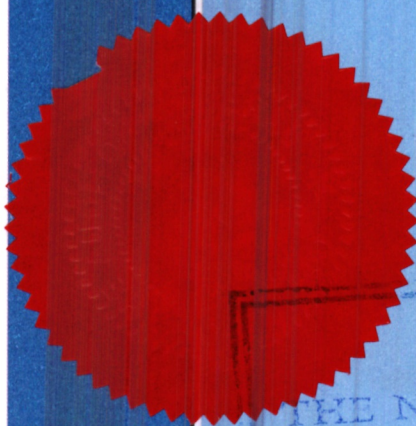


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
DATE: 01 AUG 2023
Tabled BY: Hon. Naomi Wago, MP
CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE: Insaf Mwale

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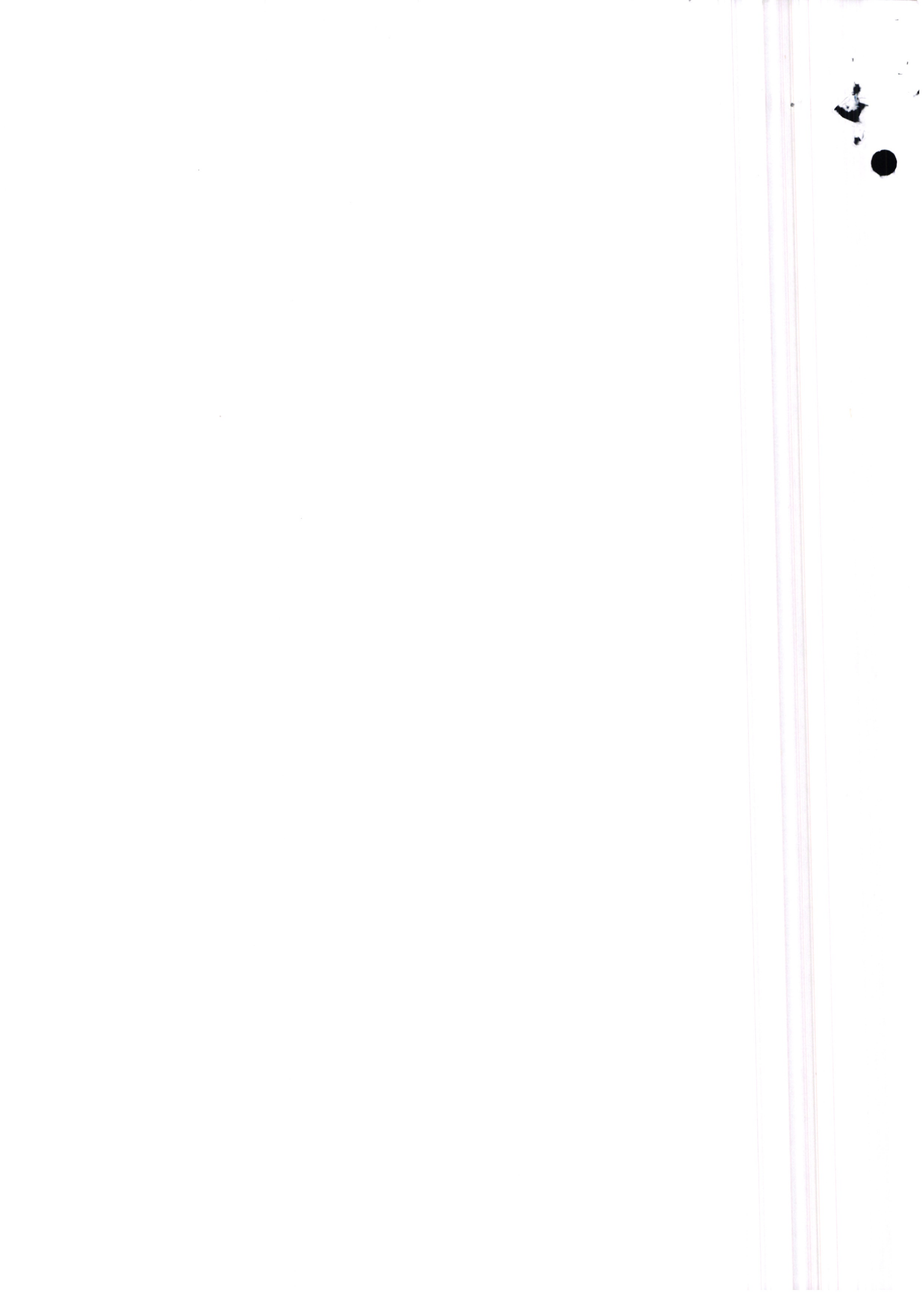
REPORT

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

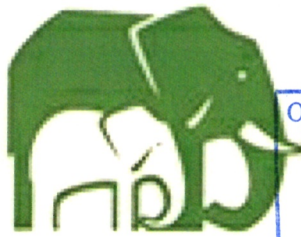
ON

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**



**KENYA
WILDLIFE
SERVICE**



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY

13 JUN 2023

RECEIVED

**KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

**Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International
Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

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1. Key Entity Information

a) Background information

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was established by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 1989 (now repealed and replaced by Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013) and subsequent miscellaneous amendments. KWS is domiciled Kenya and it has a sole jurisdiction over national parks and reserves, and supervises wildlife management outside protected areas, including private sanctuaries and conservancies. At Cabinet level, the entity is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the entity.

Our Vision

To conserve Kenya's wildlife and its habitats for posterity.

Our Mission

To sustainably manage Kenya's wildlife and its habitats for the benefits of nature and humanity.

Corporate Values

KWS has adopted four main corporate values, which serve as guiding principles in the provision of quality and acceptable services to our customers. These values are;

- i. Passion
- ii. Professionalism
- iii. Innovation
- iv. Quality

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of KWS is to sustainably conserve, and manage wildlife in Kenya and to enforce related laws and regulations, enhancing Kenya's wildlife and its habitats, and provides a wide range of public uses in collaboration with stakeholders. In pursuit of this commitment, the strategy is anchored on three pillars;

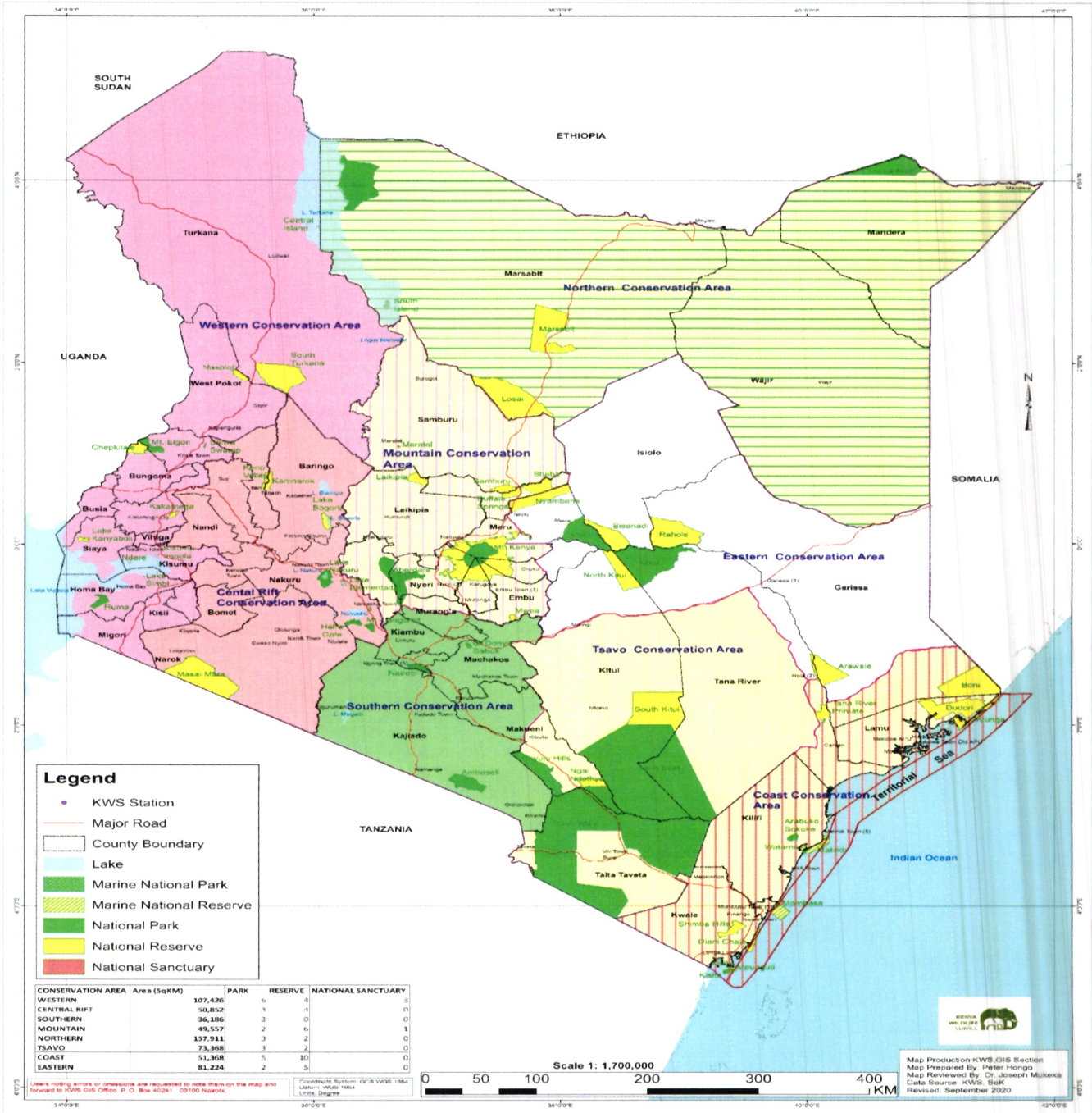
- i. **Conservation** - Commitment to conservation leadership
- ii. **Collaboration** - Enhance partnerships with stakeholders
- iii. **Enterprise** - Develop mechanisms for financial sustainability

Area of operation

The Service operates 22 National Parks, 28 National Reserves, 4 Marine National Parks, 6 Marine National Reserves and 5 National Sanctuaries. KWS is divided into 8 conservation areas (Western conservation, Central Rift conservation, Southern conservation, Mountain conservation, Northern conservation, Tsavo conservation, Coast conservation, and Eastern conservation), Main headquarters and two semi-autonomous institutions; Airwing, and Law Enforcement Academy-LEA (Manyani) for ease of administration.

The figure below shows the location of these conservation areas

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE CONSERVATION AREAS



c) Board of Trustees

The Trustees who served Kenya Wildlife Service during the year were as follows:

1) Gen. (Rtd) Joseph Kibwana	Board Chairman	Appointed on December 14, 2021
2) Ms. Beatrice Sereya Maitoyo	Board Vice Chair	Term expired on July 30, 2021
3) Mr. Ian Hamish Craig	Board Member	Term expired on July 30, 2021
4) Mr. Jochen Zeitz	Board Member	Term expired on July 30, 2021
5) Dr. Fred Ojiambo	Board Member	Term expired on July 30, 2021
6) Prof. Fred. K. Segor	Principal Secretary, State Department for Wildlife	
7) Mr. Arthur Nduati	Rep. Principal Secretary, The National Treasury & Planning	
8) Mr. Jack Wanami Wamboka	Rep. Principal Secretary, Ministry of Devolution	
9) Mr. Rashid Yakub	Rep. Inspector General, Kenya Police Service	
10) Brig. (Rtd). John M. Waweru	CEO/Board Secretary	Appointed on March 13, 2019

The current Board of Trustees Members

1) Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton	Board Chairman	Appointed on December 23, 2023
2) Ms. Neddy Kilimo	Board Member	Appointed on March 10, 2023
3) Ms. Shadia Munini Faryd	Board Member	Appointed on March 10, 2023
4) Mr. Moses Njenga Chege	Board Member	Appointed on March 10, 2023
5) Ms. Jeniffer Mwangangi	Board Member	Appointed on March 10, 2023
6) Mr. Peter Fredrick Moll	Board Member	Appointed on March 10, 2023
7) Ms. Silvia Museiya Kihoro	Principal Secretary, State Department for Wildlife	
8) Mr. Daniel Ndolo	Rep. Principal Secretary, The National Treasury & Planning	
9) Mr. John Mokomoni	Rep. Principal Secretary, Ministry of Devolution	
10) Ms. Rosemary Kuraru	Rep. Inspector General, Kenya Police Service	
11) Mr. James Wang'ombe	Rep. Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	
12) Dr. Erustus Kanga, HSC	CEO/Board Secretary	Appointed on December 1, 2022

d) Corporation Secretary

M/s. Benta Musima
P. O. Box 40241 GPO 00100
Nairobi, KENYA

e) Registered Office

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

f) Registered Office

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

g) Corporate Contacts

Tel: +254(20) 2379407/08/09
Email: kws@kws.go.ke
Website: www.kws.go.ke

h) Corporate Bankers

- | | |
|--|---|
| i. Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd
Moi Avenue Branch
P.O. Box 484000 00100
NAIROBI | v. Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Ltd
P.O. Box 30003
Langata Branch
GPO 00100
NAIROBI |
| ii. Equity Bank Ltd
Upper Hill
P.O. Box 75104 00200
NAIROBI | vi. Cooperative Bank of Kenya
Business Centre Ngong Road
P. O. Box 30415
GPO 00100
NAIROBI |
| iii. City Bank
Upper Hill
P O Box 30711 00100
NAIROBI | vii. Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd
Upper Hill
P. O. Box 30437
GPO 00100
NAIROBI |
| iv. ABSA BANK (PLC)
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 301200 00100
NAIROBI | |

i) Independent Auditors

Auditor General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P. O. Box 30084 GPO 00100
Nairobi, KENYA

j) Principal Legal Advisors

The Attorney General
State Law Office and Department of justice
Harambee Avenue
P. O. Box 40112 City Square 00200
NAIROBI, KENYA

2. The Board of Trustees

PROFILE



**Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton;
 MGH, CBS, OGW “ndc” (K) ‘psc’
 Chair, Board of Trustees**

Lieutenant General (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton was appointed chairman of Kenya Wildlife Service Board of Trustees on 20th December, 2022 by HE President Dr. William Ruto.

Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Koipaton served as the Commander of the Kenya Army following his promotion and appointment on 13 July, 2018. He was enlisted into the Kenya Defence Forces as an Officer Cadet on 14 May, 1982 and Commissioned as an Officer on 14 April, 1983.

Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Koipaton holds a Diploma in International Relations from the University of Nairobi, a Bachelor of Science in Peace and Conflict Studies from the African Nazarene University and is a graduate of the National Defence University, Washington, USA.




**Mr. Moses Chege
 Trustee**

Mr. Chege holds a Master of Science in Management and Organisational Development from USIU and a bachelor’s degree from the University of Nairobi.

He has working experience in the private and non-profit sectors spanning close to 25 years in various senior management positions. He is experienced in governance, financial management, partnership development, project delivery among others.

He has passion for conservation and is involved in a number of conservation initiatives.

 <p>Mr. Daniel Ndola Trustee</p>	<p>Mr. Daniel Ndola is the Alternate Director to the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury. He has over 20 years' experience working in the public sector institutions in Kenya.</p> <p>He holds a Masters degree in Development Economics (Williams College, Massachusetts, USA); Bachelors in Economics (University of Nairobi); Certificate in Investment Appraisal and Management (Harvard University), Certificate in Financial risk Management (Global Institute of Risk Management), as well as Certificates in PPP Management (IP3, USA), Leading Teams (Setym, Canada), among other qualifications.</p>
 <p>Mr. James K. Wang'ombe Trustee</p>	<p>Mr. James K. Wang'ombe works as a State Corporations Inspector and represents the Inspector General (Corporations).</p> <p>He is a Graduate in Economics and has Masters in Business Administration among other many short term courses. He is an Economist by Profession, but also embraced Information technology in the 1990s and is a member of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA). He has worked in the Civil Service for 33 years.</p>
 <p>Ms. Jeniffer Mwangangi Trustee</p>	<p>Jeniffer is a graduate of Daystar University where she acquired a Master of Arts degree in Counselling Psychology. She also has a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Nairobi, majoring in linguistics, and is currently pursuing a PhD in Counselling Psychology at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa where she also lectures.</p> <p>Additionally she is a Lecturer/Trainer with CORAT Africa which works in collaboration with Daystar University. Previously she worked as a high school teacher.</p>

 <p>Ms. Neddy Jeruto Kiptoo Trustee</p>	<p>Neddy Kiptoo holds a Bachelor of Education (Arts) degree besides undertaking leadership skills courses.</p> <p>She served as a Member of Country Assembly (MCA) in Elgeyo Marakwet County between years 2013 to 2022.</p> <p>She has been engaged in volunteer work as peace ambassador, and women empowerment promoter, among others</p>
 <p>Mr. Peter Moll Trustee</p>	<p>Peter is the chairman, (CEO) and founder of world leaders of today (Stand Up Shout Out) based in 39 counties and Lead Coordinator for APAC youth based in 20 plus African Countries.</p> <p>He was ranked top 35 under 35 in the national award youth of the year, 2020. He serves as an honorary warden of KWS for the southern conservation area besides being a Nairobi National Park Management Committee Board member.</p> <p>He is an astute conservationist with 11 years' experience and has accomplished many feats, including being the youth representative for UN World Wildlife Day, 2020 at the United Nations headquarters in New York.</p>
 <p>Ms. Rosemary Kararu Representative: The Inspector General National Police Service</p>	<p>Ms Kuraru is a Senior Assistant Inspector General of police and represents the Inspector General of the National Police Service in KWS BoT.</p> <p>She is an alumna of the prestigious National Defence College of Kenya. She holds an MBA (International Relations & Diplomacy) from the University of Nairobi, a Bachelor of Science in Counselling Psychology from Mt. Kenya University and a Higher Diploma in Psychological Counselling from Kenya Methodist University.</p>
 <p>Ms. Shadia Munini</p>	<p>Shadia is an administrator who has spearheaded service delivery in several institutions in the Public Sector. These include Parliamentary Service Commission, Public Service Commission, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and Ministry of Water.</p> <p>She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Kiswahili from the University of Nairobi</p>

3. Management Team



**Dr. Erustus Kanga, HSC
AG. Director General**

Dr. Erustus Kanga is the Acting Director General of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). He has over 20 years' experience in biodiversity conservation, climate change vulnerability assessment and mapping, bio-enterprises, and community livelihood support.

He has a long trajectory in biodiversity conservation, including (five) 5 years of service as the Secretary for Wildlife at the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Heritage, and 16 years of extensive work experience with the Kenya Wildlife Service, where he was responsible for Biodiversity Research and Monitoring across the Protected Areas.

He holds a PhD in Natural Resources Conservation from the University of Groningen in the Netherlands in the year 2011. He has authored over 30 publications, and is driven by the passion to work towards the core purpose of biodiversity conservation.



**Mr. Edwin Wanjala Wanyonyi
Director Partnership & Enterprise**

Mr. Edwin Wanyonyi is the Director Partnership & Enterprise. He holds an MBA in Strategic Management from the University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Business Administration. He is a member of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (MKISM), Kenya Institute of Management (MKIM) and Kenya Association of Fundraising Professionals (MKAFP). He holds a postgraduate diploma in resource mobilization, Strategic Leadership and Certificate in Project Management. He is currently pursuing PhD in Management at Catholic University of Eastern Africa

He has served the Service for Seventeen (17) years'



Ms. Nancy Kabete, HSC, ndc (k)
Ag. Director Wildlife Security

Nancy Kabete is the Head of Wildlife Security Directorate. Previously she has worked in Investigation and Intelligence Departments in Senior positions. She holds Bsc in Chemistry from Moi University, An MBA in Strategic Management from Kenya Methodist University and an MA in International Studies from the University of Nairobi.

She is a graduate of National Defence College and a Board member at Firearms Licensing Board. She has the Honour of Head of State Commendation (HSC) for her contribution to wildlife conservation in Kenya. She has 15 years of experience in the Service



Mr. Dickson Ritan
Ag. Director Wildlife & Community Service

Mr. Dickson Ritan is the Head of Wildlife and Community service directorate. He has served the Service for 22 years in various capacities.

He is a graduate of University of Florida – Gainesville (USA) in MSC-Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, Kenyatta University, Degree in B.ED (Science - Botany and Zoology) and a Paramilitary training - Kenya Wildlife Service 2001



Eng. Benard Ochieng Mbeda
Ag. Director Infrastructure and Facilities Management

Eng. Benard O. Mbeda holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil/Structural Engineering from JKUAT, a Bachelor of Industrial Technology (Industrial Plant and Building Services Engineering) from Egerton University and a Master of Business Administration (Executive) in Strategic Management from Moi University.

He is a member of the Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK) and Institution of Engineers of Kenya (IEK), with 25 years of experience in engineering design, construction and projects management

 <p>CPA Japheth Kilonzo Ag. Director Finance & Accounts</p>	<p>Mr. Japheth K. Kilonzo holds a Master of Business Administration (Strategic Management) from Kenyatta University, a Bachelor of Science in International Business Administration (Accounting) from USIU-A, a graduate of SLDP from Kenya School of Government.</p> <p>He is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPA,K) and Member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), He is also a Certified Credit Professional (CCP, K) and a member of Institute of Credit Management of Kenya (ICM-K).</p> <p>He has fifteen (15) years' experience in the Service</p>
 <p>Ms. Benta Musima Ag. Corporation Secretary</p>	<p>Ms. Benta Musima is currently finalizing her Masters in Law with the University of East London, she holds a post graduate Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law, a Bachelor's degree in Law (Hons) from Uganda Christian University. She is a Certified Public Secretary, a certified professional mediator and a member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Kenya.</p> <p>She has three (3) years' experience in the Service</p>
 <p>CPA Nelson Otieno Agina Director Internal Audit & Risk Management</p>	<p>Mr. Nelson Agina is the Head of Internal Audit & Risk Management. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree (Accounting) and he is a Certified Public Accountant - CPA (K). he is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK)</p> <p>He has had a long career in Public service having served as a Senior internal Auditor in the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>He has twenty five (25) years' experience in the Service both in Finance and internal Audit.</p>

4. Chairman's Statement

On behalf of the Board of Trustee, I am delighted to present to you the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) annual report and financial statements for the financial year ended 30th June 2022. The Service is committed to fulfilling its mandate of conservation and management of wildlife across this great nation and to enforce related laws and regulations.

Appreciating the need to align all strategic documents for the Service, the Board in July 2021, launched the Strategic plan 2019 – 2024 and the human resource instruments upon approval by the State Corporation Advisory Committee. The Strategic Plan is anchored on three pillars; Conservation, Collaboration and Enterprise has aligned the Service towards achieving the vision “To save the last great species and places on earth for humanity”

I am pleased to report that during FY2021-2022, the Service formulated and concluded three Management Plans for Tsavo East National Park, Tsavo West National Park and Chyulu National Park. In addition, completed the first ever wildlife census in the country fully funded by the National Treasury, carried out wildlife translocations, developed endangered species recovery plan for rhinos, habitat restoration, and infrastructural developments including buildings, roads and airstrips.

The Service continues to encounter numerous challenges including climate change evidenced through the drought, loss of wildlife habitat, increased human wildlife conflict, heightened poaching threats, high demand for bush meat, livestock incursion into protected areas, and disease outbreak among others. However, in line with the Strategic Plan the Service has enhanced partnerships with communities living adjacent to protected areas for better human wildlife coexistence and security.

I take this opportunity to appreciate all the stakeholder who ensured the Service achieved great milestones. I wish to single out our parent Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, the National Treasury, Development Partners and Communities for the great support.

Further I look forward to strengthening the collaboration efforts for better conservation and management of wildlife. Finally, I would also like to appreciate the management and staff led by the Director General for their passion and commitment to service.

Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton MGH, CBS, OGW “ndc” (K) ‘psc’
CHAIR - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

5. Report of the Director General

I take this opportunity to present the Service's annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2022. The period under review represents the third year of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

KWS has made great strides in realizing conservation objectives despite facing enormous challenges. The challenges include reduced financial resources, effects of climate change, threats to wildlife, land use change, inadequate and ageing fleet of vehicles as well as the reduced ranger workforce among other factors.

In this regard, the National Treasury, granted the Service funding support amounting to **Kshs.3.35 billion** to cater for personnel emoluments and critical operational costs. Treasury also granted funding under the Economic Stimulus Programme amounting to **Ksh.1, 000 million** to support the Community Scouts.

On financials, the total income amounted to **Kshs. 9.2 billion** comprised of; internal revenue of **Kshs. 2.5 billion**, GoK subvention of **Kshs. 3.3 billion**, Donor grants of **Kshs. 3.4 billion** and interest income of **Kshs. 32.5 million**. On the other hand, the expenditures amounted to **Kshs. 10.3 billion** resulting to an operating deficit of **Kshs. 1.1 billion**. The total assets as at June 30, 2022 amounted to **Kshs. 14.4billion** comprising Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) of **Kshs. 6.1 billion** and Current Assets of **Kshs. 8.3 billion**. The current liabilities on the other hand amounted to **Kshs. 7.5 billion**.

In sustaining wildlife security, the Service has employed strategies aimed at dismantling subsistence and international poaching networks and enhanced collaboration with other security agencies. Further, engaged communities and other stakeholders in mitigating human wildlife conflict for peaceful coexistence.

Further, management continued undertaking marketing campaigns targeting the citizenry to increase park visitation. These campaigns coupled with the general easing of pandemic containment measures on travel and with economic recovery, yielded positive results where **Kshs 2.5 billion** was collected compared to **Kshs 1 billion** realized last financial year, representing a 150% improvement.

Lastly, I wish to acknowledge the Government, development partners and other stakeholders for the great support given to the Service. I look forward to your continued support in the fulfilment of the conservation mandate. I would also like to appreciate the management and staff for their passion and commitment to the conservation.



Dr. Erustus Kanga, HSC
AG. DIRECTOR GENERAL

6. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2021/2022

The Service implemented the six strategic objectives as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2019-2024 as follows:

Reverse and stabilize the declining trend across wildlife populations and habitats:

In securing protected areas to deter encroachment and reduce human wildlife conflict, 7 km of fences were rehabilitated, 68 km constructed and 1,839 km maintained in various parks and sanctuaries. In addition, the Service implemented Species Recovery and Action Plans, among them, Roan, Rhino, elephant, giraffe and Grevy zebra through management actions including species monitoring, translocation for introduction, reintroduction, supplementation and conflict management, deployment of satellite linked collars and ear notching. Collaring and tagging activities for 6 lions and 9 elephants were undertaken and 106 rhinos' ear-notched. Further, 908 wildlife clinical interventions undertaken for sick and injured animals. The National Wildlife Census report, the first one of its kind in the history of conservation in Kenya was completed and launched. The Service took steps towards making Lake Elementaita a new wildlife sanctuary operational as part of creating more space for wildlife.

Strengthen enforcement capacity: KWS deployed several security strategies aimed at enhancing wildlife and visitor security. Intensive wildlife surveillance was undertaken, with acquisition of assorted security, office and digital equipment among them vehicles, motorcycles, thermal imagers, body armour and ballistic helmet; Use of the Earth Ranger System in security operations to monitor wildlife and guide troops deployment. Enhanced use of Genetic & Forensic Laboratory for recovered wildlife products and regional and international collaboration in combating wildlife crime. In addition, capacity building in the following areas was undertaken to several groups of staff, 1600 in total; firefighting and fire safety skills, combat first aid skills, counter terrorism detection and deterrence and search and rescue.

Strengthen relationships with stakeholders and partners: A total of 638 community and stakeholders' meetings were undertaken to sensitize and disseminate wildlife information in 8 Counties adversely affected by human wildlife conflicts and 5,981 Problem Animal Control (PAC) patrols. These are Taita Taveta, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, Tharaka Nithi, Samburu, Homa Bay and Kwale. Further 3 consultative sensitizations on conservancies management were undertaken in Baringo, Narok and Taita Taveta counties. In addition, 43 Outreach Education programmes, 8 Wildlife Conservation Exhibitions, essay competition in 6 conservation areas, 2 documentaries and 8 media programmes were held for communities and youths. The Service also implemented the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) through Strategic deployment of 5,500 community scouts.

Strengthen Institutional Capacity objective: Employee wellness programmes carried out include sensitization on prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, mental health, addiction and stress management, non-communicable diseases (NCDS) and HIV Prevention where 1,800 staff were

sensitized. In addition, counselling and chaplaincy services were offered, as well as Covid-19 awareness creation, mass testing, vaccination of 2,227 staff and provision of disinfectants/sanitizers in offices and point of entry. On staff housing improvement, a total 60 houses were rehabilitated in 2 marine parks and 2 stations and staff medical scheme for the second year implemented.

Enhancing financial sustainability objective: KWS sustained integral digital and mainstream-media marketing campaigns dubbed ‘Zuru’ and participated in domestic and regional exhibitions and trade fairs to promote tourism product experiences. Tourism product improvement undertaken through refurbishment of Lake Nakuru Park guesthouse, construction of Lake Jipe self-catering Cottages and beach clean-up programmes. In highlighting adventure parks, content was created for Mt. Longonot and Mt. Kenya National Parks during the experiential visits. Strategic marketing initiatives contributed towards rise in domestic tourists from by 74% compared to FY2020/2021. The total number of visitors to KWS parks also increased from 0.9 million in FY 2020/2021 to 1.7 million in FY2021/2022, while internal revenue improved from Ksh.1 billion to Kshs. 2.45 billion.

Enhancing internal business process and excellence in service delivery objective: KWS maintained a total of 2,153km, rehabilitated 25 km road network and maintained 18 airstrips in all major parks. This is for purposes of improving mobility and accessibility to tourist and security services, as well open new circuits. In addition, KWS brand awareness and association was enhanced through social and mainstream media marketing campaigns, exhibitions and participation in events. Response to cases of conflict was improved, with construction of fences, community engagement, all working towards reducing conflict by approximately 19 % compared to 2020/2021.

7. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Trustees of KWS is responsible for the governance of the Service and is accountable to the Government of Kenya in ensuring that it complies with the various laws while maintaining high ethical standards and corporate governance. Accordingly, the Board attaches very high importance to the generally accepted corporate governance practices and has embraced the internationally developed principles and code of best practice of good corporate governance including the Mwongozo and Code of Conduct.

Board of Trustees

The roles and functions of the Chairman and the Director General are distinct and their respective responsibilities clearly defined within the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

The Board defines the policy guidelines for effective management of the Service. Except for direction and guidance on general policy, the Board delegates authority of its day-to-day business to the Management through the Director General.

Board Meetings

The Board holds meetings on a regular basis while special meetings are called when it is deemed necessary.

Committees of the Board

The Board has set up four key Committees to facilitate efficient decision making of the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities.

Board Finance and Administration Committee

The Committee has responsibilities for oversight in financial and human capital management. These responsibilities include: -

- a) Policies that maintain and improve the financial sustainability and integrity
- b) Review and recommend a long-term financial plan for the Service
- c) Review and recommend an annual operating budget and annual capital budget consistent with the long-term financial plan and financial policies
- d) Review the financial aspects of major proposed transactions, new programs, projects and services, as well as proposals to discontinue the same and making recommendations to the board
- e) Review and approve financial statements for release to external auditors
- f) Review and approve opening and closing of bank accounts.
- g) Monitor the financial performance of the Service as a whole against approved budgets and long-term trends
- h) Requiring and monitoring corrective actions to bring the organization into compliance with laws, policies and applicable financial principles.
- i) Review of human resource policies.
- j) Deliberation of staff matters.

Board Conservation Committee

This Committee has responsibilities for oversight in Wildlife Conservation and Management. These responsibilities include; -

- a) Review and advise the Board on the development of Protected Area Management Plans, species strategies and conservation policies.
- b) Provide oversight of the organization's programs, projects and activities relating to conservation.
- c) Ensure that programs related to conservation are informed by best practice and leading- edge thinking, incorporating scientific, economic and social trends.
- d) Evaluate and review conservation programs and activities.
- e) Identify and submit risks, including legal, financial and reputational risks, relating to conservation to the Board Audit and Risk Committee.

The Committee also has responsibilities for oversight in mitigation of human wildlife conflict and compensation to communities. These include:

- a) Facilitate mobilization of requisite resources necessary for the department to carry out its mandate as spelt out in sec 7(n) of the WCM Act 2013 which states that "the service shall promote and undertake extension service programs intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and training".
- b) Provide strategic policy direction to facilitate effective conservation education and awareness programs to enhance wildlife conservation and management.
- c) To determine incentives required for communities to foster effective Collaborative management of wildlife within a specified conservation area.
- d) Addressing human wildlife conflicts in targeted conservation areas.
- e) Resources required for community mobilization to advocate for and support the development and implementation of enabling policy and Legal environment for wildlife conservation.
- f) Facilitate establishment of the wildlife compensation scheme Sec 24 (b) of WCMA 2013

Board Audit and Risk Committee

This Committee has responsibilities for oversight in audit and risk matters of the Service. These include:

- a) Approving the internal audit charter.
- b) Reviewing of audit reports.
- c) Approving the risk based internal audit plan.
- d) Approving the internal audit budget and resource plans.
- e) Entity wide risk management processes
- f) Receiving communications on the internal audit activity's performance relative to its plan and other matters

Board Enterprise Committee

This Committee has the responsibility of developing sustainable enterprises for the Service for the Service's financial sustainability. These include:

- Building a brand this will be done through exploring options for building and leveraging a new and distinct brand for KWS's protected area assets and its related products and services;
- Optimizing Traditional Sources of Revenue in order to increase both the revenue and related margin contribution of traditional tourism related revenues for KWS.
- Building New Sources of Revenue with a goal to diversify and increase sources of both wider funding and commercially generated revenues for KWS.
- To develop a clear strategic framework, disciplined business planning, considering Public-Private partnerships, optimal delegation and optimizing the use of technology.

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

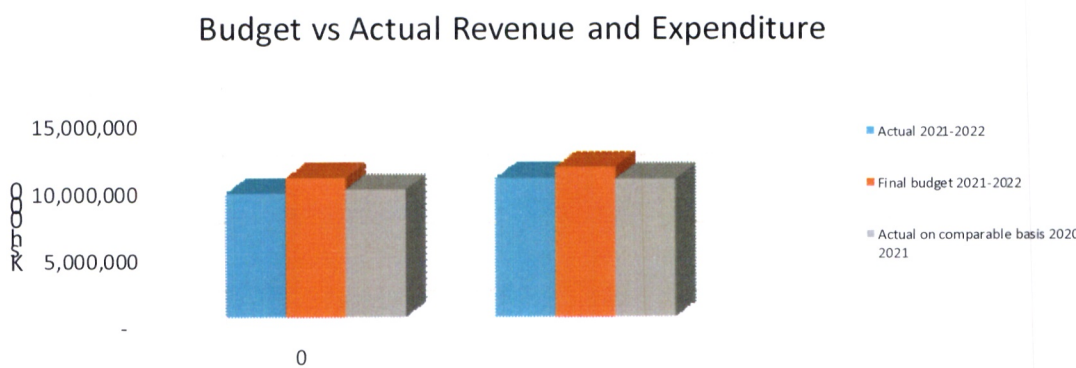
SECTION A: The Service Operational and Financial Performance

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has continued to discharge its mandate of wildlife conservation in line with the Wildlife Conservation & Management Act 2013. The focus of the year under review has been on reduction in poaching through strengthening of security units, ecological restoration, human wildlife conflict mitigation through construction of game proof defense, infrastructural development on ranger housing, institutional review and staff welfare.

During the year under review the total expenditure amounted to **Kshs 10.33 billion**, compared to **Kshs 10.27 billion** in the previous year. The expenditure comprised of; salaries and allowances of **Kshs 5.27 billion** while other operating expenses amounted to **Kshs 5.06 billion**. In general, the Service had a deficit of **Kshs 1.1 billion** compared to **Kshs 753.7 million** last financial year. This funding gap has continued to affect optimal service delivery in KWS.

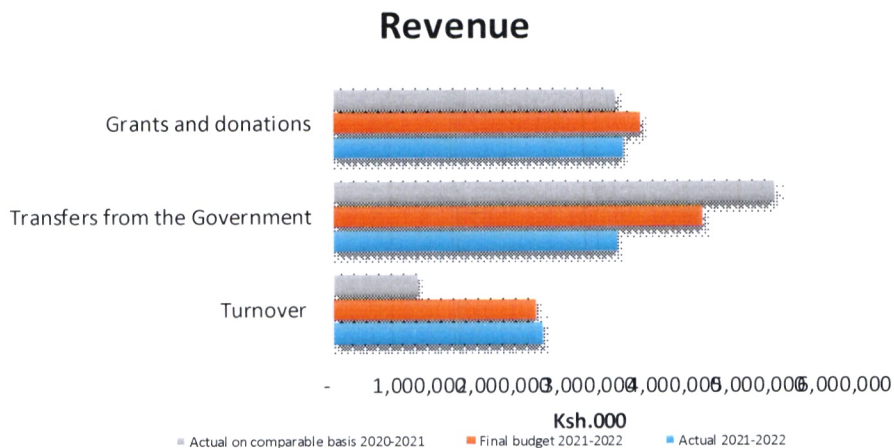
a. Budget Vs Actual Performance.

The Graph below represents the budget performance in relation to the actual revenue and expenditure realised and incurred respectively. Below is a graphical presentation

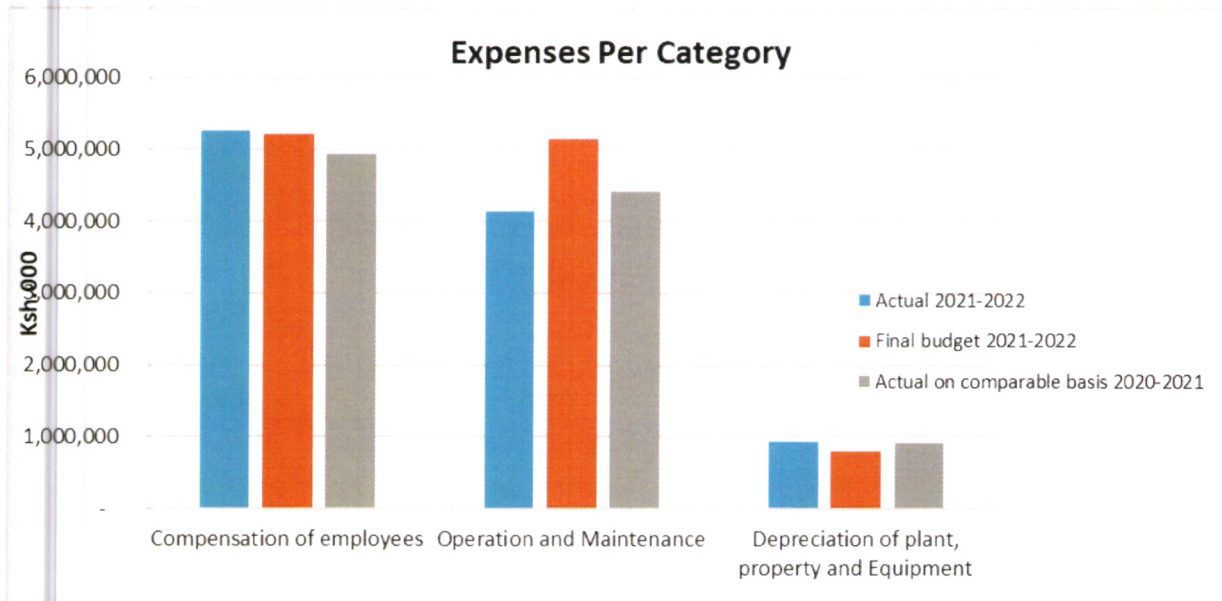


b. Service Revenue Performance

Below is a graphical presentation of Service revenue performance in the year under review compared to last financial year. The GoK grants have marginally remained the same as the last financial year.



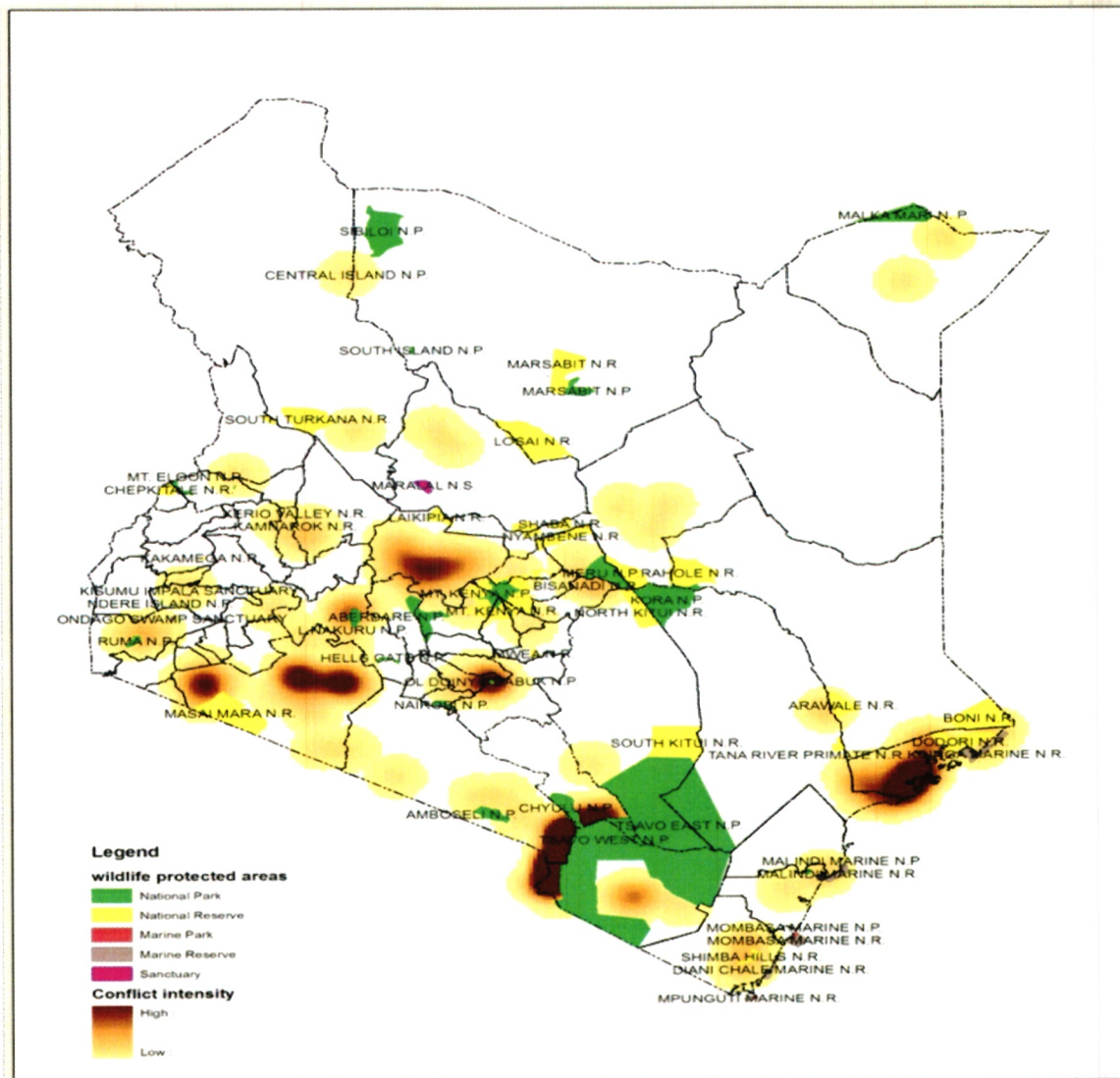
c. Expenses per category compared with budget and previous year performance



d. Human wildlife conflict.

The human wildlife conflict phenomena is on the rise due to changes in land use, competition for available dispersal areas and climate changes. The Service in its effort to mitigate these conflicts has instituted construction of game proof fences and translocation of wildlife. Below is map showing the human wildlife conflict hot spots.

Human Wildlife Conflict Hot Spots



Hot spots

- a) Laikipia/Rumuruti
- b) Narok/Transmara
- c) Tsavo East & West (Taita Taveta, Rombo, Njukini, Bura, & Kilifi)
- d) Lamu (Mpeketoni, Witu)
- e) Imenti South (Meru)
- f) Amboseli
- g) Kwale
- h) Along Tana River

SECTION B: Service's compliance with statutory requirements

During the period under review, the Service complied with all statutory requirements in line with the PFM Act and The National Treasury circulars with regards to the following reports, budget estimates, quarterly financial statements and annual financial statements. In addition, all statutory deductions to the government authorities were paid on time within the timelines (to KRA, NHIF, NSSF HELB and NITA).

SECTION C: Key projects and investment decisions the Service is planning/ implementing.

The Service is implementing key projects funded by the National Government through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework of 2021/2022 (MTEF). These projects are aimed at strengthening the anti-poaching security units to combat wildlife crime, construction of game proof defenses to mitigate human wildlife conflict, construction of ranger houses to address staff welfare, maintenance of park access roads to improve visitor experience. In addition, development partners provided support for Nairobi Safariwalk Development & Education program as well as conservation of Marsabit National Park ecosystem to maintain ecological balance and provide alternative livelihood to the communities bearing the brunt of human wildlife conflict. These programs are critical pillars in the vision 2030 blue print.

SECTION D: Material arrears in statutory/ financial obligations

The Service during the period under review did not have any material statutory arrears and financial obligation except for the numerous compensation cases relating to human wildlife conflicts being analysed for settlement.

SECTION E: The Service's financial probity and serious governance issues.

The Service did not have any financial probity and governance issues at the preparation of this report.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

- i) Sustainability strategy and profile
- ii) Environmental performance
- iii) Employee welfare
- iv) Market place practices
 - a) Responsible competition practices
 - b) Responsible supply chain and supplier relations
 - c) Responsible marketing and advertisement
 - d) Product stewardship

The Service is observing gender mainstreaming, balance on employment, promotion and ensure that a minimum of a third (1/3) of the workforce are of either gender". Although the Service has not yet attained a third gender rule, efforts are being made to bridge the gender gap by ensuring at least 30% of employee's recruited are female. This has been adopted in recruitments. The current ratio of male to female is 79.1% to 20.9%.

The Service is taking into account individual performance and rewards employees for their contribution in a fair and equitable manner. The Performance Management System has therefore been designed to achieve this objective, among others. In addition, the Service has developed a Career Guideline that is in tandem with government policies upon which effective implementation employees are empowered, motivated and facilitated to contribute effectively towards achievement of Service's mandate. It provides linkage between an employee's performance, career advancement, performance contracting and Performance Appraisal System.

The Service recognizes the need for training and continuous upgrading of core competences, knowledge, skills and attitude of employee as a way of improving work performance and personal development.

The Service is recognizing and committed to the achievement of the highest standards of health and safety in the workplace, the elimination or minimization of health and safety hazards and risks that may affect its employees. In this regard, the Service implements policies and programmes that assure their protection from such hazards and disasters. The policies and programmes are implemented in compliance with the provisions of Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 and other Labour Laws".

The Service developed a Corruption Prevention Policy that provides a framework for dealing with cases of corruption and dishonest practices. The policy also sets out KWS responsibilities for employees, management and stakeholders in observing and upholding KWS position on the fight against corruption.

KWS has zero tolerance on corruption matters. The Service has put in place structures to detect, prevent and investigate corruption. This includes;

- i. Appointment of a corruption prevention committee.
- ii. Established structures for staff and other stakeholders to report corruption matters.
- iii. The Service has a corruption prevention policy, which provides commitment of ensuring all KWS activities are conducted in an honest and ethical manner.

KWS has a Code of Conduct (CoC) which provides a framework within which all employees are expected to conduct themselves. All employees have signed a copy as evidence that they have read, understood it and will adhere to it.

KWS has developed a corruption risk register, which is regularly reviewed and updated. The Service endeavours to eradicate all forms of discrimination and harassment in order to promote inclusiveness and representation of Kenya's diverse communities and ethnic groups.

No employee shall be discriminated against-

- i. Another person in any way that segregates that person on ethnic, religious, political, gender or any other adverse grounds; or
- ii. Another person by way of victimization through any act that is injurious to the person's well-being and esteem by treating the person less favourably.

Employees are not permitted to be active members of any associations of which the objects and functions are in any way political. While it is the constitutional right of any employee to be involved in political party activities, an employee shall not use her/his office held to-

- i. Act as an agent for, or further the interest of a political party
- ii. Indicate support, for or opposition, to any political party or candidate in an election
- iii. Engage in political activities that may compromise or be seen to compromise the political neutrality of the office held.

Corporate Social Responsibility/ Community Engagements

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has over the years reached out to one of its important stakeholder's communities in various ways mostly under the umbrella of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The history of conducting CSR is as old as the Service. This has been necessitated by the need to engage communities who interact with wildlife on day-to-day basis.

In undertaking CSR projects, KWS aims to address four thematic areas that affect the social livelihoods of communities in different conservation areas (Water, Education, Health and Community based wildlife enterprise projects). In addition, KWS encourages alternative land-uses in wildlife dispersal areas as well as securing key migratory corridors that connect different ecosystems that are critical to conservation efforts.

This is being achieved through strategic investment in areas that have abundance of wildlife outside the protected areas and in seasonal dispersal zones. Community engagements take different perspectives, which include active participation in actual protection, commercial initiatives, education and community-based projects. Highlighted below are some of the support initiatives given to communities in the last financial year.

Education Support

During the year under review, the Service continued with several education support programmes in areas around conservation areas. **Ksh. 5 million** was allocated to St Francis Kongit Secondary school for the construction of student dormitory and an allocation of **Ksh.20 million** for Amboseli Bursaries /Tsavo ranches.

Water & Sanitation Projects

The Service continued its support for community water project in wildlife dispersal areas as well as sinking boreholes to increase water availability to communities. In addition, the Service values, supports and promotes good hygiene practices within communities. Such projects done to achieve this include: -

Olomayana Community Water Troughs

During the year under review Kenya Defence Forces in collaboration with KWS and the Rotary clubs of langata sunk a borehole at Olomayana Community in Kajiado County. The borehole is to supply water for both wildlife and domestic use, through the CSR support. The Service is in the process of constructing three holding pans which will be used by both wildlife, domestic animals and for domestic use. The project is currently ongoing.



The picture of the Warden and the community at the Olomayana site.

Health

The Service continued support in enhancing good health service provision to community members in wildlife dispersal areas. This is done through also factoring in the proximity of Medical Health Care service centres within the area for ease of logistic purposes and quality health care services to the community. These projects include Narasha dispensary in Hell's gate Nakuru County.

a) Narasha Community Dispensary- Hells Gate, Nakuru County

This project is situated in Central- Rift Conservation Area and is mainly for the purposes of providing the community with decent medical facilities. The project is under progress and it's jointly funded by both KWS and OR-POWER 4 a power generating company situated in Hells gate. The project is at 30% as show in the image overleaf.



Narasha dispensary at foundational stage

Community Support-Langata Childrens Home

The Service extended its support by showing its adoration to Lang'ata children's home by bringing the children who are physically challenged to the animal orphanage and by donating some dry food stuff to the home. Children with their attendants were also treated to some drinks and snacks as shown in the picture below:



Some food stuff donated by KWS through CSR program to Langata Children of the physically challenged School



Langata children home for the physically challenged at the Animal Orphanage

KWS /BIDCO Sunflower Project

The Service continued to engage other partners in reducing human wildlife conflict. Director General KWS and BIDCO AFRICA signed an MOU to enable communities living adjacent to

protected areas prone to human wildlife conflict benefit from growing sunflowers in a model that is aimed at indirectly reducing this conflict. KWS supplied the Kenya Fetha sunflower seeds to Farmers living adjacent to Amboseli National Park to pioneer the Program.

The second phase was successful and farmers harvested a total of 2.7 tonnes of sunflower which were delivered to Nakuru BIDCO factories. The farmers were later paid by BIDCO through KWS as per the MOU. Since the MOU is still in force, the project will progress in this financial Year.



Harvested sunflower from Loitokitok ready to be delivered to BIDCO Factories Nakuru



BIDCO business development manager Mr Shailesh Patel, Warden CSR and the farmers examining the quality of the sunflower at Loitoktok

Other CSR support included the following:-

S/NO.	AREA	PURPOSE
1.	Amboseli National Park	Bursaries for Amboseli and Tsavo's Group Ranches
2.	Consolation Funds	Consolation to the community members who were bereaved caused by wildlife as they await for compensation to be finalized.
10.	Kajiado and Amboseli Water for Communities	Supply of water to community bore hole in Kajiado using a water boozer.

KWS remains committed to cultivate goodwill for additional space for conservation and harmonious co-existence between humans and wildlife by investing more resources to better local community livelihoods as well as win their trust in wildlife conservation.

School Bursaries

KWS allocates Kshs. 20 Million every Financial Year for school bursaries to Amboseli/ Tsavo Group Ranches to promote harmonious existence of wildlife and the community so as to sustain the connectivity between Amboseli National Park and the adjoining protected areas through the conservancies and ranches. The bursaries were distributed as below:

S/NO.	GROUP RANCH	AMOUNT
1.	Olgulului Olorarashi Group Ranch	4,650,000.00
2.	ALOCA Group ranch	2,350,000.00
3.	Mbirikani Group Ranch	2,350,000.00
4.	Eselenkei Group Ranch	2,350,000.00
5.	Rombo Group Ranch	2,350,000.00
6.	Kuku A Group Ranch	650,000.00
7.	Kuku B. Group Ranch	2,350,000.00
8.	Olgulului Trust Ranch	1,050,000.00
9.	Kimana/Tikondo Group Ranch	1,175,000.00
10.	Amboseli Tsavo Group Ranches Association(ATGCA)	725,000.00
GRAND TOTAL		20,000,000.00

10. Report of the Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 which show the state of affairs for the Kenya Wildlife Service (the “Service”).

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Service are;

- a) Conserve and manage national parks, wildlife conservation areas, and sanctuaries under its jurisdiction;
- b) Provide security for wildlife and visitors in national parks, wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries;
- c) Promote or undertake commercial and other activities for the purpose of achieving sustainable wildlife conservation;
- d) Develop mechanisms for benefit sharing with communities living in wildlife areas;
- e) Coordinate the preparation and implementation of ecosystem plans;
- f) Prepare and implement national park management plans and advise in the preparation of management plans for community and private wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries;
- g) Undertake and conduct enforcement activities such as anti- poaching operations, wildlife protection, intelligence gathering, investigations and other enforcement activities for the effective wildlife conservation;
- h) Conduct and co-ordinate, all research activities in the field of wildlife conservation and management and ensure application of research findings in conservation planning, implementation and decision making;
- i) Advise on the establishment of national parks, wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries;
- j) Promote and undertake extension service programs intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and training;

ii) Results

The deficit for the year amounts to **Kshs 1,098,962,351** compared to deficit of **Kshs 753,779,954** in 2021, has been adjusted on net reserves.

iii) Dividends

It is notified that KWS is not for profit making entity and as such, no dividends are payable

iv) Trustees

The Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page 3 - 7

v) Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Kenya Wildlife Service in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Public Audit Act 2015.

Kenya Wildlife Service
Annual Report and financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2022

By Order of the Board



Benta Musima
Ag. Corporation Secretary/ Secretary to the Board
Nairobi

Date... 12.06.2023

11. Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and State Corporation Act 2015, & Wildlife Conservation & Management Act 2013, requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Service at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Service for that year. The Trustees are also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Service. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Service.

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Service's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Service for the year and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022.

This responsibility includes:

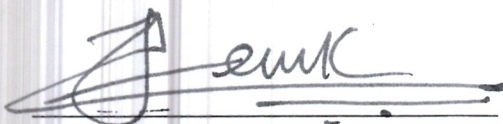
- (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Service;
- (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Service;
- (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Trustees accept responsibility for the Service's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (the State Corporations Act of 2015) ,Wildlife Conservation & Management Act 2013. The Trustees are of the opinion that the Service's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of its transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of its financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

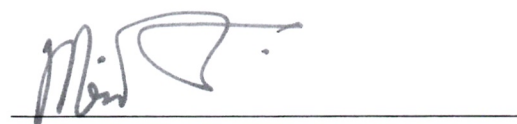
Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that the Service will not remain a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Approval of the financial statements

The entity's financial statements were approved and signed on behalf of the Board by:

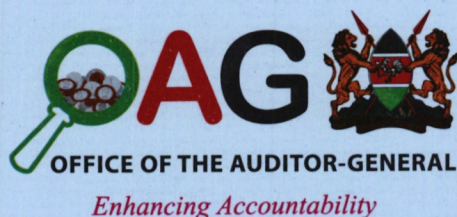


Dr. Erustus Kanga, HSC
AG. DIRECTOR GENERAL



Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton
CHAIR - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Wildlife Service set out on pages 35 to 69, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income,

statement of changes in equity (net reserves), statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. 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.

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenya Wildlife Service as at 30 June, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1.0 Inaccuracies in the Financials Statements

The financial statements presented for audit had the following inaccuracies;

1.1 Administrative Costs

The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income reflects administrative costs of Kshs.10,328,734,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The amount includes directors emoluments of Kshs.4,227,000 out of which Kshs.416,001 is misclassified amount relating to legal expenses. Further, the administrative costs include comparative provision for bad and doubtful debts of Kshs.36,499,000 while the audited 2020/2021 financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.100,641,000 resulting to unexplained variance amounting to Kshs.64,142,000.

1.2 Trade and Other Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.1,681,166,000 as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements out of which third party confirmation of sampled debtors of Kshs.11,065,450 revealed negative balance of Kshs.119,430 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.11,184,881. Further, Note 14(c) reflects staff receivables balance of Kshs.148,432,000 which includes un-surrendered staff imprest of Kshs.49,490,089. However, the imprest register indicates a balance of Kshs.7,297,075 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.38,193,014;

1.3 Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.1,368,458,000 and as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements while supporting schedules reflects Kshs.1,314,972,887 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.580,536,112.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the above balances reflected in these financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Overstatement of Revenue Turnover

The statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income reflects revenue turnover of Kshs.2,057,504,000 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. The Service converts the foreign currency transactions before posting to the accounting system using the functional foreign exchange rates which are above the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) rates that resulted to revenue overstatement by Kshs.10,336,078 and commission overstatement by Kshs.314,178, all totalling to Kshs.10,650,256.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of turnover of Kshs.10,650,256 could not be confirmed.

3. Inaccurate Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance Kshs.6,067,542,000 as disclosed in Note 12 of the financial statements which includes un-determined amount of non-current assets under Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute which is an independent entity separate from KWS effective financial year 2021/2022. In addition, analysis of the fixed asset register revealed that non-current assets acquired at Kshs.574,820,543 by the Service during the year under audit were not included in the fixed assets register. Further, the asset register did not indicate depreciation on various categories of assets.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of property plant and equipment balance of Kshs.6,067,542,000 could not be confirmed

4. Unsupported Legal Fees

The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration costs of Kshs.10,328,734,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statement which includes legal fees of Kshs.8,476,754 whose supporting documents have not been provided.

In the circumstances, accuracy, completeness and regularity of the legal expenses of Kshs.8,476,754 were not provided.

5. Unsupported Electricity Bills

The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration costs of Kshs.10,328,734,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The amount includes electricity and water expenses of Kshs.71,521,000 out of which Kshs.12,133,129 relates to arrears of electricity bills which should have reduced balance reflected under payables. In addition, the payment was not supported with invoices or account statements from the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) for the respective accounts.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and classification of electricity bills arrears of Kshs.12,133,129 could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported Trade and Other Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.1,681,166,000 as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements. However, the balance includes unexplained debtors with credit balances totalling Kshs.112,424. In addition, the balance includes prepayments and deposit balance of Kshs.479,672,000 which includes insurance prepayment of Kshs.22,757,687 but schedules reflect Kshs.23,777,280 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.1,019,593. Further, the report requesting the Board of Trustees to write-off bad debts in respect to rent arrears of Kshs.47,701,674 and the approval were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.48,833,691 could not be confirmed.

7. Unjustified Provision

The statement of financial position reflects staff receivables balance of Kshs.148,432,000 as disclosed in Note 14(c) to the financial statements. The amount includes provision for impairment loss balance of Kshs.30,855,000. However, deceased employees/dependents left behind outstanding medical liabilities amounting to Kshs.33,665,010 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.2,810,010.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of provision of impairment loss balance of Kshs.30,855,000 could not be confirmed.

8. Unsupported Cash and Bank Balances

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.6,354,282,000 as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. However, cashbooks, bank reconciliation statements and bank statements for forty (41) bank accounts with a balance of Kshs.716,872,661 were not provided for audit. In addition, the balance includes unexplained negative bank balances of Kshs.148,295,290 and negative cash balances of Kshs.30,399,189 whose respective cash survey certificates were not provided for audit. Further, cash transactions were noted despite cashless operations in the entity and the noted cases of unbanked cash were not explained. Also, the balance includes Kshs.659,237 held in two (2) dormant bank accounts which continue to attract unnecessary costs and whose certificates of bank balances were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.6,354,282,000 could not be confirmed.

9. Unsupported Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.1,368,458,000 as disclosed in Notes 16 to the financial statements. The amount

includes Kshs.135,721,483 with debit balances. The balance also includes trade payables at Kshs.527,018,000 which was not supported by local purchase orders/ local service orders, invoices, delivery notes, counter receipt vouchers, inspection and acceptance reports and ageing analysis. In addition, trade payables balance includes a withholding tax of Kshs.32,799,460 but there was no evidence of remitting it to the Kenya Revenue Authority. Further, trade payables and accruals balance include other payables at Kshs.117,283,000 which was not supported by schedules while the contract retention balance of Kshs.73,987,000 was not supported by a retention register or evidence of specific bank account for these funds.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the trade payables balance of Kshs.1,368,458,000 could not be confirmed.

10. Understatement of Deferred Revenue

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.1,368,458,000 as disclosed in Notes 16 to the financial statements. The amount includes accruals balance of Kshs.267,955,000 out of which Kshs.93,700,139 relates to deferred revenue. However, re-computation revealed a balance of Kshs.288,860,959 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.195,160,820. In addition, four thousand and twenty-eight (4028) safari cards with a balance of Kshs.20,296,383 as at July, 2021 were not utilized during the year under review and were not disclosed as part of the deferred revenue as at 30 June, 2022.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of deferred revenue of Kshs.93,700,139 could not be confirmed.

11. Long Outstanding Debt

As previously reported, the statement of financial position reflects endowment fund balance of Kshs.5,068,893,000 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. The amount excludes Kshs.2,474,710,000 due from the Kenya National Highways Authority (KENHA) being compensation for land hived off for the construction of the Southern Bypass. The amount has been outstanding since 2016 and its recoverability is doubtful since follow-ups have not yielded any returns and the amount has not been disclosed in the KENHA financial statements for 2021/2022.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Endowment Fund balance of Kshs.5,068,893,000 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Wildlife Service Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my adverse opinion.

Other Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects budgeted receipts of Kshs.10,358,394,000 against actual receipts of Kshs.9,229,772,000 resulting in an under-funding of Kshs.1,128,622,000 or 11% of the budget. Similarly, the Service spent Kshs.10,328,734,000 against an approved budget of Kshs.11,158,394,000 resulting in an under-expenditure of Kshs.829,660,000.

The under-funding and under-performance affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

2. Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, the Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board templates.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Irregular Payment of Allowances

An officer was engaged for a contract period of five (5) years ending 30 November, 2026 but on 10 January, 2022 he was deployed to head Kenya Utalii College on an acting capacity but continued to be paid monthly salary of Kshs.488,480. This was contrary to Paragraph B.31 (1) of Public Service Commission Human Resources Policies, May, 2016 which states that Employees who wish to move from one ministry to another will have to apply for vacant positions as and when advertised. Further, deployment of officers in their substantive capacity within a ministry will be undertaken by the respective Authorized Officer on recommendation of Ministerial Human Resources Management Advisory Committee (MHRMAC). In addition, the officer was paid special duty allowance for eight (8) months instead of six (6) months contrary to Paragraph C.15

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(4) of the same policies. Further, another officer was paid acting allowance for seven (7) months instead of six (6) months contrary to Paragraph C.14 (1) of the same policies

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

2. Irregular Expenditure

The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration costs of Kshs.10,328,734,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The amount includes operating expenses of Kshs.2,300,383,000 out of which Kshs.264,701,707 was utilized on roads rehabilitation works from Kshs.300,000,000 received from Tourism Promotion Fund. Analysis of the resulting difference of Kshs.35,298,292 revealed that Kshs.33,260,290 was utilized on different activities themed improvement of tourist sites at Nairobi National Park which had not been approved by the Fund. This also resulted to unutilized funds of Kshs.2,037,994 which were not refunded back contrary to Regulation 12(2)(b) of The Public Finance Management (Tourism Promotion Fund) Regulations, 2019. In addition, the budget of the improvement of tourist sites works was Kshs.8,005,000 therefore the expenditure of Kshs.33,260,290 resulted to an unproved expenditure of Kshs.25,255,290. Physical verification revealed that some works contained in the bills of quantities were not undertaken and vandalism was noted.

3. Long Outstanding Trade Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects trade receivables balance of Kshs.454,064,000 as disclosed in Note 14(a) to the financial statements out of which receivables totaling Kshs.177,527,354 were verified in the debtors' ageing analysis to have been outstanding for more than three (3) years. This is contrary to Section 72(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which provides that the Accounting Officer of a National Government Entity shall be responsible for the recording and management of the entity's Assets and liabilities.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law and full recoverability of these debts could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Transfer of Endowment Fund

The statement of financial position reflects endowment fund balance of Kshs.5,068,893,000 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. These funds were being held in Standard Chartered Bank but on 07 September, 2021 Kshs.4,777,311,856 was transferred to the newly opened Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) account. However, Board minutes approving the opening of the new account and transferring of funds were not provided for audit. In addition, the continued operation of the two bank accounts contravenes The National Treasury authority which states that endowment funds will be held in one bank account at KCB. Further, a balance of Kshs.20,537,075 which was not transferred from the Standard Chartered Bank did not earn any interest for five (5) months ending 30 June, 2022 estimated at Kshs.684,569 at

a KCB rate of 8% per annum. It was also Noted that Endowment Fund had not been established contrary to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

5. Incomplete Proposed Construction of Director General's Residence

The contract for construction of the proposed Director General residence inside Nairobi National Park was awarded at a contract sum of Kshs.31,380,341 for a period of one year ending 18 May, 2022. However, on 17 May, 2022 a day before the end of contract period, the contractor requested for termination of the contract citing financial constraints when the completed works were estimated by project manager to be at 60% while Kshs.20,932,000 or 66% had been paid. In addition, the contract was varied upward by Kshs.3.2 million approximately 10% less than twelve (12) months of award. This was contrary to Section 139(3) of Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 with states that no contract price shall be varied upwards within twelve months from the date of the signing of the contract. Physical inspection revealed that the contractor was not on site and project had not been completed.

In the circumstances, value for money on proposed construction of the Director General's residence at Nairobi National Park could not be confirmed.

6. Irregularities in Procurement for National Wildlife Census

On 10 September, 2021 an amount of Kshs.19,857,000 was paid for consultancy services on documentation and production of the content for National Wildlife Census procured using restricted tender method. However, the following unsatisfactory matters were noted;

- i. The request for proposal was sent to ten (10) firms out of which four (4) firms were not in the prequalified list contrary to Section 102(1) (a) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.
- ii. The tender opening committee did not prepare tender opening minutes contrary to section 78(10) and (11) of the same Act.
- iii. Two (2) firms shared the same staff and physical address as verified from the stamped documents and details in the CR12 registration while a director of one firm represented another in the financial proposal bid opening and delivered bid documents prepared by the winning bidder.
- iv. Three (3) firms were considered to be responsive in the preliminary evaluation but one did not provide the required three (3) years audited financial statements and six (6) months bank statements while another did not provide the required recommendation letters from three (3) firms.
- v. There was no evidence of delivery on data collection and production of short clips from the eight (8) conservancy areas amounting to Kshs.6,472,000, professional

consultancy service (scripting, story boards, voice overs, jingles and tag lines) costing Kshs.1,682,000 and development of a multimedia photo gallery website to be linked to the official website at Kshs.4,442,850.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law and value for money of Kshs.19,857,000 paid for consultancy services on documentation and production of the content for National Wildlife Census could not be confirmed.

7. Irregularities in Piloting on Use of Drones

In the year under review, tender for piloting on use of drones to count wildlife in open savannah ecosystem was awarded to a firm that had quoted Kshs.27,000,000. However, the following unsatisfactory matters were noted;

- i. The approval to use restricted tender method was given on 24 May, 2021 five (5) days before the requisition was raised.
- ii. The firm did not provide a signed letter from a manufacturer indicating that they were authorized agents in Kenya and evidence of being registered by the firearms Licensing Board of Kenya which were among the mandatory evaluation criteria.
- iii. There was no evidence of the firm performing similar works, capacity to access at least thirty (30) drones, any evidence of ownership of a DJI Mavic2 pro-megapixel RGB camera, minimum flying time thirty (30) minutes, technical data capacity and data hosting capability.
- iv. The certificate of the lead drone pilot and certification of lead coordinator as a member of a Media Regulatory Body were not provided for audit.
- v. The tender opening committee and tender evaluation committee were not appointed by the Accounting Officer contrary to Section 78(1) and 46(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.
- vi. There was no evidence that a market survey was conducted since no report was provided for audit.
- vii. Review of store records and goods received note revealed that only twelve (12) military grade drone cameras were received in the four (4) parks contrary to the issued specifications.
- viii. The internal audit report indicated that out of the two (2) drones tested at Mwea National Reserve one disappeared in the bush while the other had battery issues while flying.
- ix. There was no field survey report or a report to The National Treasury on the actual expenditure not later than two months after the payment.
- x. On 22 September, 2021 an amount Kshs.18,000,000 was paid which exceeded the amount in the procurement plan and the approved budgeted of Kshs.10,550,000 by Kshs.7,450,000. This contravenes Regulation 51(2) of Public Finance Management

(National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that expenditure commitment for goods and services should be controlled against spending and procurement plans approved by the responsible Accounting Officer, based on allocations and allotments from approved budgets. This is an indication that some of the activities which were planned for and approved were never undertaken.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

8. Delayed Deliveries of Goods

Review of payment vouchers revealed that Kshs.8,025,000 was paid to two (2) suppliers who had delivered goods more than two (2) months after the stated delivery date. This was contrary to Regulation 53 (1) of Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that a local purchase order or local service order shall be valid for a period of thirty days from the date of issue.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

9. Irregular Procurement Processes

During the year under review, the following irregularities of the procurement process were noted;

9.1 Supply and Delivery of Chairs and Tables

The quotation for supply and delivery of fifty (50) chairs and ten (10) tables at Nairobi National Park club house was awarded at a sum of Kshs.1,891,000. However, the tender opening committee was not appointed in writing while the tender evaluation and inspection and acceptance committees were not appointed by the Accounting Officer contrary to Regulation 91(2)(a) and (b) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020. In addition, the winning bidder was issued Local Purchase Order before the professional opinion was issued.

9.2 Renovation and Refurbishment at Club House

The quotation for renovation and refurbishment works to Nairobi National Park Club House was awarded at a cost of Kshs.3,176,840. However, the tender opening and inspection and acceptance committees were not appointed by the Accounting Officer. In addition, the winning bidder did not attach evidence of previous work done as one of the preliminary mandatory requirements. Further, full payment was made but the completion certificate and handover reports were not provided for audit

9.3 Fabrication and fit of Bull Bars for Vehicles

The quotation for fabrication and fitting of bull bars, side bars and rear bars for Isuzu Dmax TFS 86 was awarded at Kshs.1,151,576 to a supplier who was not in the list of prequalified suppliers. In addition, there was no evidence of appointment of quotation opening committee and that of evaluation was not appointed by the Accounting Officer.

Further, professional opinion was not signed by the accounting Officer within a day after receiving it from head of procurement.

9.4 Direct Procurement

During the year under review, goods totalling to Kshs.3,398,222 were procured through direct procurement despite them exceeding the threshold of Kshs.50,000 for low value procurements. This was contrary to Section 107 of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.

9.5 Procurement for Delivery, Printing Stationery

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects advertising, printing, stationery and photocopying amount of Kshs.61,093,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. However, review of the procurement processes revealed that there were no letters appointing the adhoc opening and evaluation committee, no evidence of professional opinion based on a market survey and quotation issued to firms not prequalified.

9.6 Procurement of Development and Execution of Endangered Species

During the year under review, Kshs.2,892,500 was paid for development and execution of endangered species campaign for 2022 and acceptance report. However, there was no evidence that the requisition form was approved and members of the evaluation committee were appointed on 28 April, 2022, signed the evaluation report on 29 April, 2022 and professional opinion issued on 28 April, 2022 and approved the same day. In addition, the quotation listing form was dated 04 May, 2022, five days after the professional opinion was approved. This was contrary to Regulations 71(1) and 79(1) of the Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations, 2020.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

10. Irregular Payment of Allowances

Analysis of the payroll data revealed payment of special duty allowance to eighty-eight (88) members of staff which exceeded the maximum six months while two (2) staff were paid acting allowance beyond six months. This was contrary to Paragraph B.31 (1) of Public Service Commission Human Resources Policies, May, 2016 which states that employees who wish to move from one ministry to another will have to apply for vacant positions as and when advertised. Further, deployment of officers in their substantive capacity within a ministry will be undertaken by the respective Authorized Officer on recommendation of MHRMAC. In addition, six (6) members of staff were overpaid unexplained special duty allowance by Kshs.1,440,485.

In the circumstance, Management was in breach of the law.

11. Operating Without a Board of Trustees

During the year under review, the Service operated without a Board of Trustees contrary to Section 8(1) The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013. It is therefore not

clear how the functions indicated in Section 9 of this Act of overseeing effective implementation of the national wildlife policy, approval of the strategic plans, operational policies and capital and recurrent budget of the Service were undertaken.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

12. Unjustifiable Payments

The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income reflects directors emoluments of Kshs.4,227,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements which includes Kshs.740,127 paid to the former Chairperson of the Board in the form of honoraria, sitting allowance, air ticket, accommodation and lunch allowances. However, there was no evidence of discharging duties since from the time of the appointment on 16 December, 2021 up to the time when his appointment was revoked on 13 July, 2022 there was no Board of Trustees.

In the circumstances, the Service may not have obtained value for money incurred by the chairman during his tenure.

13. Procurement and Implementation of New Revenue Collection System (RMS)

The contract for design, supply, implementation, testing and commissioning of a revenue collection and management solution in all Kenya Wildlife Service national parks and reserves was signed on 16 August, 2021 with a funding of USD 770,000 or Kshs.77,000,000 from USAID. However, the following unsatisfactory matters were noted;

13.1 Irregularities in Contract Award and Execution

- i. The contract was entered on 16 August, 2021, a date which was twenty-six (26) days beyond the ninety-day (90) tender validity period which lapsed on 22 July, 2021. The contract was for a period of fifteen (15) years at a management service fee of 7.3% with an option for automatic extension for five (5) years but in case of termination, an automatic extension of twelve (12) months; However, this management fees was above the gazetted park entry fees which is contrary to Section 116 (2) (b) of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.
- ii. There was no duly signed notification of award/ award letter and acceptance contrary to Section 135(6b) of Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 or evidence of conducting due diligence contrary to Section 83(1) of Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015.
- iii. The financial proposal submission form (tender form) was not provided contrary to Section 135(6c) of Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that the tender documents shall be the basis of all procurement contracts and shall constitute at a minimum price schedule or bills of quantities submitted by the tenderer;

- iv. This contract was not published and publicized in parks and reserves and was not reported within 14 days to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority contrary to Section 138 of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 and Article 227 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010;
- v. The system was to be completed within the 40 weeks after the date of signing of the contract document and project charter documents. However, interviews and physical inspection in April, 2023 revealed that the project was incomplete and it was at the piloting stage in eleven (11) parks. The Service was therefore using the Safari Card system and manual preprinted receipts to collect revenue.
- vi. The Service incurred costs of computer infrastructure, peripherals and equipment instead of the service provider as per Clause 2.2 (f) of the contract agreement.
- vii. The service provider did not develop any system design contrary to clause 2.2 (b) of the contract agreement, it was therefore not possible to evaluate the performance of RMS implementation
- viii. There was no evidence of project management team and project steering committee performing their duties including highlighting failure to fully implement revenue collection system despite funding of \$770,000
- ix. The project monitoring and progress reports since inception of RMS implementation phase were not provided for audit.

13.2 Irregularities in Contractors Documents

- i. Review of wining company registration documents revealed discrepancies in directorship and shareholding. Those who signed the bid documents and approved financial statements for financial years 2017, 2018 and 2019 are not those in the registration documents. In addition, these financial statements contained errors, inaccuracies and inconsistencies.
- ii. Verification of ICT Authority Certificate of Accreditation in the ICT Authority Pre-System Accredited Companies portal revealed that the certificate belonged to another firm and expired on 16 January, 2021.
- iii. Confirmation of the Communications Authority Content Service Provider license from the Communications Authority Unified Telecommunications Licensee Register revealed that the Service provider is neither a licensed public service provider nor a licensee in any other category in the licensing framework.
- iv. The submitted compliance certificate from National Social Security Fund (NSSF) did not originate from NSSF.
- v. The company submitted copies of financial statements for financial years 2017, 2018 and 2019 but confirmation at Kenya Revenue Authority revealed that the PIN certificate was issued on 30 June, 2020 and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) obligation registered on 01 July, 2022.

- vi. There was no evidence to show that the service provider registered the intellectual property rights of the software in Kenya contrary to Section 34 and 45 of the Industrial Property Act, 2001. In addition, the service provider did not register as a data collector and data processor in Kenya contrary to Section 18 and 19 of the Data Protection Act, 2019.

13.3 Irregular Charges

The 7.3% commission was being charged before rolling out the system in all parks contrary to the contract agreement and was deducted at source before remitting the collected revenue to KWS revenue account. As at January, 2023, Kshs.131,208,189 was collected while the service provider had drawn Kshs.9,578,198 as revenue collection commission. This is contrary to Clause no. 11.5 which prohibited charging of fees during the testing environment. Also, there was no evidence of approval by The National Treasury to charge 7.3% commission fee which is more than gazetted fees.

13.4 System Data and Reports Inconsistencies

There was a total of 58,145 transactions amounting to Kshs.1,244,495 with less amount in the bank than the amount recorded by Zuru park system. In addition, there was a total of 15,681 transactions amounting to Kshs.3,685,904 with more amount in the bank than the amount recorded by Zuru park system. Management did not provide any designs on how the mapping among the two sets of data is done.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to establish the accuracy of the revenue reported by Zuru park verses revenue recorded in KCB bank collection account.

13.5 Failure to obtain clearance from the Attorney General

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) had projected revenue from park entry for the next five years (2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27) to be Kshs.4.003 billion, Kshs.4.723 billion, Kshs.5.196 billion, Kshs.5.716 and Kshs.6.173 billion respectively. Based on the revenue projections, average annual revenue collections of Kshs.5.1622 billion for 15 years at a management service fee of 7.3% would result to an equivalent contract sum of Kshs.5.653 billion.

The contract value exceeded Kshs.5 billion and was not forwarded for clearance by the Attorney-General before being signed. This is contrary to Section 134 (2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which requires that an accounting officer of a procuring entity shall ensure that all contracts of a value exceeding Kenya shillings five (5) billion are cleared by the Attorney-General before they are signed.

In the circumstance, Management was in breach of the law.

13.6 Misleading Project Closeout

The Accounting Officer did a closeout administrative guidance indicating that all milestones had been achieved, completed, verified and submitted all required reports as per the grant agreement plus the final voucher. However, review of the milestones relating

to revenue management system revealed that not all milestones had been achieved at the time the closeout report was done and submitted to USAID.

13.7 Unapproved Reallocation of Funds

There was no evidence of presenting a request to re-allocate funds meant for acquisition of Revenue Management System to purchase equipment which included servers, computers, UPS and firewall before the board of trustees or USAID. In addition, these items were not part of the milestones neither were they included in the KWS approved procurement plan for the period 2020-2021.

13.8 Irregular Reallocation

Review of USAID bank statements and cheque counterfoils revealed that Kshs.166,032,854 was irregularly transferred to Standard Chartered donations bank account and Kshs.68,149,810 to Standard Chartered operations account. However, there was no evidence of approval by the donor for the reallocation of funds or getting instructions for payment of Kshs.63,896,654 out of the project account. This is contrary to Regulation 48(1) of Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that for purposes of section 43(3) (c) of the Act, Accounting Officers, may authorize reallocation of funds within programmes or sub-votes provided that reallocation is in accordance with donor conditions in the case of reallocation impacting on donor-funded expenditure and Regulation 76(3) which states that every payment or instruction for payment out of the project account shall be strictly on the basis of the approved estimates of budget and financing agreement.

13.9 Contravention of Court Order

The court granted temporary restraining orders against implementing, levying, charging or collecting park entry and activity fees prescribed under the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) (National Parks) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 pending hearing and determination of the petitioner's application. This implied that the Service was supposed to revert to rates under Legal Notice no. 155 of 06 August, 2020 but instead based them on higher rates of 7.3% commission under Regulation, 2022 and as at 25 January, 2023, the tourist/ visitors had been charged convenience fee amounting to Kshs.9,578,198. The 7.3% convenient fee which is above the gazette fee is not charged in all parks and customers preferred other forms of payments and not the RMS to avoid 7.3% convenience fee.

13.10 Unsupported Receipts

There was no evidence of requisition funds from USAID using signed SF-1034 and invoices, signed certificate of completion which contravenes USAID agreement and exposed the Service to possible recovery of funds. In addition, a separate bank account for these funds was not opened contrary to Regulation 76(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015. Further, there was no evidence of extension of the project period and the continued operation is the bank account after

the lapse of the project period contravenes Section 74 (6d) of Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulation, 2015.

13.11 Irregular Receipt of Funds

Review of the USAID bank statements for both Standard chartered account and KCB bank account revealed that KWS received USD. 5,000,000 for all milestones as per the USAID agreement number AID-615-F-16-0002, which included USD. 770,000 for RMS. The funds were received before the commencement of procurement process vide tender no. KWS/USAID/EOI/ICT/39/2020-2021 advertised on 09 February, 2021. This contravenes USAID agreement, which states that in order to receive payment, the recipient must submit requests for payment to the controller USAID/KEA/OFM, signed SF-1034 and invoices, signed certificate of completion with the request for payment certifying that the activities for which payment is being requested have been completed. Failure to submit such certificate shall result in non-payment by USAID and/or the requirement for the recipient to refund any payments previously made. Management did not provide documents used to requisite the USD. 770,000 for audit. Further, it was not possible to ascertain how the Management accounted for all the USD 770,000 that the Service received from USAID.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law and value for money on the acquisition of the New Revenue Collection System (RMS) at USD 770,000 or Kshs.77,000,000 could not be confirmed.

14. Unapproved Expenditure

During the year under review, computers were purchase at Kshs.11,526,000 while the approved budget was Kshs.4,361,000 resulting to unapproved expenditure of Kshs.7,165,000. In addition, notification for award of the tender to the supplier was done on 4 January, 2021 before the requisition to purchase was raised. This is contrary to Section 35(1)(h) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires implementation of the approved budget;

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law..

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on

Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Delayed Preparation of Bank Reconciliation Statements

Review of bank reconciliation statements revealed instances where bank reconciliation statements were not prepared on monthly basis. This is contrary to Regulation 90(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 and in some instances the bank reconciliation statements for the period ended 30 June, 2022 were prepared after a period exceeding nine months.

In the circumstances, the internal controls on preparation of bank reconciliation statements could not be confirmed.

2. Weaknesses in Imprest Management

Review of imprests records revealed the following unsatisfactory matters;

- i. A temporary imprest of Kshs.38,063,632 was issued to a group instead of individuals contrary to Regulation 91(2) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which provides for issuing of imprest to individuals. This made it difficult to confirm individual surrender and the payment schedules were not signed by individuals.
- ii. There was no evidence of clearance from the Head of Public Service for foreign trips and copies of duly stamped passports were not attached to payment vouchers.
- iii. Management did not maintain a complete imprest register detailing; payee, imprest warrant number, date of issue, due date and date of surrender. This was contrary to provisions of Regulations 52(1)(j) and 92(4)(c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015.
- iv. There was no evidence of formal application for the imprest through an imprest warrant or posting of surrenders in the ledger to ensure accuracy which is contrary to Regulation 91 (2) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015.
- v. Some officers were issued with multiple imprests which amounted to Kshs.19,502,362 before surrendering previously issued imprests contrary to Regulation 93 (8) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Act, 2015.

In the circumstances, the internal controls on issuance and surrender of imprest could not be confirmed.

3. Weaknesses on the Revenue Collection System

Review of the safari card revenue collection system revealed that the vendor of the solution was no longer in operations and therefore hardware and software requirements

are not available which exposes the system to attacks. The Service reverts back to the manual receipt books when Safari card completely fails. In addition, there was no policy on the Management of free entries.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of internal controls of safari card revenue collection system could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Updated Policies

Review of Service records revealed that there is no debt /credit management policy which may have led to increased exposure to credit risk occasioned by increased level of bad debts. In addition, Management relies on the Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, 2015 which may be outdated and not responding to emerging changes.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of internal controls on debt management and accounting procedures could not be confirmed.

5. Weaknesses in Risk Management

During the year under review, the Service experienced a ransomware cyber incident which led to data loss as established by National Computer and Cybercrimes Committee (NC4). In addition, there was no approved Information and Communications Technology (ICT) policy and a Disaster Recovery Plan.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of risk management could not be confirmed.

6. Missing Details in Asset Register

Review of the asset register revealed missing details of the dates of assets acquisition, unique identification numbers, purchase prices and depreciation amounts of the assets were not reflected in the asset register.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of internal controls on maintenance of fixed asset register could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Trustees

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for maintaining effective internal controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Service's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Service or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing the Service's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal controls in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal controls that

might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal controls components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.


Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Service's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Service to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Service to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures, as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

17 July, 2023

13. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June 2022

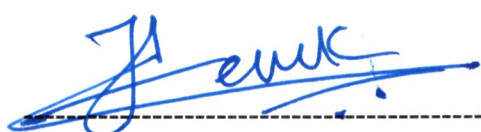
Revenue	Notes	2021/2022	2020/2021
		Kshs'000'	Kshs'000'
Turnover	6	2,057,504	666,155
Grants from National Government	7	3,348,200	5,182,784
Grants, Donations and Compensation	7	3,419,902	3,321,173
Other Income	9	371,657	268,572
Total revenue		9,197,263	9,438,683
Operating Expenses			
Administration Costs	11	10,328,734	10,265,431
Total operating expenses		10,328,734	10,265,431
Operating loss before interest income		(1,131,472)	(826,747)
Net interest income	8	32,509	72,967
Operating Loss		<u>(1,098,962)</u>	<u>(753,780)</u>

The notes set out on pages 41 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements

14. Statement of Financial Position as at June 2022

	Notes	2021/2022 Kshs'000'	2020/2021 Kshs'000'
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	6,067,542	6,401,366
Total non-current assets		6,067,542	6,401,366
Current assets			
Inventories	13	249,601	240,674
Trade and other receivables	14	1,681,166	1,927,701
Bank and cash balances	15	6,354,282	6,530,151
Total non-current assets		8,285,049	8,698,526
Total Assets		<u>14,352,591</u>	<u>15,099,893</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Capital reserves		1,271,887	1,271,887
Revaluation reserve		2,805,102	2,805,102
Capital grants reserve		13,024,446	12,681,745
Revenue reserve		(10,251,474)	(9,152,512)
Total reserves		6,849,961	7,606,222
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	1,368,458	1,778,717
Unexpended specific donations	17	1,065,279	906,531
Endowment Fund	18	5,068,893	4,808,424
Total current liabilities		7,502,630	7,493,672
Total net reserves and liabilities		<u>14,352,591</u>	<u>15,099,894</u>

The financial statements were approved on 14th June 2023 and signed on behalf of the Board by:



Dr. Erustus Kanga, HSC
AG. DIRECTOR GENERAL



CPA Japheth Kilonzo
AG. D-F&A
ICPAK M/NO: 9174



Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton
CHAIR-BOARD OF TRUSTEE

The notes set out on pages 41 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements

15. Statement of Changes in Equity (Net Reserves) for the year ended 30 June 2022

	CAPITAL	REVALUATION	GRANTS	REVENUE	TOTAL
	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS
At July 1, 2020	1,271,887	2,805,102	12,002,495	(8,309,512)	7,769,972
INCOME ADJUSTMENTS				(89,220)	(89,220)
CAPITAL DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED			679,250		679,250
NET DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR				(753,780)	(753,780)
At June 30, 2021	1,271,887	2,805,102	12,681,745	(9,152,512)	7,606,222
At July 1, 2021	1,271,887	2,805,102	12,681,745	(9,152,512)	7,606,222
					-
INCOME ADJUSTMENTS			(351,599)		(351,599)
CAPITAL DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED			694,300		694,300
NET DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR				(1,098,962)	(1,098,962)
At June 30, 2022	1,271,887	2,805,102	13,024,446	(10,251,474)	6,849,961

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

Revaluation reserves represent the surplus on the subsequent revaluation of buildings, aircrafts, boats and other assets

The notes set out on pages 41 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements

16. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2021/2022 Kshs'000'	2020/2021 Kshs'000'
Operating activities			
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	19	(7,023,909)	(8,661,562)
Interest received		32,509	72,967
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		(6,991,400)	(8,588,595)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(646,871)	(760,738)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		0	29,643
Purchase of intangible assets			
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		(646,871)	(731,096)
Financing activities			
Grants for recurrent expenditure	7	6,768,102	8,503,957
Capital donor funds received		694,300	679,250
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		7,462,402	9,212,849
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(175,869)	(136,483)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,530,151	6,666,635
Increase in cash and cash Equivalent		(175,869)	(136,484)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15	6,354,282	6,530,151

The notes set out on pages 41 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements

17. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the period ended June 30, 2022

Description	Approved budget	Revised budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance Difference	% Variance	Comments
	2021- 2022	2021- 2022	2021- 2022	2021- 2022	2021- 2022	2021- 2022
	a	b	c	d	e=(d/b)	
Revenue	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'		
Turnover	3,085,777	2,400,000	2,429,161	29,161	1.215	
Transfers from the Government	2,435,000	4,348,200	3,348,200	(1,000,000)	-22.998	1
Grants and donations	4,565,194	3,610,194	3,419,902	(190,292)	-5,271	
Other Funds(Endowment Interest)	-	-	-	-		
Net interest income	-	-	32,509	32,509		
Total income	10,085,971	10,358,394	9,229,772	(1,128,622)		
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	5,479,000	5,222,083	5,265,368	(43,285)	-0.83	
Operation and Maintenance	4,606,971	5,136,311	4,082,668	1,053,643	20.51	2
Depreciation of plant, property and equipment	800,000	800,000	980,698	(180,698)	-22.59	3
Total expenditure	10,885,971	11,158,394	10,328,734	830,562		
Deficit for the period	(800,000)	(800,000)	(1,098,962)	(1,959,184)		

COMMENTS

- a) GOK Subventions allocations as per the printed estimates for financial 2021/2022 was **Kshs. 4,348 million** but the Service received only **Kshs. 3,348 million**. The balance **Kshs.1 billion** is yet to be received.
- b) Operations and maintenance costs for the year had been budgeted for **Kshs. 5,136 million**. The actual expenditure for the year was **Kshs. 4,083 million** resulting to a variance of **Kshs. 1,054 million**. The under expenditure is majorly due to measures employed by management minimizing implementation of some activities to match cash flow shortfalls as a result of GOK funding gap and the decline in revenue collection due to Covid19 impact.
- c) Depreciation expense had been budgeted to cost **Kshs.800 million** but the actual expenditures were **Kshs.980 million**. The cause being increased funding of roads projects by Kenya Roads Board leading to more roads being done which, as per organization policy are capitalized.
- d) The overall performance for the year was a deficit of **Kshs. 1.1 billion** as compared to the budget deficit of **Kshs.800 million** which is within the depreciation charge. KWS overall mandate as per the Wildlife and Management Act, 2013 is on conservation sustainability of both wildlife and its habitat within the protected areas and also outside which include reserves and private conservancies. Out of the total 66 Parks and Reserves, only the major seven (7) parks generate meaningful revenues. These include; Nairobi Park, Amboseli, Lake Nakuru, Tsavo East, Tsavo West, Aberdare and Mt. Kenya.

All the other Parks and Stations are cost centers and due to the increased human wildlife conflicts and threats to Wildlife security, a lot of costs are incurred. Thus, it hasn't been possible to breakeven leading to the continued under performance in financial perspective. However, the management is exploring avenues of diversification of revenue streams and also creation of an Endowment Funds that is geared towards long term sustainability of the organization.

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The Service is classified as a State Corporation under PC 3A and the registered office is;

KWS Complex
Langata Road
P.O. Box 40241-00100
NAIROBI

2. Statement of Compliance and basis of Preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) recommended by The National Treasury and in accordance with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012, the State Corporations Act and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings. The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs.), rounded to the nearest thousand

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with IFRS which requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Service's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3

b) Going Concern

The trustees believe that the Service will continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. The trustees believe that it is appropriate to prepare the Service's financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Service will continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future. Section 14 a, b & c of Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 provides financial guarantees by the government.

3. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022

Title	Description	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 16 titled Property,	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, prohibit a company from the cost of property, plant and	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or

<p>Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use (issued in May 2020)</p>	<p>equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing an asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.</p>	<p>after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.</p>
<p>Amendments to IAS 37 titled onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract (issued in May 2020)</p>	<p>The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. They are effective for contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on or after 1 January 2022.</p>	<p>The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.</p>
<p>Amendments to IFRS 1 titled subsidiary as a first-time adopter.</p>	<p>The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, provides a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent with an exemption relating to the measurement of its assets and liabilities. The exemption does not apply to components of equity.</p>	<p>The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted</p>
<p>Amendment to IFRS 9 titled fees in the '10 per cent' test for de-recognition of financial liabilities.</p>	<p>The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, to IFRS 9 clarifies the fees that a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.</p>	<p>The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted</p>
<p>Amendment to IAS 41 titled taxation in fair value measurements (issued in May 2020 as part of the annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020).</p>	<p>The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, to IAS 41 removed the requirement to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring fair value. This amendment aligned the requirements in IAS 41 on fair value measurement with those in other IFRS.</p>	<p>The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted</p>

The Directors have assessed the applicable standards and amendments. Based on their assessment of impact application of the above, they do not expect that there will be significant impact on the Service's financial statements.

- ii. New and amended Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.

Title		Description	Effective Date
IFRS 17 insurance contracts (issued in May 2017)	17	The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, established principles for the recognition, measurement, representation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The company does not issue insurance contracts.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendments to IAS 1 titled Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (issued in January 2020)		The amendments, clarify a criterion in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current: the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendments to IAS 1 titled Disclosure of Accounting Policies (issued in February 2021)		The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Title		Description	Effective Date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued in May 2017)	17	The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

	contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The company does not issue insurance contracts.	
IAS 12 – Income Taxes	IAS 12, “Income Taxes” implements a so-called ‘comprehensive balance sheet method’ of accounting for income taxes which recognizes both the current tax consequences of transactions and events and the future tax consequences of the future recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of an entity’s assets and liabilities. Differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities, and carried forward tax losses and credits, are recognized, with limited exceptions, as deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets, with the latter also being subject to a ‘probable profits’ test.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Errors and Estimates	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, introduce a definition of ‘accounting estimates’ and include other amendments to IAS 8 to help entities.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS Insurance Contracts (issued in May 2017)	The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The company does not issue insurance contracts.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
	Distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.	On or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

iii. Early adoption of standards

Kenya Wildlife service did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2021-2022

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The entity recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

- i. Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognized in the year in which the entity delivers products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.
- ii. Grants from National Government are recognized in the year in which the entity actually receives such grants. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.
- iii. Finance income comprises interest receivable from bank deposits and investment in securities, and is recognized in profit or loss on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.
- iv. Dividend income is recognized in the income statement in the year in which the right to receive the payment is established.
- v. Rental income is recognized in the income statement as it accrues using the effective interest implicit in lease agreements.
- vi. Other income is recognized as it accrues

b) In-kind contributions

In-kind contributions are donations that are made to the entity in the form of actual goods and/or services rather than in money or cash terms. These donations may include vehicles, equipment or personnel services. Where the financial value received for in-kind contributions can be reliably determined, the entity includes such value in the statement of comprehensive income both as revenue and as an expense in equal and opposite amounts; otherwise, the contribution is not recorded.

c) Property, plant and equipment

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain categories of property, plant and equipment are subsequently carried at re-valued amounts, being their fair value at the date of re-valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Increases in the carrying amounts of assets arising from re-valuation are credited to other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases in the carrying amount of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve account; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the net carrying amount of the items, and are recognised in profit or loss in the income statement.

d) Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. Capital work in progress relates mainly to the cost of ongoing but incomplete works on buildings and other civil works and installations.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset or the re-valued amount to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual rates in use, as guided by National Treasury policy on assets depreciation are:

Freehold land	Nil
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 Boats engines	10%
Roads and Bridges	10% (No residual value)
Building on long leasehold and freehold land	2%
Building on short leasehold land	over the lease period

A full year's depreciation charge is recognised both in the year of asset purchase and in the year of asset disposal.

Items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

f) Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. All intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an intangible

asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

g) Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

h) Right of Use Asset

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the entity incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfer's ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

j) Trade Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. These are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off after all efforts at recovery have been exhausted.

k) Taxation

i. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off

current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various Commercial Banks at the end of the reporting period. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprest and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

m) Trade Payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are carried at amortised cost, which is measured at the fair value of contractual value of the consideration to be paid in future in respect of goods and services supplied, whether billed to the entity or not, less any payments made to the suppliers.

n) Retirement benefit obligations

The Service employees are eligible for retirement benefits under defined and defined contribution schemes. The funds are administered independently of the Service's assets.

(a) Defined Benefit Scheme – KWS Staff Superannuation Scheme

The Scheme operates a defined benefits basis and has been closed to new entrants and to future accrual of benefits with effect from December 31, 2006.

The closure of the scheme to new entrants and to future accruals benefits followed a fundamental review of Kenya Wildlife Service of its retirement benefits arrangement. As part of this review, KWS also set up a new defined contribution scheme with effect from January 1, 2007 in which all the pensionable employees participate in with effect from January 1, 2007. KWS discontinued contributions to the old Scheme with effect from December 31, 2006.

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 actuary. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to reserves in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

(b) Defined Contribution Scheme – KWS Staff Retirement Benefits Scheme 2006

The service operates a defined contribution scheme whereby it matches contributions to the scheme made by the employees up to 11% of the employee's gross salary which the employees contribute 5% of their pensionable salaries. The Service's contributions to the fund are charged in the income statement in the year to which it relates.

The Service also contributes to the National Social Security Fund for its employees. The Service's obligation is limited to a specified contribution per employee per month. Currently, the contribution is limited to a maximum of Shs.1,808 per employee per month. The Service's contributions are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The Service has no legal obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all the employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

o) Provision for staff leave pay

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised as they accrue at the employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave at the reporting date.

p) Exchange rate differences

The accounting records are maintained in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, Kenya Shillings. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year/period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Any foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

q) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the National Assembly on 12th August 2021. Subsequent revisions/appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Service upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Service recorded additional appropriations of **Kshs.1.913 billion** during supplementary 1&2 on the 2021-2022 budget following the National Treasury's approval.

KWS's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under Section 17 of these financial statements.

r) Service concession arrangements

The Entity analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party

contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Entity recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Entity also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

s) Comparative figures

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

t) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made:

a) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

b) Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the assets

c) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: the Service has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

6. Revenue

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Analysis of revenue by category:		
Park entry fees	2,016,090	645,391
Accommodation	41,414	20,764
Total	<u>2,057,504</u>	<u>666,155</u>

These are total revenues generated through collections from the visitors entering various gates to the national parks and accommodation charges at various facilities inside the parks and campsites. During year under review there was great improvement of revenue collected. This was due to increased visitation after the easement of Covid19 local and international travel restrictions.

7. Grants from National Government

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Donations and Compensation	3,419,902	3,321,173
GoK Subvention	3,348,200	5,182,784
Total	<u>6,768,102</u>	<u>8,503,957</u>

The Service received **Kshs.3.3 billion** from the National Treasury being recurrent grant and **Kshs.694 million** development funds for the year under review. The Parent Ministry released funds for Wildlife compensation amounting to **Kshs.545 million**.

Detailed analysis of grants received from the Government

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2020-2021
	Kshs000	Kshs000	Kshs000	Kshs 000	Kshs000
State Department for Wildlife	3,348,200	-	-	3,348,200	5,182,784
State Department for Wildlife	545,000	-	694,300	1,239,300	1,215,134
Total	3,893,200	-	694,300	4,587,500	6,397,918

8. Finance Income

	2021-2022	2020-2021
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Interest from receivables	-	-
Interest from commercial banks and financial institutions	32,509	72,967
Interest on staff loans	-	-
Total	32,509	72,967

The interest income was realized from current accounts designated as interest earning accounts.

9. Other Income

	2021/2022	2020/2021
Descriptions	Shs'000	Shs'000
Rental income	114,687	52,731
Hire of aircrafts and vehicles	24	633
Air wing sales	34,876	30,385
Telecommunication facilities	26,832	10,626
Insurance compensation	198	233
Training services	94,387	24,209
Tuition fees – KWSTI	45	33,163
KWS Officers' Mess	19,557	11,909
Accommodation and Training	1,857	18,196
KWS Shops	20,371	16,537
Other miscellaneous income	58,823	69,950
Total	<u>371,657</u>	<u>268,572</u>

10. Other Gains and Losses

	2021-2022	2020-2021
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	7,086	3,048
Loss/gain on disposal on sale of investments	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Fair value gain or losses on revaluation of investment property	-	-
Revaluation losses on inventory	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gains/(losses)	-	-
Total	7,086	3,048

11. Administration Costs

	2021/2022	2020/2021
Description	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Staff costs (note 11b)	5,265,368	4,934,124
Directors' emoluments	4,227	13,534
Electricity and water	71,521	59,357
Communication services and supplies	30,773	41,052
Transportation, travelling and subsistence	139,225	147,852
Advertising, printing, stationery and photocopying	61,093	67,534
Staff training expenses	50,529	60,886
Insurance costs	165,098	192,306
Bank charges and commissions	23,671	11,290
Office and general supplies and services	16,396	14,684
Auditors' remuneration	7,000	7,000
Legal fees	114,909	149,935
Consultancy fees	20,783	11,682
Repairs and maintenance	1,085,469	1,543,517
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(8,409)	(36,499)
Depreciation	980,698	912,586
Other operating expenses	2,300,383	2,134,590
Total	10,328,734	10,265,431

11b Staff Costs

Description	2021/2022	2020/2021
	Kshs'000'	Kshs'000'
Salaries and allowances of permanent employees	4,346,131	4,230,283
Wages of temporary employees	65,740	7,756
Medical insurance schemes	462,282	316,359
Employer's contributions to pension scheme & NSSF	314,413	307,653
Leave pay	67,576	68,034
Staff welfare	9,226	4,039
Total	5,265,368	4,934,124
The average number of employees at the end of the year was:		
Permanent employees – Management	4,694	4,513
Temporary and contracted employees	1,100	1,295
Total	5,794	5,808

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Buildings		Computers & Accessories	Machinery , Water Supplies ,furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicles & Tractors	Aircraft	Boats and Boat Engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Work-in-Progress	Total
	Non-Residential	Residential										KShs '000
2022	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												
At 1st July 2021	1,504,546	2,558,583	337,246	2,569,272	2,468,472	698,274	39,234	4,155,611	384,225	1,571,134	284,758	16,571,356
Additions	-	-	58,348	44,990	57,244	-	-	353,605	-	93,579	39,106	646,871
Transfers/Disposals												-
At 30th June 2022	1,504,546	2,558,583	395,594	2,614,263	2,525,716	698,274	39,234	4,509,216	384,225	1,664,713	323,864	17,218,228
DEPRECIATION												
Accumulated Depreciation as At 1 July 2021	(1,077,667)	(614,129)	(294,588)	(2,048,374)	(2,025,378)	(398,404)	(34,611)	(2,708,436)	(230,537)	(737,866)	-	(10,169,990)
Charge for the year	(49,410)	(29,354)	(16,752)	(163,456)	(129,613)	(31,830)	(2,319)	(457,934)	-	(100,028)	-	(980,696)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2022	(1,127,077)	(643,483)	(311,340)	(2,211,830)	(2,154,991)	(430,234)	(36,930)	(3,166,370)	(230,537)	(837,894)	-	(11,150,686)
NBV as at June 30, 2022	377,469	1,915,100	84,254	402,433	370,726	268,040	2,304	1,342,846	153,688	826,819	323,864	6,067,542
At 1st July 2020	1,398,100	2,296,097	327,090	2,413,177	2,373,212	698,274	39,234	3,982,711	384,225	1,411,517	613,959	15,937,596
Additions	-	-	10,156	156,095	222,239	-	-	172,900	-	159,617	39,731	760,738
Transfers/Disposals	106,446	262,486			(126,978)						(368,932)	(126,978)
At 30th June 2021	1,504,546	2,558,583	337,246	2,569,272	2,468,472	698,274	39,234	4,155,611	384,225	1,571,134	284,758	16,571,356
Accumulated depreciation as At 1 July 2020	(1,028,580)	(588,205)	(283,514)	(1,893,087)	(2,048,501)	(366,573)	(32,292)	(2,261,340)	(230,537)	(645,404)	-	(9,378,033)
Derecognition adjustments On Disposals	-	-	-	-	120,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,629
Charge for the year	(49,087)	(25,924)	(11,074)	(155,287)	(97,506)	(31,831)	(2,319)	(447,096)		(92,462)	-	(912,586)
Accumulated Depreciation as At June 30th 2021	(1,077,667)	(614,129)	(294,588)	(2,048,374)	(2,025,378)	(398,404)	(34,611)	(2,708,436)	(230,537)	(737,866)	-	(10,169,990)
NBV as at June 30, 2021	426,879	1,944,454	42,658	520,898	443,095	299,870	4,623	1,447,175	153,688	833,268	284,758	6,401,366

12 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
Description	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	4,063,129.00	1,770,560.00	2,292,569.00
Computers And Related Equipment	395,594.00	311,340.00	84,254.00
Machinery, Water Supplies, Furniture & Equipment	2,614,263.00	2,211,830.00	402,433.00
Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles & Tractors	2,525,716.00	2,154,991.00	370,725.00
Aircraft	698,274.00	430,234.00	268,040.00
Boats and Boat Engines	39,234.00	36,930.00	2,304.00
Roads & Bridges	4,509,216.00	3,166,370.00	1,342,846.00
Airstrips	384,225.00	230,537.00	153,688.00
Fences & Barriers	1,664,713.00	837,894.00	826,819.00
	16,894,364.00	11,150,686.00	5,743,678.00

13. Inventories (Consumables)

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Spare parts and tools	47,486	27,551
Aircraft spares	54,815	74,301
Ammunition	92,154	111,494
Stationery	3,554	5,484
Telecommunication equipment spares	225	378
Building, water and fencing materials	4,846	11,098
Uniforms and compositions	70,070	39,183
Shop items	5,050	5,359
Fuel and oils	7,961	5,615
General stores and tools	5,548	2,320

	291,710		282,783
Less: Provision for slow moving and obsolete items	(42,109)		(42,109)
Total	<u>249,601</u>		<u>240,674</u>

14. Trade and Other Receivables

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Trade Receivables (Note 14 (a))	454,064	391,672
Deposits and prepayments	479,672	410,904
Staff receivables (Note 14 (c))	179,287	124,508
Other receivables	737,098	1,177,981
Gross Trade and Other Receivables	1,850,151	2,105,065
Provision for Bad And Doubtful Receivable	(168,955)	(177,364)
Net Trade and Other Receivables	1,681,166	1,927,701

14 (a) Trade Receivables

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Gross Trade Receivables	454,064	391,672
Provision for Doubtful Receivables	(132,763)	(147,470)
Net Trade Receivables	321,301	244,202
At June 30, the ageing analysis of gross Trade Receivables was as follows:		
Less than 30 Days	-	-
Between 30 and 60 Days	-	-
Between 61 and 90 Days	-	-
Between 91 and 120 Days	-	-
Over 120 Days	454,064	391,672
Total	454,064	391,672

14 (b) Reconciliation of Impairment Allowance for Trade Receivables

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
At the beginning of the year	147,470	xxx
Additional provisions during the year	-	-

Recovered during the year	(14,707)	(100,641)
Written off during the year	(-)	(-)
At the end of the year	132,763	147,470

14 (c) Staff Receivables

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Gross staff advances	179,287	124,508
Provision for impairment loss	(30,855)	(24,557)
Net staff advances	148,432	99,951
Less: Amounts due within one year	(-)	(-)
Amounts due after one year	148,432	99,951

14 (d) Reconciliation of Impairment Allowance for Staff Receivables

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
At the beginning of the year	24,557	24,534
Additional provisions during the year	6,298	23
Recovered during the year	(-)	(-)
Written off during the year	(-)	(-)
At the end of the year	30,855	24,557

Receivables represent outstanding balances from the various hotels and facilities in the park and balances held by staff at the closure of the financial year

15. Bank and Cash Balances

	2021-2022	2020-2021
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Cash at bank	6,315,350	6,474,400
Cash in hand	38,932	55,751
Total	6,354,282	6,530,151

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	Shs'000	Shs'000
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include the following:		
Bank balances – KWS Operations	273,523	637,560
Bank balances – Projects	6,041,827	5,836,840
Cash In Hand-KWS Operations	38,932	55,751
Total	<u>6,354,282</u>	<u>6,530,151</u>

Cash and Cash equivalent represent the organization money held petty cash and in the various banks in KES and USD

Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents

	Name	CURRENC Y	ACCOUNT NUMBER	2022	2021
	ABSA				
1	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	2043513322	7,737,178	5,347,915
2	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	2043513314	26,995,919	131,862
3	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	2043513330	6,357,189	1,490,328
4	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	USD	2043513349	23,070	984
				41,113,356	6,971,089
	CO-OP				
5	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	0112012619280 0	4,594,330	4,072,577
6	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	0212012619280 0	10,810,206	(4,856,954)
7	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	0112012619280 1	3,997,200	4,389,533
	Sub total			19,401,736	3,605,156
	EQUITY				
8	Kws Meru Kora Project	KES	0400295171362	2,591,972	2,291,365
9	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	0810294985073	-	(34)
10	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	0810294985077	(21,993,077)	(35,326,085)
11	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	0810294985092	16,332,206	22,601,522
12	Marsabit N.P	KES	0810261186879	15,130	17,077
13	Hells Gate National Park	KES	0200296550999	3,365	3,750
	Sub total			(3,050,404)	(10,412,405)
	KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK				
14	Kws Usaid Account	KES	1107170117	596,771	(460,947)
15	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	1107169712	15,871,678	87,088,995
16	Moyale Station	KES	1236205405	67,996	69,043

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17	Ithumba Station	KES	1236424638	(2,180,043)	369,103
18	Hells Gate National Park	KES	1236229061	3,185	63,704
19	Mt. Elgon National Park	KES	1236339339	1,953,228	5,995,102
20	Tsavo West N.Park	KES	1236196198	3,675,915	18,889
21	Wajir Station	KES	1236291530	73,770	282,763
22	Tsavo East National Park	KES	1236229347	3,303,837	10,487,314
23	Shimba Hills National Reserve	KES	1236230574	110,057	556,632
24	Kwsti	KES	1236238028	13,082,322	3,590,422
25	Nasolot Station	KES	1236305469	485,161	321,270
26	Manyani Fti	KES	1236229770	12,088,272	(1,200,648)
27	Tana River/Ijara Station	KES	1236291298	262,366	31,454
28	Samburu Station	KES	1236394623	76,614	311,784
29	Marsabit Np	KES	1236350138	496,466	24,980
30	Lamu Station	KES	1236401824	(2,336,010)	196,833
31	Narok Station	KES	1236236378	191,495	438,021
32	Mandera Station	KES	1236306937	267,529	374,260
33	Kisite Mpunguti N. P.	KES	1236281098	158,417	225,573
34	Ruma N.Park	KES	1236203615	1,201,955	1,938,760
35	Mwea N. R /Embu Satation	KES	1236268326	1,701,003	84,453
36	Amboseli National Park	KES	1236305078	11,712,555	(47,338)
37	Iten Station	KES	1236198972	976,911	305,629
38	Meru National Park	KES	1236337379	9,811,585	2,533,354
39	Sibiloil/Lodwar Station	KES	1236231023	113,965	(1,293,759)
40	Garissa Station	KES	1236419766	(24,399)	5,615
41	Isiolo Station	KES	1236389557	633,623	2,479,204
42	Kenya Wildlife Service Hqs	KES	1107172543	46,040,499	24,703,666
43	Kwsti	KES	1105267024	(30,502,832)	(30,156,749)
44	Kenya Wildlife Service Hqs	USD	1109164351	37,087,430	25,189,316
45	Meru National Park	KES	1154211576	-	2,785
46	Amboseli National Park	KES	110871358	-	67,271
47	Kws Endowment Fund	KES	1288105444	5,048,317,308	-
	Sub total			5,175,318,629	134,596,754
	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK				
48	Kisumu Station/Impala	KES	0108033037415	447,564	3,280,906
49	Mombasa Marine N.P	KES	0108033037406	2,199,793	8,949,553
50	Lake Nakuru National Park	KES	0108033037413	1,173,803	2,746,554
51	Laikipia Station	KES	0108033037412	380,365	42,714
52	Oi Donyo Sabuk N.Park	KES	0108033037414	66,446	64,599
53	Malindi National Park	KES	0108033037407	85,170	467,906
54	Mt. Kenya National Park	KES	0108033037411	1,595,104	1,400,597
55	Nairobi National Park	KES	0108033037408	6,314,097	301,414,283
56	Airwing	KES	0108033037409	644,776	750,395
57	Aberdares National Park	KES	0108033037410	420,565	13,042,042
58	Kws Insurance Claims	KES	0104433037400	62,819,929	38,547,904
59	Kifaru Ark Shop	KES	0104433084000	3,123,752	5,144,441
60	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	0104433037411	123,739,871	108,383,578
61	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	0104433037409	(52,452,257)	(48,675,715)
62	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	8708033037400	(15,511,581)	335,818
63	Kws - Officers Mess	KES	0104433037416	296,758	2,204,843
64	Kws Salaries Account	KES	0104433037418	18,586,340	71,980,432

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65	Kenya Wildlife Service Hqs	KES	0108033037402	2,048,504	1,445,307
66	Kws-Amboseli Ecosystem Project	KES	0108033037405	5,722	7,229,065
67	Kws Donations Account	KES	0108033037400	125,732,900	207,847,937
68	Rmlf Account	KES	0104433037413	756,467,755	738,454,027
69	Kws Endowment Fund	KES	0104433037419	20,575,597	4,808,424,703
70	Kws Hqs- Afd Account	KES	0108033037401	-	1,178
71	Kws-Gov't Of Canada-Dfatd	KES	0108033037404	23,295,091	22,958,812
	Sub total			1,082,056,063	6,296,441,874
71	Kws Hqs Operations Account	USD	421040508	709,120	655,489
	Mpesa Pay Bills	KES		(23,392,814)	(8,641,567)
	Control Accounts	KES		62,126,337	106,935,025
	TOTAL			6,354,282,023	6,530,151,415

16. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Trade payables	527,018	784,720
Accruals	267,955	689,163
Payroll deductions	382,215	161,798
Contract retention payable	73,987	72,242
Other payables	117,283	70,794
Total	<u>1,368,458</u>	<u>1,778,717</u>

17. UNEXPENDED SPECIFIC PROJECTS

	2021/ 2022	2020/ 2021
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	906,531	1,330,423
Additions	1,289,476	1,108,774
Utilized in the year	(1,130,728)	(1,532,666)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,065,279</u>	<u>906,531</u>

These are donor funds unutilised at the close of the financial year

18. ENDOWMENT FUND

	2021/2022 Kshs'000'	2020/2021 Kshs'000'
Endowment Fund	5,068,893	4,808,424

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill 2013 has provided that the Service shall establish a Wildlife Endowment Fund and which shall be vested in the Board of Trustees. Some of the functions of the Fund will include; development of wildlife conservation initiatives, management and restoration of protected areas and conservancies, protection of endangered species, habitats and ecosystems as well as support of wildlife security operations. The fund has not been fully set up but the process is still ongoing.

19. CASH FLOW WORKINGS

	2021/2022 Kshs'000'
Operating deficit for the year	(7,867,064)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation charge	980,698
Gain on disposal of assets	-
Interest income	(32,509)
Prior year Adjustment	(351,599)
Changes in working capital	
Inventories	(8,928)
Trade and other receivables	246,535
Trade and other payables	(410,259)
Unexpended specific donations	158,748
Endowment Funds	260,469
Cash Used in Operations	<u>(7,023,909)</u>
Operating Deficit for the year Workings	
Total Internally Generated Incomes.	2,461,670
Total Recurrent Expenditures	<u>(10,328,734)</u>
Operating Deficit for the year	<u>(7,867,064)</u>

20. Related Party Disclosures

i. Government of Kenya

The Service is fully owned by the Government of Kenya. The Government of Kenya provides grants to KWS to finance its operations. It also provides full guarantees to all long- term lenders of the Service, both domestic and external. The relevant balances are shown in appendix 2.

ii. Key management compensation

Key management includes the salaries and benefits of the Director General and Deputy Directors. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2021/2022 Kshs'000'	2020/2021 Kshs'000'
Salaries and other short-term employment benefits	109,041	41,334

iii. Trustees' remuneration

	2021/2022 Kshs'000'	2020/2021 Kshs'000'
Fees for services as a trustee	4,568	13,474
Other emoluments included in employment benefits	-	-
Total remuneration of trustees of the Service	<u>4,568</u>	<u>13,474</u>

Numerous Human Wildlife Conflict cases;

There are currently 880 cases filed across the country against KWS resulting out of human death, human injury and property damage. About 50 will be completed in the current year and KWS will be liable to at least Ksh.150, 000,000 in damages should judgement be entered against the Service.

21. Financial Risk Management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

The company's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

(iii) Market risk

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Service's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the Service's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Service has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

23. Appendices

Appendix 1. Implementation Status of Auditor-General prior year recommendations

The following is a summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.1	Physical verification of fixed assets across the regions to be carried out.	To carry out the physical assets verification exercise and update the assets register.	H-Finance	On Going	December 2024
1.2	Disposed assets to be removed from the assets register	To carry out assets verification and update the assets register	H-Finance	On-Going	Continuous
1.3	Misstatement of Depreciation charge	To reconcile the assets register to the GL and adjustment to be effected	H-Finance	Not resolved. to be done after assets valuation	December 2024
1.4	Regular assessment of WIP	To carry out regular assessment of the WIP to ascertain the completed projects for transfer to respective assets accounts.	H-Finance, Head of Fleet & buildings	continuous	Annually
1.5	Impairment of assets	The Service to carry out impairment of assets on annual basis to comply with IFRS.	H-Finance	On going	Continuous
1.6	Title deeds processing	To continue engaging the lands ministry and other stake holders to secure all title deeds for the Service land.	J. Makena-Head lands & H-Finance	On Going	Continuous

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
2.1	Adequate provisions of receivables	To assess the Service receivables and make provisions accordingly	H-Finance	Resolved	Quarterly
2.2.1	Medical receivables from employees	To provide ex-gratia budget allocation to cover excess medical for staff who have left the Service or have passed on.	DD-Human Capital & H-Finance	On-Going	June 2024
2.2.2	Leave allowance monitoring	Regularly monitor leave allowances paid and reconcile payroll to GL	H-Finance	Resolved	Continuous
2.2.3	Mortgage scheme reconciliation regularly	Regular reconciliations will be carried out on the mortgage account to bring up to date.	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
3.1	Inventories module	To adopt an inventory module on its financial system during the system upgrade	H-Finance	Not resolved	June 2024
3.2	Inventories aging analysis	To work out aging analysis of the Service inventories to ensure obsolete stock are adjusted in the GL	H-Finance	Not resolved	June 2024
4.1-2	Cash & Bank reconciliations	To reconcile the cash & bank balances to bring them up to date	H-Finance	Continuous	Monthly
4.3	Updating of signatories	To review all bank signatories and delete those who have left	H-Finance	Resolved	Continuous

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		the Service			
5.0	Manual ticketing	To fast track an automated revenue system to replace the manual ticketing at the Park gates.	H-Finance	On-Going	June 2024
6.1	Reconciliation of Endowment Fund account	To reconcile the endowment Fund account to bring it up to date	H-Finance	Resolved	Quarterly
7	Kenha & SGR funds utilized on recurrent expenditure	To follow up with the parent Ministry and The National Treasury for a possible reimbursement	H-Finance	Not resolved	Continuous
8.1	Supplier reconciliations	To reconcile all supplier accounts in the Ledger.	H-Finance	Continuous	Monthly
9.0	Reconciliation of VAT accounts	Management has constituted a team to reconcile the VAT accounts	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
10.1	Actuarial valuation of the DBS-Pension	Management appreciated this requirement and will annually undertake a valuation.	H-Finance	Resolved	Bi-Annually
10.2	Timely remittance of statutory deductions	A few instances were noted where statutory deductions were remitted a few days later due to unavailability of the ITMS system.	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
10.3	Management of leave days	To assess leave days on regular basis to	Deputy Director	Resolved	Quarterly

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		ensure staff take their leave in accordance to policy.	Human Capital & Head Finance		
10.4	Payroll to GL reconciliations	To carry out monthly reconciliations on payroll to GL	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
10.5	Regularizing the recruitment of temporary staff	To review the contracts of long serving employees to consider them for permanent employment.	Deputy Director Human Capital & H-Finance	Not resolved	On going

Head Finance

Date.....

Director General

Date.....

Appendix 2: Projects Implemented by Kenya Wildlife Service

Projects

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/ duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
Conservation of Biodiversity in Northern Kenya – FRANCE	1106101500	AFD	6 years	Yes	Yes	Yes

Status of Projects Completion

(Summarise the status of project completion at the end of each quarter, if total costs incurred, stage which the project is etc)

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1	Conservation of Biodiversity in Northern Kenya – FRANCE	1,145,100	886,404,062	100%	377,488,000	56,935,101	AFD GoK

Appendix 3: Inter-Entity Transfers

ENTITY NAME:		KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE		
Break down of Transfers from the State Department for Wildlife				
Financial year 2021/2022				
a. Recurrent Grants				
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
1	State Department for Wildlife	23/08/2021	405,833,334	2021-2022 FY
2	State Department for Wildlife	30/09/2021	202,916,666	2021-2022 FY
3	State Department for Wildlife	28/12/2021	608,750,000	2021-2022 FY
4	State Department for Wildlife	11/02/2022	202,916,667	2021-2022 FY
5	State Department for Wildlife	01/03/2022	202,916,667	2021-2022 FY
6	State Department for Wildlife	31/03/2022	202,916,666	2021-2022 FY
7	State Department for Wildlife	04/05/2022	507,320,000	2021-2022 FY
8	State Department for Wildlife	21/06/2022	507,315,000	2021-2022 FY
9	State Department for Wildlife	05/07/2022	507,315,000	2021-2022 FY
		Total	3,348,200,000	

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the Parent Ministry

Head of Finance
Kenya Wildlife Service

Head of Accounting Unit
State department for Wildlife

Sign



Sign-----

Appendix 4: Transfers from Other Government Entities

Name of the MDA/Donor or Transferring the funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent / Development/Others	Subvention Grant	Economic Stimulus Program	Capital Grant	Compensation Funds	Total Transfer During the Year
SDW	08/07/2021	Counterpart funds			22,500,000		22,500,000
SDW	23/08/2021	Reccurent Grant - Jul/Aug	405,833,334	166,666,667			572,500,001
SDW	23/08/2021	ESP Community Scouts - Jul & Aug	-				-
SDW	30/09/2021	Reccurent grant - Sep	202,916,666				202,916,666
SDW	30/09/2021	ESP Community Scouts - Sep		83,333,333			83,333,333
SDW	19/10/2021	Development Qtr 1			123,750,000		123,750,000
SDW	02/11/2021	Compensation Funds				545,000,000	545,000,000
SDW	28/12/2021	Reccurent Grant - Oct, Nov & Dec	608,750,000				608,750,000
SDW	11/12/2021	ESP Community Scouts - Oct & Nov		166,666,667			166,666,667

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Name of the MDA/Don or Transferring the funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent / Development/Others	Subvention Grant	Economic Stimulus Program	Capital Grant	Compensation Funds	Total Transfer During the Year
SDW	19/01/2022	ESP Community Scouts - Dec		83,333,333			83,333,333
SDW	14/02/2022	Reccurent grant - Jan	202,916,667				202,916,667
SDW	14/02/2022	ESP Community Scouts - Jan		83,333,333			83,333,333
SDW	01/03/2022	Reccurent grant - Feb	202,916,667				202,916,667
SDW	04/03/2022	Development grant Qtr 2			218,750,000		218,750,000
SDW	08/03/2022	Translocation Fund - TZ			86,800,000	-	86,800,000
SDW	18/03/2022	ESP Community Scouts - Feb		83,333,333			83,333,333
SDW	31/03/2022	Reccurent grant - Mar	202,916,667				202,916,667
SDW	08/04/2022	ESP Community Scouts - Mar		83,333,333			83,333,333

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Name of the MDA/Don or Transferring the funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent / Development/Others	Subvention Grant	Economic Stimulus Program	Capital Grant	Compensation Funds	Total Transfer During the Year
SDW	04/05/2022	ESP Community Scouts - Apr		84,000,000			84,000,000
SDW	04/05/2022	Reccurent grant - April	507,320,000				507,320,000
SDW	20 May 2022	Development grant Qtr 3 & 4			242,500,000		242,500,000
SDW	21/06/2022	ESP Community Scout-may		83,000,000			83,000,000
SDW	21/06/2022	Reccurent Grant - May	507,315,000				507,315,000
SDW	05/07/2022	Reccurent Grant - june	507,315,000				507,315,000
SDW	05/07/2022	ESP Community Scout-June		83,000,001			83,000,001
Total			3,348,200,001	1,000,000,000	694,300,000	545,000,000	5,587,500,001

Note: SDW – State Department for Wildlife