WILD INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SAFARI LODGES AND ADVENTURE PROSPECTUS
PROPOSED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT SITES

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Biological diversity or biodiversity</td>
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<td>Community</td>
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<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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| Habitat | The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives. It can be either the geographical area over which it extends, or the particular station in which a specimen is found. A physical portion of the environment that is inhabited by an organism or population of organisms. A habitat is characterized by a relative uniformity of the physical environment and fairly close interaction of all the biological species involved, a habitat may comprise a desert, a tropical forest, a prairie field, the Arctic Tundra or the Arctic Ocean. |
| National Park | A natural areas of land or sea designated to: a) Protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations b) Exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area c) Provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible. These areas are therefore designated to protect outstanding natural and scenic areas of national or international significance for scientific, educational or recreational use. These are relatively large natural areas not materially altered by human activity where extractive resource use is not allowed. |
| National Reserve | An area designated/gazetted to protect and maintain natural processes in an undisturbed state to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, and education and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state. Limited utilization of natural resources is allowed in this area provided the mode of utilization does not compromise resource sustainability. |
| Principle of Sustainability | A principle stated by the World Commission on Environment and Development (The Brunt land Commission) in 1987; development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations. Sustainable development is a process of integrating economic, social and ecological goals, and should not mean a trade-off between the environment and development. Sustainable development should imply balance rather than conflict. |
KWS wishes to invite private investors and developers to lease, develop and manage tourism facilities such as eco-lodges, tented camps and recreation areas at various locations in KWS national Parks.

Kenya Wildlife Service
As Kenya’s national wildlife conservation agency, our central mandate is to ensure effective conservation, protection and management of wildlife in accordance with the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 which provides an opportunity for a paradigm shift in conservation strategies and approaches. As a result of the wide distribution of wildlife across the country and the multiple jurisdictional responsibilities involved, KWS focuses on protected areas and other sites of primary biological importance. The wide network of protected areas is shown in the map on page 4.

Further, we recognise our visitors as important partners in conservation. We will therefore work to ensure that every visitor’s experience to our parks is one to remember for a lifetime. We commit ourselves to ensuring that every interaction with communities and individuals is one which leaves them with a sense of pride, inclusion, ownership and that makes them valuable contributors to wildlife conservation.

**MISSION**
To sustainably conserve, manage and protect Kenya’s wildlife and its habitats for posterity and benefit of humanity

**VISION**
To be the pride and joy of wildlife conservation in Kenya and beyond

**NOTE**
Please note that this invitation to submit proposals does not constitute an offer to investors and/or developer and that KWS does not undertake to select any or all applicants should a suitable operator, as defined by the Accommodation Facilities Development Evaluation Committee, not be found.
A TREE-TOP LODGE concept is to take full advantage of the exciting and dramatic appeal of luxury tree house accommodation, at the same time as satisfying the demand for environmentally friendly, community-based ecotourism lodges. The hotel will position itself at the top end of the market, offering high quality, uniquely styled tree top accommodation with the highest levels of service. With the ever increasing demand from responsible leisure travelers to incorporate unusual, interactive and beneficial 'nature & culture' experiences with a premium quality stay, the developer will provide discerning ecotourists with the rare opportunity of staying in an innovatively designed tree top lodge located in Kakamega's unique rain forest ecosystem. Here they will receive an authentic taste of Western Kenya whilst also enjoying hospitality of the highest order. The guests will have the added privilege of both giving to and benefiting from local communities and biodiversity through participative and enriching experiences. The lodge will be located on the KWS managed side of the forest.

The ideal developer will sell Kakamega as one of a group of properties located in other ecosystems or circuits within East Africa.

"A unique tree top eco-lodge in one of Kenya's most beautiful forest environments"
The area is located on a 650 Hectare wildlife conservancy about 90km from Nairobi commonly known as “KWS Game Farm” bordering the Naivasha-Nakuru Highway to the south and Naivasha-Engineer road to the East. The area has rocky outcrops and is covered by secondary Leleshwa scrubland intermixed with Euphorbia candelabra trees. Hanging onto the rocky cliff are stands of Ficus trees, commonly called Strangling figs. The area is home to large colonies of birds. It is a refuge to a small population of grazers including Impala, Eland and Zebra.

KWS proposes to set up a model wildlife sanctuary within the Game farm. As part of the development the Service will partner with a private developer to construct and manage a 60-bed hotel with associated facilities. These include a swimming pool, spa, walking trails and restored habitat resembling a wooded savannah ecosystem. The hotel will enjoy exclusivity within the game-farm with unparalleled views of the lake. The hotel site will be offered through the usual competitive bidding process and is on a BOT platform.

The ideal developer will sell Game farm resort as one of a chain of properties located in other ecosystems or circuits within East Africa.

The lodge will be located at Kisembe glade which is an open area close to the dense Olea African forest within Nairobi National Park. Its isolated and pristine location belies the fact that it is only 5km from Banda gate and 10km from the city centre hence visitors have easy access to all the amenities available in the city including Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

The developer will construct a bespoke luxury tented camp of 12-20 beds on 3 acres targeting high-end clients who are looking for a safari experience while on business. It is an ideal transit lodge for those with at least 2 nights to spare in the Capital City. The site is also ideal for small meetings and private events. The hotel should meet high environmental management standards and should leave minimal footprint upon decommissioning.

The ideal developer will sell Kisembe ecolodge as one of a group of properties located in other ecosystems or circuits within East Africa.
THE RANGERS RESTAURANT

Rangers Restaurant is located within the Kenya Wildlife Service Headquarters compound in Nairobi. The facility was constructed in 1995 to cater for visitors to Nairobi National Park and the Nairobi Safari Walk as well as KWS staff. The management of the facility has been outsourced since it was opened. The lease expired in the last 3 years and it has remained vacant since.

The location of the site provides dinners with a mix of recreation, leisure and entertainment with breathtaking scenery of flora and fauna. Proximity to Wilson Airport, the Southern Bypass and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport make the site ideal for breakfast, a morning game drive, meetings, incentive, family outing and recreation.

KWS is seeking a successful restaurant/hotelier to operate the Rangers Restaurant on a lease basis for up to 13 years renewable. The facility will be leased on “as-is” basis and the tenant will be responsible for carrying out renovations, rebranding, refurbishments, marketing and operation.

The scope of the assignment includes but is not limited to:

1. Demonstrate capacity and experience to have successfully run and managed similar facilities for at least 3 years.
2. Demonstrate financial capacity to undertake renovation work and modifications to the premises.
3. Demonstrate architectural capability to project the facility as modern and restaurant while embedding green architecture and fauna and flora of the Nairobi National Park. Ability to demonstrate that the bidder can renovate and operate an eco-sensitive facility will be an added advantage.
4. Demonstrate capacity to provide your own modern kitchen equipments, furniture and fittings, and other appliances that make the facility acquire a modern status. The bidder should demonstrate capacity and ability to innovatively re-design and re-develop the Rangers as a family friendly facility suitable for the target market.
5. Demonstrate a viable marketing strategy and capacity that will help the operator generate its own sustainable revenues without relying entirely on the Park’s visitors.
NYATI CAMP – RUMA NATIONAL PARK

The Park was initially established as the Lambwe Valley Game Reserve in 1966 to protect its indigenous population of rare roan antelopes. It acquired National Park status in 1983. The Park covers an area of 120km² while the site covers 6 acres. The site is about 50 km from Homa Bay town.

The Park has a good surfaced airstrip used by private charters from the established circuits of Maasai Mara and Rusinga Island. Wildlife attractions includes White Rhino, Aardvark, Rothschild’s Giraffe, spotted hyena, Jacksons hartebeest and the rare Roan antelope. Four hundred species of birds have been recorded in Ruma including rare raptors. Ruma is the only protected area in Kenya where the Blue Swallow, a scarce intra-African migrant is regularly recorded.

The development of the Park should be used as a stepping stone to increase visitation to the Western region. The area is being positioned as one of the pristine ecosystems evoking memories of Kenya’s nature at its best. Accommodation developers will be expected to attract few high-paying visitors in upmarket tourism facilities. The overall aim will be to improve the Park’s tourist product and infra-structure while as far as possible retaining the unique wilderness character of the Park. All developments will therefore employ low-impact technology in construction and operation. Emphasis will be placed on achieving high eco-tourism ratings.

Infrastructure development is ongoing including grading of roads, improvement of signage while the airstrip has recently been re-carpeted.

The site for Nyati tented camp described above is in a remote, natural area. A maximum of 40 beds will be allowed for the lodge. Most staff should be housed within the Park. The developer will undertake to construct the lodge within a period of 18 months from the date of signing the lease.
KASSAWAI SITE AT MT. ELGON NATIONAL PARK

The site is within Mt Elgon national Park, about 6km from the Park headquarters, approximately 36 kms from Kitale town. It is 2kms from Kassawai Ranger post.

Tucked deep inside the lower eastern part of the pristine montane forest of the over 4000m tall Mt Elgon which was known to the early explorers as the ‘Mountain of the Moon’, Kassawai site is characterized by giant tall trees typical of equatorial forests with abundant wildlife ranging from elephants to the shy but beautifully coloured Black and White Colobus Monkeys commonly spotted chattering and jumping on the trees, not to mention the diverse birdlife.

Its proximity to the world famous Mt Elgon caves and the cave-loving elephants guarantees nature lovers a unique and excellent experience not available anywhere else the world over. Non-technical mountain treks to Koitoboss peak greatly quenches the thirst of fun and adventure.

The Kassawai river some few hundred meters away from the site provides a reliable source of fresh water all year round.

The site is ideal for a 24-30 bed eco-lodge which once fully operational will be the only lodge in the Park.
Ndere Island National Park is a 4.2km² island wilderness floating in the waters of the relatively warm Winam Gulf, a part of Lake Victoria. This small island is rarely visited and pristinely peaceful. Thickly forested at the shoreline, it is home to a colourful abundance of birds including a large migrant swift breeding colony, as well as a thriving population of hippo, while the rare Sitatunga aquatic antelope has been spotted here. The shores are also home to growing numbers of crocodile. A walking trail leads along the crest of the ridge to the highest point from where there are good views of the surrounding land and the town of Kisumu. Overnight campers will see the twinkling of the fishermen’s lights as they fish by night.

The Park can be accessed by boat. A surfaced road leads from Kisumu in the direction of Bondo. After 25Km immediately after Holo Market a murram road leads to Bao beach where the Park HQ is located. At Bao, one can hire a boat from one of the local fishermen or hire the KWS boat (prior booking required).

Wildlife
Includes Impala, hippo, baboon, Vervet monkey, Sitatunga antelope, crocodile, monitor lizard and a variety of snakes. The papyrus swamps around the Lake Victoria contain a unique variety of water birds.

Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities
Only walking trails exist within the island. The pristine island currently has very few visitors due to lack of accommodation. The development of the Park should be used as a stepping stone to increase visitation to the Western region. The area is being positioned as pristine island ecosystems evoking memories of Kenya’s nature at its best.

The site for the proposed Utalii Tented camp is set on the forested shores of Lake Victoria on 3.0 acres. It is located on a sheltered bay.

The site for Utalii tented camp described above is in a remote, natural area. A maximum of 24 beds will be allowed for the lodge. We prefer that all staff be housed within this park. The developer will undertake to construct the lodge within a period of 18 months from the date of signing the lease.

Visitor activities around the Park such as nature walks, fishing, water sports and bush meals may be organised or provided from the lodge.
MERU NATIONAL PARK

Meru is a savannah National Park, 35km East of Maua town in the North Eastern lowlands below the Nyambene hills. The Park is part of the expansive Meru Conservation Area (MCA) that includes the adjacent Bisanadi and Mwingi National Reserves; Kora National Park and Rahole National Reserve. The Park can be accessed from Nairobi 318 km, away via Nyeri-Nanyuki-Meru – Maua through Murera gate, 35 kilometres from Maua on tarmac road. Or 250 km from Nairobi/Embu through Ura gate on a gravel road.

The 870 square Kilometres Park was gazetted in 1966 and opened in April 1968. The Park has diverse scenery from woodlands at 3000 ft on the slopes of Nyambene Hills, north east of Mount Kenya to wide-open plains with meandering rivers and with shrub savanna.

The security situation for both wildlife and tourist remains excellent and KWS has deployed sufficient security personnel for aerial and foot patrols.

Wildlife

The Park has a rich diversity and population of wildlife species in its various habitats. Modern wildlife protection and conservation methods have enabled the elephant population to grow to over 800 individuals while the rhino population stands at 46. Lion, Leopard and Cheetah are also highly visible. They are attracted by the healthy population of antelopes and other plains game.

With over 300 species of birds have been recorded including; African Black Eagle, African Fish Eagle, and African Hawk, Meru National Park is considered a birdwatchers paradise.

Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities

The road network in the Park is regularly maintained to ensure that it is not degraded during the rainy seasons. There are three main airstrips that serve the Park visitors; Kinna Park Headquarters, Mulika airstrip next to Meru Mulika Lodge, Tana river airstrip and Elsa’s Kopje.

There are seventeen special campsites and one popular public campsites. KWS operates Murera, Kinna self-catering Bandas and Kinna Guesthouse with a combined bed capacity of 44 beds. Murera education hostels accommodate 48 students on bunker beds.

There are two lodges currently in operation at the Park, Leopard Rock lodge and Elsa’s Kopje with 40 and 20 beds respectively.
Visitor Profile and Trends
Currently, Meru National Park is favoured by special interest tourists attracted to the Park for its wilderness appeal. In the period between 2006 and 2016, Meru National Park received an average of 3,500 non-resident visitors, 1,200 Residents and 15,000 citizen visitors per year.

The limiting factor to the growth of the Park’s visitation has been the low capacity and distribution of accommodation facilities. The operator setting up an ecolodge in the area will be expected to provide accommodation targeted at middle to upmarket groups interested in a truly wilderness safari.

Attractions and Visitor Activities
The Park is home to almost 500 species of insects, 40 species of reptiles, 5 species of amphibians, 300 species of birds, and 51 species of mammals, including Grevy’s Zebra, Black Rhino, elephant, Greater Kudu, wild dog, striped and spotted hyenas, Bohor Reedbuck, lions, leopards and cheetah, hippo and crocodiles. The Park’s visitor activities in Meru National Park are game viewing, photography, bird watching, cultural tours, and hiking. Camel safaris, guided walking safaris, boating, river rafting, and fishing are potential activities that can be proposed and developed by the Lodge operator.

The other major attraction of the Park is its pristine wilderness including 16 winding rivers. KWS sees a high potential for upmarket adventure tourism in the area.

Parks Tourism Development Plans
In the Park Management Plan, Meru Park and adjacent areas have been positioned as pristine wildlife ecosystems evoking memories of Kenya’s nature at its best. Accommodation developers will be expected to attract high-paying visitors in 3-5 star tourism facilities.

The overall aim will be to improve the Park’s tourist product and increase the infrastructure while as far as possible retaining the unique wilderness character of the Park. All developments will therefore employ low-impact technology in construction and operation. Emphasis will be placed on achieving high eco-tourism rating.

The site for the proposed Meru Mulika lodge is within the main tourist wildlife viewing circuit and is easily accessible from Muara gate, Mulika airstrip and the Park’s Kinna headquarters airstrip. The proposed lodge is to be set on a ridge dominated by short scattered bush land on 16 hectares overlooking the expansive Mulika Swamp.
MERU MULIKA LODGE

The site described above is in a remote, natural area. A maximum of 60 beds will be allowed for the lodge. We prefer that all staff be housed within the Park. The developer will undertake to construct the lodge within a period of 18 months from the date of signing the lease.

The developer will undertake to demolish the existing structures at the site and cart away the debris.

The site is located on a raised area overlooking a wetland and open savannah that host large numbers of plains game and elephants. The location is also well camouflaged with tall Acacia trees. The Lodge was very famous within the tourism industry in the 1980s and Meru Park is invariably associated with this lodge.

KENMARE TENTED CAMP

Situated on the banks of Bwatherongi River, in the northwestern side of Meru National Park. (Coordinates: Lat: 0.1246363; Long: 38.2685312; Alt: 1704 m). A prime site ideally situated close to a wildlife-viewing habitat. The site has an extensive network of well-maintained game viewing tracks, an airstrip and is close to the Meru’s main all-weather access road.

The site provides a base for walking safaris, catch and release fishing, night game drives, bush events.

Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities

The road network in the Park is regularly maintained to ensure that it is not degraded during the rainy seasons. There are three main airstrips that serve the Park visitors; Kinna, Mulika airstrip next to Meru Mulika Lodge and Elsa’s Kopje.

- Currently, Meru National Park is favoured by special interest tourists attracted to the Park for its wilderness appeal.
- The limiting factor to the growth of the Park’s visitation has been the low capacity and distribution of accommodation facilities. The operator setting up an eco-lodge in the area can expect to provide accommodation to a steady flow of mid to up-market groups interested in a truly wilderness safari.

The successful developer will be required to do EIA, Architectural, structural, mechanical plans for KWS approval, negotiate and sign a lease, take over site.
This is a two cottage self-catering facility for small family groups. Located about 2km from Ruheruni gate in the Salient area of Aberdare National Park. It is surrounded by a mature forest and elephants and buffalo pass through the area on a regular basis. The developer will demolish existing facilities and put up 2 self-catering family cottages that would attract families and small groups.
Marsabit National Park and Reserve is located about 560km north of Nairobi in the Marsabit County. The Park is covered by a dense montane forest that is normally wreathed in mist. It is home to some of the largest elephants in Kenya including the famous Ahmed who stands at the entrance of the National Museum in Nairobi. Access to Marsabit town is now very easy via the international highway from Isiolo to Moyale. The roads within the park are also being improved to make game drives more accessible. The site is located next to a crater lake within Marsabit National Park. The existing 40-bed lodge was constructed in the 1970s as an old hunting lodge and was formerly known as Marsabit lodge. It will require complete rehabilitation or reconstruction to bring it up to modern standards.
LUGGARDS FALLS STOPOVER
AND THABAGUNJI SITES IN
TSAVO EAST NATIONAL PARK

TSAVO EAST NATIONAL PARK

Tsavo East National Park is Kenya’s second largest National Park, 13,747 square kilometres at an altitude of 150 – 1,200 metres above Sea Level. The Park is located south east of Kenya, inland from the coast and spans both Eastern and Coast provinces stretching from Kitui, Makueni in eastern and Kilifi, Tana River and Taita Taveta counties of the coast.

Tsavo East National Park was gazetted and opened in April 1948. In the 1900s the Park was dreaded for the notorious ‘man – eaters of Tsavo’. The Yatta Plateau forms a never ending backdrop of the Park, the “raised table-land” is a tongue of solid lave about 300 km long and a maximum of 10 km wide. The plateau forms a natural barrier between northern and southern Tsavo East. Other important features of the Part include the Mudanda Rock, which has often been compared to the Ayer’s Rock of Australia for the way it rears from the stark bushland.

Tsavo East National Park boasts of diversity of habitats. The Park is part of an expansive ecosystem, which includes Tsavo West national Park to the west, South Kitui National Reserve on the northern boundary of the Park, Taita Hills to the west and south of Voi town and the never ending Maungu plains.

Access

Tsavo East National Park is located in Southwest Kenya, inland from the coast and can be accessed through the Mito Andei gate by road 232 and 250 kilometres from Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. Bachuma gate 102 kms from Mombasa on the main Mombasa Nairobi Road is a popular access from the coastal destination area. The main entrance is Voi gate 325 Kms south of Nairobi, 6 kms from Voi town. Other gates include Manyani gate, 38km north of Voi town and Sala gate, which connects the Park to Malindi 110 kms away. Visitors through the Ithumba gate in the Northern sector will require 4WD vehicles to traverse the northern wilderness.

By air, the park is accessible via several graded airstrips including Bachuma, Konu Moju, Sala, Voi, Aruba, Satao, Ithumba and Manyani airstrip which is located in KWS Law Enforcement Academy. The park can also be accessed through the SGR via Miasenyi and Voi Stations.
Drainage, Climate and Geology
The Park is well drained with the Athi River crossing the Northern portion of the Park along Yatta plateau to become Galana river further south after joining with Tsavo River. Seasonal Voi River flows through the southern portion of the Park while the seasonal Tiva River traverses the northern reaches. Swamps in the Park include the Kandieri and Aruba Dam Swamps.
Tsavo East is generally warm to hot and dry. Temperatures range from 200 - 300 Celsius. Annual rainfall of 200 – 700 mm occurs during the long rains of March – May and the short rains of October to December. The Park is accessible by 2 WD vehicles and also by air throughout the year.

Vegetation
Bush, grasslands, open plains and semi and acacia scrub largely dominate the Park. Along the Galana and Tsavo rivers that traverse the Park are lush riverine woodlands. Commiphora is the Galana and Tsavo rivers that traverse the Park while the seasonal Tiva River traverses the northern reaches. Swamps in the Park include the Kandieri and Aruba Dam Swamps.

Wildlife
The Park has a rich diversity and population of wildlife species in its various habitats. It supports all of the Big five and is home to the country’s largest population of Elephants. Other important wildlife species to be seen at the Park includes black Rhino, the Manelless lions, hippos, Herds of giraffe, hartebeests, Kudu, steinbuck, Kirks dik-dik and the yellow baboons.

Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities
The road network in the Park is well maintained and enables access to all the tourist attraction throughout the year. A two Wheel drive vehicle can access most parts of the Park in the dry seasons though a vehicle with good clearance is needed in some areas with rocky corrugation. The northern part of the Park has been maintained as a wilderness area and 4WD vehicles are needed.
There are four main airstrips that serve the Park visitors; Bachuma, Konu Moju, Manyani, Sala and Voi.
There are six special campsites in the southern part of the Park and four in the northern areas, these provide exclusive camping for private campers. Two public campsites; Ndololo and Sala gate are available.
Luxury campsites have also been developed in the Park. These include: Ndololo camp, Sentrim Camp at Kandendi Swamp, Galdesa on the south bank of Galana, Satax camp East of Aruba, Epinya Chepeyu south Bank of Galana and Patterson Camp onAthi River. All these are 30-60 beds in each facility.
Two lodges are currently operational in the Park-Voi Safari Lodge and Ashnil Aruba.

Visitor Profile and Trends
Currently, both domestic and International Tourists visit Tsavo East National Park. In 2016 – 2017 on average, non-resident visitors formed 53.4% of the visitors while citizens and residents contributed 41.1% and 5.5% respectively. The Park remained among the best performing ten National Parks.
Due to its location, Tsavo East National Park attracts both excursion visitors seeking to combine beach and wildlife tourism, it also forms a perfect stop over for visitors going to the coast from other inland tourist destination areas. With the growth of domestic tourism, Tsavo East has become a popular holiday and weekend destination for Nairobi and Mombasa middle class working population.
The limiting factor to the growth of the Park’s visitation particularly by non-resident visitors form the coastal Tourist Destination has been the lack of restrooms and catering facilities within the Park boundaries. Accommodation facilities developed outside and around the Park do not offer guests comfort and flexibility of wildlife viewing necessitating re-entry. The operator setting up a stopover facility in the Park can expect to provide catering and relaxation services to a steady flow of this clientele. He can expect to enjoy dominance due to the facilities’ location in the wildlife viewing circuit.

Attractions and Visitor Activities
The Park boasts of a diversity of visitor attractions and activities; It is home to all the big five and the equally important small wildlife. In addition to animals and birds, there is potential for geographical exploration and hiking, which allows the visitor to experience closeness with nature. Geological features such as the Mudanda rock flows and the Yatta Plateau rocks continue to attract many repeat visitors.
Attractions not to be missed include: the crocodile inhabited Luggards falls, the Rhino Sanctuary, the timeless vistas and boundless spaces patrolled by herds of elephants and prides of lions.
Nearby excursions that can be arranged from the Park include visits to Tsavo West National Park, Taita Hills, Chyulu hills and the world-renowned Amboseli National Park.

LUGGARDS FALLS STOPOVER SITE
The Stopover site is located near Luggards falls and provides a midpoint for Breaks and Lunches during game drives or excursions in the vast Tsavo East. Located at a popular stop area for visitors and next to the famous Luggards falls along the mighty Galana river. The site is named after a famous British explorer and military man who visited the area in the early 1890s.

HILLS, Chyulu hills and the world-renowned Amboseli National Park.
THABAGUNJI SITE

The site is located within the Emusaya Wilderness Zone. This is one of the most popular visitor zones in Tsavo East, and covers around 27% of the total area. The site is bordered by the Galana River to the south. Currently this area is rarely used by visitors to the area and contains no permanent visitor accommodation. Large parts of the area have relatively low densities of wildlife, and as such a wide range of alternative activities to vehicle-based game drives are permitted in this area. This zone will continue to have the lowest density of tourism accommodation facilities in the TCA and is therefore relatively exclusive.

Emusaya Wilderness Zone

Visitor activity prescriptions

A wide variety of visitor activities will be permitted, notably walking safaris, as well as other adventure activities such as camel, horseback or bicycle safaris.

Visitor activity prescriptions around Thabagunji

- Game drives. Four-wheel drive vehicles only. On official Park roads; no off-road driving.
- Night game drives. Four-wheel drive vehicles only. Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management. Red/pink filters must be placed over spotlights. Visitors must return to their accommodation by 20:30. (Park gates close at 19:00, therefore night game drives will not be available to operators based outside the PAs).
- Short walks. Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management.

Accommodation prescriptions

In order to help maintain the wilderness nature of the visitor experience in this zone, the types of visitor accommodation facilities permitted have been set out as a permanent ecolodge or tented camp with a maximum of 30 beds. In addition the investor can also set up temporary fly camps during walking safaris for a maximum of 12 beds each.

No over-nighting, except walks between existing permanent facilities (lodges or permanent tented camps). Accompanied by ranger guide.

- Walking safaris. Along specified routes between permanent and/or temporary camps agreed between the operator and TCA management. Accompanied by ranger guide.
- Camel, horseback and bicycle safaris. Along specified routes between permanent and/or temporary camps agreed between the operator and TCA management. Accompanied by ranger guide.

Accommodation prescriptions
A raised rocky site overlooking the Ithumba Plains and a natural spring that is popular with wildlife. The operators will develop this site into a 10-bed overnight rest camp specifically to enjoy the wildlife that visits the waterhole and the incredible night sky. It is ideal for an operator already with property in Tsavo East. This site is located within the Ithumba Low Use Zone. This zone covers the northern area of Tsavo East NP and around 17% of the TCA. The zone is not currently heavily used by visitors, although it has significant tourism potential, this is bound to improve with the ongoing upgrading of the Kibwezi-Kitui Road to bitumen standards. At present, the only permanent accommodation in the zone are the bandas at Ithumba and one exclusive 8-bed self-catering lodge, although there are also a number of special campsites along the Tiva River. The zone is managed from the zonal HQ at Ithumba, and is mainly accessed by the entrance gate through Ikutha town.

Visitor activities
Although this zone does have potential for traditional vehicle-based game viewing, other activities, such as walking and rafting/boating on the Tiva River are also allowed in order to encourage visitor use in this currently under-utilised area. The table below summarises the activities permitted in the Ithumba Low Use Zone.

### NTHALAKANA STARBED CAMP – TSAVO EAST NATIONAL PARK

Ithumba Low Use Zone: Visitor activity prescriptions

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Game drives.</strong></td>
<td>On official park roads only; no off-road driving.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Night game drives.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Short walks.</strong></td>
<td>Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management. No overnighting; except walks between existing permanent facilities (lodges or permanent tented camps). Accompanied by ranger guide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walking safaris.</strong></td>
<td>Along specified routes between permanent and/or temporary camps agreed between the operator and TCA management. Accompanied by ranger guide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Camel safaris.</strong></td>
<td>Along specified routes between permanent and/or temporary camps agreed between the operator and TCA management. Accompanied by ranger guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rafting/boating.</strong></td>
<td>On the Tiva River.</td>
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Source: TCA Management Plan 2008-2018
Visitor activity prescriptions

The visitor activities in this zone will continue to focus on vehicle-based game viewing, with short walks between visitor accommodation facilities also permitted. This zone has the most restrictive activity prescriptions of all low use zones in the TCA, due to its relatively high suitability for traditional game viewing, and likely increases in use due to its ease of accessibility.

Visitor activity prescriptions around Manda and Old Rombo

- Game drives. On official Park roads only; no off-road driving.
- Night game drives. Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management. Red/pink filters must be placed over spotlights. Visitors must return to their accommodation by 20.30.

• Short walks. Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management. No overnighting, except walks between existing permanent facilities (lodges or permanent tented camps). Accompanied by ranger guide.

Accommodation prescriptions

In order to maintain the ambience of low visitor use and to disperse visitors throughout the zone, the maximum size of accommodation facilities in this area has been restricted to 30 beds for ecolodges or permanent tented camps.
LAKE JIPE ECOLODGE OR TENTED CAMP SITE IN TSAVO WEST

The site is located on the shores of Lake Jipe and overlooks the Pare Mountains of Tanzania. Located in open savannah, the area is rich in plains game and birdlife. Tsavo West is famous for its rich history as a battle ground between the Germans and the British in World War 1. It is also renowned for the Man-eating lions that terrorised the workers during construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway in the early 1900’s and made famous by the chilling 1996 American Historical Adventure directed by Stephen Hopkins, starring Val Kilmar and Michael Douglas, "The Ghost and the Darkness".

Lake Jipe forms a biodiversity rich ecosystem also known for the water birds that frequent its reedy shores; these include storks, egrets, pelicans, spur-winged plovers, ducks, and Egyptian geese. Lesser Jacana and the Purple Swamphen are common on the lake despite being rare in other parts of Africa and the Madagascar Squacco Heron the Black heron, African Darter and African Skimmer, are often seen. The vicinity of the lake is frequented by herds of game. The beautiful lake is fed mainly by the Lumi River that descends from Mt. Kilimanjaro. Elephants are a regular feature around the lake as they prefer to stay close to this source of crystal clear fresh water.

Visitor activity prescriptions
A wide variety of visitor activities are permitted in this area. This includes both walking safaris and boating/rafting on Lake Jipe.

Jipe Ecolodge or Permanent Tented camp (EL/PTC)

- Game drives. On official Park roads only, except as part of the pilot off-road driving scheme (see Tourism Development & Management Programme).
- Night game drives. Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management. Red/pink filters must be placed over spotlights. Visitors must return to their accommodation by 20.30.
- Short walks. Along specified routes agreed between the operator and TCA management. No overnighting, except walks between existing permanent facilities (lodges or permanent tented camps). Accompanied by ranger guide.

Accommodation prescriptions
In line with other low use zones, and in order to maintain the wilderness quality of the area, maximum size of accommodation facilities in this area has been restricted to permanent tented camp of 30 beds.
MALINDI BEACH FRONT CAFE AND HALL (MALINDI MARINE NATIONAL PARK)

The existing hall and cafeteria are located together at Malindi Marine National Reserve and next to the Park headquarters. It overlooks the beach and is ideal for private beach parties and corporate events. The site is only about 3 km from Malindi town and is served by both electricity and water. The restaurateur will be required to carry out their own modifications and to bring in their own equipment.

Whether you prefer swimming or snorkelling or just viewing the biodiversity of the coral reef from a boat, Glass bottom boats are available for hire to visit the reefs offer the following services:

- Boat excursion rides throughout the marine park and reserve.
- Visits to the coral gardens to see the tropical fish in their natural environment.
- Trips to Mayungu, a tidal sand island, where you can have fresh seafood.
Sibiloi National Park lies on the northeastern shore of Lake Turkana in northern Kenya. Established in 1973 by the government of Kenya for the protection of wildlife and palaeontological sites there, it covers 1570 km² and is internationally known for its fossils. It is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site as a part of Lake Turkana National Parks.

The most famous remains from the park are the remains of Austrolopitecus – an early human ancestor. Fossils of non-humanoids are also on display in the museum at Koobi Fora.

The proposed lodge site is located on the shores of Lake Turkana a few kilometres south of the Park HQ at Alia Bay. The operator will develop a 24-bed tented camp or ecolodge that evokes the local architecture and culture of the area. In 2013, Camp Turkana was the best place in East Africa to view the total Solar Eclipse and hundreds of guests from all over the world congregated there.

CAMP TURKANA - SIBILOI NATIONAL PARK
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL PARK/ RESERVE</th>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>SITE DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>NUMBER OF BEDS</th>
<th>STATUS OF THE SITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Located at high altitude (4300m.a.s.l) on the Chogoria route. The area is ecologically sensitive. The developer will develop his own road access during construction.</td>
<td>30 bunk beds for climbers with a separate sleeping quarters for porters and Guides accommodation and cooking area</td>
<td>Greenfield site. Very challenging terrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Located at high altitude (3993m.a.s.l) on the Sirimon route. The area is ecologically sensitive. The developer will create his own road access during construction.</td>
<td>30 bunk beds for climbers with separate sleeping quarters for porters and Guides accommodation and cooking area</td>
<td>Greenfield site. Very challenging terrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo East</td>
<td>Former Patterson’s tented camp or ecolodge</td>
<td>Located on the southern banks of the Affi river near Tuumi palm campsite. About 10km from Tsavo River Gate on the Tsavo East side. A site suitable for 40-bed tented camp.</td>
<td>40-bed Tented Camp</td>
<td>Greenfield site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsabit National Park</td>
<td>Marsabit National Park</td>
<td>Located in the middle of Marsabit Forest under high canopy indigenous trees. Good access from Isiolo. Road access to the site is under rehabilitation.</td>
<td>Each house has 3 bedrooms and one bath. Hiking trails close to the houses</td>
<td>Greenfield site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo West</td>
<td>Kgogo Tented Camp</td>
<td>Located on an isolated island on Lake Turkana west of Loyangalani town in Marsabit county. Ideal location to carry out Sport fishing and excursions to archeological and cultural excursions on the mainland. There is an airstrip at Loyangalani and infrastructure development is progressing well in the region.</td>
<td>24-bed seasonal camp</td>
<td>Greenfield site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru National Park</td>
<td>Fig Tree tented camp</td>
<td>On the banks of the Tana River on the Meru side. Surrounded by indigenous riverine forest. Close to Adamson’s bridge and the Kora National Park.</td>
<td>24-bed ecolodge or tented camp.</td>
<td>Greenfield site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol Donyo Sabuk National Park</td>
<td>Ol Donyo Sabuk Historical house – Self Catering accommodation</td>
<td>Located on the &quot;Mountain of Buffalos&quot; this is an old colonial style house built in 1932. Located about 15 km from Nandi. It was the home of Lord Macmillan the first white settler in the area. The house has suspended cedar flooring, high ceilings and an underground bunker. It is connected to the national power grid. Ideal for hikers, meetings and as a events venue.</td>
<td>5 bedrooms, small bathroom with extensive compound within a natural forest environment. Currently fully furnished. Structural repairs will be required.</td>
<td>Greenfield site. Existing main house plus caretakers cottage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Elgon National Park</td>
<td>Mt. Elgon mountain Climbing base</td>
<td>Located near the &quot;Mountain of Buffalos&quot; this is an old colonial style house built in 1932. Located about 15 km from Nandi. It was the home of Lord Macmillan the first white settler in the area. The house has suspended cedar flooring, high ceilings and an underground bunker. It is connected to the national power grid. Ideal for hikers, meetings and as a events venue.</td>
<td>20-bed bunk house with cooking area and climbing information.</td>
<td>Greenfield site. Very challenging terrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdare National Park</td>
<td>Ole Salama base camp</td>
<td>Rustic style base camp for hikers on Ole Salama hiking trail</td>
<td>20-bed bunk house, rest area for day visitors, car park, information center</td>
<td>Greenfield site. Very challenging terrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL PARK/RESERVE</td>
<td>SITE NAME</td>
<td>SITE DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>NUMBER OF BEDS</td>
<td>STATUS OF THE SITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Kenya</td>
<td>Sirimon Glade</td>
<td>Located at high altitude (2900m a.s.l.) on the Sirimon route. Investor will develop a mountain lodge preferably in a log-cabin style consisting of a 60 beds catering for all visitors and climbers. The area is a glade located in high canopy forest. Wide experience in developing high altitude accommodation is required. The area is ecologically sensitive. The developer will develop his own 9km access road during construction.</td>
<td>60-bed mountain ecologic with amenities such as spa, heated pool, adventure sports for team building, walking trails etc.</td>
<td>Greenfield site. Challenging terrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chyulu Hills</td>
<td>Kithasyu gate site</td>
<td>Close to Kithasyu gate. Chyulu hills is ideal for walking, horse riding, cave exploration, birding.</td>
<td>30-40 bed ecologic or tented camp on 15 acres.</td>
<td>Greenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo West National Park</td>
<td>Man eater's Gift shop and cultural center</td>
<td>Renovation and management of the current &quot;Man-eaters Gift Shop at Mitoi Ance gate. The site can also be utilized as a cultural and information center.</td>
<td>Retail and information center</td>
<td>Existing facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo West National Park</td>
<td>Tsavo River Gift shop</td>
<td>Located at Tsavo River gate in Tsavo West</td>
<td>Retail and information center</td>
<td>Greenfield site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo West National park</td>
<td>Lodge, formerly known as Tsavo River Hippo Safari Lodge</td>
<td>An existing lodge with swimming pool and all other amenities. Has rent liabilities and may require refurbishment.</td>
<td>80-bed ecologic next to Tsavo River about 8km from Tsavo River Gate.</td>
<td>Existing Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo East National Park</td>
<td>Bachuma Gate Gift shop</td>
<td>A vacant site suitable for development of a gift shop. The gate with highest entries in Tsavo East.</td>
<td>Gift shop and information center</td>
<td>Vacant site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo East National Park</td>
<td>Ndololo camp</td>
<td>A vacant site suitable for development of a tented camp</td>
<td>40-bed tented camp close to the main tourist circuit</td>
<td>Green field site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Island National park</td>
<td>Central Island camp</td>
<td>A vacant site on an island in the middle of Lake Turkana. Closer to Elgey Springs and Sibiloi National Park – &quot;the cradle of mankind&quot;.</td>
<td>24-bed seasonal Fishing camp</td>
<td>Green field site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW TOURISM ADVENTURE EXPERIENCES

KWS is in the process of diversifying the tourism experiences available to visitors in the various national parks. The Service invites private sector operators with experience in offering these services, to partner with KWS to develop these services for our mutual benefit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL PARK</th>
<th>PROPOSED EXPERIENCE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakamega forest</td>
<td>Forest canopy cable, bridge &amp; zip line</td>
<td>This is meant to add value to the forest experience by giving visitors a birds-eye-view of the forest. Helping the visitor experience the sights and sounds of the last remaining equatorial forest in Kenya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisumu Impala Sanctuary</td>
<td>Children’s play corner &amp; cafeteria</td>
<td>A limited area set aside for visiting families. To include jungle themed play facilities. Small cafeteria offering simple snacks and tuck shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol Donyo Sabuk</td>
<td>Mountain Summit, Team Building site, tuck shop and camping and rest area.</td>
<td>A site on the summit offering high ropes, zip line, team games and a small tuck shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hell’s Gate</td>
<td>A team building and recreation area to offer High ropes course, zip-line, camping, rock climbing, orienteering, and team building games near Ol Karia Hill.</td>
<td>The ideal operator should have sufficient experience in this type of adrenaline sports and exercise ecological sensitivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldama Ravine KWS station</td>
<td>Small cafeteria &amp; children’s amusement park.</td>
<td>Located close to Eldama Ravine town about 40km from Nakuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mzima Springs underwater aquarium and tunnel</td>
<td>A highly visited area within the park with an existing underwater observation hut. The developer will expand this to create a broader experience for visitors including an information center, tuck shop, suspended bridge, climbing platform and a larger underwater tunnel.</td>
<td>The developer will exercise high environmental safeguard to guard the sensitive environment and add value to the visitors who come to Mzima springs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART B

GENERAL INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR INVESTORS

The developers are expected to select only one lodge out of the above. They should use Low impact construction methods and materials that are environmentally sustainable and that blend well with the existing environment. The buildings will not stand out on the horizon and should have a low energy footprint. Waste management system should be environmentally sound.

Visitor activities around and outside the Parks such as game walks, game drives, and bush meals may be organised or provided from the lodge with KWS armed guides where necessary. The lease would initially be for 20 years renewable for a further period of six years.

The successful bidder will undertake to run and manage the selected lodge in accordance with terms to be negotiated in the facilities lease agreement.

The facility is also to benefit the local community by such means as providing employment to qualified people and markets for their farm produce. KWS emphasises strict adherence to high standards of environmental sensitivity during the facility’s construction and subsequent operation. Practicable measure should be taken to avoid undue influence to wildlife, plants and habitat around the lodge.

Luxury Tented Camp

KWS defines Tented Campsites as small-scale tourism accommodation facilities constructed on a permanent basis using natural materials that blend with the environment. Minimal concrete is used. The Luxury Tented Camp consists of canvas either raised or on solid foundation, minimum solid walling and approved camouflage roof covering.

Where selected, the developer will undertake to construct a luxury tented campsite not exceeding 30 beds together with staff housing within a period of 18 months. The lease would initially be for 20 years renewable for a further period of six years.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The developer will be expected to provide detailed proposals on sustainable environmental management regarding but not limited to the following considerations: A license from NEMA will be required for the site is handed over to the developer.

- Natural vegetation conservation
- Sensitivity to wildlife
- Noise and water pollution
- Source of energy & water

In addition to these, KWS shall examine how the proposed facility’s management will address issues regarding:

- Community benefits such as employment of qualified local people, purchase of groceries, building material, funding of schools, etc.
- Design, construction and development of the facility
- Additional Tourist products and delivery
- Marketing

We also require proposals to adequately demonstrate a realistic appreciation of the financial resource requirements for the facilities’ development and management.
## General Lease Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Tented Camp or Eco Lodge</th>
<th>Restaurant/Cafe</th>
<th>RestStop/ Recreation Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>20 years renewable for 6</td>
<td>10-13 years, renewable</td>
<td>10-13 years, renewable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acreage</strong></td>
<td>5-20 acres depending on location</td>
<td>1-5 acres depending on location</td>
<td>1-5 acres depending on location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Tenant to insure the premises</td>
<td>Tenant to insure the premises</td>
<td>Tenant to insure the premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rent (approx)</strong></td>
<td>Year 1 (after 18 months) – 25% of rent</td>
<td>Year 2 – 50% of rent</td>
<td>Year 3- 75% of rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year 4 – 100% of rent payable</td>
<td>Fixed rent as per KWS guidelines, payable quarterly in advance.</td>
<td>Fixed rent as per KWS guidelines, payable quarterly in advance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity</strong></td>
<td>30-60 beds depending on location</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rent Free Period</strong></td>
<td>Construction - 6 Months Rent free – 6 months</td>
<td>Construction - 12 months Rent free – 6 months</td>
<td>Construction - 12 months Rent free – 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Escalation</strong></td>
<td>4% Per year</td>
<td>4% per year</td>
<td>4% per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tender Performance Guarantee</strong></td>
<td>3 MONTHS RENT Payable upon receipt of letter of award</td>
<td>3 MONTHS RENT Payable upon receipt of letter of award</td>
<td>3 MONTHS RENT Payable upon receipt of letter of award</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## National Park Visitors Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Park</th>
<th>Citizens</th>
<th>Non-Residents</th>
<th>Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakamega</td>
<td>3,485</td>
<td>2,494</td>
<td>3,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>15,967</td>
<td>14,507</td>
<td>27,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Elgon</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>6,218</td>
<td>8,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narobi</td>
<td>78,756</td>
<td>77,142</td>
<td>81,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndere Island</td>
<td>1,704</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>1,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruma</td>
<td>3,093</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>3,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo East</td>
<td>33,969</td>
<td>32,095</td>
<td>40,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsavo West</td>
<td>23857</td>
<td>15,842</td>
<td>30,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsabit</td>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>1,813</td>
<td>2,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malindi</td>
<td>19,163</td>
<td>24,712</td>
<td>26,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdare</td>
<td>18,824</td>
<td>18,349</td>
<td>20,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Kenya</td>
<td>9,842</td>
<td>11,208</td>
<td>11,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chyulu</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hell’s Gate</td>
<td>84,347</td>
<td>84,876</td>
<td>122,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibiloi</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB. 2017 (Jan-March)
IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS AND CAUTIONS

The bidding process will be initiated by Kenya Wildlife Service through available platforms. Bidding guidelines will be prepared by KWS and will be made available to Local and international bidders through the KWS website and local press. Prospective bidders are advised to visit the sites before preparing and submitting their bids. Site visits will be arranged from the respective National Park Headquarters. All interested bidders should arrange their own transport. This site portfolio gives relevant information to the investor on the offer for development, leasing and subsequent management of the proposed Eco-lodges or Luxury Tented Camp in Various National Park, to enable them to decide on bidding.

While the information given is believed to be true, the Kenya Wildlife Service does not take responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the said information. Interested parties are advised to visit the Parks and the sites and to carry out independent inspection before submitting their bids.
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