamental part of the culture and practices of the Service. The Kenya Wildlife Service is a statutory body managed by a Board of Trustees responsible for the carriage of the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act, Cap 376 of the Laws of Kenya (the "Wildlife Act").

The Board comprises fifteen members whose skills, knowledge and experience collectively meet the requirements of Board membership as defined by the Wildlife Act. Specifically, the Board comprises the following:

- (a) a Chairman appointed by the President;
- (b) the Director;
- (c) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for matters relating to wildlife;
- (d) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for finance;
- (e) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for local government;
- (f) the Commissioner of Police;
- (g) the Director of Forests;

- (h) a representative of the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President responsible for internal security;
- (i) the Director of Veterinary Services;
- (j) not more than six other trustees to be appointed by the Minister for the time being responsible for matters relating to wildlife from amongst persons who are conversant with nature conservation in all its aspects.

The Director, who is the Chief Executive and Head of the Service, is appointed by the President, and is vested with the general superintendence of all matters within the scope of the Wildlife Act. The Director is responsible for managing the day to day implementation of the Wildlife Act, and in this regard is answerable to the Board.

Although the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife has ministerial responsibility over the Service by virtue of the provisions of the State Corporations Act, the Minister does not have the power to direct the Board in making regulatory decisions or in its role in enforcement or in making recommendations to the Minister.

Through the Director, the Board directs the operations of the Service to achieve the aims set out in the KWS Strategic Plan 2008 - 2012. This plan is linked to the priorities enshrined in Vision 2030 and provides a strategic framework for the performance of the Service's functions.

The State Corporations Act permits the Board to establish committees consisting of members of the Board to deal with such matters as the Board may specify. In furtherance to this provision, the Board has established the following committees, which meet at least once every quarter:



(a) The Audit Committee

This Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in its oversight responsibilities relating to the integrity of the Service's financial statements, financial reporting process, and systems of internal accounting and financial controls. The committee also oversees the performance of the Service's Internal Audit Department and its legal and regulatory compliance.

(b) The Finance and Human Capital Committee

Under the Wildlife Act, the Board is charged with the establishment of the terms and conditions for the appointment and enlistment of the members of the Service and the secondment of any other person to serve with the Service. In this regard, the Finance and Human Capital Committee is responsible for the review of human capital policies as well as making suitable recommendations to the Board on appointments to senior management positions. Following the prescription under the State Corporations Act that the Board shall be accountable for the moneys and financial business of a state corporation, the Finance and Human Capital Committee is responsible for considering the Service's annual budget and capital expenditure.

(c) Business and Strategy Committee

The Business and Strategy Committee is responsible for the review of proposals for the establishment of new businesses by the Service.

(d) Conservation Committee

The Conservation Committee is responsible for the main function of the Service, which is the formulation of policies regarding the conservation, management and utilisation of all types of fauna and flora. The committee also oversees the conduct of research activities in the field of wildlife conservation and management, and reviews the process of preparation and implementation of management plans for National Parks and Reserves.

TRUSTEES' EMOLUMENTS AND LOANS

The aggregate amount of emoluments paid to the trustees as allowances during the year 2008 is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. There were no loans or other advances to the trustees during the year.





CORPORATE INFORMATION MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Hon. David Mwiraria
(Chairman)



Mr. Fungo Chenge
(Vice Chairman)



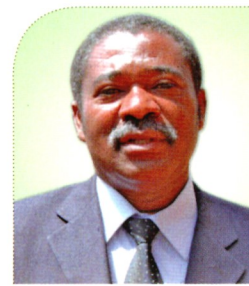
Mr Julius Kipng'etich
(Director)



Dr. Helen Gichohi
(Member)



Dr. George Wamukoya
(Member)



Mr. M.A.M. Wa-Mwachai
(Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Forestry and
Wildlife)



Mr. Sammy Kirui
(Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Local
Government)

Auditor

Controller and Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
PO Box 30084-00100, Nairobi

Registered Office

KWS Complex, Lang'ata Road
P.O. Box 40241-00100, Nairobi





Dr. Obiero Ong'ang'a
(Member)



Mr. Peter ole Sapalan
(Member)



Mr. Ian Craig
(Member)



Mr. Iringo Mutea
(Rep. Permanent
Secretary Provincial
Administration)



Mr. Peter Kavila
(Rep. Commissioner of
Police)



Mr. Stephen Karani
(Rep. Permanent
Secretary Ministry of
Finance)



Mr. David Mbugua
(Director Kenya Forest
Service)



Dr. Thomas Manga
(Rep. Director of Veterinary
Services)

Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank Limited
Moi Avenue Branch
PO Box 48400 00100, Nairobi

Standard Chartered Bank Kenya
Limited
Kenyatta Avenue/Lang'ata Branch,
P.O. Box 30001 00100, Nairobi

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Hon. David Mwiraria

It is a great honour for me to present the Kenya Wildlife Service Annual Report for 2008.

I gladly invite all those interested in wildlife and conservation to peruse these pages to review some of the KWS achievements in our beloved country in 2008. They are all the more remarkable because of the dramatic drop in tourist revenue during the year, due to the post-election violence and the subsequent global financial crisis.

Among the KWS achievements are notable institutional reforms, including enhanced information sharing between the Board of Trustees, staff, development partners, local communities, and other stakeholders.

OTHER PROGRESS YOU WILL READ ABOUT:

- With the continued support from our Government and other stakeholders, our new Strategic Plan for 2008-2012 has been approved. It lays out Phase II of our reform process—focusing on people, technology, and image, with an eye to improving service delivery throughout the Service.

- To further enhance corporate governance, we are in the process of establishing a management board for the Airwing.
- The Board of Trustees and KWS management continued to uphold high standards of financial practice; as in 2007, we obtained a clean audit report from the National Audit Office.
- The proposed Wildlife Bill 2009, to which KWS ably provided technical support, is now awaiting approval by Parliament.

On a darker note, the year 2008 saw a significant drop in visitor numbers to our National Parks and Reserves following the post-election violence.



While this setback slowed the rate of reforms, however, KWS core functions were not adversely affected. We are hopeful that the introduction of new tariffs from January 1, 2009 will strengthen our financial position.

While the journey ahead remains challenging due to the global financial crisis and other concerns beyond the direct control of KWS, I am optimistic that with the strong foundation we have put in place and—with continued support from our stakeholders—we shall secure our wildlife for future generations.

Before closing, I would like to thank previous Board members and in particular my predecessor, Mr. Daniel Ndonye, for a job well done. The

programmes and strategies implemented so far by KWS and her partners have earned the organisation both local and international recognition. The new Board members and I are determined to continue to oversee significant progress in both internal reforms and conservation outcomes.

I am satisfied that the Board and its committees duly executed their fiduciary and oversight roles in completing the work of the organisation during the year.



HON. DAVID MWIRARIA





DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Mr Julius Kipng'etich

The year 2008 was a difficult one for the Kenya Wildlife Service. The violence arising from the disputed 2007 General Election results seriously affected our revenue, and it may take a long time for the Service—as well as the rest of the country—to recover.

Within two weeks of the onset of violence, pre-booked bed nights plunged from 40,000 to just 2,000.

On the heels of the violence came the worldwide recession. Leisure travel is one of the first casualties in any restricted family budget, so most of those cancelled trips have not been rescheduled. In fact, since tourists booking distant travel generally make plans up to a year in advance, we do not anticipate full recovery until 2011.

That said, the KWS hosted and contributed to the Ministry of Tourism's crisis management committee, which sought to mitigate the effects of negative publicity. In particular, copious press releases to the international media clarified that the crisis was localised and that visitors from abroad were in no danger. Events have borne this out: not one

international tourist was affected by the political events of early 2008.

We also helped many Kenyans who were displaced from their homes, providing them with security until the Government, the Kenya Red Cross Society and other agencies took over. Happily, our wildlife remained largely unaffected by the violence.

Despite the disturbances of 2008, we determined to look ahead. We continued with the important business of institutional reform; created a new Strategic Plan 2008-2012 for Phase II of the reforms; dealt with an upsurge of wildlife poaching; forged ahead with conservation efforts in the critical Mau Forest; and created an Endowment Fund which will be a new and important financial resource for the Service.



STRATEGIC PLAN 2008-2012

Thanks to exceptional dedication by our management and staff, the 2005-2010 Strategic Plan was virtually completed in 2008. We therefore developed a new Strategic Plan for 2008-2012, which will guide Phase II of the change process begun in 2005.

Highlights of the Plan include a force modernisation strategy that will use the world's best as our benchmark; building forensic and genetic research laboratories at our headquarters; and devising an information system that will enable us to base wildlife conservation and management decisions on scientific data.

As part of the foundation for this plan, we applied for ISO 9001:2008 certification. This means that our management systems will be internationally recognised and capable of continuous improvement.

SAVING THE MAU FOREST COMPLEX

Millions of people depend on the 12 rivers that flow from this large ecosystem west of the Rift Valley - including hundreds of thousands employed in the tea, tourism, energy and livestock industries. But logging for charcoal and timber, antiquated farming techniques, and illegal settlements continue to threaten the forests and rivers alike.

Without urgent action, the Mau is faced with extinction within the next 15 years. With it would go lakes, rivers, farms, and industries.

KWS is an active member of the Task Force set up to save the Mau. I would like to pay special tribute to Mr Tuqa Jirimo, our senior warden for Narok, who has provided exceptionally mature

and dedicated leadership in handling this delicate situation. We hope that the recommendations of the Task Force will be heeded.

CITES DECISION ON IVORY TRADE

Another major challenge has been the decision of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to allow China to purchase ivory. This controversial choice has led to an upsurge in illegal poaching with ever more sophisticated techniques. How we are responding is covered in this report.

ENDOWMENT FUND

I am pleased to announce the creation of the Endowment Fund as a mechanism through which Kenyans and the rest of the world can contribute to the conservation of our wildlife and their habitats. Contributions large and small, from those who have enjoyed our wildlife heritage—or who wish one day to see it with their grandchildren—will provide the Service a strong financial base. The Endowment Fund will sustain projects and act as a cushion when tourism is low and Government revenues inadequate.

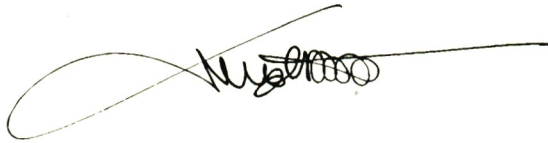
Conserving Kenya's wildlife in perpetuity is not going to be easy. In addition to the challenges outlined above, climate change and the demands of an ever growing human population will continually force us to adapt and improve our efforts.

However, I am proud to say the work of the KWS in recent years is one of Kenya's inspiring stories. With the support of our exceptionally talented and devoted staff, I am confident that KWS is more than equal to the demands ahead.



In fact, we are becoming ever more aggressive and ambitious in our aims, and are determined to create a world-class institution of which all Kenyans, and the world can be proud.

I invite you to relive the highlights of our achievements last year through this report. Happy reading.



JULIUS K. KIPNG'ETICH





TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

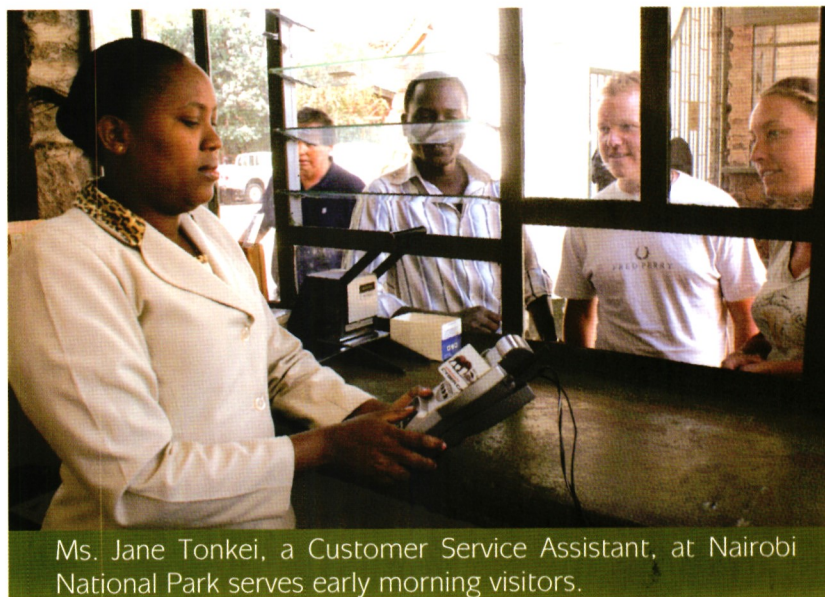


The year began against a backdrop of post-election violence, which adversely affected tourism, translating into a 90 per cent drop in visitation to National Parks and Reserves. This was also the first time that tourism in both the international and local markets was affected simultaneously. Despite the relaxation of travel advisories in March, massive cancellations had been made and the pick up will take much longer than first anticipated.

However, the year ended on an encouraging note when the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority granted us a one-year non-scheduled commercial passenger air licence to areas around Sibiloi, Marsabit and Malka Mari National Parks. This was a major boost to the government's plans to open up the tourism potential of Northern Kenya in line with the Vision 2030 economic development blueprint.

Upon the formation of the Grand Coalition Government, a major recovery strategy was undertaken by the Tourism Industry to stimulate business. This included the following:

- A Mega Media Familiarisation Trip: in April, 204 media professionals from various markets undertook a countrywide visit. They included representatives from the UK, Spain, Italy, Scandinavia, Benelux, the US, Canada, South Africa, Germany, France, Eastern Europe, Switzerland, Japan, China, Australia, India, UAE and Indonesia. The aim was to promote tourism attractions and give a true picture of the situation in Kenya. Key parks visited included Tsavo, Amboseli, Meru, Mount Kenya, and Nairobi National Parks as well as marine parks.
- In June, 181 travel agents from Kenya's key source markets sampled our tourism



Ms. Jane Tonkei, a Customer Service Assistant, at Nairobi National Park serves early morning visitors.

products to get first hand experience. There was a major initiative to promote domestic tourism, driven by the Ministry of Tourism.

- A 'Fashion for Peace' event was held at Nairobi National Park and was attended by both a local and international audience.

Following consultations with tourism players, the implementation of new Park entry fees was deferred for six months from 1st July 2008 to assist the industry in its recovery efforts. A major highlight on the new Park entry fees is the segmentation of Parks into Premium, Wilderness, Urban, Scenic and Special Interest, Mountain Climbing and Marine Parks. The new Park tariffs will take effect from January 1, 2009.

PROMOTING DOMESTIC TOURISM

Greater efforts were put into promoting domestic tourism, including a campaign during the Easter/ School Holidays where entry was free for children under the age of 18 years. The promotion also stimulated revenue growth in other streams such as the hiring of bandas and guest houses. Other media campaigns were also carried out, including the Kenya Television Networks 'Out and About'



A ranger guards the KWS seven-seater helicopter. It is among the aircraft licensed to operate non-scheduled passenger flights to northern Kenya.

programme in partnership with Kenya Tourist Board, 'Talii Jienjoy' on K24, 'Bliss' on KBC and CNBC Africa.

Nairobi National Park, Tsavo West National Park and Hells Gate National Park launched shuttle bus services while Tsavo East National Park held successful road shows in Mombasa in liaison with Tsavo East Stakeholders Association.

Nairobi National Park sites were repositioned and launched to tour operators and event service providers; this has since boosted their revenues.

Nairobi Safari Walk provided a new product for walks and hosted the women mentoring women walk that had over 300 participants.

VISITOR NUMBERS TO NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES (2005 – 2008)

Training of tour driver guides affiliated to the Kenya Association of Tour Operators (KATO) was done in two sessions held in June and December in 2008. These sessions have been critical to our stakeholder management strategy. The sessions are important in equipping tour drivers with key information on KWS products, as they are first contacts for most international visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure was improved to enable better access of visitors to the Parks, including the maintenance of 3,000km of roads at Ksh 150 million as well as the upgrading of Naishi Airstrip to tarmac surface.

Various steps taken to open up various circuits, including the awarding of Meru sites to investors,



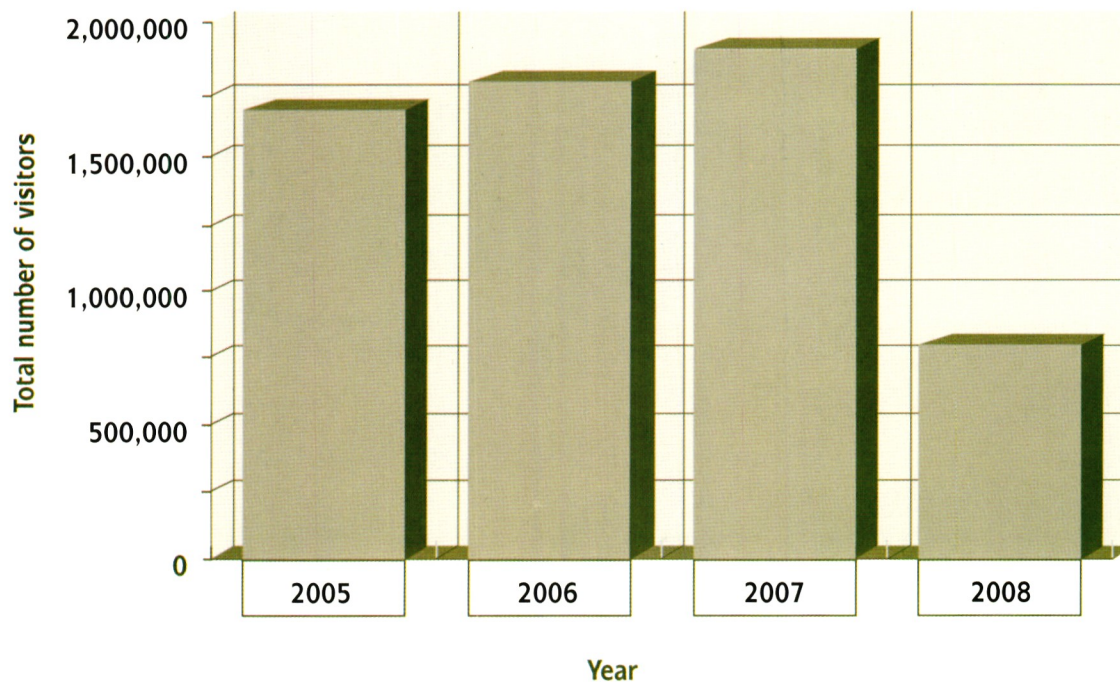
advertising for construction and management of eco-tourism facilities in Parks through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). This was done in Mwea, Saiwa Swamp, Nairobi, Hell's Gate, Kakamega, Mount Elgon, Aberdare, Tsavo East and Tsavo West. Other sites being considered include those in Ruma National Park, Kisumu Impala Sanctuary and Ndere Island, all in Nyanza Province.

IMPROVED CUSTOMER SERVICE

To improve customer service in our premium National Parks (Lake Nakuru and Amboseli) we trained staff with the aim of improving product knowledge and enhance customer service skills.

This was a deliberate effort to improve service delivery and give value to customers.

Besides extensive training for front office staff, there has been improved corporate image through the launch of a new customer service uniform in all the safaricard Parks: Amboseli, Lake Nakuru, Nairobi, the Tsavos, Aberdare and the Coast Point of Issue (POI) and Point of Sale (POS) offices. This represents a great stride in enhancing brand visibility as well as staff motivation and identity. All customer service staff are expected to be in branded uniforms by the end of 2009.





MYSTERY OF THE WILD



Meru National Park Education Warden Ms Lucy Makosi and Corporal Twalib Said with the calf of a celebrity reticulated giraffe - Duse. This rare species of giraffe is only found north of the Equator.

Tragically, the calf died barely a week later after her mother's maternal instincts failed. Duse had bonded so well with rangers who raised it and tourists who visit the park to the detriment of her maternal impulses.

Duse, which has since become a key attraction in the park, was found by a KWS warden pilot while on aerial patrol in Duse area in the larger Isiolo District in 2004.

He directed a ground team of rangers who brought her to the park's Kinna Headquarters. She adapted well and prefers to stay near people instead of other wild animals.





WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION RESEARCH

The Kenya Wildlife Service continues to strengthen the approach of science-driven wildlife conservation and management. Targeted training and other capacity building initiatives were undertaken over the period, with research staff attending courses and training programmes at home and abroad.

Monitoring of wildlife health through continuous disease surveillance and control to ensure stable and healthy wildlife populations remained an important activity. Orphaned and rescued animals from the wild were maintained under high standards of husbandry and welfare. Our veterinary teams undertook surveillance of specific wildlife diseases with serious implications to the economy, notably avian influenza (bird flu), rinderpest, and cases of mange disease infestation in cheetahs in the Maasai Mara National Reserve. These surveillance programmes are already producing valuable information for formulating bio-security measures. The establishment in 2008 of a wildlife mortality database is making surveillance programmes more effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

Throughout the year, we continued with our environmental assessment and planning programme. This involves working with other stakeholders to ensure sustainable management of wildlife and their habitats for posterity. As part of the Protected Area Planning Framework (PAPF) roll-out strategy, we developed and revised various management plans for the protected areas. In particular, a 10-year participatory management plan for the Amboseli ecosystem was developed and launched in the last quarter of the year. This plan defines management principles and strategies for addressing wildlife management challenges in the entire Amboseli ecosystem to ensure sustainable conservation.

Preparation of environmental impact assessment for the Mt Kenya East Pilot Project was initiated over the period. This will greatly reduce human wildlife conflict, improve the livelihoods of local people and enhance biodiversity conservation of the Mt Kenya ecosystem.

In addition, plans to decongest the Nairobi Animal Orphanage were initiated through the proposed establishment of satellite animal orphanages in other areas.

Another high priority was the updating of wildlife protected area maps. Most of these were updated, including the location of water towers under our jurisdiction, elephant corridors, flamingo and crocodiles' distribution sites, and sandalwood distribution areas.



The assessment of ecological variables necessary for maintaining healthy wildlife populations and their habitats is an essential part of our work. Such monitoring programmes provide an early warning so that pre-emptive measures can be taken. Emphasis was put on monitoring invasive species which were identified as a key threat to the integrity of our conservation areas. Such activities were initiated in Southern Conservation Area, particularly at Nairobi National Park. We also developed an ecological monitoring strategy and bought advanced wildlife monitoring equipment.

RESTORATION OF ECOSYSTEMS

KWS had greater involvement in forest conservation, restoration and planning programmes, especially in the management of the country's key water towers. All these efforts were aimed at maintaining and protecting forests as key carbon sinks. They also provide ecosystem services and are critical watercatchment areas. In addition, they help mitigate the impact of climate change on wildlife. Research programmes with other stakeholders were accelerated and coordinated, including organising workshops to share ideas on climate change.

In addition, an active programme of ecological monitoring and evaluation mainly based at the eight KWS research stations continued. We also reviewed monitoring protocols for ecosystems and species to enhance them, and increase involvement of stakeholders. Seasonal wildlife population monitoring activities were undertaken in ranches, dispersal areas and sanctuaries. Specific research and monitoring programmes focusing on different wildlife taxa were undertaken in Ngaya Forest in Meru, Mt. Kenya, the marine parks and the coastal

forests ecosystems. These were undertaken in collaboration with other government departments and NGOs.

TRANSLOCATIONS

Wildlife translocation is a tool that we are using more and more to mitigate challenges such as human-wildlife conflict, the management of carrying capacities of particular areas and the facilitation of maximising genetic variety in enclosed populations. In 2008, we undertook various captures and translocation activities for black rhino, Grevy's zebra, Rothschild giraffe and buffalo.



KWS veterinary doctor darts an elephant during a collaring exercise in Narok District. Below: The Veterinary Capture Unit fits a collar on an elephant to monitor its movements.



for human settlements, while stocking other conservation areas. Working in collaboration with other stakeholders - mainly Lewa and Ol Pejeta Wildlife Conservancies - particular species of herbivores were also captured and translocated to Aberdare National Park, Mwea National Reserve, Lewa and Ol Pejeta. Our success in this area continues to attract international attention, and over the period we provided technical support to other countries such as Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Uganda, all of which are soon initiating similar programmes.

SPECIES CONSERVATION

The performance of particular endangered wildlife populations showed good indications of recovery in the wild. Black Rhino numbers increased from 577 in 2007 to 603 in 2008, and we started a recovery strategy for the declining Black Rhino population of Aberdare National Park. Implementation of an Intensive

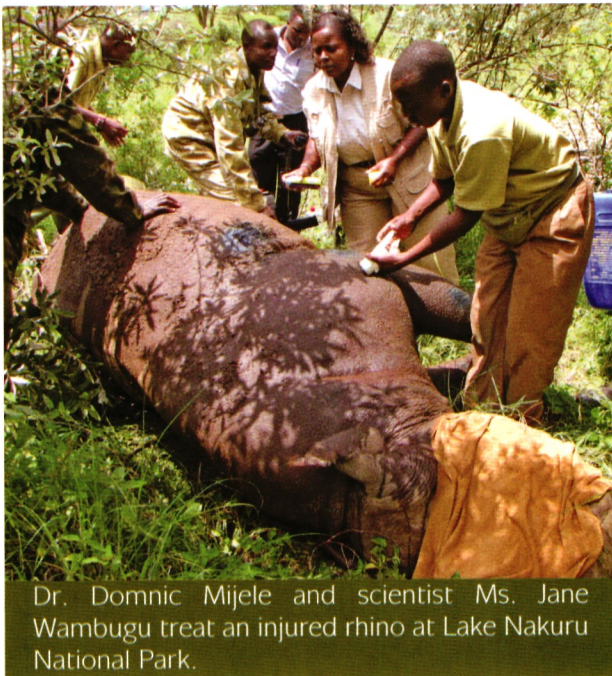
Protection Zone in Tsavo West National Park was both historical and a landmark achievement in Black Rhino conservation. Seventy two animals were ear-notched to enhance monitoring of Black Rhino populations, based on individual identification.

Meanwhile, the number of White Rhino increased from 303 in 2007 to 314 in 2008. Two female White Rhino were introduced in Ol Choro Oiroua Conservancy in Maasai Mara to enhance breeding and promote tourism activities in community wildlife conservancies in the Mara.

Routine and planned research and monitoring activities for elephant continued, while a national five-year conservation and management strategy for the endangered Grevy's zebra was launched. Formulation of a national conservation strategy for Lion, Spotted Hyena, Stripped Hyena, Cheetah and Wild Dog was completed, and awaits official launch in 2009.

National task forces for the conservation of sea turtles, coral reefs and Bongo *Tragelaphus euryceros* were constituted to spearhead the process of formulating national conservation strategies. Working in collaboration with key stakeholders, the implementation of programmes as outlined in Hirola *Beatragus hunteri* Management Plan 2005-2009 continued with considerable success. Three proposals were submitted to the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna (CMS) for the listing of Wild Dog, African Skimmer, Maccoa Duck on Appendix II.

Management of ecosystems and landscapes remained critical in the overall conservation of wildlife in their natural habitats. A number of targeted research activities were undertaken



Dr. Domnic Mijele and scientist Ms. Jane Wambugu treat an injured rhino at Lake Nakuru National Park.



during the period in collaboration with different stakeholders from government and non-governmental institutions. The process for designation of the Tana Delta as a Ramsar site was prioritised during the period, including collection of requisite data and consultation with the relevant stakeholders to facilitate the designation process of this important site.

Several research and awareness activities were undertaken at other wetland sites of significance, including Lake Jipe and sites of papyrus swamps in the Kenyan sector of Lake Victoria such as Yala and Dunga Swamps. The process of updating and preparing management plans for various wetlands was also undertaken.

INTERNATIONAL ARENA

The coordination of biodiversity-related Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) under the jurisdiction of Kenya Wildlife Service continued, and planned activities undertaken as scheduled. We coordinated a meeting of 21 like-minded African Elephant Range States which resulted in the formation of an African Elephant Coalition to develop common strategies for conservation and management of the African Elephant in the range states, and promote joint implementation of decisions and resolutions of the CITES convention related to the African Elephant.

KWS represented the country in a number of international meetings and Conferences of Parties for CITES, Ramsar Convention, African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), Bonn Convention, and World Heritage Convention among others. Other routine programmes such as evaluation of both biodiversity research applications and licensing permits related to wildlife use were undertaken.

Library and biodiversity information management of the Service expanded, both at the headquarters and in the field. More relevant literature materials were acquired, including subscription to several online journals relevant to conservation research

BIO-PROSPECTING

Different initiatives and programmes for enhanced efforts on biotechnology were undertaken. These included the completion and launch of a Strategy for Conservation and Management of Aloe Species in Kenya, and review of Memoranda of Understanding related to biotechnology. Further activities included research work on identification, discovery and characterisation of useful compounds, DNA extracts, genes and microbes from our diverse wildlife.





LAW ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATION

COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

The instability created by the post-election violence at the beginning of 2008 created serious challenges in law enforcement. The situation was compounded by inadequate resources to combat crime and drought, which prevailed for the better part of the year. In this regard both preventive and reactive security measures were put in place to enhance the safety of wildlife. Ground and aerial patrols continued inside and outside wildlife protected areas.

Poaching of wild animals for rhino horn used for dagger handles and TCM has remained the most intractable problem. Demand for rhinoceros horns and elephant ivory continues to make the rhinoceros and elephant among the most vulnerable wild species. Poaching of elephants increased by 100 per cent over the previous year, with 90 per cent of poaching occurring outside the KWS managed wildlife protected areas. This trend places a great risk on existing conservation initiatives, and threatens to reverse the gains made after the catastrophic massive rhino and elephant illegal killings of the 70s and 80s.

The increased poaching of the key species may be due to the high demand generated by the decision of the 58th CITES Standing Committee to sanction the one-off sale of government-owned ivory to



Mr. Clement Mwale of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force displays a recovered tusk to journalists. He is accompanied by Mr. Peter Younger of INTERPOL (right) and Mr. James Nyakundi of KWS

China and Japan by nations in southern Africa. This has almost certainly triggered demand for ivory and rhino horn in the black market.

This demand is evident through the seizures made. Overall elephant ivory recoveries increased from



677.6 kg in 2007 to an 857.2 kg in 2008, a rise of 26 per cent. In particular ivory seizures at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport increased from 63 kg in 2007 to 258.7 kg in 2008. Most of the seizures at the airport were destined for East Asia. The demand and the resultant poaching notwithstanding, the KWS reviewed its wildlife security strategies to tackle the emerging trend. The movements and operations of poaching suspects and gangs were closely monitored, leading to the recovery of thirty assorted firearms, 493 assorted ammunition and five magazines.

Other security efforts were directed at the bush meat problem, which was exacerbated by the drought. The fight against the bush meat trade is aimed at not only protecting wildlife but also cushioning members of the public against health risks associated with uninspected bush meat. A total of 3,708 wire snares and traps targeted at wild animals were detected and removed during the year and 388 suspects were arrested and prosecuted for bush meat poaching and trading offences. More than seven tonnes of bush meat was recovered.

Our security officers also intensified surveillance of the illegal trade of wild animals and wildlife products. A number of recoveries were made

and the suspects prosecuted in various courts of law countrywide. In one of the major incidents, officers intercepted a consignment of reptiles at Moi International Airport, Mombasa, which had 113 assorted live animals bound for Japan.

In addressing the domestic and international illegal ivory trade, INTERPOL undertook an operation that targeted illegal ivory markets in five African elephant range states. Kenya served as a coordinating centre for the simultaneous operation, which took place in Congo, Ghana, Uganda, Zambia and Kenya. A total of 57 suspects were arrested and over 1000 kg of ivory recovered. Kenya accounted for 36 suspects and 113 pieces of ivory weighing 358 kg in addition to recoveries of other assorted trophies. The objective of the operation was to eliminate the illegal domestic ivory markets which continued to fuel poaching of elephants and the resultant local and international ivory trade. The lessons learned will be used to improve future operations, and the law enforcement linkages established will play an important role in tackling wildlife crime.

RECOVERIES

TYPE	2007	2008
Game meat (kg)	15,334	7,445
Animal skins (pcs)	195	240
Ivory (kg)	649.6	857.2



Rangers patrol deep in the thicket to ensure security of wildlife.



HABITATS AND WATER CATCHMENT AREAS

Security patrols have been intensified to combat the continued destruction of wildlife habitats and water catchment areas. Some of the habitat protection challenges include illegal logging, charcoal burning, illegal exploitation of the East African Sandalwood, livestock incursion into protected areas and *miraa* picking. The intensified security efforts yielded the recovery of 28,770 assorted forest products, and 132,892 kg of sandalwood. Because of the dry spell, livestock influx into Parks and Reserves persisted in Tsavo, Meru/Kora and Sibiloi. A total of 397,137 head of cattle was driven out of the protected areas.

FOREST PRODUCE	RECOVERIES 2007	RECOVERIES 2008
Posts	3,799	12,032
Poles	138	5,624
Timber	1,577	2,168
Charcoal (bags)	922	2,909
Rafters (offcuts)	24	195
Logs	378	730
Wood carvings	1,748	3,811
Beams	13	110



TOURISTS' SECURITY

Our security officers worked round the clock to ensure that our National Parks remained a secure destination for tourists. The intensified patrols ensured that the year ended without a single case of tourist attack within the KWS managed wildlife-protected areas. Our officers also worked with the Tourist Police Unit (TPU) and County Council officers in securing tourists' circuits and sites. Isolated cases of attack on tourists took place along the Narok-Maasai Mara route, Samburu National Reserve and Naro Moru. In all these cases the KWS security teams intervened and arrested the suspects and recovered tourists' property. The suspects involved in such incidents were identified and arrested.

Wildlife and other environmental crimes trends 2007 - 2008

Offence	No. of suspects arrested	
	2007	2008
Destruction of water catchment areas	640	926
Grazing in National Parks / Reserves	535	1,234
Bush meat poaching	239	334
Possession of and dealing in trophies	115	114
Others	650	868
TOTAL	2,179	3,476

BUILDING SYNERGIES

The KWS worked with other stakeholders to enhance the conservation and protection of the country's natural resources. In wildlife law enforcement, we worked with the Kenya Police, Customs, Kenya Airports Authority, Judiciary and Kenya Forest Service officers in addressing wildlife crime. This led to more effective law enforcement at exit and entry points.

Cross border wildlife security collaborative initiatives with Tanzania and Uganda wildlife authorities assisted in combating wildlife crime. These initiatives are aimed at enhancing wildlife security and ensuring free movement and migration of wildlife across the borders. This is crucial for survival of cross border ecosystems such as the Maasai Mara-Serengeti and Tsavo-Mkomazi. The Lusaka Agreement Task Force played a key role in coordinating the cross border collaboration.

DOG UNIT AT KWS TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Dog Unit was redeployed at the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute in Naivasha to enhance security of wildlife within and outside the sanctuary. The unit received additional training through the Kenya Police, and the Dog Master benefited from international training in Italy.

REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

The national guidelines on utilisation and conservation of Aloe species in Kenya were produced, gazetted and launched by the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife in July 2008. The strategy for conservation and management of Aloe species

of Kenya was formulated to guide sustainable conservation management, and utilisation of Aloe resources. The Aloe strategy aims at integrating interest in biodiversity conservation with economic development. Other plants of conservation concern and commercial value that KWS shall focus on are: the Sandalwood *Osyris Lanceolata* and African Prune *Prunus Africana*. The guidelines are expected to create wealth by improving the livelihoods of participating communities and individuals, while enhancing conservation of the particular species.

A reconnaissance survey of African Prune in Mau, Lembus, North Nandi, Bahati, Dundori and Kakamega Forests, was conducted in July to establish the status of the forests in preparation for the regional workshop on sustainable utilisation of *Prunus Africana* species. This was undertaken in conformity with the CITES resolutions. It is expected that the strategy to conserve, manage and use *Prunus Africana* and *Osyris lanceolata* will be ready in 2009.

KWS developed the *Wildlife Utilisation: Operations and Tariffs Guidelines*, to open up incentives for investment opportunities in wildlife and wildlife products, while providing a legal framework for such investments to operate. The guidelines are intended to be transformed into subsidiary legislation to provide structures and systems based on environmental, social, cultural and economic considerations.

The regulatory framework for wildlife utilisation is drawn from Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1975 – A Statement on Future Wildlife Management Policy in Kenya, and the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act Cap 376. It is on this basis that the KWS has created investment opportunities for communities and



private landowners to enhance conservation, and at the same time create viable economic benefits to such stakeholders. The investment opportunities include:

- Wildlife farming and artificial propagation of wild plants for export;
- Keeping certain animal species for display as an economic enterprise and education as a means of a commercial enterprise.

The KWS faces the challenge in harmonising fees charged for services rendered. Radical changes are therefore anticipated in the near future in line with current conservation trends and economic realities. Such cases include charging for wildlife breeding operations, which currently do not generate any fees. There is also to be a review of filming fees based on Park and Reserve category (conservation value) and due consideration to the period taken in terms of hours as opposed to the predetermined period of one week in the current laws. Others to be reviewed include game bird licenses; import and export permits and certificates of ownership. A study is currently underway, and all our stakeholders will be consulted.

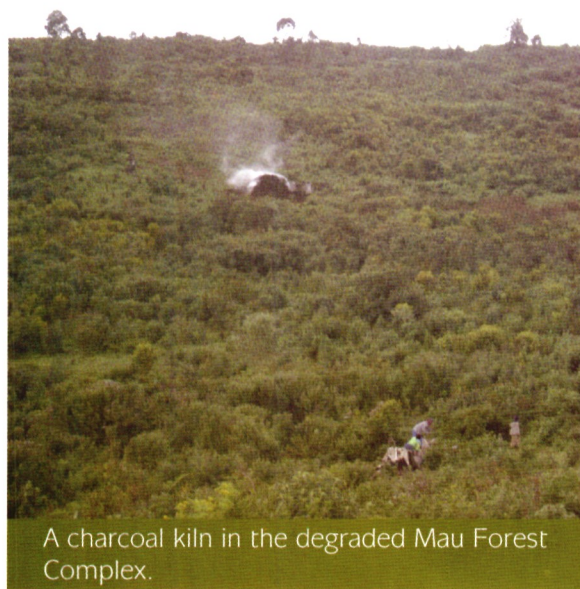
KWS AND THE INTERPOL

In June 2008, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) formally handed over a Super Cub plane to KWS for surveillance. This donation will contribute greatly toward the fight against wildlife crime and enhance wildlife law enforcement efforts.

The Kenya Wildlife Service has also received INTERPOL's best practice award. This award was used to train KWS enforcement officers in investigative skills.

SAVING THE MAU

KWS as a conservation champion played a leading role in securing the Mau Forest Complex ecosystem. We are part of a joint government-initiated operation aimed at restoring the ecosystem, which started in July 2008. Our team is responsible for the Maasai Mau sector where a big impact has been made. The KWS



A charcoal kiln in the degraded Mau Forest Complex.

has been given the responsibility of coordinating and commanding the Mau joint operation. A permanent KWS security deployment has been established in the Mau, underlining the Service's commitment to the conservation of the Mau Complex, which is a source of livelihood to over five million Kenyans and a source of water for Lake Nakuru National Park, as well as the world famous Maasai Mara.

The Mau Forest Complex forms the largest closed canopy forest ecosystem in Kenya and is the single most important water catchment area in the Rift Valley and western Kenya. Its



forests provide critical ecological services to the country and help secure the provision of water to urban areas. They also support the livelihoods of millions of people living in the rural areas. In addition to the Complex being home to minority groups of indigenous forest dwellers, it supports communities living in the immediate vicinity.

As such, the Mau Forest Complex is a natural asset of critical national importance. Despite its importance for sustained economic development, the Complex has been badly degraded by extensive irregular and ill-planned settlements. This has been made worse by illegal forest resource extraction. Over the last fifteen years, de-gazettement of forest reserves and continuous widespread encroachments have led to the destruction of some 104,000 hectares nearly a quarter of the entire Mau Forest Complex.

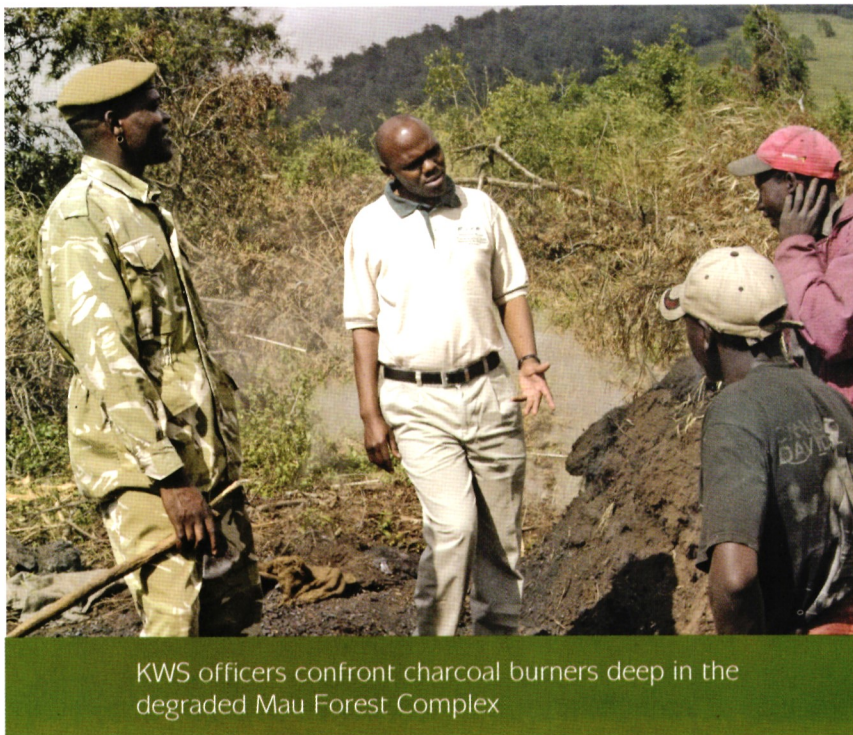
To confront this disaster, the Prime Minister created a multi-sectoral task force involving all stakeholders. It was launched on 22 July 2008, the KWS being represented by the membership of the Director.

Following reports of continued influx of people into the Complex, and particularly the Maasai Mau Forest, the Task Force directed that immediate enforcement measures be taken. It was agreed that these measures be implemented by a joint administrative and enforcement force (the joint force) comprising the Provincial Administration, the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Kenya Forest Service and the Narok County Council. The Service was appointed by the Government to coordinate the functions of the joint force, and Mr. Tuqa Jirmo, a KWS officer of the rank of Senior Warden, served as the commander of the joint force.

The mandate for the joint force was:

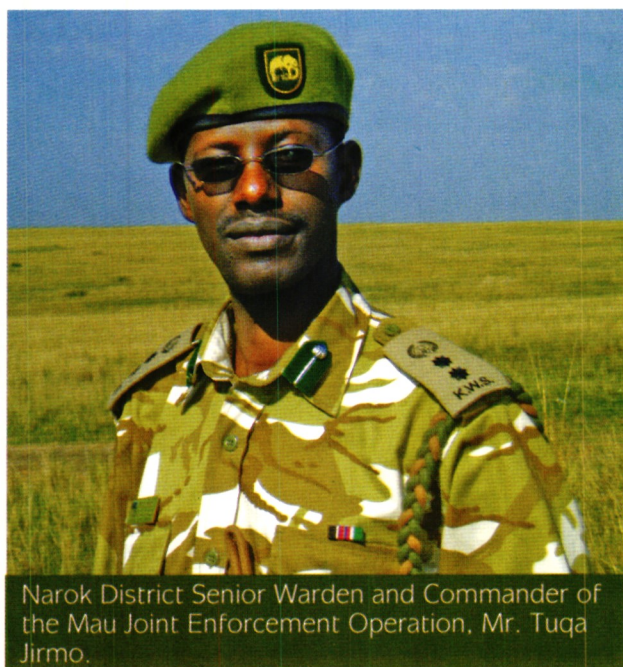
- (a) Immediate containment of further degradation of the forests;
- (b) Prevention of future influx of people into the forests;
- (c) Control of movement of forest produce;
- (d) Assessment of the extent of forest damage and identification of hot spots; and
- (e) Undertaking of normal law enforcement functions.

The joint force was established around the forests blocks that are most impacted by settlements. These blocks include Maasai Mau



KWS officers confront charcoal burners deep in the degraded Mau Forest Complex





Forest, Ol Posimoru Forest Reserve and South West Mau Forest Reserve.

The deployment of the joint force was aimed at containing destruction in areas designated as hot spots within the Maasai Mau Forest. This

deployment was also designed to seal major entry routes into the forest. The joint force is ensuring containment of further degradation in the Maasai Mau Forest pending a more permanent management structure for the Complex.

The continuing destruction of the Mau Forest is not a headache for Kenya alone. The Complex is linked to the hydrology of Lake Victoria, which is critical to Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt through the River Nile. From the Complex, the Mara River also flows into conservation areas in Tanzania. Depletion of the Complex will not only affect agriculture, but also the capacity to generate hydro electricity, critical in a part of the world where there are so few alternatives.

As we await Government direction from the Task Force Report, we continue our role of constant surveillance and maintenance of security to stop continuing destruction. However, this is only a partial solution: restoration of destroyed forest should be the long term aim of any institution that is charged with conserving our ecosystems for future generations.





CAPACITY BUILDING



Despite financial challenges in the year, investment in employees remained among our top priorities. Great emphasis was placed on policies and procedures on recruitment and retention, capacity development and performance, discipline as well as staff welfare.

We sought to position the Service as the employer of choice for people with professional skills, talent and drive. This was achieved through robust capacity development initiatives, buttressed through performance management now enriched by balance scorecard processes. The initiatives aimed to develop the competencies of our staff as well as meet the needs of the Service as a dynamic organisation.

We trained 1,896 employees (48 per cent) on a stringent budget. These capacity-building initiatives achieved the following:

1. They promoted the exchange of ideas and experiences, fostering better relationships between staff.
2. They improved customer service.
3. They improved processes and procedures with the involvement of staff. This ensured that employees understood their role in work processes.

4. They enhanced partnerships with external parties and improved our placement as an organisation in the world market.
5. They improved the individual lives as employees were promoted on merit after academic accomplishments and improved performance when opportunities arose.

Our training plan next year will be enhanced through the Training Needs Analysis that is currently being carried out.

CUSTOMER SERVICE TRAINING

We trained staff in premium Parks (Lake Nakuru and Amboseli) with the aim of improving product knowledge and enhancing the customer service skills. Corporate training on customer service covered about 250 staff. This will continue in the new year and will cover all staff. The overall objective was to create a customer-driven culture.

KENYA WILDLIFE TRAINING INSTITUTE (KWSTI)

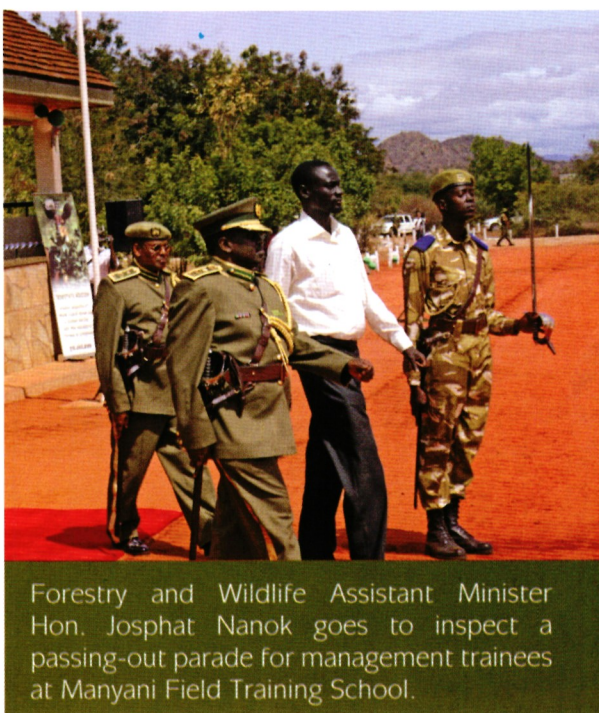
KWSTI in Naivasha is one of our training units. Apart from offering diploma and certificate courses, it has been recognised as a centre for wetland management training. The following courses were run for local and international wetland practitioners:

- An Inland Wetland Management Training course for 19 middle level managers from the Wetland Management Department, Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda.



- The International Course for African Wetland Management (ICAWM), which was attended by 16 participants drawn from seven African countries.
- The first Kenya National Training on Wetland and Poverty Reduction, which was attended by 19 participants drawn from various Kenya government institutions and local NGOs.

MANYANI FIELD TRAINING SCHOOL



During the year, Manyani Field Training School offered the following courses.

Course name	Number of participants	Course duration (weeks)
Management Trainees	37	36
Platoon Commanders	28	36
Kenya Airports Authority Security Staff	51	8
Kibodo Game Scouts	30	8

Five officers attended a two-week wildlife investigation course at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana.

FIRE FIGHTING TRAINING

Fires have for many years been a problem in most of KWS parks. These have led to the alteration of ecosystems, replacing more palatable plant species with non palatable fire resistant ones and the loss of others altogether. To improve safety at the work place and protect habitats from wild fire threats, the Emergency Management Unit (EMU) conducted training programmes for both the field and KWS headquarters staff. Basic fire-fighting equipment was bought to enhance the capacity of field units. The Unit conducted in-house training programmes on basic bushfire management skills. Training was conducted for 106 staff and stakeholders to improve overall awareness of the risks and potential impact of fires in conservation. All staff were targeted, with the aim of improving understanding of fire occurrence, location, seasonality and appropriate methods of control. Communities neighbouring the Parks and the Kenya Forest Service were also identified as key stakeholders in the control and management of bushfires.



WARDENS' AND SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE

The fourth Wardens' and Scientists' Conference on the theme 'Building institutional synergy for efficiency and growth' was held in Nakuru.

The climax of the conference was the clean-up of a major street leading to Lake Nakuru National

Park by the participants, together with the Nakuru Council employees. There was also a visit to St. Nicholas Children's Home run by the Anglican Church of Kenya, where food was donated. An impromptu harambee was conducted at the Home where a total of Kshs. 87,000 was raised towards a chicken-rearing project.



His Worship the Nakuru Mayor David Gikaria flags off a clean-up exercise by KWS staff and Nakuru Municipal council employees.



KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE IN



His Excellency the President Hon. Mwai Kibaki cuts the cake during a thanksgiving ceremony for uniformed and disciplined forces. He is with the Minister for Internal Security Prof George Saitoti and the KWS Director, Mr. Julius Kipng'etich.



The Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga admires a rhino carving presented to him by the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife Hon. Dr. Noah Wekesa during the 2008 Cycle with the Rhino event in Lake Nakuru National Park.



The Vice President Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka greets Mr. Peter Leitoro, the Deputy Director in charge of Security. Looking on is the Director.



Despite a heavy downpour, Corporal Daniel Lelimo (right) leads KWS and Lewa Conservancy rangers in capture of a kudu (kongoni) from Solio Ranch in Laikipia. The animals were moved to Lewa to pave way for settlement of the landless.



Meru National Park Senior Warden Mr. Robert Njue and French Development Agency (AFD) Regional Director Jean Pierre Marcelli (centre, foreground) during a tour of the park by French journalists.



Coast Conservation Area Assistant Director Simon Gitau (in uniform) and Head of Resource Mobilisation Edwin Wanyonyi (third left) with officers from Parks Canada admire a tortoise during their working visit to the Coast.



The Emergency Monitoring Unit conducts a fire fighting drill as part of disaster management and preparedness.



A marine ranger leads a community group in a park clean up exercise to rid the fragile ecosystem of solid waste that would otherwise, pose a grave danger to marine life besides being an eye sore.



Minister of State for Public Service Hon. Dalmas Otieno (left) presents the 2008 Company of the Year Award (COYA) for Winner Leadership and Governance to KWS officers.



Dr. Nelson Githinji of Coca Cola (centre) receives a recognition plaque for supporting Nairobi National Park from the KWS Director (right) and US Ambassador Mr Michael Ranneberger.



Senior Warden Tsavo East National Park Yussuf Adan flags off a shuttle bus in Mtito Andei trading centre along Nairobi-Mombasa highway. This is part of efforts to promote domestic tourism.



Senior Assistant Director Parks and Reserves Mr. Michael Kipkeu (in uniform) receives a donation of motor vehicle lubricants from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Regional Director Mr. James Isiche.



A ranger puts a rubber band on cyclist at a checkpoint during the annual sporting-cum-fundraising Cycle with the Rhino event at Lake Nakuru National Park.



Rangers carry some of the illegal wildlife trade exhibits seized in Kenya during the INTERPOL coordinated international operation against wildlife crime in various African countries.

WORKING WITH OUR PARTNERS

The Kenya Wildlife Service is responsible for conserving, protecting and managing all of the country's wildlife, inside and outside National Parks and Reserves. To fulfill this enormous task effectively, the KWS works in partnership with communities of many kinds — training and research institutions, tour operators, private game ranchers, hoteliers, county councils, government agencies and many other development partners.

KWS continues to conserve wildlife under difficult conditions, compounded by adverse effects of climate change, high population growth rate, loss of wildlife habitats and migratory corridors.

The volatility of the tourism industry - from which the KWS derives 70 per cent of its revenue - continues to pose an immediate challenge. This was dramatically illustrated by the effects of the post-election violence, which seriously eroded support

from Government and development partners as other priorities took precedence.

Despite the challenges, there were significant achievements in the year, including the approval of the Trust Deed for the Endowment Fund by the Attorney General; increased Government support; the receipt of a grant from Taiwan for rhino monitoring in Nairobi; and the securing of the World Bank fund for marine conservation at the coast.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

During the year, the KWS submitted a draft deed to the Attorney General for the registration of the KWS Trust Fund, and consent was given in December 2008. Several world-renowned philanthropists and conservationists were approached, five - one from Canada, Germany, South Africa and two from Kenya - confirmed their interest. The Fund has nine members in all, and is expected to be launched in 2009.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

In the financial year 2008/09, the Treasury allocated the KWS Ksh. 1.570 billion, a Ksh 180 million increase from the previous year and an increase of Ksh 515 million in the last two financial years.

The negotiation process for 2008/09 funding began in November 2007, and was complicated by the priorities generated from the post-election crisis earlier in the year. The Government also continued to support infrastructure development in the National Parks and Reserves through budget support.



SUPPORT FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The Meru Conservation Area project ended in 2008. Two major ongoing development projects had their funds allocated amounting to Ksh 232,050,000. This was mainly for Mount Kenya East Pilot Project funded by the Global Environment Facility through International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The second project is the Wildlife Sector programme funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The World Bank awarded a consortium of institutions US\$ 35 million towards marine conservation. The consortium comprises the KWS, Kenya Marine Fisheries, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Coastal Development Authority and the Ministry of National Planning. The KWS received US\$ 3.1 million directly, towards a project in biodiversity conservation and tourism development.

This project is based on research and monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystems near shore the outside the coral reef and deep-sea zones, and will determine use limits by tourism, need management of fishery no-take zones and conservation as well as limited use of other key coastal resources.

CYCLE WITH THE RHINO 2008

For the fifth year running, this spectacular fundraising-cum-sporting event continued to generate money to support rhino conservation and community projects around Lake Nakuru National Park. These include fencing, human wildlife conflict management, tree planting and awareness creation on environmental resource management. The event is organised



KCB CEO Mr. Martin Oduor-Otieno and Annie Kinuthia of Standard Chartered Bank cut a ribbon to launch the sporting-cum-fundraising event, 2008 Cycle with the Rhino. With them is Corporal Patricia Mututu of Nairobi Animal Orphanage on a bicycle ready to start.

in partnership with the Lake Nakuru Park Action Committee, a non-profit community-based organisation comprising stakeholders from Nakuru Town.

The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Raila Odinga flagged off the cycling and was accompanied by the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife, Dr. Noah Wekesa, among other dignitaries. The event received both in-kind and cash donations from corporate and individual sponsors. A total of Ksh. 7 million was raised in cash. Corporate sponsors included Standard Chartered Bank, East African Breweries Limited, Kenya Commercial Bank, Bonde Conservancy, Nakumatt Holdings, Toyota East Africa, David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, NIC Bank, Flamingo Net, CMC Holdings Ltd, Capital FM, Crayfish Camp, Naivasha, Sauti Ya Mwananchi, House of Manji, Erdemann Company and Evans Sunrise Memorial Hospital, Jalaram.



PARKS CANADA VISIT

We implemented Phase Two of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kenya Wildlife Service and Parks Canada, which was signed in 2006. In November, Parks Canada staff visited Kenya on a 14-day programme, providing an opportunity for them to experience the beauty of Kenya's National Parks and to acquire a good understanding of our holistic approach to conservation.

This visit forms the basis for Phase Three, which focuses on an ecosystem approach to National Park management; the development of a natural and social science research and monitoring programme; strengthening the visitor experience programme; and developing a 'species at risk' programme.

To further support the existing Memorandum of Understanding, His Excellency Ross Hynes, Canada's High Commissioner to Kenya, officially handed over uniforms donated by Parks Canada to KWS.

MERU CONSERVATION AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The 10.2 million Euro five-year project funded by the French Government was officially commissioned and handed over to the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife on 9th June 2008. Activities included the completion of the construction and rehabilitation of at least 82 km of arterial roads and airstrips at Mulika and Kinna in Meru National Park. The 14.8 km access road to Murera Gate from Kipkona in the same park was also completed.

There was construction of at least 120 new two-roomed staff houses at Murera, a staff

social centre, the main Murera Gate house and auxiliary gate at Mulika, Ura, Kora and Bisanadi. In addition, there was the construction and remodelling of staff houses and dining facility, and complete water treatment facilities in Kora National Park and Kinna Park headquarters, respectively.

Materials were acquired for the construction of a new 40-km new electric fence line along the Ura-Tana River boundary of Meru National Park as well as the construction of a 43-km electric fence line along the Western boundary of the protected area from Bisanadi to Ura Gate.

Various community developments completed successfully under the MCA project included water provision, agroforestry and water catchment conservation projects, as well as community enterprise and security projects. Several tree and fruit nurseries and river conservation efforts benefiting the communities were also accomplished in Nkanga, Meru, Makutano and Bwatherongi. Water projects completed included Kamagachio Rock Catchment in Tharaka District, Kabukuro Borehole Water Project in Meru North District, Boji Water project in Isiolo District, Asako Village Water Project in Tana River District, Miti Boma, Hadhamakona and Katumba Water Pans in Tana River District, Madungoi and Nyamboni Water Pans in Mwingi District Kasaini and Kaminyambu sub-surface concrete dams, and at Nyamboni and Madungoi.

MOUNT KENYA EAST PILOT PROJECT (MKEPP)

The Minister for Forestry and Wildlife presided over the handing over of five vehicles, two tractors, two water tankers and assorted equipment, including GIS and telecommunication equipment to Mt. Kenya National Park in July 2008. Activities



undertaken by the project included water resource management, environmental conservation and management, improvement of rural livelihoods, research, monitoring and evaluation. The MKEPP funds a student undertaking a master's degree on water resource management as part of its contribution to capacity building for KWS staff.

USAID WILDLIFE SECTOR PROGRAMME

The USAID support for KWS has been continuous since 1992. KSh 12 million was spent to support annual work plan activities during the reporting year, and the principal achievements include:

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

Development of preliminary designs for visitor reception facilities centre in Amboseli National Park was completed. The procurement of wildlife control equipment for protected areas was also done, while the development of a wildfire management strategy was started.

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENING

To improve communication within the organisation, a Wide Area Network (WAN), Local Area Network (LAN) and Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) connectivity at the Lake Nakuru National Park and Nairobi National Park gates, KWS headquarters, Central Workshop, the Airwing at Wilson Airport and the KWS Training Institute were installed. The Safari Card system, which was co-sponsored by KWS, was also installed in Lake Nakuru and Nairobi National Parks.

APPLIED RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Wildlife population monitoring was done with the support of USAID in Kajiado and Kitengela dispersal areas, with a focus on endangered species including the rhino, cheetah and Grevy's zebra. We also developed an ecological monitoring framework; an Environmental Management System (EMS); trained 40 newly recruited assistants and scientists. Strengthening of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) office was also done by developing the Aloe utilisation and conservation framework.

Two task forces were formed in the turtle conservation project - the Sea Turtle Task Force and Coral Reef Task Force. Equipment for monitoring of the species was acquired, and the development of a national strategy for conservation and management for the turtle species and coral habitats started.

Under support for conservation of endangered species conservation, the National Lion and Spotted Hyena conservation strategies and action plans were developed. Biological and socio-economic inventories were also undertaken in Ol Donyo Sabuk National Park and Ngaya Forest.

ENHANCED COMMUNITY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Under this component of the USAID support, sensitisation and awareness creation for community members of the Engirgir, Imbilin and Kipeto areas on creation of wildlife conservancy in Kitengela was done during the year. Equipment to assist in community wildlife conservation initiatives and mitigation of human wildlife conflict was procured.



Mapping of envisaged wildlife conservancy area in Kitengela, and a review of the Kitengela/Isinya wildlife conservation area Master Plan were also completed.

FENCING IN THE ABERDARES WITH RHINO ARK

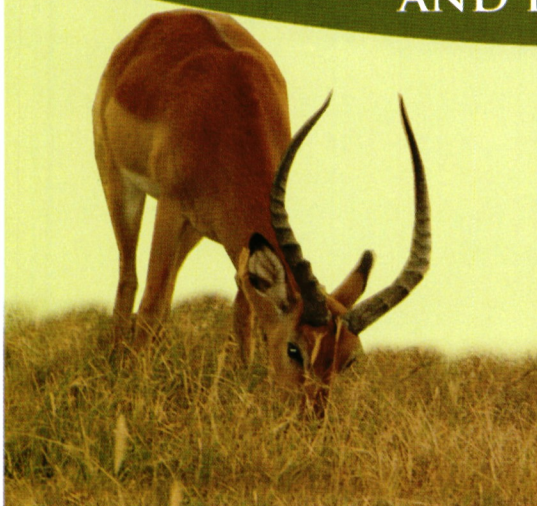
In our continuing collaboration with the Rhino Ark, a charitable Trust set up to conserve water catchment areas and indigenous forests, the KWS completed fencing in the Aberdares (34 km) and Arabuko Sokoke (6 km) at a cost of Ksh 44 million and Ksh 3 million, respectively. The same partnership saw the fencing of guard post houses at Lake Jipe in Tsavo West National Park, Gatere, Carbacid and Gakoe in Aberdare and Arabuko Sokoke.



The KWS Director tightens a portion of the fence at Nandarasi Gate, during the commissioning of phases 7 & 8 of the Aberdare fence.

The 400-km Aberdare fence is critical to reliable supply of water to Nairobi residents and protection of wildlife habitats. It also serves to mitigate against human wildlife conflict, hence enabling people to coexist harmoniously with wild animals.

SUPPORT THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE AND ITS HABITATS



Send your contributions to:
Kenya Wildlife Service

BANK DETAILS

Account Name:

Kenya Wildlife Service - Donations Account

Account No.: **229975312**

Bank: **Kenya Commercial Bank**

Branch: **Moi Avenue**

SwiftCode: **KCBLKENXA**

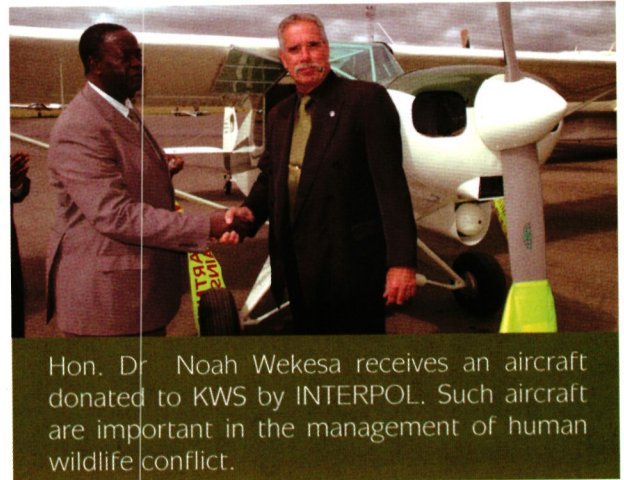




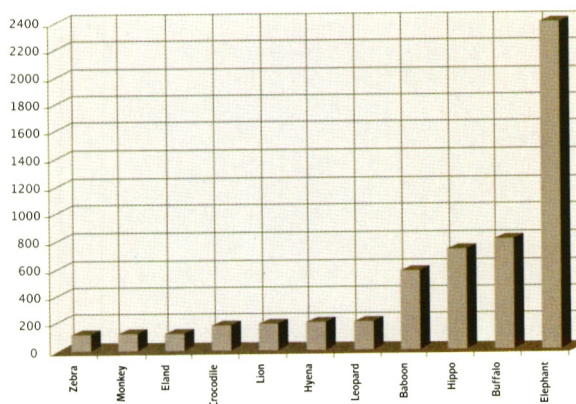
KWS IN THE COMMUNITY

Since its inception in 1990, the KWS has been heavily involved in managing those areas where wildlife and people co-exist. We have to work closely with communities that live near National Parks and conservation areas for one obvious reason: these communities are critical to conservation, and without them conservation efforts are ineffective.

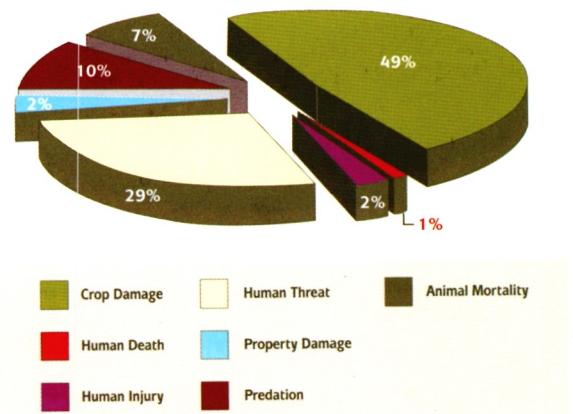
MITIGATING HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT



A critical function of KWS is to strategise for a 'must win' battle against human wildlife conflict. This is done by engaging the communities in sustainable wildlife conservation, building community capacity and equipping a skilled workforce to drive the process.



Human wildlife conflict cases by animal



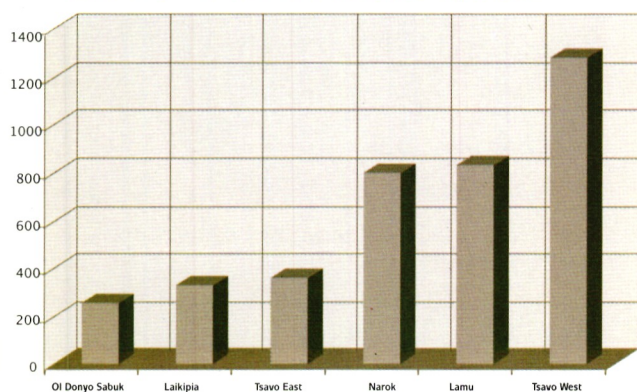
Human wildlife conflict types by magnitude



During the year there was a marked increase in conflict cases, especially in Narok, Laikipia, Lamu, Tsavo East and Tsavo West. A total of 7,034 human wildlife conflict cases were recorded in the year to November 2008, compared with 4,327 in 2007.

KWS undertook various measures to deal with the situation. The Problem Animal Management Unit (PAMU), which is an elite rapid response team of rangers, was strengthened through additional rangers and equipment. The mobile rapid response team can be split up into sections and deployed to high conflict zones to strengthen ground teams. The PAMU response team now has 48 rangers, with two officers stationed at Nanyuki stations.

The areas shown below represent 54 per cent of all human wildlife cases reported.



NATIONAL FENCES

Fencing is an important management tool for human wildlife conflict, the most notable project being the completion of the fence, (348 km) around Aberdare National Park in September. This is the longest wildlife-comprehensive fence in the country. A small portion remains to join the park to Kipipiri Forest managed by the Kenya Forest Service. It should be completed in 2009, according to plan.

Elsewhere in the country, other fence construction and rehabilitation projects include

the completion of phase one of the Laikipia West fence, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) preparation for the Maktau-Ndii fence in the Tsavo Area and completion of the first 15 Kms of the 82 kms Taveta - Jipe - Rombo-Njukini electric fence in Tsavo West.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The KWS CSR programme aims to change community attitudes towards wildlife so as to view it as a resource from which they benefit. The intention is to enlist the support of communities to practice wildlife conservation and management as a form of land use in Kenya. It is then expected that more land will be set aside for wildlife, while at the same time communities will benefit economically from this option.

Because of reduced budgets, the envisioned outputs under our CSR mandate were not achieved in the year. Funding of community-based projects was greatly reduced as money was directed to providing emergency services to the communities.

The KWS Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme focused on the provision of public education, health facilities and clean water to communities living in wildlife areas. These projects were initiated by the communities to ensure ownership.

Community education and awareness creation programmes on wildlife conservation and management continued through joint barazas with the provincial administration, workshops and completion of community projects. Two classrooms were completed at Bumburi primary school in Kinango-Kwale and handed over to the community by the Hon. Noah Wekesa, Minister for Forestry and Wildlife. During the same



period, a dormitory block at Kanziku secondary school in Tsavo East and a laboratory block at Kakuyuni secondary school in Arabuko Sokoke were completed

WILDLIFE COMPENSATION

Adequate compensation for death and injury by wildlife remains a challenge. This issue was discussed at length during the policy and legislation review workshops that were conducted in all wildlife areas. The process adopted a participatory process whereby communities were able to express their views on various issues critical to a harmonised approach to wildlife conservation and management. Communities were able to contribute to discussions on key issues including ceilings for compensation and mechanisms for its implementation. The proposed policy is awaiting parliamentary approval.

Compensation claims for death and injury caused by wild animals amounting to about Kshs 33 million were released from the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife during the year. These were dispersed countrywide to the beneficiaries through respective District Commissioners.

HONORARY WARDENS

The second Honorary Wardens' meeting was successfully held during this reporting period where new wardens were enlisted for the next term of three years. A total of 170 honorary wardens were appointed in the year. The main objectives of the meeting was to share and

exchange information between the KWS staff the Honorary Wardens, identify targets for the different areas where the Honorary Wardens serve and draw up proposals for a more effective honorary wardenship.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND EXTENSION

The KWS has participated in Environmental Initiatives including an exhibition organised by both the Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Education activities included displaying of exhibits, wildlife related video shows and talks on wildlife conservation.

The popular Education Programme to our Parks and weekend bus shuttle continued to generate public demand. The programme gives an opportunity for Kenyans to visit our Parks and gain more knowledge on Park interpretation. This way, the public gains the understanding necessary to build the goodwill for conservation of our wildlife. The service is currently offered in Nairobi, Tsavo, Aberdare and, Lake Nakuru National Parks.

In-house educational programmes were conducted in our education facilities and information centres. The target groups included various visiting schools and higher learning institutions. In addition outreach programmes were undertaken to enhance conservation awareness to communities and schools in high conflict areas.





HONOURS AND AWARDS



Dr. Francis Fondo, Deputy Director Finance and Administration (Behind centre), leads colleagues in celebrating the COYA award.

KWS won the 2008 Company of the Year Award (COYA) in Leadership and Governance, the first in the country's history for a parastatal.

The Director, Mr. Julius Kipng'etich, was First Runner Up in the 2008 COYA CEO of the Year Award.

The KWS Annual Report 2008 won the Public Relations Society of Kenya (PRSK) Award for excellence.

KWS was awarded First position in the Service Category for 'Best Stand Design' during the Getaway holiday exhibition at Sarit Centre.

In December 2008 the KWS was nominated for a Marketing Society of Kenya Annual Warrior award and gained second position for 'Best Marketing Effort (Parastatal/Government Department).



KWS won several accolades in provincial and national Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) shows in Kakamega, Kitale, Mombasa and Nairobi Trade Fairs.

KWS presented four papers on conservation issues at the Eastern Africa Environmental Network Annual Conference, on the theme 'Environmental Concerns of Climate Change with Respect to Sustainable Livelihoods in Eastern Africa'. Mr. Jonathan Kirui, the Assistant Director Tsavo Conservation Area, won the Environmental Leadership Award, while KWS as an organisation received an award for its exemplary participation in environmental conservation activities.

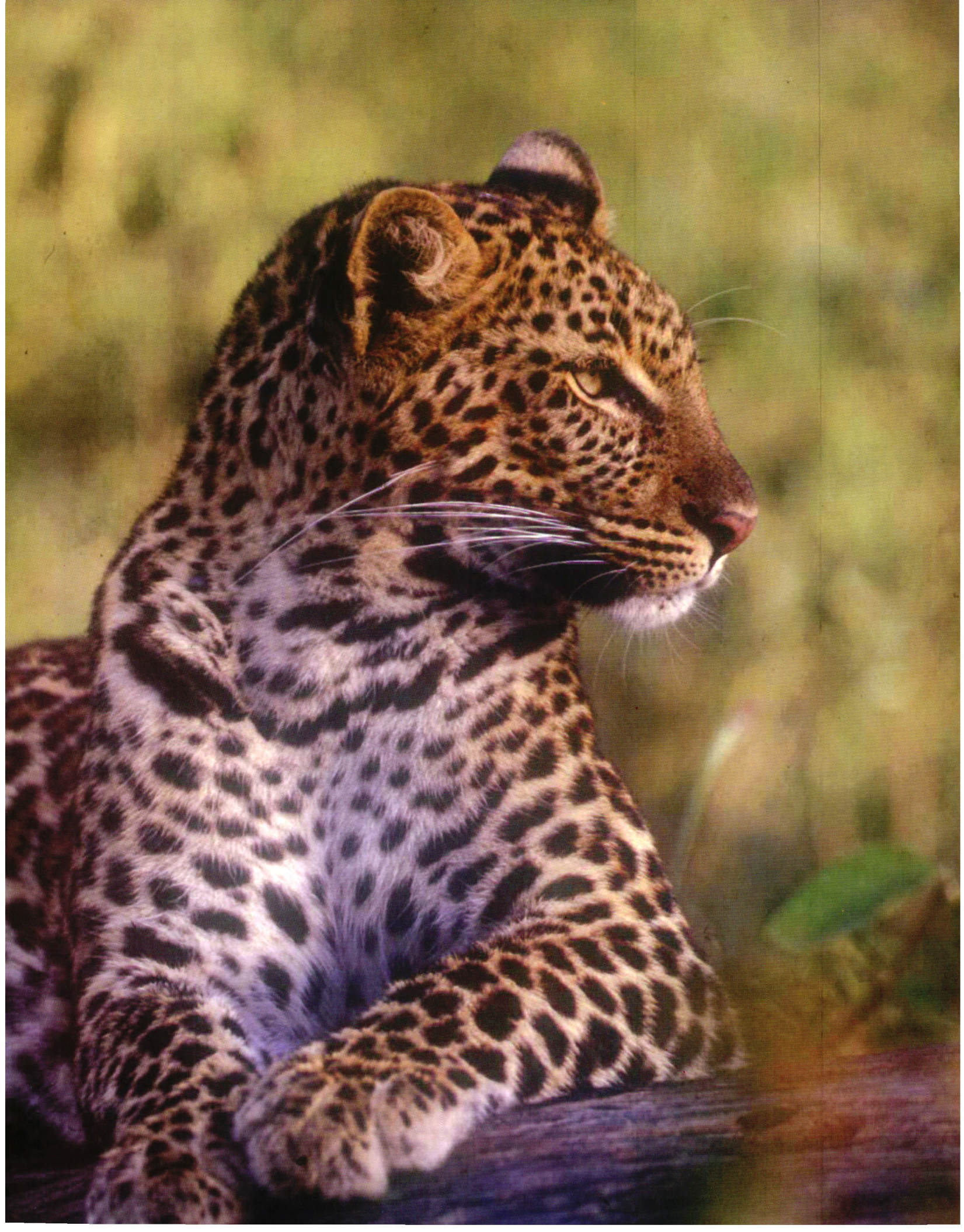
During the Public Service Week exhibitions conducted both at Provincial and District levels. Aberdare National Park in Nyeri, Tsavo East and Lake Nakuru National Park won first awards. KWS displayed information materials, screened conservation videos and educated the public on conservation matters.

STATE HONOURS

His Excellency the President conferred 11 members of staff with State Honours and Awards. There were three Order of the Grand Warrior Awards, six Head of State commendations, two Moran of the Burning Spear awards and one Silver Star medal.

	Name	Position	Medal
1.	Benson Okita Ouma	Snr. Scientist (Rhino Programme)	MBS
2.	Hewson M. Kabugi	Snr. Scientist (Forest Conservation)	MBS
3.	Peter L. Leitoro	Deputy Director Security	OGW
4.	Dr. Francis M. Gakuya	Head of Veterinary Services	OGW
5.	Major (Rtd) Solomon Nyanjui	Head of Airwing	S.S.
6.	Ikoyoi Ignatius Ipapo (on secondment from CID)	Chief Inspector of Police	HSC
7.	Catherine Wambani	Snr. Warden	HSC
8.	Munira Anyonge	Snr. Warden	HSC
9.	Lucas Oluoch	Snr. Computer Technician	HSC
10.	Robert Mutinda Muasya	Snr. Assistant Director – Security	HSC
11.	Julius K. Kimani	Assistant Director	HSC





STEPPING INTO THE FUTURE

The challenges facing wildlife conservation in Kenya are many and varied, including climate change, forest degradation, habitat loss, a volatile tourism market and poaching. To enable KWS tackle such disparate issues, we have to work with many different interests, including other Government agencies, development partners, volunteers and local donors. The Strategic Plan 2008-2012 will be implemented with all these interests in mind.

Despite the challenges, the KWS continues to look forward with confidence that it can attain international standards in every field to which it is committed.

To demonstrate this, the Service has been recommended for the award of the prestigious ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System Certification. It will be among the first

conservation bodies to get certified to this recently revised international standard.

Certification to this series of standards is a confirmation to suppliers, customers and other stakeholders that we maintain robust operation systems and standards that can be relied upon for consistent service delivery. Our service delivery standards can now be benchmarked with good global practices, which will increase confidence levels of customers.

To our staff, implementation of a quality management system continues to make work easier: the introduction of systems stipulating what each and every person should do gives rise to simplification of tasks and activities, elimination of unnecessary costs, reduction of risks and general improvement of quality.

The Board of Trustees shall impress upon the Government the urgent need for appropriate legislation and policy; engage the Treasury for budgetary support and extend partnerships for funding at home and abroad. We shall also be involved in the critical work of helping communities near wildlife-protected areas to enjoy a mutually beneficial co-existence with wild animals.

We shall use the best technology at our disposal to achieve these aims. In addition to completing the virtual linking of all our departments and stations, we shall ensure that staff are not only literate with computers, but can also use them effectively. We are using new technology for monitoring habitat change, wildlife populations and their movements, as well as animal health. We intend to build forensic and genetic research laboratories at our



headquarters in Nairobi. At all costs, we must ensure that all wildlife-management decisions are based on impeccable scientific evidence.

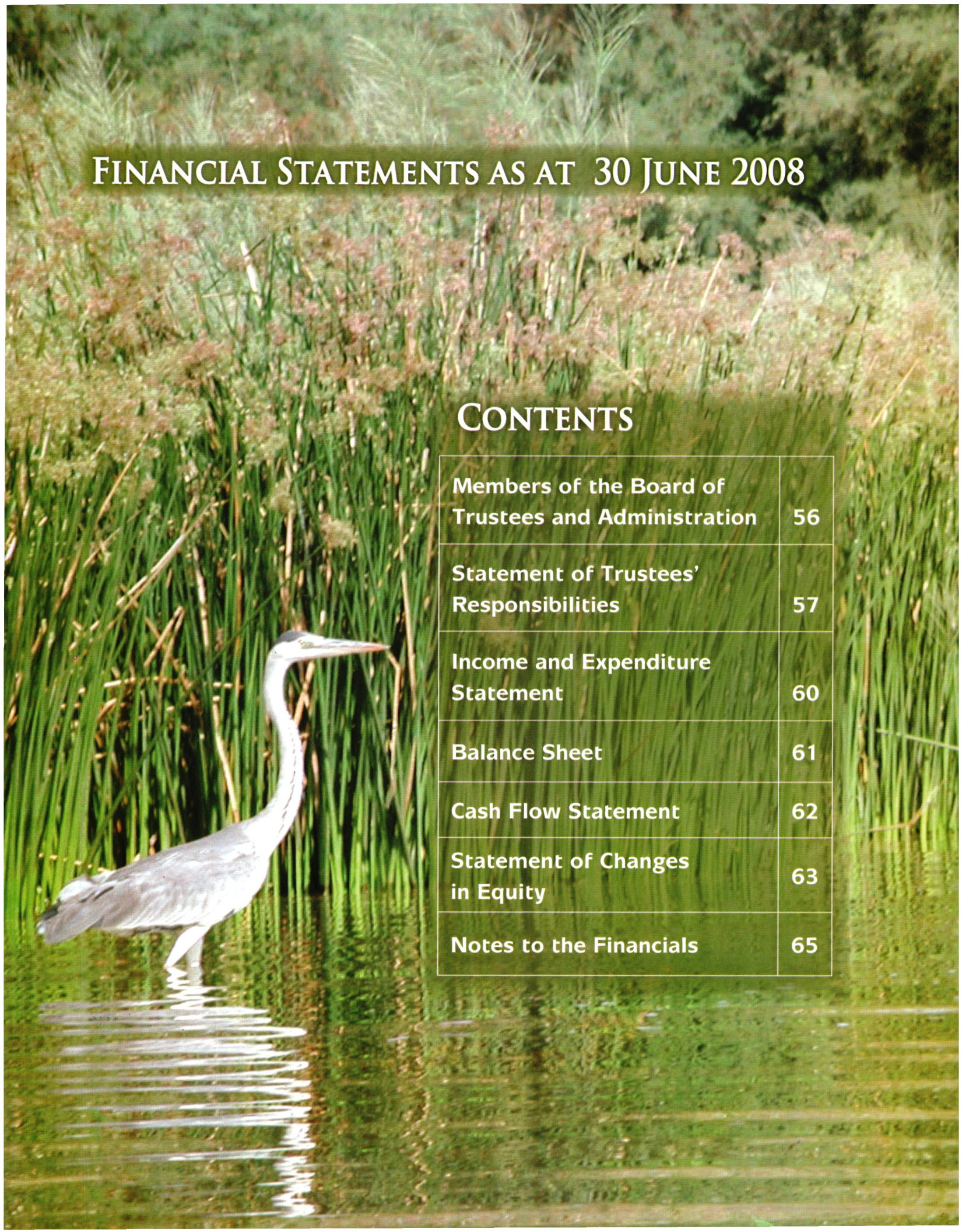
Wildlife crime continues to become more sophisticated. In response to this, a force modernisation programme aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the wildlife law enforcement officers will be pursued. The programme is embedded in the 2008-2012 Strategic Plan, which, when fully implemented, will enable the officers to match and surpass the efforts of those criminals who would destroy our wildlife heritage for their own ends.

Whether we succeed or not will depend to a large extent on how we are perceived, both locally and abroad. The KWS brand should reflect

not just our unique wildlife heritage, but also the calibre and resourcefulness of our people. Over the next five years, we plan to invest heavily in our staff to build an organisation of the highest global standing. We want our staff to strive for even greater heights.

As we release this report to the public, we look forward with cautious optimism that the world will emerge slowly from the current recession, and that Kenya's political problems can be solved without reverting to the violence that did so much damage to our country at the beginning of the year. These two factors should result in improved levels of tourism, and an increased interest in conserving our natural heritage. By any standards, our staff are deeply committed in their mission to accomplish these tasks.





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2008

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MEMBER		DATE RETIRED	DATE APPOINTED
Mr. Daniel Ndonye	Chairman	21/01/08	
Hon. David Mwiraria	Chairman		8/09/08
Mr. Julius Kipng'etich			
Prof. Migot Adhola		21/12/07	
Mr. Fungo Chenge	Vice Chairman	21/12/07	17/09/08
P.S. Ministry of Finance			
P.S. Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife		17/09/08	
P.S. Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife			17/09/08
Director, Veterinary Services			
P.S. Ministry of Local Government			
Commissioner of Police			
Director Kenya Forest Service			
P.S. Office of the President (Internal Security)			
Dr. Helen Gichohi		21/12/07	17/09/08
Mr. Allan Earnshaw		21/12/07	
Mr. Ololtisatti ole Kamuaro		21/12/07	
Dr. Obiero Ong'ang'a			17/09/08
Mr. Peter Ole Sapalan			17/09/08
Mr. Ian Craig			17/09/08
Dr. George Wamukoya			17/09/08

Auditor

Controller and Auditor General
Anniversary Towers
University Way
P.O. Box 30084-00100
Nairobi

Registered Office

KWS Complex
Lang'ata Road
P.O. Box 40241-00100
Nairobi

Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank Limited
Moi Avenue Branch
P.O. Box 48400 - 00100
Nairobi

Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Kenyatta Avenue/Lang'ata Branch,
P.O. Box 30001 - 00100
Nairobi



STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES



The Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which include a balance sheet showing in details the assets and liabilities of the Kenya Wildlife Service, a statement of income and expenditure and such other statements that the Trustees may deem necessary. It also requires the Trustees to ensure the Kenya Wildlife Service keeps proper books of account and other books and records in relation to the Kenya Wildlife Service and to all the undertakings, funds, investments, activities and property of the Kenya Wildlife Service. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Kenya Wildlife Service.

The Trustees accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act. The Trustees are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Kenya Wildlife Service and of its operating result. The Trustees further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the

Government of Kenya and the donors will continue to provide financial support for the foreseeable future to the Kenya Wildlife Service to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees by

DAVID MWIRARIA (CHAIRMAN)

JULIUS KIPNG'ETICH (DIRECTOR)

DATE:

5/1/09



KENYA NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

I have audited the financial statements of Kenya Wildlife Service for the year ended 30 June 2008 set out on pages 3 to 15 which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2008, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, together with a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

Trustees' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view of the Service's state of affairs and its operating results in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the Controller and Auditor General

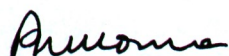
My responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the financial statements based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require compliance with ethical requirements and that the audit be planned and performed with a view to obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Trustees, as well as

evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. I believe the audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Service as at 30 June 2008 and of its deficit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, (Cap 376 of the Laws of Kenya).



**P. N. KOMORA, CBS.
CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL**

Nairobi

19 January 2009



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
INCOME			
Turnover	2	1,679,445	2,376,32
Other income	3	237,832	194,744
Net interest income	4	12,956	21,448
TOTAL INCOME		1,930,233	2,553,824
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, allowances and benefits	5	1,847,458	1,526,630
Operating and maintenance expenses	6	1,431,279	1,539,473
Depreciation		244,990	186,379
Community services		106,474	62,429
Training and development		66,890	97,570
Auditor's remuneration		2,600	4,530
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,699,691	3,417,011
OPERATING DEFICIT		(1,769,458)	(863,187)
GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	7	986,586	936,849
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(782,872)	73,662

The notes set out on pages 65 to 75 form an integral part of these accounts.



BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2008

ASSETS	Note	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	7,951,493	7,409,596
Current assets			
Inventories	9	190,965	158,286
Receivables	10	157,743	227,391
Short term bank deposits		88,000	48,007
Cash and bank balances	11	231,989	452,391
		668,697	886,075
TOTAL ASSETS		8,620,190	8,295,671
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES (Page 6)		7,655,074	7,498,656
Non current liabilities			
Long term liability	12	22,544	22,544
Retirement benefits obligations	13	314,400	364,400
		336,944	386,944
Current Liabilities			
Payables	14	457,342	263,784
Unexpended specific donations	15	170,830	146,287
		628,172	410,071
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,620,190	8,295,671

The Board of Trustees approved the audited Accounts on pages 3 to 15 on 5th January 2009 and were Signed on its behalf by:



DAVID MWIRARIA (CHAIRMAN)



JULIUS KIPNG'ETICH (DIRECTOR)

Date.

5/1/09

The notes set out on pages 65 to 75 form an integral part of these accounts.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Cash flows absorbed by operating activities	17(a)	(1,287,069)	(896,734)
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(793,683)	(724,071)
Community projects expensed		0	60,873
Cash outflows from investing activities		(793,683)	(663,198)
Net cash flows before financing activities		(2,080,752)	(1,559,932)
Financing activities			
Disposal of fixed assets		24,465	22,493
Grants for recurrent expenditure		986,586	936,849
GOK Subvention – Actuarial Pension Deficit		122,000	0
Capital donor funds		767,292	415,369
Cash inflows from financing activities		1,900,343	1,374,711
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17(b)	(180,409)	(185,221)

The notes set out on pages 65 to 75 form an integral part of these accounts.



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

	Capital Reserve (MTW) Ksh'000	Revaluation reserve Ksh'000	Capital grants Ksh'000	Revenue reserve Ksh'000	Total Ksh'000
1 July 2006	1,271,887	3,360,826	4,408,339	(1,962,075)	7,078,977
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	6,595	6,595
Pension Actuarial Deficit	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
Capital donor funds	-	-	139,420	-	139,420
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	73,662	73,662
30 June 2007	1,271,887	3,360,826	4,547,759	(1,681,818)	7,498,654
1 July 2007	1,271,887	3,360,826	4,547,759	(1,681,818)	7,498,654
GOK Subvention – Pension Actuarial Liability	-	-	-	172,000	172,000
Capital donor funds	-	-	767,292	-	767,292
Net Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(782,872)	(782,872)
30 June 2008	1,271,887	3,360,826	5,315,051	(2,292,690)	7,655,074

Capital reserve represents the aggregate value of the property, plant and equipment taken over from the Wildlife Conservation and Management Department of the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife (MTW) at the value agreed at that time.

The notes set out on pages 65 to 75 form an integral part of these accounts.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment.

b) Depreciation

Airstrips and roads are not depreciated because adequate maintenance is carried out to ensure that these assets maintain their value. Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment portfolio revalued as at 30 June 1996 is computed based on the remaining useful life to reduce their values to a 5% residual value. Subsequent additions are depreciated on a straight line basis at the following rates until they are reduced to their residual value of 5%.

Freehold land	Nil
Buildings on long leasehold and freehold land	2%
Buildings on short leasehold land	Over the lease period
Fences and Barriers	10%

Machinery and Water Supplies	10%
Furniture and Equipment	10%
Motor Vehicles and Tractors	20%
Computer and Accessories	20%
Aircraft	7.5%
Boats and Boat engines	10%
Roads and Bridges	Nil
Airstrips	Nil

c) Stores

Stocks are carried at historical cost of acquisition plus any incidental costs incurred to bring them at their present location and condition. Obsolete stocks are segregated and not included in the valuation of stocks. Consumable stores are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

d) Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions during the year are converted into Kenya Shillings at rates ruling at the transaction dates. Assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date that are expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Kenya Shillings at rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the income and expenditure account in the year in which they arise.

e) Bad and doubtful debts

Specific provisions are made in respect of accounts considered to be bad or doubtful.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

f) Income

Income is accounted for on an accrual basis except for prepaid park entry tickets and smartcard income, which is recognised on a receipt basis.

g) Capital grants

In addition to an annual subvention, the Government of Kenya (GOK) has negotiated financing packages with various donors to fund the Service. This finance is in the form of loans and grants to GOK, all of which are passed on to the Service in the form of government grants. Grants received from and through the GOK have been treated as Capital Grants whether in respect of either development expenditure or acquisition of fixed assets. Assets acquired from these grants are capitalised and then depreciated in accordance with the depreciation policy per note 1(b). The computed depreciation charge is expensed in the profit and loss account.

h) Grants for recurrent expenditure

Grants received from and through the GOK have been treated as revenue receipts when in respect of funding recurrent expenditure. Related operating and maintenance expenses are charged to revenue expenditure.

i) Employee benefits

The Service employees are eligible for retirement benefits under a defined benefit plan. The amount in the balance sheet is determined as the present value of the defined past service benefits obligation net of value placed on existing scheme assets as computed by an independent actuarial valuer. The deficit/surplus arising is recognised in the accounts.

j) Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances, and deposits held at call with the banks.

k) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the organisation's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceed its recoverable amount.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

2. TURNOVER	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Park entry fees	1,581,290	2,226,745
Accommodation	98,155	110,887
	1,679,445	2,337,632
3. OTHER INCOME		
Rental income	49,466	38,05
Game & professional hunters licenses	1,982	2,650
Hire of aircrafts and vehicles	28,068	13,111
Insurance compensation	706	2,574
Sebastian's café sales	0	3,863
KWS Shops	13,316	12,751
Accommodation & hire of training facilities – KWSTI	21,637	31,898
Tuition fees – KWSTI (Naivasha)	34,256	35,667
Other miscellaneous income	88,401	53,176
	237,832	194,744
4. NET INTEREST INCOME		
Interest income	12,956	21,448
Interest on overdraft	0	0
Net interest income	12,956	21,448
5. SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS		
Salaries and allowances	1,501,530	1,261,429
Gratuity contributions, pension and NSSF	137,263	105,882
Passage and leave expenses	19,682	21,995
Medical expenses	129,273	89,804
Leave pay accrual	59,710	47,520
	1,847,458	1,526,630



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

6. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

	2008 Ksh'000	2007 Ksh'000
Travel and accommodation	127,592	137,639
External Travel	28,611	37,219
Field Allowance	38,429	30,238
Motor vehicle running expenses	164,736	155,659
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	91,613	107,503
Plant and machinery maintenance	25,145	20,448
Equipment, boats & furniture maintenance	31,884	48,112
Aircraft running expenses	64,265	77,077
Roads maintenance	132,447	150,674
Office and other related expenses	8,419	2,485
Insurance	79,779	84,657
Legal and professional	9,649	51,227
Advertising and publicity	42,500	59,238
Stationery expenses	35,975	21,334
Bank charges	8,041	8,458
Bad Debts	9,265	14,726
Telephone and postage	30,440	31,120
Electricity and water	48,602	37,546
Maintenance of buildings and bandas	67,470	185,037
BOT allowances & expenses	6,950	10,350
Food and drinks purchased	14,228	22,610
Food and rations	44,969	37,115
Animal feeds	10,032	10,591
Uniform and clothing	54,269	16,807
Entertainment	16,668	17,378
Fence running expenses	14,002	18,237
Subscriptions	15,070	12,552
Maintenance of game proof defenses	1,754	14,684
Consultancy and professional fees	33,587	12,538
Wildlife protection supplies	24,123	49,511
Shop merchandise	11,538	9,931
Other operating and maintenance expenses	139,227	46,772
	1,431,279	1,539,473



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

7. GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Grants received and receivable on account of recurrent expenditure:-

	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Donor Agencies	219,579	120,611
GOK subventions	740,000	746,961
Donations	27,007	69,277
	986,586	936,849

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Per page 74

9. INVENTORIES

Building, water and fencing materials	9,137	5,301
Spare parts and tools	54,976	51,041
Fuel and oils	4,287	4,934
Stationery	1,012	3,109
Aircraft spares	35,173	36,263
Ammunition	53,582	39,957
Telecommunication equipment spares	1,637	2,674
Uniforms and compo- rations	48,084	28,576
Shop items	3,769	6,043
General	4,608	5,688
	216,265	183,586
Less: Provision for obsolete stock	(25,300)	(25,300)
	190,965	158,286

10. RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	71,288	73,346
Imprests	3,699	4,351
Staff receivables	43,205	35,382
Prepayments and deposits	65,705	53,809
Grants receivable	27,085	69,611

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

10. RECEIVABLES (Continued)

	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Mobilisation funds	5,337	40,588
Less Provision for bad debt	(58,576)	(49,696)
	157,743	227,391

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Bank balances – Projects	129,189	95,754
Bank balance – Pension a/c	3,022	11,532
Balances – KWS Operations	99,719	336,348
Cash in Hand – KWS Operations	59	8,757
	231,989	452,391

12. LONG TERM LIABILITY

This represents unsurrendered revenue to the Service's predecessors, the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and is due to the Government of Kenya (GOK). The liability was acquired by the Service in 1989 upon commencement of its operations.

13. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

Kenya Wildlife Service operates a funded defined benefit scheme whereby it matches contributions to the scheme made by the employees up to 10.57% of the employees gross salary while the employee contribute 5% of their pensionable salaries.

An independent actuarial valuation was conducted by Alexander Forbes Financial Service (East Africa) Limited as at 30 June 2006 on the Kenya Wildlife Service superannuation scheme and the deficit arising of Kshs 565 million was adjusted against the reserves as at 30th June 2006.

Assumptions used in arriving at the above valuation were as follows:

Pension increases	3%
Salary escalation	4%
Expected return on assets	10%



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

13. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The Government of Kenya has through the 2006/7 Finance Bill made a commitment to meet the actuarial deficit to the extent of Kshs 600 million at the rate of Kshs 200 million per year for three years beginning 2006/7 through 2008/9. The commitment for the year 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 amounting to Kshs. 3720 million has been met.

	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Total present value of obligation as at 30 June 2006	1,583,800	1,583,800
Less: Fair value of scheme's assets as at 30 June 2006	(1,019,400)	(1,019,400)
Net liability as at 30 June 2006	564,400	564,400
Comprising:		
Previously recognised liability as at 30 June 2005	137,912	137,912
Prior period adjustment	426,488	426,488
As restated at 30 June 2006	564,400	564,400
GOK contribution in the year 2006/07	(200,000)	(200,000)
GOK contribution in the year 2007/08	(172,000)	0
GOK contribution in the year 2007/08 not remitted to the scheme	122,000	0
Balance at 30 June	314,400	364,400
14. PAYABLES		
Trade payables	109,301	69,951
Payroll deductions	127,461	62,212
Contract retentions payable	46,113	21,258
Other payables and accruals	114,757	62,841
Leave pay accruals	59,710	47,520
	457,342	263,784

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

15. UNEXPENDED SPECIFIC DONATIONS

	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Balance at 1 July	146,287	284,156
Additions	152,264	158,589
Utilised in the year	(127,721)	(291,458)
Balance at 30 June	170,830	146,287

The amounts relate to unutilized funds for specific projects financed by various donors.

16. TAXATION

In accordance with Kenya Gazette Notice dated 19 April 2003, Kenya Wildlife Service was exempted from Income Tax under Section 13(2) of the Income Tax Act (Cap 470) for a period of 5 years commencing 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007.

17. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

a) Reconciliation of the net deficit to cash outflows from operating activities

	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Operating deficit for the year	(1,769,458)	(863,187)
Prior year adjustment	0	6,595
Depreciation	244,990	186,379
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(17,671)	(14,453)
Interest income (net)	(12,956)	(21,448)
Operating deficit before working capital change	(1,555,095)	(706,114)
Increase in Inventories	(32,679)	(515)
Increase in receivables	69,648	(92,279)
Increase in payables	193,558	18,595
Increase in unexpended specific donations	24,543	(137,869)
Cash utilized by operations	(1,300,025)	(918,182)
Interest received (net)	12,956	21,448
Cash flows absorbed by operating activities	1,287,069	(896,734)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

17. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)

b) Movement in cash and cash equivalents Change during

KShs'000	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000	Change during the year
Cash and bank balances	231,989	452,391	220,402)
Short-term bank deposits	88,000	48,007	39,993
	319,989	500,398	(180,409)

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2008 KShs'000	2007 KShs'000
Pending Litigations	72,585	202,042

19. INCORPORATION

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is incorporated under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Amendment Act, which came into effect in 1989. A Board of Trustees manages KWS.

20. CURRENCY

The financial statements have been presented in Kenya shillings (KShs).

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

KShs'000	2008 KShs'000	2007
Authorised and contracted for	408,827	197,827
Authorised and not contracted for	20,247	43,917
	429,074	241,744

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings													
	Non-Residential	Residential	Computers & accessories	Machinery & Water supplies	Motor vehicles & tractors	Aircraft	Boats and boat engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Furniture & Equipment	Work-in-Progress	Total	
	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	
COST/ VALUATION														
At 1 July 2006	2,069,029	1,097,610	105,812	398,438	757,136	102,604	7,370	3,401,507	384,225	231,886	414,091	547,452	9,517,160	
Additions	850	1,408	16,931	3,787	236,957	141,230	-	1,150	-	31,845	90,273	199,637	724,068	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(55,596)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,596)	
Write off – Reserves	-											(275,949)	(275,949)	
Write off – P & L												(60,873)	(60,873)	
Transfers	6,100	7,000						13,525		34,251		(60,876)		
At 30 June 2007	2,075,979	1,106,018	122,743	402,225	938,497	243,834	7,370	3,416,182	384,225	297,982	504,364	349,391	9,848,810	
At 1 July 2007	2,075,979	1,106,018	122,743	402,225	938,497	243,834	7,370	3,416,182	384,225	297,982	504,364	349,391	9,848,810	
Additions			44,275	8,847	82,708	-	23,190		-	28,095	116,187	490,382	793,684	
Disposals					(64,011)								(64,011)	
Transfers	3,429											(3,429)	-	
At 30 June 2008	2,079,408	1,106,018	167,018	411,072	957,194	243,834	30,560	3,416,182	384,225	326,077	620,551	836,344	10,578,483	

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	Buildings		Computers & accesso- ries	Mach- inery & Water supplies	Motor vehicles & trac- tors	Aircraft	Boats and boat engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Furni- ture & Equip- ment	Work-in- Progress	Total
	Non-Resi- dential	Residen- tial	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(47,556)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,556)
Charge for the year	39,347	20,899	7,264	3,338	69,601	7,037	700	-	-	3,718	34,475	-	186,379
At 30 June 2007	435,291	288,591	98,950	390,999	579,824	77,529	6,603	-	-	218,563	342,867	-	2,439,217
At 1 July 2007	435,291	288,591	98,950	390,999	579,824	77,529	6,603	-	-	218,563	342,867	-	2,439,217
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(57,217)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,217)
Charge for the year	39,578	21,088	16,863	4,228	99,338	7037	1,666	-	-	9,246	45,946	-	244,990
At 30 June 2008	474,869	309,679	115,813	395,227	621,945	84,566	8,269	-	-	227,809	388,813	-	2,626,990
NET BOOK VALUE													
At 30 June 2008	1,604,539	796,339	51,205	15,845	335,248	159,267	22,291	3,416,182	384,225	98,268	231,739	836,344	7,951,493
At 30 June 2007	1,640,689	817,427	23,793	11,226	358,673	166,304	767	3,416,182	384,225	79,419	161,498	349,391	7,409,596

Property and equipment excluding capital work in progress were professionally valued by Lloyd Masika Limited and Messrs Peter Huth as at 30 June 1996 on the basis of depreciated replacement cost, market value or estimated replacement cost as applicable in the existing circumstances and the results were incorporated in the figures above.

LIST OF PARTNERS

African Fund for Endangered Wildlife (AFEW-Kenya)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Kenya Brazil Cooperation
African World Heritage Fund	Kenya Commercial Bank
ATA Interpol	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
Bill Jordan Wildlife Defense Fund	Kenya Land Conservation Trust
Birdlife International	KLM/KQ
Bloodlink Foundation	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
Bonde Conservancy	Marwell Preservation Trust
Born Free Foundation	Nakumatt Holdings
Care for the World International (CFTW)	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Centre for Disease Control (CDC)	NIC Bank
CHF International	Novartis Animal Health
CITES Mike Programme	Park Action Committee Nakuru
CMC Motors	Parks Canada
David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust	Post Bank
EABL Foundation	Ramsar Convention
Earth Watch Institute	Savannah Club Japan
Eden Wildlife Trust	Save the Elephants Foundation
Elephant Research Trust Fund	Standard Chartered Bank
European Union	The Tamarind Group
Family Health International	The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial FFEM	Toyota East Africa
FREI GEBOREN (Germany)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
French Development Agency (AFD)	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
Forestry Bureau, COA – Taiwan	United States Aid for International Development (USAID)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	Zoo D'Amneville
	Zoological Society of London



OUR CONTACTS



PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE LINES	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
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MOUNTAIN HEADQUARTERS - ABERDARES

Assistant Director	Barasa Otungah	0722-913840	020-2433030	admca@kwsaberdaire.org
Personal Assistant	Patrick Lesekeketi	0720-655923		
Aberdares N. Park	Bakari Chongwa	0721-860285	020-2433004	aberdaire@wananchi.com
	Francis Irungu	0721-357993	020-2046271	
Mt.Kenya National Park	Godfrey Wakaba	061-2383		mtkenya@kws.co.ke
	Muiruri Njoroge	0724-695598		
Mountain Rescue Unit	Simon Gitau	0721-825041		
Laikipia	Dickson Too	0722-393225	020-2433039	kws-lkp@wananchi.com
	Kimani Ndiku	0721984049		laikipiastn@kws.go.ke
	Douglas Saita	0728 -205763		
Samburu/Maralal	Mathias M. Mwavita	0733-809919		
	Mwanjala Jacob M.	0734-690239		
Mwea National Reserve	Francis Muchiri	0720-778383		
Embu	Maina Gatawa	0726-830903		embustn@kws.go.ke
Nyahururu	Dominic Kilonzo	0721-805034		

SOUTHERN AREA - NAIROBI N.PARK HEADQUARTERS

Assistant Director	Wilson Korir	0721-604434	020-2433024	
Nairobi N. Park	Michael Wanjau	020-606031		
		0722-361181	020-2433048,	nnp@kws.go.ke
		020-602121		
	Evelyn Oroni	0723-624534		
	Elizabeth Leitoro	0721-385638		
	Customer Service	0734-314237		
	Customer Service	0725-149461		
Amboseli N.Park	George Osuri	045-622251/ 0722580705	020-2433025	amboselinp@kws.go.ke
	Adan Kala	0723 -432069		
NSW/Orphanage	Florence Kulecho	0722-317939	020-2433033	
		020-6075768		
	Eunice Kiarie	0722-553263		
Kajiado	Bernard Koruta	0727 -825935		kajiadostn@wananch.com
	Timothy Kitonyi	0724-887567		kajiado@kws.go.ke





PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE LINES	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
Ol Donyo Sabuk	Jackson Kibor	0726-703196		oldonyo@kws.go.ke
Ngong	Karen Ndiema	0720-850280		
	Samuel Rukaria	0723-821083		
Machakos	Julius Manza	0721-721647		
CENTRAL RIFT - HEADQUARTERS LAKE NAKURU				
Assistant Director	Anne Kahiha	0722-606249		akahihia@yahoo.com
Personal Assistant	Muteru Njauini			
Lake Nakuru N Park	Lydia Kisoyan	0722-383645	020-2433014	kwslnnp@africaonline.co.ke
	Paul Opiyo	0722-690456		lakenakurunationalpark@kws.go.ke
Hell's Gate	Nelly Palmeris	0722-965255	020-2433037	hellsgatenp@kenyaweb.com
Longonot	Peter Muthusi	0724-415462		hellsgate@kws.go.ke
Narok	Tuqa Jirmo	0722-564482	020-2433028	kwsnarok@today.co.ke
Transmara	Jane Gitau	0722-398193		transmarastn.kws.go.ke
Nakuru District	Elema Hapicha		0713-559640	kwslnnp@africaonline.co.ke
Baringo/Koibatek	William Kiptoo			
Rimoi/Iten	Moses Omurambi	053-42044		itenstn@kws.go.ke
Naivasha	Fredrick Ojwang	0734-704661		
Nandi	Joel Kanda		0721-546490	
Kericho	Wilberforce Nasike	0722-577186		kerichostn@kws.go.ke
TSAVO - TSAVO EAST HEADQUARTERS				
Assistant Director	Jonathan Kirui	0722-258474	020-2405101	tenp@africaonline.co.ke
Tsavo East N. P.	Yussuf Adan	0720-755129	020-2405057	tsavoeast@kws.go.ke
Tsavo West N.P.	Daniel Woodley	0723-383250	020-2433019	twnp@wananchi.com
	Christine Boit	0721-724514		tsavowest@kws.go.ke
Chyulu	Jason Lesirmidana	0723-985853		
	Titus Mitau	0722-284406		
NORTHERN - MARSABIT N. RESERVE				
Assistant Director	John Kagwi	0722-293216	020-2433038	kwsmarsabit@yahoo.com
Marsabit	Robert O'brein	0722-519259	020-2433036	
Sibiloi	Collins Omondi	0735-815601		sibiloi-kwspark@yahoo.com
Mandera	Robert Otieno	046-52051	0723-906091	
Wajir	David Odoyo	046-421066		wajistn@kws.go.ke
Moyale	Alfred Masila	069-52029		
EASTERN - MERU N. PARK HEADQUARTERS				
Assistant Director	Robert Njue	0723-506409	020-2433015	merupark@kws.org
Personal Assistant	Peter Mbote	0724-586501		
Meru N. Park	Mark Cheruiyot	0721-860285		merupark@kws.org
Garissa	Dominic Wambua	0710-831447		garissastn@kws.go.ke
		046-3509		
Meru Station	Thomas Mailu	0722-341714		meru1@bushmail.net



PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE LINES	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
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WESTERN - HEADQUARTERS KITALE

Assistant Director	Daniel Onsembe	0723-022564	020-2433022	menp@swiftkenya.com
Personal Assistant	Michael Gichure		020-2405056	
Mt.Elgon	Ritan Katoliki	0727-995498		menp@swiftkenya.com
		0736-498955		elgonnp@kws.go.ke
Kisumu Impala/	William Sang	0722-830811		
Ruma	Margaret Mosse	0722-440170		
Nasolot/South	Josephat Wambua	067-4355257		
Turkana				
Lodwar	Wellington Gathungu	0721-682722		

COAST - HQ MOMBASA

Assistant Director	Simon Gitau	0722-313103	020-2433006	adcoast@kwscoast.org
Lamu	Mohammed Kheri	0722-935574	020-2433027	kwslamu@swiftmalindi.com
Shimba Hills	Aggrey Maumo	0722-611044	020-8029941	
Malindi	Daniel Gitau	0721-292947		malindimnp@africaonline.co.ke
				malindimarine@kws.go.ke
Tana Primate	Felix Mwangangi	0727-334369		
Tana Delta	Ali Sugow	0720-916454		
Kisite Mpunguti	Lermakat Richard	0722-277443		
Kiunga Marine	Meraji Ruga	0721-300333		
Mombasa Marine	Tuda Arthur	0722-283769		msamarine@kws.go.ke
Ijara/ Hola	Peter Lekeren	0722-857233		

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Personal Assistant	Catherine Wambani	0722-255532	020-2405089	kws@kws.go.ke
Office lines		020-600308		director@kws.go.ke
		0727-531261		
		0727-601859		

Our Key Contacts

The Director

Kenya Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 40241 - 00100
Nairobi Kenya
Tel: +254 (020) 600800
+254 (020) 602345
Fax: +254 (020) 607024
ISDN: +254 (020) 399 2000
Telkom Wireless:
+254 (020) 2379407/8/9
+254 (020) 2379410
/1/3/4/5/6
Mobile Numbers:
+254 (0) 726 610 508/9
+254 (0) 735 663 421
+254 (0) 736 663 400
Email: kws@kws.go.ke

The Principal

Kenya Wildlife Service Training
Institute.
P.O. Box 842-20117 Naivasha
Tel: +254 (050) 2021329,
+254 (050) 2020267
+254 (050) 2020557
Fax: +254 (050) 2021328
E.mail: principal@kwsti.ac.ke

The Commanding Officer

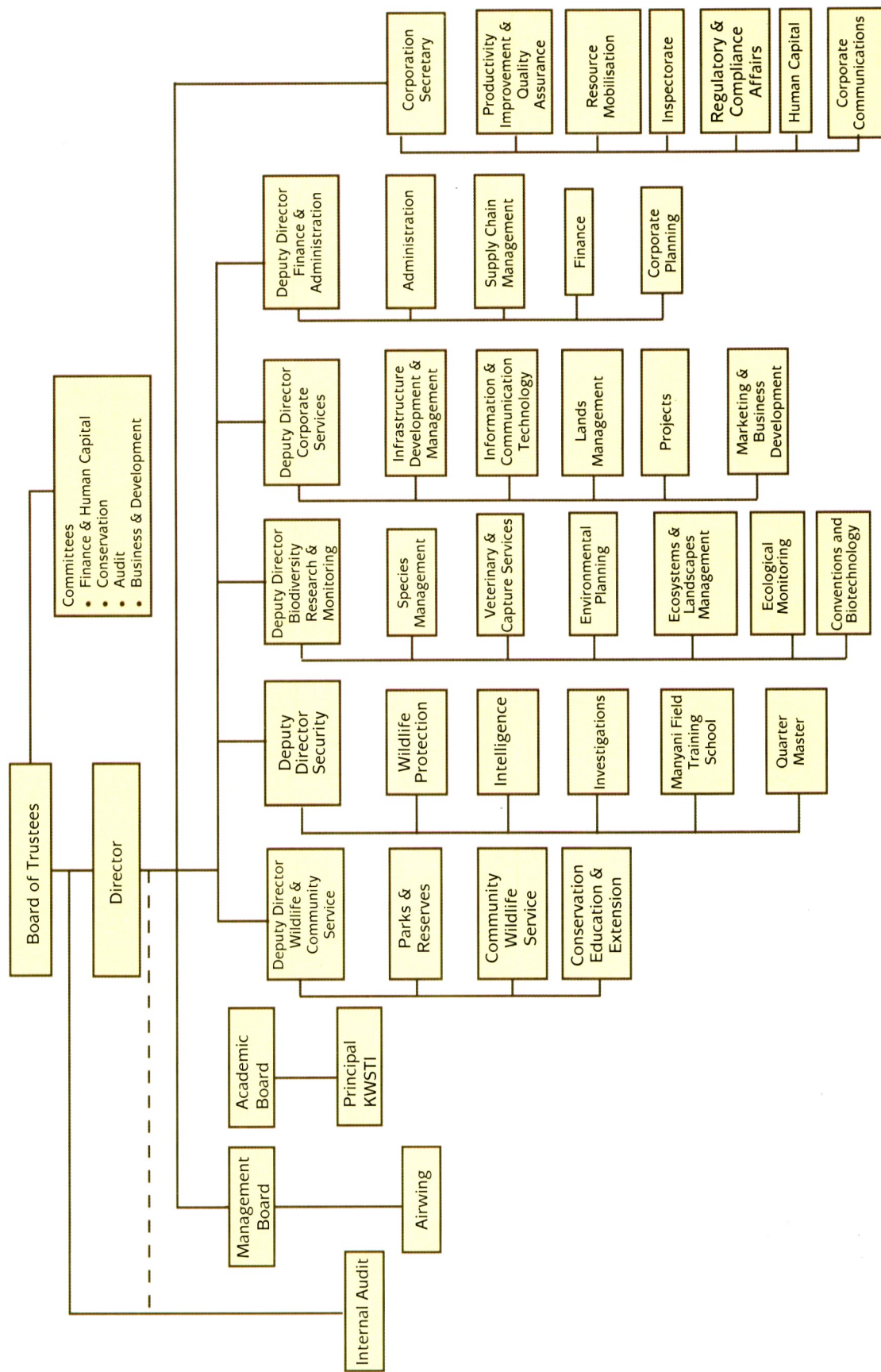
Manyani Field Training School
P.O. Box Private Bag-80300 Voi
Tel: +254 (043) 30054
Fax: +254 (043) 30614
Email: kwsmts@wananchi.com

Head of Airwing

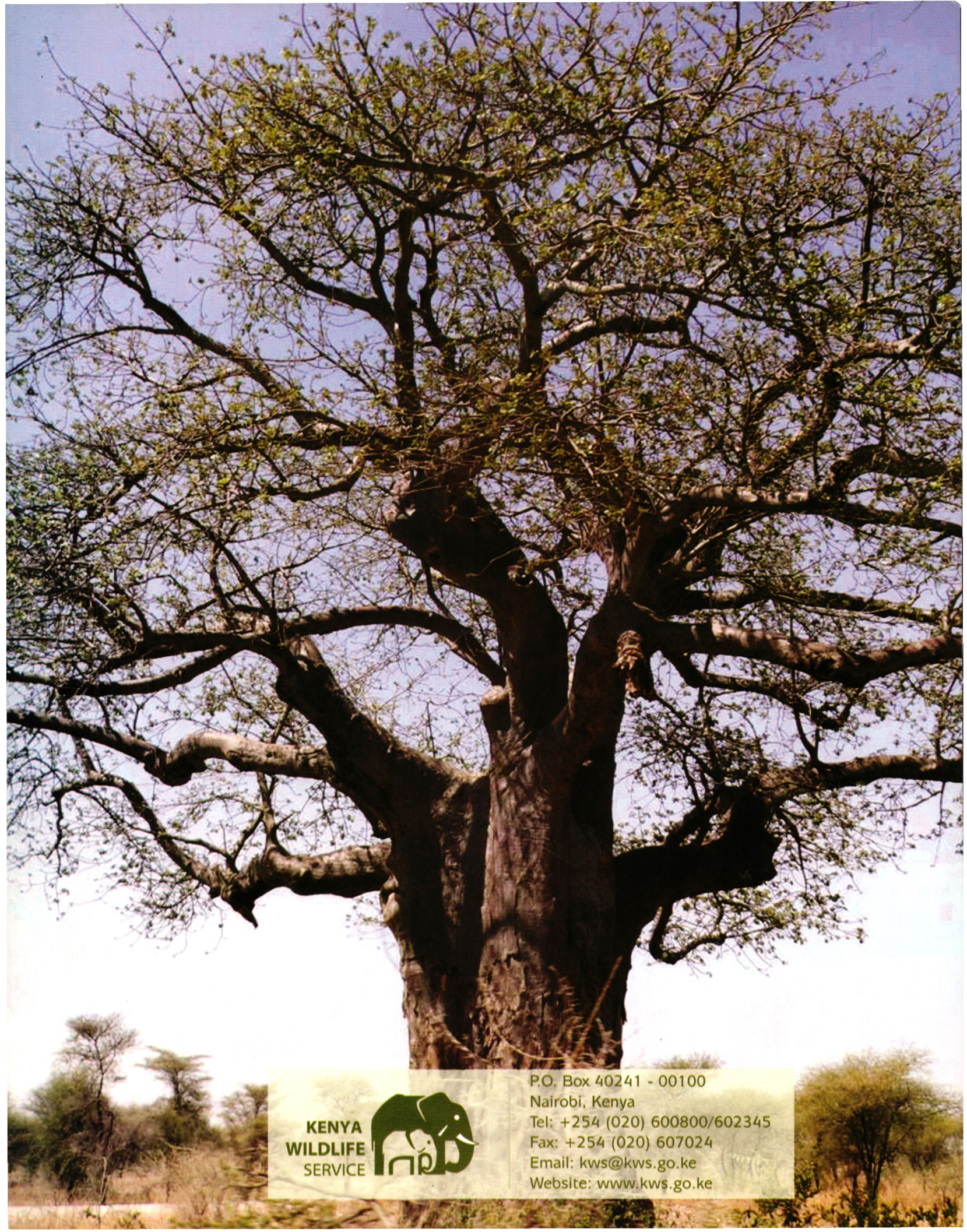
Kenya Wildlife Service
Willson Airport
P.O. Box 54582 00200 Nairobi
Tel: +254 (020) 609451
+254 (020) 609703
Fax: +254 (020) 609648
E.mail airwing@kws.go.ke
kws@karibunet.com



ORGANISATION STRUCTURE







**KENYA
WILDLIFE
SERVICE**



P.O. Box 40241 - 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 (020) 600800/602345

Fax: +254 (020) 607024

Email: kws@kws.go.ke

Website: www.kws.go.ke