



*World Class Parks!*

**Annual Report and  
Financial Statements**

**2011**



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# Board of Trustees

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# Our Core Statements

## Our Vision

To be a world leader in wildlife conservation

## Our Mission

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

## Value Statement

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

# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AP	Administration Police
BATUK	British Army Training Unit in Kenya
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COYA	Company Of the Year Awards
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSU	General Service Unit
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
KICC	Kenyatta International Conference Centre
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KTF	Kenya Tourism Federation
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
MFTS	Manyani Field Training School
MIKE	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
MIST	Management Information System
NCAS	National Carbon Accounting System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
PDP	Part Development Plans
RMMS	Road Maintenance Management System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



## Chairman's Statement

**T**wenty eleven was a year of continued change – most of it positive – within KWS and in its mode of operation. This report details the work we have done in the three main areas that are central to our mandate: wildlife conservation; law enforcement insofar as it applies to conserving our natural heritage; and delivery of our services to the community at large. To this, I should add one crucial dimension to our work, the involvement of local communities in the benefits of wildlife conservation.

Whether it is through the development of new nature-based enterprises or the financial ‘trickle down’ effect of low impact, high spending tourists, wildlife conservation should be seen as a critical supplement to traditional livestock grazing. It is for this reason that 2011 was designated as the **Year of Communities**.

To this end, we have embarked on a number of programmes that assist communities living with wildlife, including the Maasai, Samburu and other ethnic groups within the Northern Rangelands. These include the development of small eco-tourism businesses making use of wildlife as a resource. Although the budget for supporting projects in local communities has been increased by 50% this year, it remains pitifully small given the crucial importance that local communities can play in conserving the nation's wildlife heritage.

Working with local communities has involved a change in the way that KWS

was once perceived. We are no longer an ‘authority’ that coerces local communities into cooperation: instead they are encouraged to ‘buy in’ to the notion of conservation for their own prosperity and well-being. Locals are the custodians of Kenya's wildlife heritage, and far more still needs to be done to recognise the importance of those who live closest to the wild animals, both within and adjacent to protected areas.

It needs also to be understood that although KWS is not perceived as a money-making organisation, the fulfilment of its mandate supports many commercial, tax-paying enterprises in the tourism sector, not to mention the hundreds of international broadcast camera crews that visit this country every year. This indirect contribution to the country's economy needs to be recognised, so that the Service's revenue from conservation fees adequately supplemented by support from the Government and international development partners.

With this in mind, the KWS Endowment Fund was established in 2010 to provide a long term, sustainable source of funding for wildlife conservation and its habitats. Anyone can contribute to this fund, from corporate entities to individuals. In supporting the Endowment Fund, you will have assisted a cause that has a positive impact on future generations of Kenyans and visitors to this country. Details of the Fund and how to support it can be found on our website [www.kws.go.ke](http://www.kws.go.ke).

KWS also acknowledges the work of Wangari Maathai, an outstanding conservationist who passed away in 2011. Her tireless efforts in halting desertification

and educating the people at home and abroad on the critical importance of maintaining adequate forest cover in the country are an example to anyone who cares about the future of Kenya's natural heritage. A tribute to her is contained in this report.

Otherwise, I am privileged to invite you to read through our accomplishments in detail. I hope that this will inspire you to sustain your interest in the Service and give us support wherever you can.



Hon David Mwiraria, EGH  
Chairman, KWS Board of Trustees.



## Director's Statement

The year 2011 has seen a subtle but important paradigm shift in the articulation of our mission. We have realigned our Strategic Plan away from aspiring to be a world leader in wildlife – a task that we feel has largely been accomplished – towards 'saving the last great species and spaces on earth for humanity'. This puts greater emphasis on the urgency of protecting our natural heritage from the threats of growing population, climate change, wildlife crime and abuse of the environment.

Operationally, we have invested heavily in capacity building, particularly in training those staff in the technical skills necessary to discharge their duties effectively in the field. These include wildlife data gathering and analysis, community relations and a variety of skills relating to safety and security. At the same time, we shall in mid-2012 be implementing a pay structure for our staff that will represent a marked improvement in terms for them.

We are also working hard to improve internal efficiencies in anticipation of a rather sluggish year ahead for the tourism industry: there is little doubt that the global financial crisis will have an impact on the number of visitors from Europe, who have traditionally been among our major contributors in. However, local marketing continues to yield dividends in the number of domestic tourists, who now comprise 64% of all visitors to the Parks. This represents a marked increase over previous years.

Although we continue to market our wildlife heritage in its entirety both at home and abroad, we are keen to spread the financial risk and ecological burden arising from having too many tourists in some parks and not enough in others. Currently, 80% of all park visitors frequent just five of our 65 protected areas – Lake Nakuru, Amboseli, the Tsavos, and the Aberdares. To redress the balance, we are structuring Park fees and aligning our marketing to encourage visitors to Mount Kenya, the Nairobi National Park, Hell's Gate, the Kisumu Impala Sanctuary and the Marine Parks on the coast. We have also established a new rhino sanctuary in Ruma National Park in Nyanza Region. This, we hope, will bring more tourists to the Western circuit.

A couple of landmark events during the year included the burning of illegally acquired ivory in Tsavo West National Park. This was presided over by our Head of State, and attended by eminent conservationists and parties to the Lusaka

Agreement Task Force, a regional wildlife law enforcement agency, of which Kenya is a member. Another key achievement was the acquisition of Laikipia National Park, a 17,000 acre migratory corridor between Laikipia and Samburu that has hitherto been unprotected. One particularly innovative method of adapting land for wildlife is the notion of 'voluntary land easement', in which the landowner agrees to restrict its use to be compatible with wildlife conservation for an agreed period. This has been done with land adjacent to Nairobi National Park, and we plan to extend this model to other wildlife areas in the country.

In addition to involving local communities in our management decisions, we are also doing our best to encourage responsible tourism by training KWS staff to educate visitors on the importance of sensitive behaviour. This includes avoidance of animal teasing, dropping of litter and driving in prohibited areas. This is crucial in maintaining a quality experience that people travel from all over the world to enjoy.

With this in mind, I must express my concern that we are yet to bring the proposed new Wildlife Act into law. This is an important piece of legislation that is in line with the provisions of the new Constitution. It clearly defines the benefits of wildlife conservation, spells out stiffer punishments for those who engage in wildlife crime, and most crucially, reorganises the wildlife industry in a manner that disperses responsibilities to a larger number of players, thereby reducing the nation's dependency on KWS alone.

The country's wildlife heritage will be considerably safer when this Act is endorsed by Parliament, and the sooner it can be done, the better.

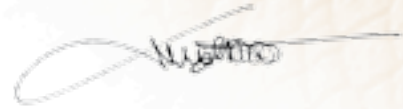
Collaboration with partners at home and abroad has always been important to us, and we are now sharing our skills with organisations in Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia and the Congo. This year we have seconded staff to Republican of Southern Sudan, which has enormous parks whose management is understandably still in its infancy. The fact that our skills are recognised so extensively abroad is testament to the quality of our professionals and the strength of the KWS brand.

KWS is an enthusiastic supporter of the country's Vision 2030, and we are currently well on track with fulfilling our own undertakings in this respect: cultivating the concept of 'Premium Parks' at Lake Nakuru and Amboseli with the aim of attracting a small number of high spending tourists; expanding our accommodation facilities and improving law enforcement. This addresses concerns over impact of high visitation on ecologically fragile ecosystems. Having said this, we appreciate the increased Government recognition and support for what we are doing, but we are under continuous pressure to perform well with limited resources. The story of KWS has over the last few years been one of considerable success in most areas, and we can only continue this if we have adequate funding to fulfil our mandate, particularly in the area of scientific research, which will inform many of our management decisions in the future. To this end, we shall aggressively promote the Endowment

Fund, which has got off to a promising start, but which needs far more by way of local and international contributions.

Finally, I should acknowledge the talent and commitment of our staff, who have done so much to improve the quality of our service delivery, often in the face of adverse conditions and sometimes personal

danger. Their achievements over the last year are spelt out in detail in the contents of this report.



Julius Kipng'etich, CBS.  
Director KWS





# Wildlife Conservation



Twenty eleven was a challenging year for the conservation of wildlife throughout the country. Globally, wildlife crime has been exacerbated by climate change and the continuing evolution of a new world order: growing affluence in East and South-East Asia has increased demand for natural resources in Africa, including that for wildlife and wildlife products. Consequently, several of Kenya's wildlife species - rhinos, elephants and the cat family in particular - are among the contraband products in the illegal wildlife trade.

As is the trend worldwide, wildlife crime registered an increase over the year, especially in areas outside protected areas, where people resort to poaching as a result of poverty, human-wildlife conflict and demand for illegal wildlife products. These crimes have led to depletion of the resource base on which the Kenyan economy depends.

During the year, KWS strove vigorously to enforce existing laws and treaties protecting wildlife. In particular, KWS law enforcement units worked with ranchers, local communities and other agencies in drawing and implementing area-specific security strategies to counter poaching. This involved security meetings with private conservancies and ranches in the vulnerable areas, joint law enforcement efforts, and wildlife security review and operations covering the entire country. Cross border operations and collaborations between Tanzania and

Uganda were also enhanced, and the targets for 2011 were successfully met.

However, the battle is continuous and protracted. During the year, rhinos were particularly vulnerable in the Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu areas, which prompted the Government to address the matter as a matter of national security: 81% of rhino poaching took place outside KWS managed parks and reserves. Follow-up security operations were conducted for all cases, leading to the arrest of 11 suspects and the recovery of 11 pieces of rhino horn weighing 12.3 kilos.

Similarly, 82% of all elephant poaching cases took place outside KWS parks. As a result of this, KWS is reaching out to local communities to be partners in wildlife law enforcement. We are also working with regional and international wildlife law enforcement agencies to win the fight against wildlife crime.

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons into the country continued to pose a great danger to wildlife throughout the year. KWS intensified intelligence collection and surveillance of known poaching gangs' with this result, our law enforcement personnel were involved in 30 engagements with armed poachers, that led to arrest and recovery of firearms and trophies. A total of 49 firearms and 1040 rounds of ammunition targeted at both wildlife and tourists were recovered in these security operations. Unfortunately three rangers were killed and two others injured in the operations.

During the year, a total of 2,638 suspects were arrested and prosecuted for various wildlife law offences, a 3.6% increase over the previous year. Introduction of livestock and illegal grazing in the National Parks constituted the largest offence in terms of the number arrested, representing 32% of the total. This was followed by possession of game trophies and bush meat, representing

a further 24%. This can be attributed to the drought conditions that were experienced in many parts of the country during the year, and the continued pressure that is exerted on protected areas by the increasing human population.

Protection of the country's water catchment areas and other forests has remained a high priority. The efforts of protecting the Mau Forests Complex were boosted by additional deployment of security personnel and resources to cover the KWS sector. This made a considerable impact in preventing further destruction.

In other parts of the country, KWS continued to work with Kenya Forest Service, Provincial Administration and local communities in improving the security of the habitats. During the year, 16,819 assorted forest products were recovered, reflecting a slight reduction of one percent compared with the previous year.

## Ecosystems and Landscape Management

In this area, we continued to engage in many activities that enhanced conservation of critical ecosystems and landscapes both for wildlife and local communities.

This included the gazettement of Lake Kanyaboli National Reserve in Siaya, County and the provision of technical support that led to its gazettement, thereby winning more space for wildlife.

Laikipia National Park was also handed over to the Service by the African Wildlife

Foundation and The Nature Conservancy in November. The land, extending to 17,100 acres will form an important link in wildlife conservation within the Samburu/Laikipia ecosystem. In particular, it allows big cats, elephants, rhinos and other species to migrate safely between the two areas. The Park will be managed by KWS for public use and for promotion of tourism

As a member of the National Task force on Mapping of Wildlife Corridors and Dispersal Areas, KWS is providing technical

guidance towards the production of the first progress report. In particular, draft corridor and dispersal areas linking lakes Nakuru, Elementaita and Naivasha have been identified. We are now working with local communities to consolidate them on the ground.

We are also heavily involved in promoting improved landscape practices and providing technical support to the National Task Force on Development of a Master Plan of Catchment Areas. In particular, we are part of the team that is developing an integrated management plan for the Lake Naivasha ecosystem. We are also preparing an environmental impact assessment on the harvesting and replacement of *Pilus Caribaea* with indigenous species in the Shimba Hills National Reserve in Kwale County. This report has now been lodged with National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) for circulation to interested parties. With other Government institutions, KWS is developing a National Atlas of Wetland Resources.

Other parts of the country in which we have been working are the Tana River Delta ecosystem and the Mara River Basin. In both cases we are working with other government agencies to improve land use and maintain biodiversity.

Carbon Stock and climate change have become major preoccupations, particularly in the face of rapid deforestation caused in part by illegal logging, which continues apace in many parts of the country. KWS provided technical and professional support towards carbon stock assessments in the Chyulu Hills and Mt. Kenya Forests, as well as providing technical support towards the preparation of a National Carbon Accounting System for Kenya (NCAS). These consultations have continued into 2012. We have also participated in a number of workshops aimed at building capacity in coping with climate change. These have been locally and internationally funded.

These activities show clearly how improved scientific understanding of the environment is critical to its successful management, something we are keen to pass on to the public at large. Conservation education at community level has become critically important, and we had an active year in this area, holding workshops, attending trade fairs and producing local radio programmes, all in order to engage the public in the activities of the Service. The three broad objectives have been to enhance wildlife conservation; to network effectively with stakeholders; and to promote the financial stability of critical functions.

## Veterinary Services

Ensuring the general health of the country's wildlife stock is another critical component of our mandate. Our main strategy in this respect has been to keep improving our surveillance as an early warning system for disease outbreaks, forestalling epidemics

and pandemics that would otherwise have a catastrophic effect on our wildlife heritage. A rapid response leads to prompt remedial action, such as vaccination for anthrax and antihelmintics against parasitic infections.

In cases of deliberate animal poisoning we administer antidotes. We are also involved in the removal of snares, arrows, spears, bullets and other weapons that are used in poaching for bush meat or game trophies.

Another critical role we play is in the translocation of wildlife for restocking and destocking. This promotes healthy wildlife populations and maintains ecological integrity by restoring hitherto destroyed habitats. The reintroduction of wildlife to newly established sanctuaries promotes species survival through gene shuffling, a process that has been particularly important for endangered species such as the black rhino.

The last year saw disease outbreak investigations on massive fish die-offs in the Mara River, Grevy's Zebra in Kalama conservancy, Giraffe die-offs in Mwea caused by anthrax, and parasitic infection in Black and White Rhino populations in Meru National Park. The anthrax outbreak was controlled through vaccination and proper carcass disposal and parasitic infections through parasitic control. The cause of fish-die offs was not established.

Disease surveillance was also undertaken for Rift Valley Fever and Bovine Tuberculosis in North Eastern and Maasai Mara regions respectively.

We dealt promptly with over two hundred reported cases of snares, poisoning, animals wounded by spearing, arrows and bullets for different wildlife species. Over 200 cases of snares, poisoning, animals wounded by spearing, arrows and bullets for different

wildlife species reported in the year and all attended promptly.

Four major animal translocations were carried out: eight Rothschild Giraffes to Ruko Conservancy in Baringo and Mwea National Reserve; 62 elephants from Narok to Maasai Mara and 11 Black rhinos from Mugie ranch to Oljogi conservancy and two to Ruma National Park. The translocations led to the reintroduction of Rothschild giraffes in Baringo after 40 years, mitigation of human/elephant conflict in Narok and starting up of a new rhino conservancy in Ruma.

We are also establishing satellite animal orphanages in order to reduce the burden on the orphanage in Nairobi, which has been hugely successful over the years in rescuing endangered and disadvantaged wildlife species. The creation of an animal rescue centre in Laikipia is on course, and a request for seed money has been submitted to KWS management. The first stage in the construction of this centre will be the building of a perimeter fence and entrance gate.

Finally, we have started the construction of a forensics and molecular biology laboratory. This will enhance studies in population genetics and reduce poaching activities within conservation areas by providing credible prosecutorial evidence in court. Once completed, the forensic laboratory will be a state of the art facility and a regional referral centre for molecular diagnostics of wildlife related crimes.

## Species Conservation and Management

We were engaged in three main programmes throughout the year. The first was an operation to deploy satellite-linked GPS collars to five elephants at different locations in Tsavo East National Park with a view to monitoring their movements over the next 20 months. The operation resulted to deployment of collars to a male and female elephant at MacKinnon and Sala areas respectively as well as a male at Emusaya area. The age of the collared elephants ranged from about 20 years to 50 years. It is envisaged that the data generated during the next 20 months will be used to understand the movement patterns of elephants in Tsavo ecosystem as well as map the elephants' migratory corridors. A female elephant and both a female and male elephant needs to be collared in Emusaya area and the northern sector of the park respectively.

We also conducted a total aerial census of elephants and other large mammals in the Tsavo-Mkomazi ecosystem. A total of 12,573 elephants were counted. 69% were found inside protected areas, and 31% were outside.

Key recommendations are: the high density and clustering of elephants along the Galana and Ndii-Ndara plains, relative the rest of the ecosystem, if left unattended, and with increasing elephant numbers, could lead to habitat degradation. The clustering also has implication for anti-poaching and patrol effort as well as deployment of mobile units; the existing water pans in the protected areas within the ecosystem need to be de-silted to be able to accumulate

water throughout the year. These are to be distributed at a distance of not less than 10km from each other. In addition new water pans and dams needs to be established in the northern parts of Tsavo East National Park. These areas have little water resources for wildlife; and, to control human encroachment in the northern parts of Tsavo East National Park and South Kitui National Reserve, a 150-km electric fence needs to be constructed along the boundary of South Kitui National Reserve, from Umbi to about 10km along the eastern boundary of Tsavo East.

We also translocated elephants from Siyapei in Narok North District to Masai Mara National Reserve, in Narok South District. This was with the aim of reducing human-elephant conflict in the Narok County, a situation that had been brought about by diminished elephant habitat due to their conversion to farmland and increased human population. A total of 62 elephants were successfully moved, and an intensive post-release monitoring using collars, aerial surveillance and ground sightings is continuing. A second phase of the translocation will depend on results of this monitoring.

The coexistence of elephants with an ever-expanding human population is a major preoccupation of KWS. A ten-year strategy has been developed through a highly consultative and participatory process, involving local stakeholders from across Kenya and international experts from around the world. The process culminated in a national stakeholder workshop, held

at Mpala Research Centre in Laikipia and it was here that this strategy document was formulated. The long-term vision for the strategy is a *secure future for elephants and their habitats, based on peaceful and beneficial co-existence with people, now and for generations yet to come*. While the overall goal for the next ten years is to *maintain and expand elephant distribution and numbers in suitable areas, enhance security to elephants, reduce human-elephant conflict and increase value of elephants to*

*people and habitat*. This will be achieved by focussing efforts and resources on seven broad strategic objectives. These include: protection, population expansion and habitat maintenance, research and monitoring for management, human-elephant conflicts, incentives, capacity, and coordination and support. Each of the objectives is associated with a set of specific actions and an associated set of measurable targets to gauge performance. The strategy will be launched in February 2012.

## The Rhino Programme

The main activity carried out by the rhino programme during the year included revision of the rhino conservation and management strategy (2007-2011). The strategy aims at addressing the current upsurge in poaching threats targeting rhinos both in public and private conservation areas. It has the following six components:

- ❑ protection and law enforcement
- ❑ monitoring for management
- ❑ biological management
- ❑ population expansion
- ❑ awareness and public support

- ❑ co-ordination and enhanced capacity

Implementation of the strategy will be coordinated by the Rhino Executive Committee, Rhino Steering Committee and the Rhino Area Management Committees. The latter committees will be established in the rhino range in Tsavo, Southern, Mountain, Central Rift, and Western conservation areas respectively. We have also established a new sanctuary in Ruma National Park in Nyanza Region.

## Other Species

During the year, several conservation and management strategies were prepared. These are at the final stage of completion. They include: the , Giraffe and roan Antelope conservation and management strategy. The final drafts of these strategies have been prepared and are expected to be launched in 2012.

The sea turtle conservation and management strategy was launched in early March 2011. This strategy is being implemented with site committees having been established. Surveys to establish the number and distribution of the sea turtles are on-going.

The national hirola census was done in Tsavo East National Park and the Garissa Ijara Areas. A total of about 66 and 245 hirolas were counted in Tsavo East National Park and Garissa-Ijara areas respectively. The Tsavo East National Park population was in nine groups and two individuals occurred alone. To manage the hirola population in Ijara, an EIA for construction of about 25-km predator-proof electric fence at Ishaqbin conservancy was developed and a licence issued by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Construction of this electric fence is on-going. This project is being implemented with financial support from Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT).

It is expected that the hirola population in Tsavo East National Park will be moved to the proposed black rhino sanctuary once its construction is completed.

Finally, we developed and launched our *Strategy for Bio-prospecting Within and Outside Protected Areas in Kenya*.

This will have the effect of regulating biomedical research in non-human primates and effectively monitoring research activities. It will also provide a new revenue stream following introduction of fees for capture and use of non-human primates for research. 🐘

# Law Enforcement

Our law enforcement units worked closely with other agencies in all matters of wildlife security communities at local, regional and international levels. Engagement was intensified to address matters of mutual interest with the Provincial Administration, Police, local communities, Customs and Immigration, Kenya Airports Authority, private ranches and other conservation stakeholders. Regionally, cross border collaborations were intensified which yielded results in tackling crime along the shared borders. INTERPOL and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force were instrumental in facilitating, coordinating and offering support where crimes of international nature occurred.

In particular, we coordinated preparations for disposal of seven tonnes of ivory seized in Singapore in 2002. This led to the eventual disposal through burning of five tonnes at the KWS Manyani Field Training School in Tsavo West National Park and the repatriation of the balance of two tonnes to Zambia and Malawi as countries of origin of the contraband.

During the year, Kenya continued to be an important transit route for ivory and other wildlife products. The Canine Unit was deployed both at Jomo Kenyatta international Airport in Nairobi and Moi International Airport in Mombasa, while a new Intelligence unit was established to cover the Mombasa seaport. The coverage of other entry and exit points was enhanced with a lot of success in intercepting the contraband. In total 1,661 pieces of ivory weighing 5,381 kilos

were recovered and 104 suspects arrested. Of these, 1,309 pieces weighing 3,953 kilos were intercepted at the various exit points where 19 people were arrested and prosecuted. Three pieces of rhino horns weighing half a kilo were also recovered at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi.

Wildlife crime works against the objective of sustainable wildlife conservation and sustainable development. It has driven many species into extinction and threatens others. It also works against the spirit of vision 2030 by jeopardizing our wildlife based conservation industry. To overcome it, KWS is committed to strengthening its law enforcement capacity to address the wildlife and other environmental crimes directed at the country's resource.



*KWS officers from the canine unit pose with confiscated ivory at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.*

## Training

KWS greatly benefitted from training opportunities and other capacity building programmes offered to its law enforcement officers by our partners. The US Embassy through the Anti Terrorism Assistance Programme conducted a joint Rural Border Patrol course for KWS, GSU and AP officers, which was facilitated by instructors from Customs and Border Patrol where 50 KWS officers were trained. The US Embassy also facilitated other local and international trainings in Botswana and Ethiopia, among other countries. The British Army Training Unit in Kenya (BATUK) trained 100 KWS law enforcement officers on a wide range of security matters. KWS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Good Governance Group of Britain and as a result some law enforcement officers were trained in Combat First Aid in Israel and another team on intelligence analysis.

KWS acknowledges the support extended by its partners in this area of training and other areas of fighting wildlife crime.

At the community level, 48 game scouts were trained on issues of wildlife conservation at Shimba Hills and 61 conservancy scouts underwent 10 days of field training in Laikipia West and North. We also worked with a number of local FM radio stations to inform communities about the importance of wildlife conservation.

We also organised a major national conference in Nanyuki that brought together 210 wardens and eminent scientists to discuss the part played by water in human-wildlife conflict. The forum provided platform for wardens to share ideas and present research finding to the parks and reserves managers.

## Tourists' Security

Despite the adverse publicity arising from instability in Somalia, the tourism industry has remained robust over the last year. It is to the credit of the country as a whole that Kenya remains a popular destination for discerning tourists from all over the world.

KWS continued to discharge its mandate of providing security to both local and international visitors within wildlife protection areas under its jurisdiction. KWS was part of joint enforcement efforts

charged with ensuring visitor security with the involvement of Tourist Police Unit and other stakeholders. KWS was actively involved in tourist security operations that covered all national parks, with a special emphasis on the marine parks owing to the recent incidents perpetrated by Al Shabaab insurgents. KWS continued to liaise with other stakeholders in the Tourism industry, particularly the Kenya Tourism Federation (KTF) where KWS is a member of the security sub-committee.

## Strengthening and Modernising Institutional Capacity

KWS rolled out its Force Modernisation programme to enhance the capacity of our force to deal with the ever-increasing wildlife crime and enhance law enforcement in line with the KWS Strategic Plan 2008-2012. During the year, specific initiatives were undertaken all geared towards making security operations more effective and strengthen law enforcement capacity. There was deployment of technology to assist and facilitate wildlife law enforcement, chief among them the

rolling out, training and implementation of Management Information System (MIST) in all conservation areas. Several pieces of specialized equipment such as a Global Positioning System (GPS) were provided to security units to improve on their efficiency and effectiveness. Manyani Field Training School is being upgraded in terms of its facilities, and curriculum to transform it into a premier wildlife law enforcement institution.

## Priority Areas for 2012

Wildlife crime in Kenya, as in many other countries, is projected to increase and affect the country's economy and biodiversity if not addressed. As wildlife law enforcement efforts contribute significantly to overall wildlife management and in meeting the goals of conservation, KWS will implement some innovative solutions to strengthen enforcement and address wildlife security

challenges. This will focus on research to devise new approaches to address the emerging trends in wildlife security and on the involvement of the communities in preventing wildlife crime.

KWS plans to establish a forensic laboratory to support law enforcement by providing a wide array of support to facilitate effective

investigations and criminal prosecutions. This laboratory will examine evidence that can be used to help tie criminals to their crimes, victims to their assailants and exonerate innocent suspects. Currently, most case exhibits presented in courts of law are often not sufficiently identified owing to lack of evidence and the acquitted individuals continue to engage in wildlife crime being aware of inadequacy of exhibit identification. Reports from laboratory analysis will provide conclusive evidence

for courts of law to use in reaching judgments.

As Kenya still remains an important link to international destinations for illicit consignments of wildlife and their products, the canine, investigation and intelligence units will be strengthened to enhance their capacity, in addition to working more closely with the customs and other government agencies.

## Land Management

During 2011, we continued to pursue the legal security of all Wildlife Protected Areas and KWS field station plots. Part Development Plans (PDPs) were prepared for field stations and KWS land in Kajiado, Tana River and Garissa Counties. 21 PDPs were prepared, and their approval by the Minister for Lands will facilitate the allocation and titling of the land to ensure its legal security. Letters of Allotment were obtained for Lake Nakuru National Park, Ndere Island National Park, Garbatula Station and Kapsabet Station. In addition cadastral surveys were conducted for the Mokowe, Kapenguria, Kitale field stations to establish the boundaries and facilitate titling.

We also completed the site planning of Manyani Field Training School in collaboration with the Taita Taveta District Physical Planner. The Manyani FTS

Physical Plan will now guide physical development of the training institution in an orderly, efficient and aesthetic manner, ensuring compatibility in the way in which buildings are sited.

KWS participated in negotiation of a conservation easement to facilitate increase of wildlife conservation space in the Nairobi National Park. This is Kenya's first voluntary easement, which brought 107 hectares under the management of KWS for wildlife conservation. The easement signed between the landowner, the Honourable John Keen and his family, Kenya Wildlife Service and African Wildlife Foundation will ensure the land is retained in its natural state for the protection of wildlife for a period of 20 years. This is an important step in a period when land for wildlife conservation is under pressure from other competing land uses. 🌳



## Service Delivery

Twenty eleven has been a good year for the continued improvement in our general services. Several organisational processes and procedures were reviewed over the year to reflect the current practices and changes in technology. This is in line with the ISO recertification exercise due in March 2012. We are also implementing innovations devised by the staff over the course of their duties, and coordinated the COYA exercise.

Apart from handling visitors to the Parks, our general services include the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and fences; deploying air support for wildlife management and conservation; developing the capacity of

local communities to conserve wildlife (to which a new department has now been dedicated); communicating with the public at large and handling public complaints where they arise.

### Safaricard



Our technology is becoming ever more sophisticated, with the introduction of new smart cards that will be much more difficult to forge. The Service has sustained huge losses in previous years because it has been possible to forge old smart cards, leading to fraudulent entry

into the Parks. This is no longer going to be possible: the old smartcard system was formally decommissioned on 31st June, 2011, and all our customers are now using the new Safaricard system throughout the country.

The effect of this change has seen greatly improved efficiency and monitoring of revenue collection. Furthermore, from the middle of 2012 cardholders will be able to top up their cards at any of the major supermarkets and retail outlets in the urban areas, instead of having to visit KWS facilities themselves. This will help KWS release pressure from the points of entry into the Parks.

## Buildings and Fencing

For Nairobi dwellers, the most visible new construction has been the VIP Lounge at Wilson Airport. This facility is situated within the KWS Wilson hangar compound and comprises of a new development on an existing parking bay with parking lot at ground floor level under a suspended structurally sound framing supporting the first floor that houses the reception, the lounge, kitchen, WCs for ladies and gents, an office and a balcony for panoramic view of the surrounding. Other works included electro – mechanical systems and cement sand paved surface finish parking and shallow open channel drainage.

The project has enabled provision of a waiting area with a modern reception that is soon serving snacks. There was none of this kind previously. Also, because of this facility, KWS has obtained a commercial license to operate and there is already a high degree of customer satisfaction.

Within Manyani FTI, a block of eight residential units for staff has been completed to a very high specification, making for a considerable improvement in living standards for staff. At the edge of the

Aberdare National Park, houses have been built of fence attendants, again improving their living standard hugely. Similar improvements have been made at facilities at Mount Kenya and Shimba Hills.

Hundreds of kilometres of fencing have been completed or improved over the year, mainly in Tsavo East, Shimba Hills, Mount Kenya, Ruma, Meru and the Aberdares. We have also undertaken several corporate social responsibility projects, principally involving the construction of school and medical facilities in rural areas. We feel that improving the learning environment of pupils will help in making the community around protected areas appreciate the importance of wildlife conservation efforts.

Finally – and by no means least – we constructed and unveiled a rangers' statue at our headquarters in Lang'ata, and have continued to improve the fabric of the rangers' monument. The statue signifies our appreciation of the living in wildlife conservation efforts, while the monument is in recognition of our heroes, rangers who lost their lives while on duty.

## Roads

A total of 3500 kilometres of roads were maintained at a cost of Kshs 350 million. Of this Kshs 230 million was received from the Kenya Roads Board for the maintenance of the classified road network and Kshs 120 million was provided by KWS for the maintenance of the unclassified road network. A further Kshs 380 million was received from Government used for the

major rehabilitation of 300km of roads.

During the month of May, the entire Board of Directors and the Senior Staff of Kenya Roads Board were taken to Amboseli, Tsavo West, Tsavo East and Shimba Hill National Reserve to appraise themselves on the use of the KRB funding on the maintenance of the road network. The Board was happy

with the compliance levels by KWS on works implementation.

All the roads management staff was trained on the use of the Road Maintenance

Management System (RMMS) which will be used for road maintenance planning and reporting once the System is installed on the KWS server.

## The Air Wing

Most of the Airwing services revolved around providing air support for other departments:

- ❑ successful patrols were conducted throughout the year, greatly reducing illegal activities in the parks and non-protected areas. Our patrol aircraft are in the air for an average of 350 hours a month.
- ❑ we supported the capture unit in the translocation of elephants from Narok to the Masai Mara and Rhinos from Mugie to Ol Jogi and Ruma.
- ❑ we participated in the wildlife census in Tsavo and Amboseli
- ❑ we organised a rapid and effective response to the cattle drive menace within the Parks

- ❑ as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility of the Service, we fully participated in rescue missions when called upon to do so
- ❑ we also conducted a number of commercial flight operations, thereby generating extra revenue for KWS

We now maintain our entire fleet of twelve aircraft in-house (a Bell 407 Helicopter was added during the course of the year) and generate further revenue by maintaining 25 other aircraft for third parties. Staff within the Air wing are trained both in Kenya and the US, in our continuous effort to improve their skills.

## Community Enterprise

A new department has been established to create and manage economically viable nature-based enterprises within Kenya. This represents a crucial new dimension to the work of the Service, and is designed to give local communities a stake in wildlife conservation.

The *Community Enterprise Strategy 2011-2017* spells out the strategies that will be deployed to achieve the desired outputs as

mandated by the organization. Secondly, the development and subsequent approval of the *Policy on establishment of conservancies and training of county, individual & community rangers* under implementation has helped to implement standard operating guidelines and procedures for wildlife resource conservation and management as well as streamline the wildlife industry governance outside the protected areas.

We have also embarked on the process of

taking inventory of all existing wildlife conservancies in the country, creating and managing the database aimed at systematically developing, enhancing, monitoring and evaluating community and private capacity to manage wildlife outside the Protected Areas. The assignment began with the Southern Conservation Area, which now has a complete and functional inventory.

A General Management Plan 2011-2021 for Olerai community wildlife sanctuary (5000ha) has also been completed as well as Feasibility studies for the proposed Empaash, Yatta B2 Ranch, Mailua, Kipwa and Blue Post community conservancies. It shall increase land for wildlife in Southern Conservation area with (7500ha)

A Memorandum of Understanding between KWS, Ishaqbin Community and Ndera Wildlife Conservancies in Tana River ecosystem was also signed during the year, and it is now being implemented. The area's tremendous potential calls for creation of a tourism facility by the two Conservancies in 2012.

Exposure tours were conducted to Samburu and Laikipia conservancies for Ndera, Ishaqbin and Shimba Hills communities to empower communities who have an interest in wildlife conservation and management and also for benchmarking with existing best practice. As a result of this, the Aloe Vera Project dubbed *Hope Samburu Community* began, which is a 'quick win' to aid communities in benefiting from wildlife resources.

The rehabilitation of the Mau Forests Complex for tree planting activities at Naisoya covering 7ha was also done with support from USAID funding assistance; this shall gradually increase forest cover and community benefits directly from an improved ecosystem.

As the Chairman has indicated in his statement, we regard community involvement as a crucial new dimension to the activities of KWS. Our funding is currently modest, and it is our sincere hope that the success of the initiatives that are now underway will prompt greater recognition and hence support for our work with local communities in future years.

## Branding of Parks and Reserves

Shimba Hills Reserve was branded on April 18, 2011, as *Paradise of the Sable Antelope*. The following projects were undertaken:

- Rehabilitation of buildings at the Mackinnon Road outpost, Kinango, Kidongo and Kivumoni gates,
- Rehabilitation and furnishing of the office block
- Rehabilitation of staff houses.
- Grading of the road network inside the reserve.
- Rehabilitation of the ablution block at the Sheldrick Falls campsite
- Construction and furnishing of classrooms at Mwangoni and Mwambara primary schools.
- Digging of a water pan at Magwasheni.

- Construction of an electric fence around Mwalughanje Sanctuary and around the Reserve

Mt Kenya National Park was branded on November 17, 2011 and the slogan of the park is, *Come Touch the Sky*. The following projects were undertaken:

- Rehabilitation of the Parks Headquarters and the staff houses.
- Grading of the parks road network.
- Improvement of the signage
- Construction of ablution blocks at the Sirimon & Kihari gates and at the parks headquarters
- Construction and rangers houses at Kihari and Chogoria gates
- Construction and furnishing of the information centre at Sirimon gate
- Construction and equipping of Mutindwa dispensary


## Rebranding Activities

- Amboseli has seen the construction of three ablution blocks at Iremito Gate, Meshanani Gate and Observation Hill as well as the construction of a new gate at Kimana. Construction of the ablution blocks was solely funded by KWS whilst construction of the Kimana Gate was funded by USAID to the tune of Kshs. 21.6 million. The gate - which is already the second busiest in the park – will assume critical importance with the opening up of the newly tarmacked Emali-Loitokitok route which generate a substantial increase in visitor numbers.

No summary of our efforts in service delivery would be complete without acknowledging the tremendous strides we have made in information technology. In particular, we have enhanced the Safaricard System, which is used to collect revenue from park gates, whilst monitoring entry and exit from the parks. This will make it much more difficult for cards to be forged, thus improving revenue collection greatly. By end of 2012, we shall see the advent of agency selling of KWS products, enabling

cardholders to top up their cards at any of the major supermarkets in the urban areas instead of having to visit KWS facilities themselves.

We have also managed to implement a knowledge-based system on the KWS intranet. This enables staff to access information directly without going constantly to their colleagues in other departments. This has led to a dramatic reduction in calls to our helpdesk.

Another key development has been the introduction of the Wide Area Network, which connects remote offices to headquarters, thus helping tremendously in the management of operational units. Eight national parks are now connected to headquarters, with an additional 20 stations connects. This has led to devolution of financial management, an integrated e-mail system and widespread access to the Internet. Of particular importance is the 'electronic vote book', a system that allows for a manager to log in and confirm their current budget balance before they approve an expense. 



# Wangari Maathai

## *A tribute*

Wangari Maathai, the environmentalist who began a movement to reforest this country by paying rural women a few shillings to plant trees, and who went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize, succumbed to cancer on September 25, 2011. She was 71.

Professor Maathai was one of the most highly regarded women this country has ever produced: environmentalist, academic, feminist, politician, human rights advocate and above all, head of the Green Belt Movement, which she founded in 1977.

In scaling these heights, her life was never easy. Professor Maathai worked hard all her life, never following the line of least resistance, and never asking anyone to do what she was not prepared to do herself. With her inborn humility came another quality, a natural ability to empathise with Kenya's 'little people', and fight injustice on their behalf.

Professor Maathai's unique contribution was the understanding that the lives of Kenyans – and the billions who live elsewhere in the poor world - would be transformed if economic development went hand in hand with environmental protection. Since its foundation, the

Green Belt Movement has planted about 45 million trees around Kenya. But what has made the movement more remarkable is that it was also conceived as a source of employment in rural areas, and a way to give new skills to women who rarely have access to the same privileges as their male counterparts.

The Green Belt Movement has its own



association with KWS: back in 2009, we cofounded a trust to champion a healthier Mau Forest Ecosystem. *Save The Mau Trust* seeks to change the attitude of policy makers with cogent advocacy campaigns designed to conserve this critical water catchment area. At over 765,000 acres, its influence is so huge from the number of rivers emanating from it that its conservation is critical not just for Kenyans but for millions in neighbouring countries as well. The Trust was established in conjunction with several other private institutions, including East African Breweries, Nation Media Group and Equity Bank.

In presenting her with the Peace Prize, the Nobel committee hailed her for taking “a holistic approach to sustainable development that embraces democracy, human rights and women’s rights in particular” and for serving “as inspiration for many in the fight for democratic rights.”

In her acceptance speech, Professor Maathai said that the inspiration for her work came from growing up in rural Kenya. She reminisced about a stream running next to her home - a stream that has since dried up - and drinking fresh, clear water.



*US Senator Barack Obama (now President) with Prof Maathai at Uhuru Park Nairobi during a past visit to Kenya*

“In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called to shift to a new level of consciousness,” she said, “to reach a higher moral ground. A time when we have to shed our fear and give hope to each other. That time is now.”

“A time when we have to shed our fear  
and give hope to each other. That time is  
now”

# Pictorial



*Mr Samuel Njoroge and KWS Conservation Education team take the public through climate change materials at the KWS tent during the 2011 National Climate Change Expo in Nairobi.*



*Elite category of cyclists are flagged off by the Forestry and Wildlife Assistant Minister Hon Josephat Nanok in Nakuru during the 2011 Cycle with the Rhino event.*



*Graduands at the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute, Naivasha during the 9th graduation ceremony presided over by Hon Noah Wekesa the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife.*



*Mr. P H Paunrana, the Nairobi Greenline Chairman, waters a seedling during a tree planting exercise at the Greenline in Nairobi National Park to honour the late Prof Wangari Maathai.*



*Mr Mark Cheruiyot samples beef during 2011's barbeque fest at the Mamba Village. The event was organised by Nairobi National Park and other sponsors where 10% of proceeds went towards conservation of the park.*



*Recruits who have since been deployed as rangers during a passing out parade at the Field Training School, Manyani, Tsavo West National Park.*



*Mr Julius kipng'etich, KWS Director (left), Dr. Iain Douglas-Hamilton, Save the Elephant CEO and founder, Mr Patrick Omondi KWS Senior Assistant Director and Mr James Isiche, IFAW Country Director, stand next to a pair of elephant tusks weighing 112kg retrieved from a carcass during an aerial elephant census in Tsavo/Mkomazi area.*



*Participants of George Adamsons' commemoration event pose atop the Kora Rock in Kora National Park where George made his traditional walk every morning. In the background is the camp where he lived with his lions. The event is held every year to honour the fallen conservationist.*



*Hon David Muiraria unveils a plaque to commission construction of the new Kimana gate. With him is Mr James Hope (right), the Deputy Director USAID Kenya and the KWS Director, Mr Julius Kipng'etich. The gate is now on the verge of completion.*



*His Excellency Hon President Mwai Kibaki sets alight a stock pile of contraband ivory at the Field Training School, Manyani.*



*Ms Alex Tumushabe from CITE's MIKE hands over a GPS unit to the Senior Assistant Director KWS Mr Patrick Omondi looking on is Dr Shadrack Ngene, the National Elephant Coordinator.*



*Mr Anton Levitan of Rhino Charge (centre), and Mr Michael Karanja, Rhino Ark Chairman hold a dummy cheque of Ksh. 77 million as Mr Julius Kipng'etich, Director KWS, claps in appreciation during a prize giving ceremony in Yatya, Baringo.*



*Mr M. M. Wa Mwachai Permanent Secretary Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (etreme right) addresses participants of the Regional Training on Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring Systems (WEMS) held at the KWS headquarters.*



*Hon. Josephat Nanok Forestry and Wildlife Assistant Minister (left), hands over the new Mt. Kenya National Park flag to Captain Robert Obrien the Parks' Senior Warden.*



*Mr Abie Valentyn, of Van Ryms (left), watches Mr Mark Cheruiyot KWS Senior Warden, Nairobi National Park as he tries to create a tune on the metal rings around a brandy barrel during the Van Ryms brandy testing festival at the KWS officers' Mess.*



*Park Wardens from various conservation areas listen to H.E David Collins, (speaking on mike - LHS) the Canadian Ambassador during the opening of a training workshop conducted by Parks Canada at the KWS Training Institute, Naivasha.*



*A delegation from Parks Canada at Amboseli National Park during the preparation for management planning training. The visit was part of an ongoing partnership between KWS and Parks Canada.*



*New beach beds at a Mombasa hotel as part of a pilot beach management programme. The programme includes beach patrols, daily clean ups by KWS, life guard duties and restoration of degraded areas among others.*



*Participants at the 2011 "To Hells Gate on a Wheelbarrow" race in Naivasha. Ksh.10 million was raised for the construction of an educational centre during the fun-filled event.*



*H.E Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary General unveils a plaque in commemoration of his visit to Hells Gate National Park. With him is Mr Benjamin Kavuu, The Deputy Director Wildlife and Community Service (left)*



*A newly completed eco-lodge in the Kisumu Impala Sanctuary in line with Vision 2030 national development blueprint which provides for increased bed capacity and opening up of under utilized parks. KWS is engaging in public private partnerships to build eco-lodges in strategic locations across the country.*



*Community members from Usenge beach in action during the inaugural Kisumu Impala Conservation Boat Race in Lake Victoria.*



*H.E Ambassador Scott Graton, the U.S Ambassador to Kenya signs the visitors book at the Nairobi National Park main gate. Looking on is Wilberforce Nekesa (left) Deputy Park Warden, Ms Grace Ndung'u the Customer Service Assistant.*



*A KWS ranger hoists the new Shimba Hills flag during the branding of Shimba Hills National Reserve as an important conservation area and a world class tourist destination.*

## **Financial Statements as at 30 June 2011**

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## 1. Incorporation

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a state corporation established by an Act of Parliament Cap 376 which came into effect in 1989. A Board of Trustees manages KWS.

## 2. Principal Activity

The activity of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is to conserve and manage Kenya's wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world and to enforce related laws and regulations.

## 3. Board of Trustees

Name	Date Appointed
1. Hon. David Mwiraria, EGH - Chairman	08/09/08
2. Mr. George Fungo Chenge	15/09/08
3. Mr. Julius Kipng'etich, EBS, CBS - Director	21/12/04
4. Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance	
5. Permanent Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	
6. Director, Veterinary Services	
7. Permanent Secretary Ministry of Local Government	
8. Commissioner of Police	
9. Chief Conservator of Forests	
10. Representative of Permanent Secretary Office of the President	
11. Dr. Hellen Gichohi	15/09/08
12. Peter Ole Sapalan	15/09/08
13. Mr. Ian Craig	15/09/08
14. Dr. George Wamukoya	15/09/08
15. Dr. Obiero Ong'anga	15/09/08

## 4. Registered Office

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

## 5. Auditor

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

## 6. Bankers

a) Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd  
Moi Avenue Branch  
P.O. Box 48400-00100  
Nairobi

c) Equity Bank Ltd  
Upper Hill  
P.O. Box 75104-00200  
Nairobi

e) Citi Bank  
Upper hill  
P.O. Box 30711-00100  
Nairobi

b) Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Ltd  
P.O. Box 20153-00200  
Langata Branch,  
Nairobi

d) Cooperative Bank of Kenya  
Business Centre, Ngong Road  
P.O. Box 30415-00100  
Nairobi

f) Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd  
Upper Hill  
P.O. Box 30437-00100  
Nairobi

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P.O. Box 30084-00100  
NAIROBI



## **KENYA NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE**

### **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

#### **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Wildlife Service set out on pages 4 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows 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 14 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The management is also responsible for the submission of its financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Public Audit Act, 2003.

#### **Auditor-General's Responsibility**

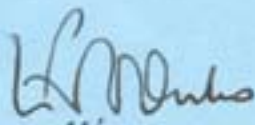
My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and report in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require compliance with ethical requirements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Service as at 30 June 2011 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376 of the Laws of Kenya.



**Edward R. O. Ouko**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**Nairobi**

**15 May 2012**

# Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

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AS AT 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Government of Kenya and the donors will continue to provide financial support for the foreseeable future to the Kenya Wildlife Service to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees by



David Mwiraria (Chairman)



Julius Kipng'etich (Director)

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011



	Note	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
<b>INCOME</b>			
Turnover	4	3,775,238	2,805,131
Other income	5	360,641	260,128
Net interest income		731	2,913
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>4,136,610</b>	<b>3,068,172</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Salaries, allowances and benefits	6	2,468,138	2,216,302
Operating and maintenance expenses	7	2,720,777	1,850,716
Depreciation	8	374,470	333,377
Community services	9	85,582	76,295
Training and development	10	207,043	131,697
Auditor's remuneration		3,543	3,543
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>5,859,553</b>	<b>4,611,930</b>
<b>OPERATING DEFICIT</b>		<b>(1,722,943)</b>	<b>(1,543,758)</b>
<b>GRANTS CURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	11	1,321,123	1,218,860
<b>NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(401,820)</b>	<b>(324,898)</b>

The notes set out on pages 33 to 41 form an integral part of these accounts

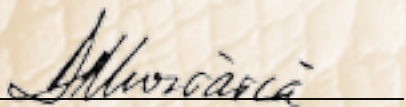
# Statement of Financial Position

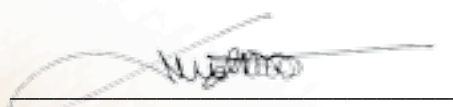
30

AS AT 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011

ASSETS		2011	2010
	Note	KShs'000	KShs'000
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	22	7,852,372	7,430,355
Current Assets			
Inventories	12	238,225	172,057
Receivables	13	359,666	405,616
Cash and bank balances	14	800,489	730,340
		<b>1,398,379</b>	<b>1,308,013</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>9,250,752</b>	<b>8,738,368</b>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES (Page 6)			
Capital Reserve		1,271,887	1,271,887
Revaluation Reserve		2,805,102	2,805,102
Capital Grants		7,014,300	6,389,934
Revenue Reserve		(3,303,762)	(3,121,786)
		<b>7,787,527</b>	<b>7,345,137</b>
Non Current Liabilities			
Long term liability	15	0	22,544
Retirement benefits obligations	16	285,300	498,300
		<b>285,300</b>	<b>520,844</b>
Current Liabilities			
Payables	17	826,156	579,877
Unexpended specific donations	18	351,769	292,510
		<b>1,177,925</b>	<b>872,387</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>9,250,752</b>	<b>8,738,368</b>

Signed by:

  
David Mwiraria (Chairman)

  
Julius Kipng'etich (Director)

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012

The notes set out on pages 33 to 41 form an integral part of these accounts

# Statement of Cash Flow

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011



	Note	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
<b>Cash flows absorbed by operating activities</b>	<b>19(a)</b>	<b>(1,063,152)</b>	<b>(1,348,382)</b>
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(796,488)	(152,531)
Cash outflows from investing activities		(796,488)	(152,531)
<b>Net cash flows before financing activities</b>		<b>(1,859,640)</b>	<b>(1,500,913)</b>
Grants for recurrent expenditure		1,321,123	1,218,860
Pension Actuarial Deficit		(15,700)	0
Capital donor funds Received		624,366	501,532
<b>Cash inflows from financing activities</b>		<b>1,929,789</b>	<b>1,720,392</b>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>19(b)</b>	<b>70,149</b>	<b>219,479</b>
Opening Balance		730,340	510,861
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>800,489</b>	<b>730,340</b>

The notes set out on pages 33 to 41 form an integral part of these accounts

# Statement of Changes In Reserves

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011

	Capital Reserve KShs'000	Revaluation Reserve KShs'000	Capital Grants KShs'000	Revenue Reserve KShs'000	Total KShs'000
<b>1 July 2009</b>	<b>1,271,887</b>	<b>2,805,102</b>	<b>5,888,402</b>	<b>(2,612,988)</b>	<b>7,352,403</b>
Prior Period Adjustment - Note 17		-		(381,200)	(381,200)
GOK Subvention -Pension Actuarial Liability				197,300	197,300
Capital donor funds	-	-	501,532	-	501,532
Net Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(324,898)	(324,898)
<b>30 June 2010</b>	<b>1,271,887</b>	<b>2,805,102</b>	<b>6,389,934</b>	<b>(3,121,786)</b>	<b>7,345,137</b>
<b>1 July 2010</b>	<b>1,271,887</b>	<b>2,805,102</b>	<b>6,389,934</b>	<b>(3,121,786)</b>	<b>7,345,137</b>
Write-off Long-term Liability				22,544	22,544
GOK Subvention – Pension Actuarial Liability	-	-	-	197,300	197,300
Capital Donor Funds Received	-	-	624,366	-	624,366
Net Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(401,820)	(401,820)
<b>30 June 2011</b>	<b>1,271,887</b>	<b>2,805,102</b>	<b>7,014,300</b>	<b>(3,303,762)</b>	<b>7,787,527</b>

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

The notes set out on pages 33 to 41 form an integral part of these accounts



## 1. Significant Accounting Policies

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

### a) Basis of preparation

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

### b) Depreciation

Airstrips and roads are not depreciated because adequate maintenance is carried out to ensure that these assets maintain their value. Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment portfolio revalued as at 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2008 is computed based on the remaining useful life to reduce their values to a 5% residual value. Subsequent additions are depreciated on a straight line basis at the following rates until they are reduced to their residual value of 5%.

Freehold land	Nil
Buildings on long leasehold and freehold land	2%
Buildings on short leasehold land	Over the lease period
Fences and Barriers	10%
Machinery and Water Supplies	10%
Furniture and Equipment	10%
Motor Vehicles and Tractors	20%
Computer and Accessories	20%
Aircraft	7.5%
Boats and Boat engines	10%
Roads and Bridges	Nil
Airstrips	Nil

### c) Stores

Stocks are carried at historical cost of acquisition plus any incidental costs incurred to bring them at their present location and condition. Obsolete stocks are

segregated and not included in the valuation of stocks. Consumable stores are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

### d) Translation of foreign currencies

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

### e) Bad and doubtful debts

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

### f) Income

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

### g) Capital grants

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

### h) Grants for recurrent expenditure

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

### i) Employee benefits

The Service employees are eligible for retirement benefits under defined benefit 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 on a defined benefits basis and has been closed to new entrants and to future accrual of benefits with effect from 31 December 2006.

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

To this end, KWS discontinued contributions to the Scheme with effect from 31 December 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. The deficit/surplus arising is recognized in the accounts.

#### (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 10.57% of the employee's gross salary while 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 relate.

The Service also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund for its non pensionable employees. The Service's obligation is limited to a specified contribution per employee per month. Currently, the

contribution is limited to a maximum of Kshs. 200.00 per employee per month. The Service's contributions are charged to the income statement 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.

### c) Provision for Staff Leave

A provision is made to recognize staff entitlements in respect of annual leave not taken at the end of financial year.

### j) Cash and Cash equivalents

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

### k) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the organisation's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceed its recoverable amount. No impairment loss has been recognised as at 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.

## 2. Currency

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

## 3. Taxation

In accordance with Kenya Gazette Notice dated 19 April 2003, Kenya Wildlife Service was exempted from Income Tax under Section 13(2) of the Income Tax Act (Cap 470) for a period of 5 years commencing 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007. The Service has applied for an extension of the exemption but it is yet to be granted.

# Notes to the Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011



## 4. Turnover

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Park entry fees	3,659,634	2,706,255
Accommodation	115,604	98,876
	<b>3,775,238</b>	<b>2,805,131</b>

## 5. Other Income

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Rental income	73,943	69,886
Hire of aircrafts and vehicles	40,763	30,768
Airwing Sales	28,998	16,715
Telecommunication Facilities	6,586	4,394
Game & professional hunters licenses	2,033	1,939
Insurance compensation	7,730	6,220
Training Services	42,054	5336
Tuition fees – KWSTI	29,196	36,956
Officers Mess	4,621	5,356
Accommodation & hire of training facilities – KWSTI	41,493	38,138
KWS Shops	16,798	17,696
Other miscellaneous income	66,427	26,724
	<b>360,641</b>	<b>260,128</b>

## 6. Salaries, Allowances and Benefits

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Salaries and allowances	2,024,314	1,812,055
Leave pay accrual	74,891	68,447
	<b>2,099,205</b>	<b>1,880,502</b>
Gratuity contributions, pension and NSSF	151,469	141,832
Passage and leave expenses	28,328	26,537
Medical expenses	189,136	167,431
	<b>2,468,138</b>	<b>2,216,302</b>

## 7. Operating and Maintenance Expenses

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Food and Rations	89,652	82,455
Office and Other Related Expenses	6,656	12,917

# Notes to the Accounts.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011

## Operating and Maintenance Expenses Cont

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	234,856	181,271
Wildlife Protection Supplies	4,027	12,229
Animal Feeds	19,740	16,353
Uniform and Clothing	30,911	21,582
Specimens Veterinary Supplies	8,310	4,252
Fence Running Expenses	8,325	8,148
Insurance	145,087	97,537
Legal and Professional Fee	19,600	15,565
Cleaning and Sanitary Expenses	6,336	6,988
Radio Licenses	1,546	6,182
Estates Maintenance Expenses	28,332	21,808
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	125,446	134,078
Maintenance of Computer Software	24,423	15,284
Maintenance of Water Supplies	4,433	4,226
Maintenance of Game Proof Defenses	7,259	1,392
Maintenance of Bandas and Camp Sites	13,232	9,980
External Training – MFTS	48,279	6,138
Maintenance of Fences – Kazi Kwa Vijana	2,575	15,727
Purchase of Tyres	35,142	0
Travel and Accommodation	212,824	176,094
External Travel	54,844	40,966
Field Allowance	61,758	64,160
Hospital Referral Expenses	11,582	6,765
Transfer Expenses	5,903	940
Court Case Expenses	4,063	1,475
Entertainment	24,067	18,248
Advertising and Publicity	46,757	34,368
Sports and Recreation Expenses	30,959	23,612
Special Events / Public Affairs	29,405	15,344
Signage and Display	7,809	4,097
Hire of Exhibition Space	4,827	3,042
Staff Tea	11,644	8,269
Subscriptions	19,838	17,199
Printing and Publishing	17,970	14,372
DSTV Subscription	6,650	3,383
Bad Debts	2,049	9,217
Bank Charges	7,793	5,980
Wildlife Compensation	109,600	18,630
Endowment Fund	23,112	20,692
Plant and Machinery Maintenance	51,323	29,162
Aircraft Running Expenses	107,363	72,401
Equipment, Boats & Furniture Maintenance	37,903	27,872
Shop Merchandise	10,480	15,094

# Notes to the Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011



## Operating and Maintenance Expenses Cont

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Maintenance of Buildings and Bandas	125,437	99,712
Roads Maintenance	572,767	247,838
Telephone and Postage	52,782	41,059
Electricity and Water	64,435	64,463
Stationery Expenses	43,000	25,883
Consultancy and Professional fees	15,867	11,005
BOT Allowances & Expenses	15,373	11,572
Food and Drinks	12,312	16,104
Other Operating and Maintenance Expenses	54,114	27,506
	<b>2,720,777</b>	<b>1,850,716</b>

## 8. Depreciation

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Buildings – Non Residential	45,982	41,107
Buildings – Residential	22,140	26,077
Computers and Accessories	24,384	20,722
Machinery & Water Supplies	5,012	4,548
Motor Vehicles and Tractors	194,870	168,660
Aircrafts	7,037	7,037
Boats and Boat Engines	1,860	1,860
Fences and Barriers	16,780	11,879
Furniture and Equipments	56,405	51,487
	<b>374,470</b>	<b>333,377</b>

## 9. Community Services

	2011 Kshs '000	2010 KShs'000
Community Projects Support	72,810	61,662
Tree Nurseries Support	12,772	14,583
	<b>85,582</b>	<b>76,295</b>

## 10. Training and Development

	2011 Kshs '000	2010 KShs'000
In-service Training	11,223	43,414
Training-Local	116,978	31,496
Seminars, Conferences & Meetings	78,842	56,787
	<b>207,043</b>	<b>131,697</b>

# Notes to the Accounts

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011

## 11. Grants for Recurrent Expenditure

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Donor Agencies	378,566	198,707
Donations	202,734	169,715
GOK subventions	739,823	850,438
	<b>1,321,123</b>	<b>1,218,860</b>

## 12. Inventories

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Spare parts and tools	43,811	45,759
Aircraft spares	28,309	42,350
Ammunition	59,180	50,765
Stationery	4,502	3,316
Telecommunication equipment spares	1,987	2,481
Building, water and fencing materials	32,495	24,147
Uniforms and compo- rations	41,959	21,891
Shop items	2,809	1,297
Fuel and oils	8,466	12,331
General	16,207	5,046
	<b>239,725</b>	<b>209,383</b>
Less: Provision for obsolete stock	(1,500)	(37,326)
	<b>238,225</b>	<b>172,057</b>

## 13. Receivables

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Trade receivables	189,633	129,334
Imprests	7,929	8,389
Staff receivables	77,959	63,814
Grants receivable	6,639	158,413
Prepayments and deposits	143,356	115,023
Mobilization funds	10,893	5,337
	<b>436,409</b>	<b>480,310</b>
Less Provision for bad debts	(76,743)	(74,694)
	<b>359,666</b>	<b>405,616</b>

# Notes to the Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011



## 14. Cash and Bank Balances

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Bank balances – KWS Operations	394,069	214,148
Bank balances – Projects	376,258	462,787
Cash in Hand – KWS Operations	30,162	53,405
	<b>800,489</b>	<b>730,340</b>

## 15. Long Term Liability

This represents un-surrendered revenue to the Service predecessor's, the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. The liability has been written off to the reserves in year 2010/2011.

## 16. Retirement Benefits Obligations

This represents the amount due to KWS Staff Superannuation Scheme (Defined Benefit) from the sponsor (KWS).

An independent actuarial valuation was conducted by Alexander Forbes Financial Service (East Africa) Limited as at 30 June 2008 on the Scheme and the actuarial deficit arising of Kshs. 745.6 million has been adjusted against reserves appropriately.

## 17. Payables

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Trade Payables	460,488	285,497
Leave Pay Accruals	74,891	68,447
	<b>535,379</b>	<b>353,944</b>
Payroll Deductions	137,174	117,820
Contract Retentions Payable	43,628	12,577
Other Payables and Accruals	109,975	95,536
	<b>826,156</b>	<b>579,877</b>

## 18. Unexpended Specific Donations

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
Balance at 1 July	292,510	284,466
Additions	286,736	201,451
Utilized in the year	(227,477)	(193,407)
	<b>351,769</b>	<b>292,510</b>

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

# Notes to the Accounts

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2011

## 19. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
a) Reconciliation of the net deficit to Cash outflows from operating activities		
Operating deficit for the year	(1,722,943)	(1,543,759)
Depreciation	374,470	333,378
Interest Income	(731)	(2,913)
<b>Operating Deficit before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>(1,349,204)</b>	<b>(1,213,294)</b>
Increase in Inventories	(66,168)	(15,133)
Increase in receivables	45,951	(115,133)
Decrease in payables	246,279	(15,779)
Increase in unexpended specific donations	59,259	8,044
<b>Cash utilized by operations</b>	<b>285,321</b>	<b>(138,001)</b>
Interest received (net)	731	2,913
<b>Cash flows absorbed by operating activities</b>	<b>(1,063,152)</b>	<b>(1,348,382)</b>

b) Movement in cash and cash equivalents Change	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000	During the year KShs'000
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>	<b>800,489</b>	<b>730,340</b>	<b>70,149</b>

## 20. Contingent Liabilities

	2011 KShs'000	2010 KShs'000
<b>Pending Litigations</b>	<b>38,627</b>	<b>172,687</b>

## 21. Capital commitments

	2011 Kshs '000	2010 KShs'000
Authorized and contracted for	635,312	1,253,594
Authorized but not contracted for	6,504	0
	<b>641,816</b>	<b>1,253,594</b>

## 22. Property Plant and Equipment

	Buildings		Computers & Accessories	Machinery & Water Supplies	Motor Vehicles & Tractors	Aircraft		Boats and Boat Engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips		Fences & Barriers	Furniture & Equipments	Work-in-Progress	Total	
	Non-Residential	Residential														
	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000
<b>COST/VALUATION</b>																
<b>At 1 July 2009</b>	<b>1,102,870</b>	<b>1,225,822</b>	<b>171,332</b>	<b>604,194</b>	<b>1,368,423</b>	<b>335,968</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>3,416,182</b>	<b>384,225</b>	<b>343,171</b>	<b>591,239</b>	<b>935,340</b>	<b>10,493,122</b>			
Additions	-	-	16,438	4,200	13,269	-	-	-	-	32,513	34,089	52,021	152,530			
Transfers	47,306	316,168						319,690		-	-	(683,164)	-			
At 30th June 2010	1,150,176	1,541,990	187,770	608,394	1,381,692	335,968	14,356	3,735,872	384,225	375,684	625,328	304,197	10,645,652			
At 1st July 2010	1,150,176	1,541,990	187,770	608,394	1,381,692	335,968	14,356	3,735,872	384,225	375,684	625,328	304,197	10,645,652			
Additions	-	-	29,012	5,006	389,940	-	-	-	-	53,350	78,323	240,857	796,488			
<b>At 30th June 2011</b>	<b>1,150,176</b>	<b>1,541,990</b>	<b>216,782</b>	<b>613,400</b>	<b>1,771,632</b>	<b>335,968</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>3,735,872</b>	<b>384,225</b>	<b>429,034</b>	<b>703,651</b>	<b>545,054</b>	<b>11,442,140</b>			
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>																
<b>At 1 July 2009</b>	<b>505,344</b>	<b>332,007</b>	<b>130,851</b>	<b>408,492</b>	<b>733,716</b>	<b>88,605</b>	<b>9,359</b>			<b>241,084</b>	<b>432,464</b>		<b>2,881,921</b>			
Charge for the year	41,107	26,077	20,722	4,548	168,660	7,037	1,860			11,879	51,487		333,378			
At 30 June 2010	546,451	358,084	151,573	413,040	902,376	95,642	11,219	-	-	252,963	483,951	-	3,215,298			
At 1 July 2010	546,451	358,084	151,573	413,040	902,376	95,642	11,219	-	-	252,963	483,951		3,215,298			
Charge for the year	45,982	22,140	24,384	5,012	194,870	7,037	1,860	-	-	16,780	56,405	-	374,470			
<b>At 30th June 2011</b>	<b>592,433</b>	<b>380,224</b>	<b>175,957</b>	<b>418,052</b>	<b>1,097,246</b>	<b>102,679</b>	<b>13,079</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269,743</b>	<b>540,356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,589,768</b>			
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>																
<b>At 30th June 2011</b>	<b>557,743</b>	<b>1,161,766</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>195,348</b>	<b>674,386</b>	<b>233,289</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>3,735,872</b>	<b>384,225</b>	<b>159,292</b>	<b>163,296</b>	<b>545,054</b>	<b>7,852,372</b>			
<b>At 30th July 2010</b>	<b>603,725</b>	<b>1,183,906</b>	<b>36,197</b>	<b>195,354</b>	<b>479,316</b>	<b>240,326</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>3,735,872</b>	<b>384,225</b>	<b>122,722</b>	<b>141,378</b>	<b>304,197</b>	<b>7,430,355</b>			

Property and equipment excluding capital work in progress were professionally valued by CB Richard Ellis as at 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2008 on the basis of depreciated replacement cost, market value or estimated replacement cost applicable in the existing circumstances and the results were incorporated in the figures above.



## Kws Park Visitor Numbers



## DATA PER CALENDAR YEAR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Premium Parks</b>						
Amboseli National Park	153,193	156,430	84,680	133,594	208,999	176,246
Lake Nakuru National Park	327,005	346,795	137,683	197,037	240,747	245,030
<b>Urban Safari</b>						
Nairobi National Park	101,751	92,708	91,232	105,674	120,817	135,057
<b>Wilderness Parks</b>						
Aberdare National Park	54,535	50,426	26,240	37,882	42,798	45,815
Tsavo East National Park	223,330	237,059	110,871	205,030	264,728	267,952
Tsavo West National Park	130,864	134,794	71,240	110,826	138,125	98,864
Meru National Park	10,170	11,403	15,300	14,431	18,856	19,816
Chyulu Hills National Park	249	205	137	416	359	380
<b>Mountain Parks</b>						
Mt. Kenya National Park	39,110	36,759	19,896	25,723	26,866	32,543
<b>Scenic &amp; Special Interest Parks</b>						
Hell's Gate National Park	36,915	72,048	69,061	79,063	98,271	128,412
Mt. Elgon National Park	4,951	5,213	4,084	5,340	5,261	5,544
Shimba Hills National Reserve	19,528	21,488	13,221	18,889	20,318	28,385
Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve	4,448	3,491	2,132	2,158	978	82
Ndere Island National Park	146	130	39	368	1448	1747
Kakamega National Park	4,409	4,482	3,496	4,898	7,743	6,967
Mt. Longonot National Park	17,988	21,670	21,475	26,551	33,263	42,992
Ol Donyo Sabuk National Park	3,450	5,224	7,605	5,717	8,480	8,234
Mwea National Reserve	285	618	574	299	796	1045
Saiwa Swamp National Park	1,727	2,394	2,014	2,983	2,740	3,274
Ruma National Park	1,466	2,097	1,379	1,368	2,462	3,359
Marsabit National Reserve	1,170	1,843	1,680	979	1,200	423
Sibilo National Park	620	368	439	445	961	1145
South & Central Island National Parks	239	281	42	49	276	334
<b>Marine Parks</b>						
Kisite Mpunguti Marine National Park	66,261	59,706	28,055	40,999	47,995	53,493
Kiunga Marine National Reserve	777	1,271	761	1,858	3,108	1,685
Watamu Marine Park & Reserve	40,845	32,193	17,394	19,370	25,388	37,250
Mombasa National Park & Reserve	33,189	39,153	26,592	29,311	37,896	38,341
Malindi Park & Reserve	38,284	40,298	29,738	41,659	46,851	49,534
<b>Sanctuaries</b>						
Nairobi Animal Orphanage	227,920	256,219	277,909	327,010	490,152	402,954
Kisumu Impala Sanctuary	80,128	71,860	77,530	113,834	193,360	200,629
Nairobi Safari Walk	156,795	191,621	196,875	210,503	200,728	176,265
Seasonal Ticket Holders					5,556	10,992
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,781,748</b>	<b>1,900,247</b>	<b>1,339,374</b>	<b>1,764,264</b>	<b>2,297,526</b>	<b>2,224,789</b>

## List of Partners

African Conservation Centre (ACC)  
 African Fund for Endangered Wildlife (AFEW)  
 African Union – Inter- Africa Bureau of Animal Resources (AU – IBAR)  
 African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)  
 African World Heritage Fund  
 ATA Interpol  
 Bill Jordan Wildlife Defense Fund  
 Birdlife International  
 Bloodlink Foundation  
 Bonde Conservancy  
 Born Free Foundation  
 Care for the Wild International (CFTW)  
 Center for Disease Control (CDC)  
 CHF International  
 CITES Mike Programme  
 CMC Motors  
 Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK)  
 David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust  
 EABL Foundation  
 Earth Watch Institute  
 East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS)  
 Eden Wildlife Trust  
 Elephant Research Trust Fund  
 European Union  
 Family Health International  
 Fonds Fran Sais pour I Environment  
 Mondial FFEM  
 FREI GEBOREN (Germany)  
 French Development Agency (AFD)  
 Freidrich Loeffler Insitute of Animal Health (FLI)  
 Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)  
 Forestry Bureau, COA TAIWAN  
 Global Environment Facility (GEF),  
 Greenline  
 International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)  
 International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)  
 INTERPOL  
 International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)  
 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)  
 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)  
 Kenya Agricultural Research Institute  
 Kenya Airports Authority  
 Kenya Association of Manufacturers  
 Kenya Association of Tour Operators  
 Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers  
 Kenya Brazil Cooperation  
 Kenya Commercial Bank  
 Kenya Forestry Research Institute  
 Kenya Medical Research Institute  
 Kenya Organisation for Environmental Education (KOEE)

Kenya Roads Board (KRB)  
 Kenya Tourism Federation (KTF)  
 Kenya Veterinary Association  
 Kenya Veterinary Board  
 Kenya Land Conservation Trust  
 Kenya Airways  
 Ken Gen  
 Kenya Association of Tour Operators  
 Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and  
 Caterers  
 Kenya Tourist Board  
 Lusaka Agreement Task Force  
 Marwell Preservation Trust  
 National Environmental Management  
 Authority (NEMA)  
 National Museums of Kenya (NMK)  
 Netherlands Environment Assessment  
 Agency  
 NIC Bank  
 Novartis Animal Health  
 Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)  
 Park Action Committee Nakuru  
 Parks Canada  
 Ramsar Convention  
 Rhino Ark  
 Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM)  
 Safaricom  
 Savannah Club Japan

Save the Elephant Foundation  
 Standard Chartered Bank  
 Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)  
 Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute  
 (TAWIRI)  
 The World Conservation Union  
 Toyota Kenya  
 Uganda Wildlife Authority  
 United Nations Educational Scientific and  
 Cultural  
 UNESCO  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 (UNEP)  
 United States Aid for International  
 Development United States Agency for  
 International  
 Development (USAID)  
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 University of Nairobi, Faculty of  
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 World Wide Fund for Nature  
 World Organisation of Animal Health  
 (OIE)  
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