



Annual Report '09



Our Heritage, Our pride



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.

SERVICE CHARTER

Who we are

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

What we do

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

Our Customers

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

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

Our Services

We will provide our customers with:

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

What you can expect from us

Quality – we will

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

Responsiveness – we will endeavour to

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

Accessibility

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

Our Standards

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

What we expect from you

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

How you can help us

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

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

Good corporate governance is a fundamental part of the culture and practices of the Service. The Kenya Wildlife Service is a statutory body managed by a Board of Trustees responsible for the carriage of the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act, Cap 376 of the Laws of Kenya (the "Wildlife Act"). The Board comprises fifteen members whose skills, knowledge and experience collectively meet the requirements of Board membership as defined by the Wildlife Act. Specifically, the Board comprises the following:

- (a) a Chairman appointed by the President;
- (b) the Director;
- (c) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for matters relating to wildlife;
- (d) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for finance;
- (e) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for local government;
- (f) the Commissioner of Police;
- (g) the Director of Kenya Forest Service;
- (h) a representative of the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President responsible for internal security;
- (i) the Director of Veterinary Services;
- (j) not more than six other trustees to be appointed by the Minister for the time being responsible for matters relating to wildlife from amongst persons who are conversant with nature conservation in all its aspects.

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

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



KWS Director Mr. Julius Kipng'etich with the KWS Team celebrate after winning five (5) COYA awards at the COYA gala night at KICC, Nairobi.

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

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

(a) The Audit Committee

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

(b) The Finance and Human Capital

Committee Under the Wildlife Act, the Board is charged with the establishment of the terms and conditions for the appointment and

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

(c) Business and Strategy Committee

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

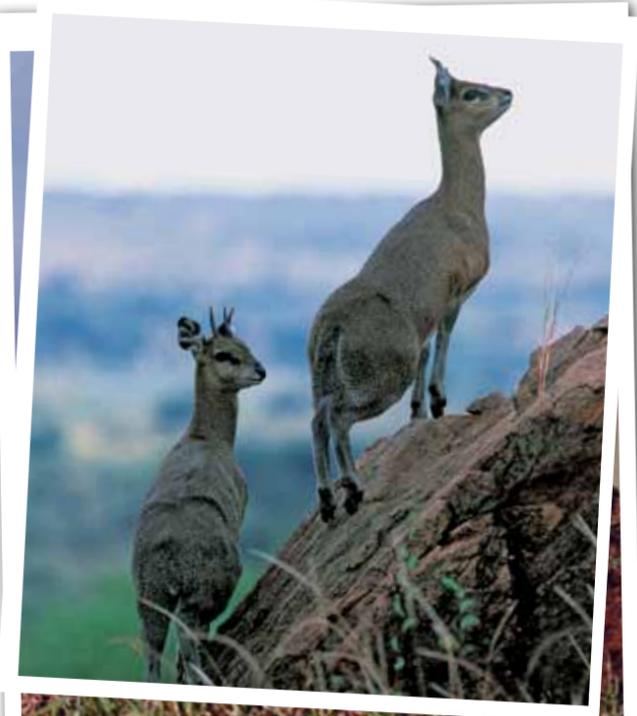
(d) Conservation Committee

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

implementation of management plans for National Parks and Reserves.

Trustees' Emoluments and Loans

The aggregate amount of emoluments paid to the trustees as allowances during the year 2009 is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. There were no loans or other advances to the trustees during the year.



Bush Duikers in Lake Nakuru National Park.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Hon. David Mwiraria, EGH
Chairman



Mr. Fungo Chenge
Vice Chairman



Mr. Julius Kipng'etich
EBS, CBS
Director



Dr. Helen Gichohi
Member



Dr. George Wamukoya
Member



Dr. Obiero Ong'ang'a
Member



Mr. Ian Graig
Member



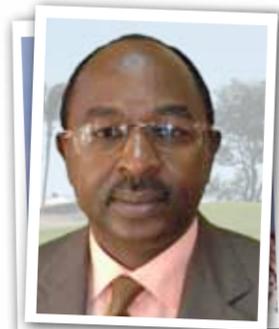
Mr. Peter ole Sapalan
Member



Mr. Onesmus Kibuna
Rep. PS Ministry of
Forestry and Wildlife



Mr. Stephen Karani
Rep. PS Ministry of
Finance



Mr. Patrick Nzoka
Rep. PS, Ministry of
Local Government



Mr. Julius Ndegwa
Rep Commissioner
of Police



Mr. David Mbugua
Director of Kenya
Forest Service



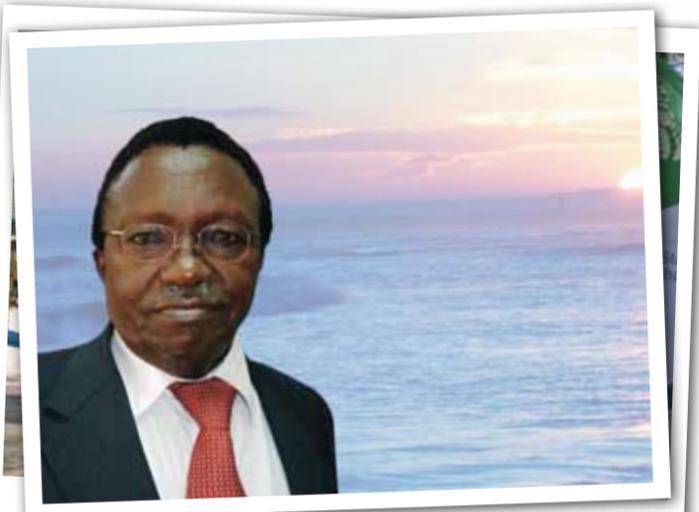
Mr. Mutea Iningo
Rep. PS Office of the President,
Provincial Administration and
Internal Security



Dr. Thomas Manga
Rep. Director of
Veterinary Services

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Increasingly, we are working to involve local communities more in stopping the decline of wildlife. In 2009, we signed agreements for collaboration with communities in, and around Amboseli and Mt. Kenya areas in our bid to encourage local people to look after the wildlife



Hon. David Mwiraria, EGH
Chairman

Coming from the effects of the political chaos of 2008 that led to the loss of as much as 80 per cent of the Kenya Wildlife Service revenue, the subsequent impact of the 2009 prolonged drought, human encroachment on our parks and reduced financing did not make the period any easier. In some areas, a combination of these factors resulted in losses of between 40 and 60 per cent of our wildlife.

To contain the situation, the Board adopted a double-pronged strategy with the aim of maintaining services at the 2007 level without compromising the organisation's mandate of conserving and managing our wildlife and its habitats. As a first line of action the Board recommended belt-tightening measures across the organisation and the launch of an aggressive marketing campaign to promote local tourism to help raise revenue. The latter yielded unprecedented results. As at the close of 2009 as many as 57 per cent of visitors to the Kenyan parks were local tourists.

Some activities that were put in motion as part of the Plan included the broadening of conservation focus to include animals like lions, cheetah, gazelles, bongos and turtles. Previous years' efforts centred mainly on elephants and rhinos.

In efforts to reduce human-wildlife conflict which is becoming more prevalent worldwide as human populations increase, development expands and the global climate changes, at KWS, we view local peoples' support for protected areas management as an important element of our conservation strategy.

Increasingly, we are working to involve local communities more in stopping the decline of wildlife. In 2009, we signed agreements for collaboration with communities in, and around Amboseli and Mt. Kenya areas in our bid to encourage local people to look after the wildlife and to draw financial benefits from their conservation efforts.

To scale down our financial dependence on the Treasury, during the period the Board approved the launch of an Endowment Fund which will be pivotal in our efforts to strengthen our finance base as we seek out partners to contribute to our mission.

Looking ahead to the year 2010, our aim is to raise income levels by 20 per cent and to gradually increase our park entry fees, which are still among the lowest globally.

We shall also continue with current efforts of branding our parks and improve infrastructure such as roads.

KWS is a unique and complex organisation in that apart from offering a service, we also deal with policy and regulation, security, training and research. The Board, however, is continually seeking new approaches to meet the challenges of all these mandates and to give value to Kenyans.

Hon. David Mwiraria

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Mr. Julius Kipng'etich, EBS, CBS
Director

Our advocacy efforts related to banning of ivory trade and poaching - on the other hand - resulted in the increase in elephant numbers from 30,000 to 35,000 in the year. Similarly, our conservation efforts widened to include the launch of management and conservation plans for large carnivores like spotted hyenas, lions and wild dogs. I am happy to note that KWS is the first African country to develop national conservation strategies for large carnivores. The new strategies will help ease the pressure facing large carnivores due to the fast human population growth.

Because our sights are set on maintaining our position as a key contributor to Kenya's economic development, we are constantly keeping pace with changing client demands. Our visitors are already familiar with our efforts to brand our parks and to introduce new animals in the facilities.

However, we recognise that customer service must continue to be at the core of the reforms that we have been undertaking. To this end, one of the key achievements for the year was the completion of the Ksh 29 million solar power system upgrade project which has enabled the activation of the new Safari Card System in eight major national parks. The new system ensures that each visitor to the park is served in less than four minutes. Further, data captured in the various parks and gates is transferred to the head office on-line and in real time.

I am proud to say we are keeping up with technological advances, and have invested in this area as well. KWS was the first public organisation in Kenya to buy i-phones for its staff, and these gadgets are being used to link all workstations. We will keep up this momentum as we gun for the ISO 14,000 series for environmental standards, and ISO 22,000 for advanced quality measures from 2010.

Despite the increased numbers of tourists which went up by 27 per cent and 67 per cent, for domestic and international segments, respectively, during the year, we are well aware that our potential for growing the sector remains enormous. It is believed that by 2015, 1.6 billion people will be moving around the world. We are keen to tap into these numbers and increase our tourism earnings from the current national contribution of two to three per cent to five to seven per cent in the next five years. Going forward, there also will be increased pressure to reduce costs and increase revenue.

As a learning organisation, the disruptions of 2007 have nudged us to seek ways to cushion the organisation from the variability of the tourism industry without compromising our core business of managing and conserving our wildlife. In 2009 therefore, we established the KWS Endowment Fund, which will be launched officially later in 2010. Our aim is to raise US\$100 million by 2020 through contributions from friends and well-wishers, both locally and abroad. In keeping with our organisational values, we

continued to expand our focus on staff during the year. This is because we realise now - more than ever before - that personal and organisational development are as closely intertwined as are personal and employment life. Besides facilitating training to sharpen professional related skills, the organisation in 2009 provided opportunities to shore up staffs skills to manage personal finances and investments as well as personal and family health.

Organisations are about people and those people work in chains - not as individuals. This is a truism at KWS. In 2010, we will deepen our focus on staff. We want to create more passion in staff and KWS as the workplace where staff are proud to work in. We want to dig in for a quality culture.

Having gone past the institutional strengthening threshold as dictated by the reform process, we are now ready to tackle deep-rooted conservation issues - land, water, habitat degradation and security concerns. These are areas with cross-cutting implications and cannot be adequately addressed by KWS alone. Government, non-governmental and private players all have a role - and KWS is ready to provide the leadership.

I am confident that these are achievable goals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julius Kipng'etich'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light-colored background.

Mr. Julius Kipng'etich



Wildlife Conservation



“The organisation’s law enforcement efforts in the 2009 period focused on stemming out poaching, eliminating illegal trade of the elephant ivory and rhino horn, and improving security patrols.”

Enhancing Wildlife Conservation

In addition to being a national heritage and the backbone of the tourism sector, Kenya’s wildlife is a vital component of the biological diversity essential for sustaining life and economic development. To protect the wildlife populations and conserve their habitats and ecosystems, the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has adopted an all-inclusive strategy that seeks to draw results from strengthening law enforcement, enhancing wildlife industry governance and maintaining ecological integrity. The new strategy is a radical departure from the previous approach which emphasised on protected areas.

Strengthening law enforcement

The organisation’s law enforcement efforts in the 2009 period focused on stemming out poaching, eliminating illegal trade of the elephant ivory and rhino horn, and improving security patrols.

The rising cases of poaching and illegal wildlife and bush meat trade are associated with the existence of lucrative international markets that support the trade, lack of effective regulatory mechanisms and low penalties for the offenders. Cognizant of this, KWS lobbied for the suspension of the down-listing processes of elephant populations indefinitely - a deliberate attempt on the organisation to ban ivory trade for 20 years. This suspension is an extension of

an earlier one of nine years, that was resolved at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Conference of Parties (CoP) 14 meeting in 2007. As a result of these efforts, elephant numbers in the country have continued to increase and currently stand at approximately 35,000 compared to 30,000, three years ago.

Drumming up international support against ivory trade

During the same year, KWS upped Kenya’s bid against trade in ivory products by developing the country’s position paper on the African elephant and ivory trade, and the rhinoceroses and rhino horn trade. The organisation will submit the document to the CITES Secretariat for consideration at the CoP 15 meeting to be held in Doha, Qatar in March 2010.

In the same light, the organisation continued to drum up support from the European communities and the African Elephant Coalition member countries ahead of the Doha meeting.

As a result of the leadership role KWS continues to play in combating illegal wildlife trade, Kenya was given the mandate to host the secretariat that is working towards the development of the African Elephant Action Plan and the Fund for effective conservation and management of the African Elephant in 37 African countries.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

In related anti-poaching activities, KWS partnered with like-minded organisations, corporate bodies, governments and individuals to fence off Kenya's animal sanctuaries. During the year under review, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) donated US\$50,000 for the rehabilitation of the Shimba Hills fence and another US\$32,375 to build a monitoring capacity to enhance anti-poaching operations in Lamu.

Like the elephant, the black rhino is one of the wildlife species listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critically endangered. KWS efforts to stamp out the rampant rhino poaching through intensified security and surveillance led to the impounding of rhino horns on several occasions before they left the country, and the suspected rhino horn smugglers arraigned in court. This combined with a one-year experimental project in which the black rhino was secured in an intensive protection zone paid off - with the animal's numbers reaching 612 during the year.

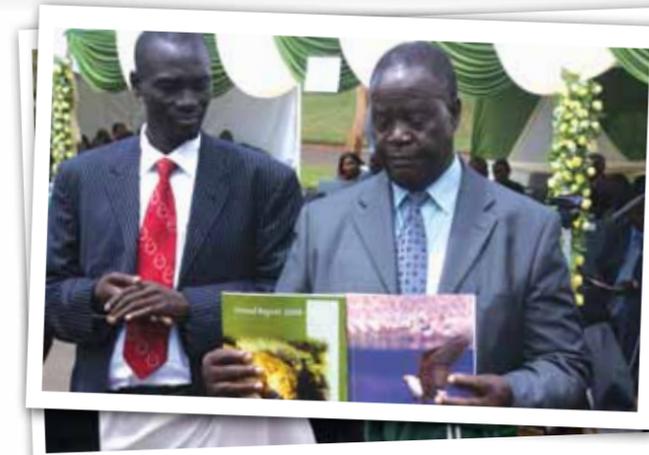
The intensive protection project was especially successful and is now considered the future of rhino conservation. To keep the tabs on the movement of wildlife, KWS installed a Management Information System (MIST) at the headquarters and at the Coast Conservation area including Tsavo. This geo-referenced wildlife monitoring system enables

rangers to collect vital information on wildlife. The information is entered into a computer system and is then transmitted to the head office instantly. Use of this advanced monitoring system by trained KWS officers has elevated the security of wildlife in the face of the influx of illegal firearms.

Besides ground patrols, KWS also intensified wildlife aerial patrols. These security efforts were directed towards monitoring the movements of collared lions in the Amboseli ecosystem. Once the data is processed, it is then shared with wardens who use it to prevent possible raids.

Governing the Wildlife Industry

The Kenya Wildlife Service understands that implementation of sound wildlife industry policies, regulations and guidelines, provides the platform on which the country can best conserve and manage its wildlife for the present and future generations. Subsequently, KWS has embarked on domesticating the wildlife research and utilisation guidelines, and the relevant industry conventions, treaties and agreements, as well as sensitising the industry stakeholders for better wildlife industry governance. During the period under review, the organisation paid particular attention to strengthening its systems for monitoring wildlife ecosystems and the implementation of measures to minimise negative impacts on wildlife species, ecosystems and habitats.



Hon. Dr Noah Wekesa, Minister for Forestry & Wildlife. displays the 2008 annual report and the 2008-2012 strategic plan during the release of the documents. Looking on is Hon. Josphat Nanok, the Assistant Minister for Forestry & Wildlife.

Exploiting technology for improved wildlife monitoring

To fortify its ecosystem monitoring, KWS installed a ranger-based geo-referenced wildlife monitoring system at the headquarters and in some field stations including the Coast Conservation Area and Tsavo East and West National Parks.

Using the Global System for Mobile

Communications (GSM) collars, KWS continued to monitor elephants in Mt. Elgon National Park, lions in the Amboseli ecosystem and the Grevy's zebra within the Samburu rangelands. A map showing the zebra's feeding hotspots was developed to aid in prioritising conservation action plans for its habitat

while the data on lions and elephants was processed and shared with wardens to help prevent possible animal raids. Other research and monitoring activities for the year included the mapping of invasive species in Tsavo and taking a biological inventory of South Kitui.

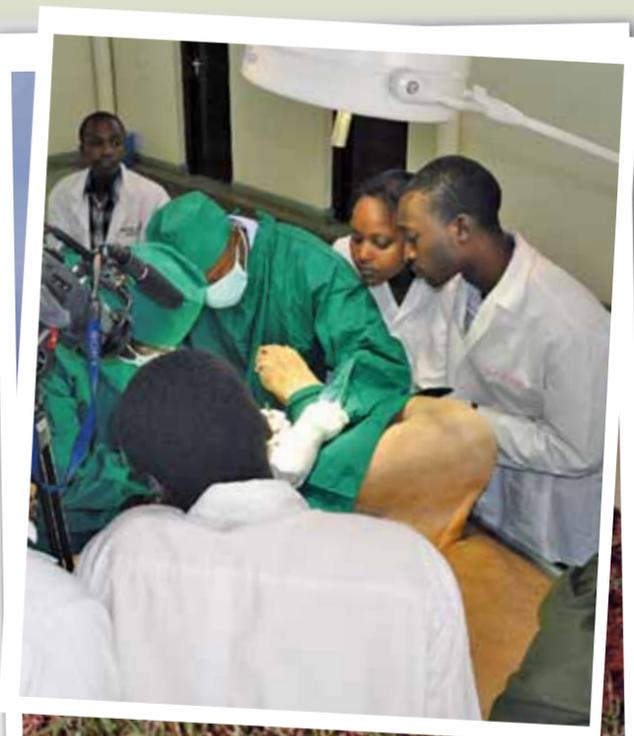
During the period, the organisation successfully concluded three habitat surveys in Makurian group ranch, Laikipia National Reserve (Kirimon) and Mugie Rhino Sanctuary. The surveys which sought to establish the possibility of accommodating rhinos in those facilities have estimated the area's potential as 0.244 rhinos/ km² for Sera Wildlife Conservancy and 0.269 rhinos/ km² for Namunyak Conservancy. Considering the results, proposals for re-introducing black rhinos in this former range by the two Northern Rangeland Trust Community Conservancies is being processed. If successful, it will be the second Community Rhino Sanctuary after Ilngwesi in Laikipia District.

A particularly significant achievement for the year in the area of research and monitoring was Kenya's receipt of the rinderpest-free certification from the World Organisation for Animal Health. This was after years of collaborative surveillance carried out between KWS and the Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Services Department) with African Union, Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) funding.

Over the years, KWS has continued to employ a coordinated and participatory approach to wildlife conservation and management that ensures the participation of all stakeholders while respecting the rights of communities and individual landowners. To achieve this, KWS partners with various like-minded organisations, corporate bodies and governments to undertake conservation efforts. One of the most outstanding partnership achievements steered by KWS was the completion of the construction of the Aberdare Fence. The 450 km fence construction took about a decade to complete. The Aberdare Fence was officially inaugurated by the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife, Hon. Dr Noah Wekesa, in 2009.

Shoring up our scientific base to improve conservation management

KWS continues to place a premium on scientific knowledge and expertise as the cornerstone of conservation and management planning, implementation and decision making. In 2009, the organisation issued a total of 56 research permits authorising research on various species. Several permits were also issued to students from local institutions to conduct short term research projects. It is expected that the ongoing research work will shore up the country's local research capacity. Like research, international conventions, treaties and agreements contribute immensely to wildlife industry governance.



A male lion undergoes vasectomy at the KWS veterinary theatre. The Lion is at the Nairobi Safari Walk. Scientifically wildlife are not allowed to mate in captivity to prevent inbreeding.

Kenya is a party to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) relating to wildlife resources' conservation and management. During the year, KWS competently coordinated activities for the implementation of some of the wildlife-related MEAs which Kenya has already largely domesticated. These include the CITES, the Lusaka Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Migratory Species, World Heritage Convention and the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands. Currently, five wetlands, namely, Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria, Baringo and Elementaita are listed as RAMSAR sites under the RAMSAR

Convention which provides a framework for the wise use of wetlands. Apart from the implementation of the already domesticated MEAs, KWS continued to work closely with international agencies in the implementation of biodiversity-related MEAs that are not under KWS's jurisdiction. Some of these MEAs include the United Nations Framework for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Maintaining Ecological Integrity

On a continuous basis, the Kenya Wildlife Service invests heavily in efforts aimed at ensuring healthy wildlife habitats and ecosystems. The organisation works to keep proper inventories of endangered species and crops wildlife populations to ensure optimal levels are maintained. Through research and monitoring, KWS also determines the threatened ecosystems and suggests remedial measures including propositions for securing additional conservation areas.

Globally, large carnivores are on the decline and Kenya is no exception. To conserve the endangered carnivores, in 2009 Kenya became the first African country to develop national conservation strategies for its large carnivores which include the lion, spotted hyena, striped hyena and the wild dog. The strategies not only recognise the existing and potential geographical range of the species and their threats, but also provide guidance to efforts aimed at

improving their conservation and management. The strategies integrate legislative provisions with a system of incentives for local people to enable the carnivores successfully coexist with humans outside protected areas, hence reduce the number of killings by and guarantee their survival.

Saving the East African Sandalwood

Besides working to secure the country's large carnivores, KWS remains keen to save the East African Sandalwood from extinction due to uncontrolled exploitation of the Sandalwood for commercial trade. Over the years, inadequate scientific data on the status of the Sandalwood has continued to hinder efforts to conserve and manage the species in the country. To overcome this challenge, KWS in conjunction with the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing (DRSRS) initiated the process of developing appropriate policy legislation, and marketing development and administrative structures to ensure the species protection.

Considerable progress towards conservation of the wood is already evident. Research methods and protocols for inventorying the Sandalwood were developed during a planning meeting held in July 2009. Desk studies on the conservation of the species



A group of hartebeests (Kongoni) driven into a trap lorry for translocation to Amboseli National Park from Lake Nakuru National Park

can be taken to conserve them. The process of listing Lakes Elementaita and Bogoria as World Heritage Sites and the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy as an extension of Mt. Kenya as a Biosphere Reserve under the World Heritage Convention progressed smoothly. The organisation also devised plans to map and document all invasive species spread across the country and find ways of eradicating them.

Restocking and destocking wild animals

Translocation of wild animals to restock and destock conservation areas was one of the major activities of KWS in 2009 - the most outstanding achievement being the translocation of four Northern White Rhinos from Dvür Králové Zoo in the Czech Republic to Ol Pejeta Conservancy. This is a return back to the wild project that hopes to put the only remaining captive breed rhinos in a supportive environment so as to stimulate their natural breeding.

As a means to boost tourism and ecological balance, Shimba Hills National Park at the Coast was restocked with giraffes, hartebeests and impalas from Tsavo West National Park. Similarly, four black rhinos were moved from Ngulia Rhino Sanctuary into the Tsavo West Intensive Protection Zone, while the newly rebranded and re-launched Kisumu Impala Sanctuary also had its zebra population boosted by animals from the Aberdares Country Club. In line with the current Lake Nakuru National Park management plan, KWS initiated a destocking exercise aimed at reducing

zebra and buffalo population in the Park. This came after a management study initiated at the Park found out that the herbivores population was increasingly becoming unstable with two species, zebra and buffalo which form 80 per cent of the biomass.

Wildlife populations at private sanctuaries were also regulated. The organisation coordinated the exercise to move various wildlife species from Kijabe Ranch in Naivasha into Tindress Wildlife Conservancy in Solai. A total of 23 hartebeests and 11 common zebras found new homes. At the same time, 27 impalas, 19 Thompson gazelles, four common zebras and 14 waterbucks were also moved from Marula Estates Ranch in Naivasha to Tindress.

The first ever translocation of Hippopotamus in Kenya was accomplished successfully with a total of 19 hippos moved from Ruai Sewerage Plant into the Nairobi National Park. This was done to reduce the human-wildlife conflict from the source site. Free-ranging Nile Hippos were successfully captured and



One of the nineteen (19) hippos being translocated from Ruai Sewerage plant into Nairobi National Park.

translocated to the Park. The Park was also restocked with an additional ten white rhinos from Lake Nakuru National park.

Rehabilitating threatened ecosystems with communities' support

One of the flagship projects that showcases the maintenance of integrity, diversity and management of threatened ecosystems is the Mt. Kenya East Pilot Project (MKEPP). Jointly implemented by KWS and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the project aims to reduce poverty around Mt. Kenya and the Tana River Catchment Basin through sustainable natural resource management practices.

During 2009, the project benefitted 4,656 inhabitants of the eight districts around the Mt. Kenya Area. The Project has also contributed to the conservation of the mountain eco-system and ensured that it continues to play its role as a watershed and biodiversity reservoir.

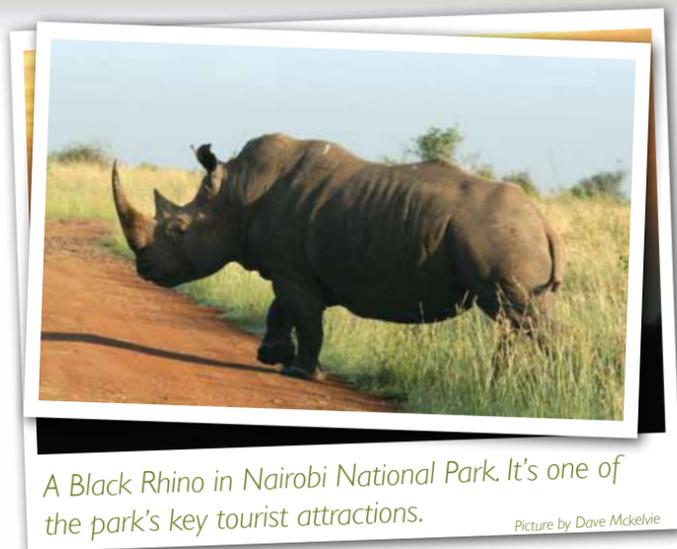
Other notable gains under the project include the rehabilitation of approximately 656ha in the area and achievement of greater community involvement in forest management. Through the project, a long-term ecological monitoring and information management system for the region has been established and a 30 km electric fence constructed to reduce human-wildlife conflict in the area.

Securing wildlife corridors and migratory routes

KWS is committed to continually securing the wildlife corridors and migratory routes as part of its strategy of maintaining ecological integrity. This is evidenced by numerous ongoing work targeting wildlife corridors and migratory routes in hotspot areas of Taita Taveta (Tsavo East/West), Nyahururu/Rumuruti, Narok, and Lamu. In 2009, KWS played a critical role in overseeing the construction and completion of the Aberdare Fence. The 450km fence protects both wildlife, and one of the most critical water towers in Kenya.

Efforts to reduce human-wildlife conflicts in the Mt Kenya region saw the rehabilitation of about 1200 km of electric fences that protected the boundaries of National Parks and animal migratory corridors. The Mt. Kenya–Lewa Downs elephant corridor was delineated and preparations are underway to install an electric fence.

Further, the construction of 30km Phase I of the Mount Kenya National Park Fence and 40 Km of the South-Western Boundary of Meru National Park also commenced in 2009. Still, the construction of an elephant underpass within the corridor along Timau-Meru-Isiolo roads junction was flagged off during the year. When the construction is completed, elephants will use it without coming into contact with people.



Working to meet environmental standards

KWS continues to lay great emphasis on environmental issues. In this regard, it has put in place measures to ensure that all projects meet and surpass the required environmental standards as spelt out by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), among other internationally reputable environmental standard organisations.

Consequently, several Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and audits were undertaken in accordance with NEMA regulations in 2009. For instance, thorough EIAs were carried out for the proposed Mang'etele Fencing Project in Mtito Andei, Kibwezi District; Mt. Kenya Ecosystem Electric Fencing Project; Kimana Gate; Longonot Community Fence Project; Ithumba borehole; Asnil Aruba waterhole; Mt. Kenya forest electric fence; Mt. Kenya Forest Reserve

(Nanyuki) water reservoir/intake project; and Suyian Ranch eco-tourist lodge. Audits specifically focusing on waste management were also carried out at KWS headquarters, and at the KWS facilities at Tsavo East and West National Parks.

To help reduce marine/coastal pollution, KWS undertook a study on urban environment and its impact on coastal and marine ecology, and resource values. The organisation is currently exploring modalities to address pollution from urban areas as part of a programme for urban development and investment prioritisation in the coastal zone.

Restoring the Mau Forest

During the year, together with the Government and other partners, KWS participated in the conservation and restoration process of the Mau forest. Meanwhile, KWS plans to train more personnel on EIA/EA; enhance environmental awareness at all levels in collaboration with Productivity Improvement and Quality Assurance (PIQA), and initiate the ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems) certification process.

In order to avoid illegal encroachment, KWS gazetted the Elementaita Sanctuary and Lake Kanyaboli National Reserves. KWS also started the process of preparing a protected area system plan for Minjila Sub-Station, Garsen Sub-Station, Kwale Station, Maralal Sactuary, Wamba Outpost and Rombo Outpost.

To further safeguard Kenya's natural resources, the Tsavo Conservation Area and Samburu-Isiolo Conservation Area (SICA) management plans were completed in 2009. KWS has also drafted several management plans which will form the basis of its conservation activities.

They include Mt. Kenya Management Plan, Aberdare Management Plan, Mukima Farm Management Plan, Conservation Action Plan for Sera and Namunyak Community Conservancies and Black Rhino Site Specific Conservation Action Plan for Chyulu National Park.

Protecting Kenya's marine resources

During the period, KWS begun a new project financed by the European Union (EU) to the tune of Ksh 7 million, to review and develop two adaptive and integrated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as well as draw the management plans for Malindi-Watamu and Kisite Mpunguti Marine Protected Area through participatory stakeholder processes.

The project is expected to take about 24 months and is the first EU funded project for KWS since the completion of the Protected Areas Wildlife Service (PAWS) programme in 1998. The project gives KWS an opportunity to significantly improve the management of the Kenyan coastal biodiversity resources. The project is jointly being undertaken with the Wildlife Conservation Society.



Quality Service



“One of the most successful campaigns during the year was the Twende Tujivinjari na Tushinde campaign which positioned KWS parks as lifestyle spots for the holiday seasons.”

Enhancing Quality Service Delivery

‘Keeping ahead of the pack’ is not just a cliché at the Kenya Wildlife Service. The organisation is well aware that its plan to triple customer numbers by the year 2012 demands a streamlining of its management processes and doing away with bureaucracies that impinge on its ability to deliver quality services.

It also means designing new ways of doing business that ensure that the organisation continuously meets the ever-changing customer demands. Hence in 2009, change, innovation and creativity were the hallmarks of KWS in its strife to increase efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

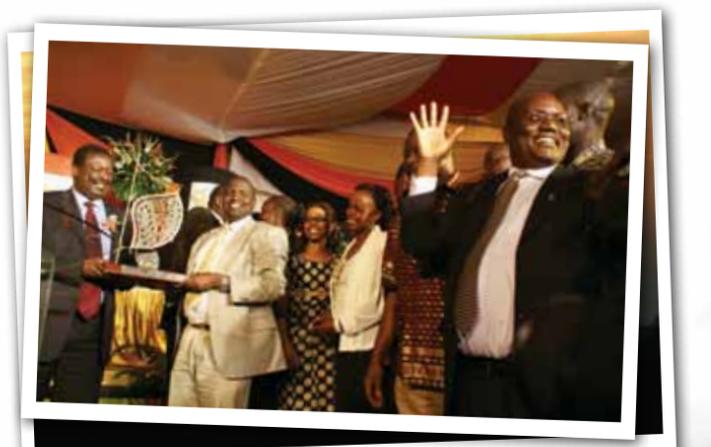
Meeting our customers’ tourism needs

During the year, the organisation embarked on aggressive marketing campaigns targeting the domestic market to counter the reduced international tourism caused by the 2008 post election crisis.

One of the most successful campaigns during the year was the Twende Tujivinjari na Tushinde campaign which positioned KWS parks as lifestyle spots for the holiday seasons. To open up the Western Kenya Tourist Circuit and create rapport with the tourism stakeholders in the region, KWS organised the World Tourism Week celebrations in September 2009. The celebrations were marked in four towns - Naivasha,

Nakuru, Kisumu and Kakamega. Likewise, through the Getaway 2009 and Holiday 2009, KWS showcased its various products to potential domestic holiday-makers before the December and Easter holidays.

Early in the year, the organisation participated in the Kenyatta University Career Week. KWS is committed to supporting and developing educational programmes and initiatives that promote wildlife conservation. The organisation also participated in the 2009 Wedding Fair. The event provided an opportunity to promote its assortment of Parks and Reserves to wedding and event organisers.



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government Hon. Musalia Mudavadi presents the Director, Mr. Julius Kipng’etich with 2nd runners up, Company Of the Year 2009 award as KWS staff cheer on.

QUALITY SERVICE

The Kenya Wildlife Service also participated in several international exhibitions with a view to creating awareness of its varied products and services in the global market. The exhibitions included: The Kenya Week in Dubai which targeted the Travel Trade and Investors; World Travel Market in London, a traditional market where KWS made presentations to tour operators at trade forums, ODTYKH Leisure Show in Moscow, Russia; Top Resa 2009 in Paris, France; the London Ireland road show and the International Tourism Bourse in Germany.

In order to support the new marketing plan, KWS developed a range of targeted marketing materials for the different audiences. Tactical banners and buntings were produced for specific parks. In addition to the normal giveaways, the organisation also introduced car stickers, book page-markers, tactical scarves, sun visors and branded badges.

During the national public week exhibition held in Nairobi, KWS won the first prize in the category showcasing State corporations. The organisation later scooped four awards at the Company of the Year competition event held in Nairobi.

Providing variety through innovation

KWS developed a number of new products and services in order to provide variety and enhance the quality of services in its major parks. The introduction of the White Rhino in the Nairobi National Park



Ms. Asha Mohammed a Customer Service Officer at Lake Nakuru National park attends to tourists at the parks' main gate.

was a first for the organisation during the period. Elsewhere, in Tsavo East National Park for instance, park visitors can now enjoy walking expeditions with the help of experienced guides under a new product known as Guided Walking Safaris. In Tsavo West National Park where night game drives were introduced, tourists savor the experience of watching nocturnal animals and birds under the guidance of specialist guides.

An animal observation hide was also constructed here to enable visitors observe animals up close. Meanwhile, cruise tourism continued to be a major source of visitors to Tsavo East, Tsavo West and the Amboseli.



Zambian Parliamentarians have a moment with Sharon the Cheetah at the Nairobi Animal Orphanage. The animal is popular with guest to Kenya as well as locals.

In addition to the guided park tours, KWS embarked on promoting Kenya's little-known historic and heritage sites such as the Mau Post Office in the Aberdares, and the caves of Mt. Kenya.

To increase tourist accommodation, the organisation developed new campsites in Nairobi and Ol Donyo Sabuk National Parks and allocated new sites for the development of lodges in Meru, Mwea, Aberdares,

Ruma, Kakamega, Ndere Island, Kisumu Impala Sanctuary and in Mt. Elgon. Once completed, the new lodges will offer visitors high quality accommodation and exciting new recreation activities such as canoeing, horse riding, ballooning and luxury boat rides.

New sites were also identified in Tsavo East, Tsavo West and Chyulu Parks. The sites were identified through a rigorous consultative planning process and developers will be identified through a competitive bidding process. Additionally, KWS embarked on a two-year programme to refurbish its self-catering guesthouses and cottages that are popular among Kenyan citizens and residents.

Despite the economic downturn in 2008 caused by the post election violence, prolonged drought and the global economic meltdown, the number of visitors to KWS Parks and Reserves continued to soar. Indeed, the total numbers of visitors went up by 27 per cent. from 1.3million in 2008 to about 1.7million in 2009.

The number of international tourists to Kenya also went up by 67 per cent. The increased marketing activities for all categories aided by the current stability in the country are likely to make for a better year in tourism. It is projected that domestic tourists will surpass the 1.1 million mark while foreign ones will exceed 780,000 visitors.



Institutional Capacity



“In this fast-paced technological era, continued investment in Information Communication Technology (ICT) in decision-making and implementation processes is vital for enhancing service delivery.”

Strengthening and Modernising our Institutional Capacity

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) understands that tourism, the second largest contributor to Kenya's economy is anchored on the rich wildlife resources managed by KWS. It is therefore paramount that KWS invests well in the organisation's institutional capacity for greater efficiency and effective management of the resources.

To realise a strong and modern institutional capacity, KWS is committed to working to improve its human capital, decentralise its management, develop its office infrastructure, and steer the organisation's staff through a culture change management process that places a premium on teamwork, leadership with accountability and a performance-linked reward system.

Building the capacity of our staff

Human capital is by far the most important organisational resource. To strengthen its human capacity in 2009, KWS provided various training and capacity building opportunities to its staff members. Staff gained expertise in a variety of areas including technology-based wildlife monitoring, wildlife management, integrated water resources

management, conservation/population genetics, isotopes technology and wetlands mapping, and biodiversity and ecology management. The trainings ranged from short courses to degree, and doctorate level courses.

While most training was undertaken locally, some staff went to study overseas through partnership and collaboration with various international educational institutions. For example, three staff members attended a wildlife management course for African countries in Japan, as others attended the African-Asian biodiversity and ecology management course at Yunnan University, China. Currently, one employee is pursuing a Doctorate Degree and four others are undertaking Masters Degrees in veterinary-related fields abroad.



A group of rangers undergo training in the Field Training School Manyani. This helps to improve their skills in wildlife security.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY



KWS staff from various conservation areas in the country take part in the annual inter area sports competition held at Afraha stadium in Nakuru.

Modernising our information systems

In this fast-paced technological era, continued investment in Information Communication Technology (ICT) in decision-making and implementation processes is vital for enhancing service delivery. Similarly, proactive information sharing within the organisation and with stakeholders is an important requisite for organisational success.

In this regard, in 2009, KWS worked to complete the Ksh 29 million solar power system upgrade project which has enabled the activation of the new Safaricard System in eight major parks. The new system ensures that each visitor to the park is served in less than four minutes. Further, data captured in the various parks

and gates is transferred to the head office on-line and in real time.

The system also provides a backbone for running corporate electronic applications and will interlink the two operational bases at the Airwing Office and the Central Workshop on the one hand, and on the other, the Manyani Field Training Institute in Tsavo and KWS Training Institute in Naivasha to KWS headquarters in Nairobi.

During the same year, the biodiversity information services library also underwent electronic transformation. Subscribers can now read e-Journals and other government publications online. The goal of KWS is to have a paperless library by 2012.

At the same time, several initiatives to interconnect the collection of data were started including an integrated security, ecological and conflict data collection system.

Inside KWS, implementation of the Intranet system has enabled the easy exchange of information and ideas among staff. Stakeholders, on the other hand can also access information on the organisation from the new dynamic and interactive website completed in 2009.

Staying on top of our public image

Public perception of an organisation can determine the extent of the organisation's success. Recognising this, Kenya Wildlife Service has been keen to build and maintain its profile and public image. In 2009, the KWS organised several opportunities for both local and international media to experience the KWS services and products. These efforts led to increased coverage of KWS products and activities on both broadcast and print media.

Contributing to global knowledge

KWS aspires to nurture teamwork that focuses on developing a system of global knowledge management using ICT and appropriate tools to share information and knowledge.

To this end, the organisation in 2009, has been cited globally for its distinctive wildlife conservation practices. Its formulation of conservation guidelines for the lion, the spotted and striped hyenas, and the wild dog, marked a major milestone in the conservation of these species worldwide.

During the same period, KWS provided technical training and conducted participatory capture of various species in Burkina Faso and Uganda.



A team of KWS veterinary officers place a sedated Rhino to a comfortable position before being translocated.

Finding our organisational alignment

Efforts to strengthen KWS regional offices saw the relocation of Rangers Camp from Mbagathi to Capture Base. Undertaken by KWS in conjunction with the Forestry Bureau Taiwan Project, the relocation has considerably eased coordination of the Rangers, especially on endangered black rhino monitoring activities.

In a bid to strengthen the Airwing during the year, concerted efforts went to build the capacity of the Airwing's staff. Ten staff members were trained on maintenance of the PT6 engine while the Chief Engineer was supported by Kenya Power and Lightning (KPLC) for training on the operation of BELL 407 helicopters.



Grevy Zebras at a watering hole in Meru National Park.

The latter achievement makes KWS the only organisation in East Africa authorised to manage such helicopters. Airwing remains critical to KWS operations especially in providing aerial patrols, translocation of wildlife, conservation and rehabilitation of forests and surveys. During the same period, the Airwing was granted a fully commercial license to operate chartered flights. This increased KWS third party maintenance fleet from seven to 13 Aircrafts.

The Airwing also received a boost from the Linderburg Foundation who donated a Husky aircraft worth US\$ 300,000. In a move to improve services offered by the Airwing, KWS is now planning to increase maintenance personnel including a Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) qualified engineer and two technicians.

The Airwing also plans to purchase a helicopter; increase third party customer aircrafts maintenance

by three caravans; train more personnel on caravan C208B; and enhance performance of Airwing through inauguration of a board of management.

In 2009, KWS rolled out a plan to improve its infrastructure and fleet management. With some Ksh 250 million allocated by the Kenya Roads Board, KWS improved a 1,610 km stretch of classified roads and spent its own Ksh 84 million to maintain another 910 km of unclassified roads. During the period, implementation of the new fleet modernisation programme at the headquarters and the central

workshop led to attainment of 85 per cent fleet availability compared to 75 per cent the previous year.

The organisation is in the process of rolling out the new system to other workshops in other regions. And to be even more efficient, the organisation will soon implement the Global Packet Radio System (GPRS) vehicle tracking system and automated fuelling.



Vultures patience seems to run out. They are demanding for their fair share from the cheetah's catch!



Financial Capacity



“A key innovation this year was the conceptualisation of the framework for a new endowment fund that is envisaged will provide predictability in budgeting and thus support the implementation of selected planned activities.”

Working towards Financial Stability

Until recently, KWS has leaned on the Government and the goodwill of the organisation's partners to raise the financial resources required for its work. However, the organisation's new thrust bent towards raising its own resources has increasingly demanded that KWS find innovative sources of funding and creative solutions to support its conservation initiatives.

As a result, KWS has been working to diversify its revenue streams – a much-needed move intended not only to help broaden its revenue base, but also provide a buffer against unanticipated events such as abrupt declines in tourism and shifts in development partner priorities.

Strengthening international networks

In 2009, the organisation received resources to support research activities, wildlife monitoring, human capacity building, and wildlife conservation and protection activities from its international networks of foundations, trusts and learning institutions. Some of these organisations such as the Elephant Research Fund, Manchester Metropolitan University, Northern Rangeland Trust, Friedrich Loeffler Institute, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), Chicago Field Museum and

Utah University all funded different vital research projects during the year and have continued to provide long-term support to KWS.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) sponsored the launch of the carnivore conservation strategies and purchase of carnivore monitoring equipments. Frankfurt Zoological Society on the other hand supported wildlife monitoring activities in the Maasai Mara while United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) helped to build monitoring capacity to enhance anti-poaching operations in the coastal elephant populations of Lamu, as well as the rehabilitation of the Shimba Hills National Park fence.

Enlisting local support

Locally, KWS engaged in a number of creative resource mobilisation activities. In mid 2009, the organisation launched the inaugural To Hell's Gate on a Wheelbarrow event at the Hell's Gate National Park in Naivasha. The event, which was organised in collaboration with the stakeholders' management committee of Naivasha town and its environs, raised a total of Ksh. 2.8 million. A portion of the funds raised will be used to educate communities around the park on conservation. The other part will go

FINANCIAL CAPACITY

towards the construction of an education centre at the Hell's Gate National Park. Naivasha is home to over 67,000 wild animals, with about 90 per cent of these living outside the protected areas of Hell's Gate and Mt. Longonot National Parks. This poses serious challenges to conservation efforts in the area, including the rampant bush meat trade and human wildlife conflict.

In Nakuru, the *Cycle with the Rhino 2009* event held at the Lake Nakuru National Park attracted over 50 cyclists and raised a total Ksh. 7.3 million. Organised in collaboration with corporate organisations and the Nakuru town business community, the event is a spectacular and unique sporting-cum-fundraising occasion where participants cycle or cheer cyclists as they watch wild animals and the park's scenic beauty.

The funds raised from the *Cycle with the Rhino 2009* event will be used to rehabilitate an additional six kilometres of the Park's fence, support human-wildlife conflict management and tree planting activities, as well as fund the development of materials on resource management given that Lake Nakuru is among lakes adversely affected by the depletion of forests.

In a rare encounter, the world's fastest man, Usain Bolt, met and adopted the globe's swiftest animal, the Cheetah, and nicknamed it 'Lightening Bolt'.



An Hippo in the swamps of Nairobi National Park.

Picture by Dave McKelvie

This occurrence took place at the launch of the Namayiana Wildlife Adoption Programme, an initiative that aims to promote the caring for abandoned or injured wild animals. During the same event, Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga, adopted a lion and named it "Agwambo". Microsoft East Africa also adopted a giraffe. By adopting an animal at the orphanage, the sponsor contributes towards meeting the daily needs of the animal. During the year, KWS, partnered with the East African Breweries, Nation Media Group, Equity Bank and the Greenbelt Movement to raise resources to save



New housing unit for Rangers

the Mau Forest. Ksh. 50 million was pledged for this initiative. KWS further received a grant of US\$ 5,000 from the Government of Taiwan to support rhino conservation in Meru National Park.

In 2009, KWS garnered the financial support of a host of partners for the organisation's Inter-Area Annual Sports Competition held in November

at the Afraha Stadium. Sponsoring organisations included Kevian Kenya, Purma Holdings Ltd, Bedi Investment Ltd, Keringet, Jambo Biscuits (K) Ltd, Uniform Distributors Ltd, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), and Kenya Wildlife Service Savings Cooperative Society (KEWISCO).

Consolidating our resources

A key innovation this year was the conceptualisation of the framework for a new endowment fund that is envisaged will provide predictability in budgeting and thus support the implementation of selected planned activities. KWS hopes to raise US\$100 million for the Fund over a 10 year period from contributions drawn from individuals, organised groups and corporate bodies. Dubbed Fund-for-people-for-wildlife-Forever, the project will be operationalised fully in 2010, and will be managed by an independent board of trustees.

Although the Fund will be officially launched in 2010, KWS has already raised a total of Ksh. 22 million (\$304,382) for the Fund. In an impromptu fundraiser during the year, the KWS Director led staff members attending the Scientist and Wardens Conference in realising Ksh. 1,074,000 for the Kitty.

Details	Amount Kshs	Amount US\$
KWS /GoK	20,000,000	266,667
Cycle with the Rhino	496,750	6,623
KLM Royal Dutch	380,000	5,067
Dr. Scott Rogers	12,500	167
KWS Staff	1,074,000	14,320
Parks and Reserves - East		
African Safari Rally Ltd	900,000	11,539
Honorary Wardens - Coast		
Conservation Area	215,000	2,867
Total	23,078,250	307,711

Amounts-raised/pledged for the Fund

In another development, KWS partnered with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and named the airline's 4th Boeing 777-300ER "Amboseli National Park". Renowned for its fuel efficiency, hence being environmentally friendly, the Boeing 777-300ER is the first one of its kind to be named after an African park. Through this partnership, the KWS-Amboseli National Park documentary will be included in KLM's in-flight entertainment. KLM shall further contribute US \$ 5,000 towards KWS Endowment Fund.

Diversifying our revenue streams

In a bid to diversify its revenue streams, KWS employed various strategies that will see it expand and deepen its income base. For example, the organisation sought

and was granted a fully commercial license to operate chartered flights during the period 2009. Following this development, the organisation increased its third party maintenance fleet from seven to 13 aircraft. Further, in collaboration with various communities, KWS initiated the process of leasing its parks to investors. The Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary is one such facility that has been advertised to prospective investors for development purposes. It is also one of the Sanctuaries earmarked for branding.

Bio-prospecting which involves research, discovery, development and commercialisation of valuable genetic resources and their derivatives has been identified as one possible avenue to leverage Kenya's



Forestry and Wildlife Minister Hon. Dr. Noah Wekesa receives a Ksh 2million dummy cheque from Standard Chartered Bank C.E.O Mr Richard Etemesi in favour of the Cycle with the Rhino 2009. They were the platinum Sponsors of the event.

biodiversity, promote conservation and livelihoods through bio-economy development. Kenya's biodiversity is in demand by a wide range of bio-prospectors both locally and internationally.

However, the potential of bio-prospecting is not being realised in the country because key stakeholders have not worked out a common vision and strategy that also feeds the national development goals.

KWS through funding from USAID is implementing a project on the status of bio-prospecting in the country. This is being implemented through field work assessments, expert workshop meetings and data collection and analyses. For example, one expert brainstorming workshop on bio-prospecting was held in September 2009 at Lake Bogoria.

The main outputs of these consultations will be used for decision making in the development of a bio-prospecting strategy and policy for KWS as well. Meanwhile, during the period under review, KWS received royalties on commercialisation of bio-prospecting products from Novozyme and DuPont.

At the same time, the organisation initiated the process of reviewing its park entry fees after the process had been deferred for about six months.

To determine the new fees KWS has segmented its products into seven packages: premium, wilderness, urban, scenic, special interest, mountain climbing and marine parks.

In an attempt to align its budget, during the reporting period, the New Wildlife Sector Project sponsored by USAID spent about Ksh. 7 million to support annual work-plan activities.

At the same time, the organisation sought to secure its land assets by surveying and acquiring Letters of Allotments for Tsavo East National Park, Kisumu Impala National Park and Malka Mari National Park. Other Title Deeds expected soon for sites whose boundaries have already been aligned are: Maralal Sanctuary, Longonot National Park, Tsavo East (Mashariki camp), Homabay Residential Quarters and Narok Station.

Meanwhile, KWS also made good progress towards completing the development plans for Minjila Sub-Station, Garsen Sub- Station, Kwale Station, Maralal Sactuary, Wamba Outpost and Rombo Outpost.



Building Partnerships



“KWS worked with International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and other conservation partners towards the restoration of Tsavo’s glory as a haven for biodiversity conservation.”

Building Partnerships for Conservation

Wildlife conservation in Kenya is a colossal task whose success depends on the participation and collaboration of the wide cross-section of industry stakeholders.

The need to strengthen these partnerships has become increasingly imperative - given the rising negative impact of climate change on wildlife and wildlife habitats and ecosystems; intensified poaching due to the proliferation of small arms; and the heightened human-wildlife conflict driven by the stiff competition for natural resources.

These challenges together, threaten the economic, aesthetic, cultural and scientific gains due to the people of Kenya from their country’s rich wildlife resources. Galvanising partners who share in the commitment for the betterment of Kenya’s wildlife conservation and management is therefore one of the critical pillars of KWS. The organisation works to achieve this objective through consistently improving its stakeholders and customer management approaches and raising its levels of customer service delivery.

Putting our customers first

In 2009, KWS implemented a customer service delivery improvement tracking system that is envisaged to improve services at all its Parks. The questionnaire helps to gauge customers’ levels of satisfaction with the services provided.

The questionnaire is given to the tourists at the point of entry and is collected on exit. Data collected is analysed at the KWS headquarters and results shared with the Parks’ management on a quarterly basis. During the same period, KWS installed an upgraded electronic park entry payment system in Amboseli, Aberdare, and Tsavo East and West National Parks.

The Safaricard can also be used at the Mombasa and Malindi stations. The new Safaricard will be used parallel to the Smartcard which was introduced in 2000 in all major National Parks including Nairobi, Lake Nakuru, Amboseli, Tsavo East and Tsavo West.



Contestants of the 2009 Rhino Charge go through the gauntlet, the toughest terrain in the competition.

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

Meanwhile, KWS organised a sales blitz at the coastal town of Mombasa in the month of September, during which the organisation's staff visited most of the town's tourism stakeholders. This presented the stakeholders an opportunity to give feedback on KWS products.

Enrolling our partners support to achieve wildlife industry goals

KWS recognises that together, the government, private sector and other non-state actors are well-positioned to play an important role in policy development processes and in promoting inter-sectoral perspectives and cooperation - necessary for the realisation of the wildlife industry's Vision 2030 goals.

During the period under review, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) continued to be one of the biggest supporters of KWS programmes and projects.

The Agency, under the New Wildlife Sector Project, donated about Ksh. 7 million to KWS, to support the organisation's annual work plan activities in various protected areas. USAID also funded the construction of Kimana Gate and its accessories.

The project benefits local communities living close to the conservation area through support provided for the construction of community kiosks for income generation.



World and Olympic sprint champion, Usain Bolt feeds his newly adopted Cheetah cub that he named "Lightning Bolt" at the Nairobi Animal orphanage during the Launch of the KWS Namayiana Animal Adoption Programme.

Through support of United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), KWS embarked on a US\$50,000 rehabilitation project of the Shimba Hills fence during the year. USFWS also provided another US\$32,375 to build monitoring capacity to enhance anti-poaching operations in the coastal elephant populations of Lamu.

Other partners who supported the work of KWS during the year include International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Mount Kenya

East Pilot Project (MKEPP), Elephant Research Fund, Manchester Metropolitan University, Northern Rangeland Trust, Friedrich Loffler Institute, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), Chicago Field Museum, Taiwan Forestry Bureau and Utah University. KWS continues to value all its partnerships with different stakeholders.



Mr. Julius Kipng'etich, Director (right) and Mr. Yeswhant Pawar KLM General Manager for East Africa lead the KWS & KLM team down the stair case during the maiden home coming of the KLM boeing 777-300ER commercial flight to Kenya. The plane was named after the Amboseli National Park.

Over and above, the Regional Coastal Management Programme of the Indian Ocean Countries (ReCoMaP) project, KWS and the European Union (EU) together worked to develop the management plans for the marine protected areas (MPAs) in

Malindi, Watamu and Kisite-Mpunguti. The review of the plans was accomplished through a participatory stakeholder process. The project is jointly being undertaken with the Wildlife Conservation Society. The two-year project is the first EU funded project since the completion of the Protected Areas Wildlife Service (PAWS) programme in 1998.

At the same time, KWS worked with International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and other conservation partners towards the restoration of Tsavo's glory as a haven for biodiversity conservation. During the year, the project focused mainly on enhancement of park management and development operations, minimisation of human-wildlife conflict, community conservation education, and management oriented research.

KWS's continued strong partnership with the German Government led to the initiation of the Biodiversity Monitoring Transect Analysis (BIOTA) Project, a joint research and training project targeting mutually agreed areas of biodiversity research and related fields in the vast but threatened Kakamega Forest.

A key accomplishment in the year arising from KWS long-standing collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock Development and African Union, Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) was the Kenya Government's receipt of the much-

coveted rinderpest-free Certification from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) after years of work.

In the same period, KWS signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) that are envisaged to have major benefits to conservation efforts in Kenya. One such MOU signed with Yunnan University commits to build the capacity of wildlife officers and to the enhancement of the technology used by KWS in wildlife conservation. In another feat, the Linderburg Foundation donated a Husky aircraft worth US\$ 300,000 to KWS.

In addition to international organisations, KWS continuously establishes mutual working partnerships with private corporate institutions. Through an inter-organisational agreement signed with the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) in 2009, KPLC will be able to use KWS helicopters during emergency situations. It is through this collaboration that the KWS Chief Engineer was sponsored by KPLC to train in the maintenance of BELL 407 helicopters.

The Sarova Group of Hotels on its part has partnered with KWS in the planting of indigenous trees at the Nairobi National Park. The project will see the park benefit from 30,000 tree seedlings in a project that will take at least three years. Sarova has previously supported a similar project at the Lanet area of the Lake Nakuru National Park.

Working with communities to protect our eco-system and biodiversity

Increasing human-wildlife conflict remains a major problem in Kenya. Acute water shortage, inadequate dry season pasture, land use changes and the consequences of population pressure have greatly diminished resources available for wildlife.

In the recent past, KWS has been steadfast in the management of human-wildlife conflict using several mitigations including animal translocations and support for Community Enterprise Development (CED) projects. The latter projects combine support for income generating activities for the communities living around wildlife areas, as well as include training on leadership and group dynamics and wildlife conflict management.

Initiated in 2004, the Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for example, has so far benefited about 4656 people directly in eight districts around the Mt. Kenya area. The project has also contributed immensely to the conservation of the mountain ecosystem and ensured that the mountain continues to play its role as a watershed and biodiversity reservoir.

One of the innovative components of the CED projects is the nature-based businesses that have continued to encourage communities across Kenya to actively participate in wildlife conservation and management.

Through such an initiative, the Rimoi County Council last year received substantial funding from Tourism Trust Fund (TTF) towards the development of tourism facilities in the reserve ecosystem. KWS in



Mr. James Nyakundi, of the Kenya Wildlife Service (left) together with Mr. Peter Kimani of the Kenya Police (2nd right) and Ms Florence Omondi-Momanyi (Right) hand over donations to the sisters of Charity Childrens Home - Otiende in Nairobi during the Annual National Joint Forces thanksgiving day.

particular provided the Council with a prospectus on tourist facilities, and Bill of Quantities (BoQs) for road networks within the Rimoi National Reserve.

Through the CED initiative, KWS has been instrumental in resolving conflicts within different communities. During the year, the Shompole Group Ranch requested the mediation of KWS in

a conflict between the group and an investor in the area. Several consultative meetings held between the parties are expected to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion before the close of 2010.

At the Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary in Kwale, KWS is supporting the Sanctuary's management team to initiate sustainable tourism development investments. So far, the management committee has recommended that tourism sites within the Sanctuary be advertised to prospective investors. KWS has committed to provide the committee with legal advice services, and to train community scouts in customer care.

A key partner of the KWS in conservation efforts is local authorities that manage the localities around and within the reserves and parks. In Marakwet, a management committee led by the local authority with KWS support is spearheading plans to conserve the Marakwet Embutot Forest.

The committee met during the year and has developed a draft report to be presented to the District Commissioners of Marakwet East and West.

The management plan will cover forest resource management, water conservation, research ecological management, tourism, community outreach and education, and security operations.

PICTORIAL



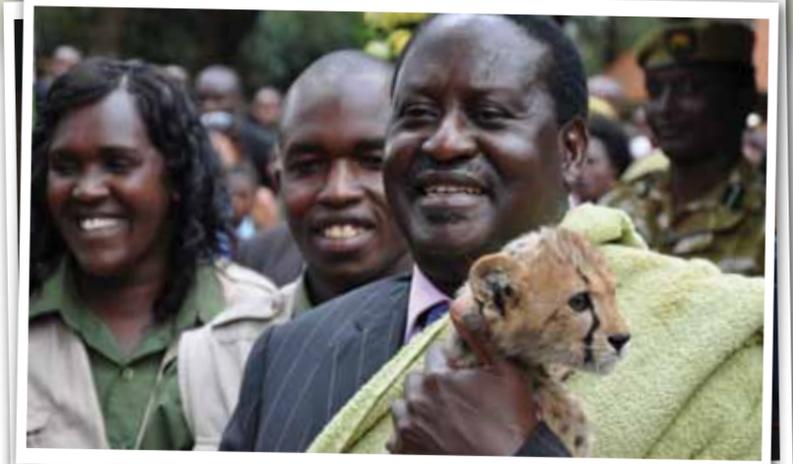
H.E. President Mwai Kibaki is taken through the KWS role in conservation by the Assistant Director Education, Mr. Paul Mbugua during the Kenya Forest service tree planting campaign launch in Corner Baridi Ngong Hills.



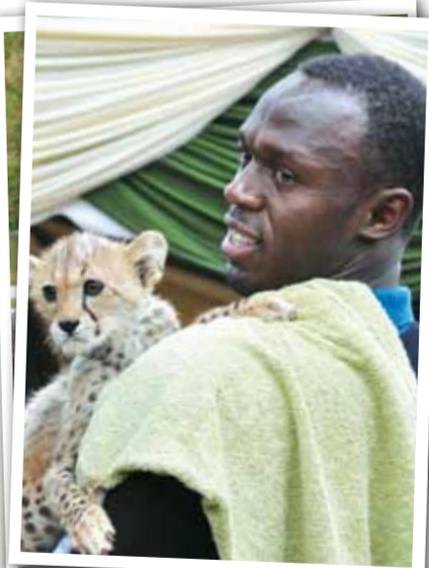
ICC Chief prosecutor, Louis Moreno Ocampo poses with Sharon the Cheetah at the Nairobi Animal Orphanage



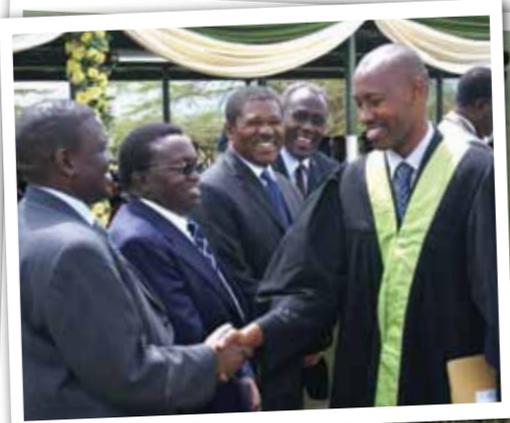
KWS Board Member, Mr Peter Ole Sapalan donates food and personal effects to communities living in Konza, Machakos district. He is helped by Assistant Director-Southern Mr. Wilson Korir and Assistant director, community enterprises Ms Munira Bashir.



Rt Hon. Prime Minister, Raila Odinga poses with 'lightening Bolt' during the launch of the Namayiana animal adoption programme. He also adopted and named a Lion cub 'Agwambo'.



Olympic and world champion, Usain Bolt poses with 'Lightning Bolt' a Cheetah he adopted and named at the launch of the Namayiana animal adoption programme at the Nairobi Animal Orphanage.



KWS Director, Mr Julius Kipng'etich congratulates a graduate during the KWS training institute graduation day.



Security Dog from the Canine Unit undergoing training



Head of Administration Mr. Richard Lesiyampe strolls with parliamentarians from African States at the Safariwalk who paid KWS a courtesy call



Mr. John Njenga, a cyclist sponsored by Safaricom crosses the finish line during the 2009 cycle with the Rhinos which raised Ksh 7.5 Million in aid to erection of a 20 km fence.



KWS Senior Warden Mr Tuqa Jirimo (Right) helps in fitting a GPS collar to a sedated lion in Amboseli National park



Participants of the 2009, to Hells gate on a wheel barrow compete.



KWS Corporal James Nyaga, Amboseli National Park and KLM's Ms Lillian Musyoka (right) embrace the KWS/KLM pact



Financial Statements



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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MEMBER	DATE APPOINTED
Hon. David Mwiraria, EGH (Chairman)	08/09/2008
Mr. George Fungo Chenge	15/09/2008
Mr. Julius Kipng'etich, EBS, CBS (Director)	21/12/2004
P.S. Ministry of Finance	
P.S. Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife	
Director, Veterinary Services	
P.S. Ministry of Local Government	
Commissioner of Police	
Director, Kenya Forest Service	
Rep. Of P.S. Office of the President (Internal Security)	
Dr. George Wamukoya	15/09/2008
Mr. Peter Ole Sapalan	15/09/2008
Mr. Ian Craig	15/09/2008
Dr. Helen Gichohi	15/09/2008
Dr. Obiero Ong'ang'a	15/09/2008

AUDITOR

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

BANKERS

Kenya Commercial Bank Limited
Moi Avenue Branch
P. O. Box 30001,
Nairobi

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

Standard Chartered Bank
Kenya Limited
Kenyatta Avenue/Lang'ata Branch,
P. O. Box 48400
Nairobi

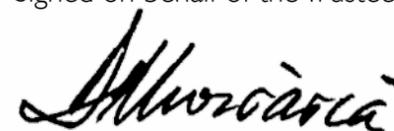
STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

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)

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Fax: +254 20 311482
E-mail: cag@keno.go.ke
Website: www.keno.go.ke

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



P.O. Box 30081 00100
NAIROBI

Date:

KENYA NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

I have audited the financial statements of the Kenya Wildlife Service for the year ended 30 June 2009 set out at pages 3 to 15 which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, together with a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

Trustees' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Responsibility of the Controller and Auditor General

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial

statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. I believe the audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept and the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Service as at 30 June 2009 and of its deficit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, (Cap 376 of the Laws of Kenya).

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W. Gatumbu'.

A.S.M. Gatumbu
CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Nairobi

24 November 2009

INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

	Notes	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
INCOME			
Turnover	2	1,971,597	1,679,445
Other income	3	251,037	237,832
Net interest income	4	3,858	12,956
TOTAL INCOME		2,226,492	1,930,233
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, allowances and benefits	5	1,949,987	1,847,458
Operating and maintenance expenses	6	1,363,858	1,431,279
Depreciation		295,100	244,990
Community services		35,125	106,474
Training and development		69,208	66,890
Auditor's remuneration		3,638	2,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,716,916	3,699,691
OPERATING DEFICIT		(1,490,424)	(1,769,458)
RECURRENT GRANTS	7	972,826	986,586
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		(517,598)	(782,872)

The notes set out on pages 58 to 70 form an integral part of these accounts

BALANCE SHEET

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

	Note	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	7,611,201	7,951,493
Current assets			
Inventories	9	156,924	190,965
Receivables	10	290,483	157,743
Short term bank deposits		25,000	88,000
Cash and bank balances	11	485,861	231,989
		958,268	668,697
TOTAL ASSETS		8,569,469	8,620,190
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES (Page 6)			
		7,352,403	7,655,074
Non Current Liabilities			
Long term liability	12	22,544	22,544
Retirement benefits obligations	13	314,400	314,400
		336,944	336,944
Current Liabilities			
Payables	14	595,656	457,342
Unexpended specific donations	15	284,466	170,830
		880,122	628,172
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,569,469	8,620,190



DAVID MWIRARIA (CHAIRMAN)

The notes set out on pages 58 to 70 form an integral part of these accounts



JULIUS KIPNG'ETICH (DIRECTOR)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

	Note	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Cash flows absorbed by operating activities	17(a)	(1,063,414)	(1,287,069)
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(512,646)	(793,683)
Cash outflows from investing activities		(512,646)	(793,683)
Net cash flows before financing activities		(1,576,060)	(2,080,752)
Disposal of fixed assets		23,455	24,465
Grants for recurrent expenditure		972,826	986,586
GOK Subvention – Actuarial Pension Deficit		197,300	122,000
Capital donor funds		573,351	767,292
Cash inflows from financing activities		1,766,932	1,900,343
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17(b)	190,872	(180,409)

The notes set out on pages 58 to 70 form an integral part of these accounts

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Period Ended 30th June 2009

	Capital Reserve (MTW) KShs'000	Revaluation reserve KShs'000	Capital grant KShs'000	Revenue reserve KShs'000	Total KShs'000
1 July 2007	1,271,887	3,360,826	4,547,759	(1,681,818)	7,498,654
GOK Subvention - Pension Actuarial Liability	—	—	—	172,000	172,000
Capital donor funds	—	—	767,292	—	767,292
Net deficit for the year	—	—	—	(782,872)	(782,872)
30th June 2008	1,271,887	3,360,826	5,315,051	(2,292,690)	7,655,074
1 July 2008	1,271,887	3,360,826	5,315,051	(2,292,690)	7,655,074
Write Off – Fixed Assets	—	(555,724)	—	—	(555,724)
GOK Subvention – Pension Actuarial Liability	—	—	—	197,300	197,300
Capital donor funds	—	—	573,351	—	573,351
Net deficit for the year	—	—	—	(517,598)	(517,598)
30th June 2009	1,271,887	2,805,102	5,888,402	(2,612,988)	7,352,403

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 58 to 70 form an integral part of these accounts

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

I. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation

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

b) Depreciation

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

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

c) Stores

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

d) Translation of foreign currencies

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

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 smart-card 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 I(b). The computed depreciation charge is expensed in the profit and loss account.

h) Grants for recurrent expenditure

Grants received from and through the GOK

have been treated as revenue receipts when in respect of funding recurrent expenditure. Related operating and maintenance expenses are charged to revenue expenditure.

i) Employee benefits

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

j) Cash and Cash equivalents

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

k) Impairment of assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

2. TURNOVER	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Park entry fees	1,877,338	1,581,290
Accommodation	94,259	98,155
	1,971,597	1,679,445

3. OTHER INCOME	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Rental income	76,841	49,466
Game & professional hunters licenses	2,121	1,982
Hire of aircrafts and vehicles	21,703	28,068
Insurance compensation	6,114	706
KWS Shops	15,521	13,316
Accommodation & hire of training facilities – KWSTI	23,951	21,637
Tuition fees – KWSTI (Naivasha)	42,382	34,256
Other miscellaneous income	62,402	88,401
	251,037	237,832

4. NET INTEREST INCOME	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Interest income	3,858	12,956
Interest on overdraft	0	0
Net interest income	3,858	12,956

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

5. SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Salaries and allowances	1,668,887	1,501,530
Gratuity contributions, pension and NSSF	134,674	137,263
Passage and leave expenses	32,906	19,682
Medical expenses	113,520	59,710
	1,949,987	1,847,458

6. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Travel and accommodation	120,978	127,592
External Travel	21,276	28,611
Field Allowance	45,558	38,429
Motor vehicle running expenses	165,526	164,736
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	109,856	91,613
Plant and machinery maintenance	18,537	25,145
Equipment, boats & furniture maintenance	30,470	31,884
Aircraft running expenses	46,178	64,265
Roads maintenance	126,538	132,447
Office and other related expenses	11,475	8,419
Insurance	91,752	79,779
Legal and professional	25,518	9,649
Advertising and publicity	17,193	42,500
Stationery expenses	21,515	35,975
Bank charges	6,889	8,041
Bad Debts	6,950	9,265
Telephone and postage	53,405	30,440

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

6. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (Contd)	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Electricity and water	46,071	48,602
Maintenance of buildings and bandas	45,097	67,470
BOT allowances & expenses	8,416	6,950
Food and drinks	61,827	59,197
Animal feeds	13,155	10,032
Uniform and clothing	52,248	54,269
Entertainment	18,250	16,668
Fence running expenses	2,773	14,002
Subscriptions	20,461	15,070
Maintenance of game proof defenses	2,296	1,754
Consultancy and professional fees	33,457	33,587
Wildlife protection supplies	2,404	24,123
Shop merchandise	10,689	11,538
Other operating and maintenance expenses	127,100	139,227
	1,363,858	1,431,279

7. GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Grants received and receivable on account of recurrent expenditure:-

	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Donor Agencies	121,535	219,579
Donations	111,291	27,007
GOK subventions	740,000	740,000
	972,826	986,586

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

8. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

COST VALUATION	Non Residential		Machinery & Water Supplies	Motor Vehicles & Tractors	Boats and Boat Engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Furniture & Equipments	Work-in-Progress	Total
	Residential	Residential									
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
At 1 July 2007	2,075,980	1,106,018	122,743	402,225	938,497	243,834	384,225	297,982	504,364	349,391	9,848,810
Additions	—	—	44,275	8,847	82,708	—	—	28,095	116,187	490,380	793,682
Disposals	—	—	—	—	(64,011)	—	—	—	—	—	(64,011)
Write off-Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Write off-P&L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	3,429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,429)	—
At June 2008	2,079,409	1,106,018	167,018	411,072	957,194	243,834	384,225	326,077	620,551	836,342	10,578,481
At 1st July 2008	2,079,409	1,106,018	167,018	411,072	957,194	243,834	384,225	326,077	620,551	836,342	10,578,481
Additions	—	—	7,858	6,644	340,745	—	—	17,094	39,120	101,185	512,646
Disposals	—	—	—	—	(35,387)	(6,895)	—	—	—	—	(42,282)
Write off-Reserves	(978,726)	119,804	(3,544)	186,478	105,871	99,029	—	(68,432)	—	—	(555,724)
Write off-P&L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

	Buildings	Computers & Accessories	Machinery & Water Supplies	Motor Vehicles & Tractors	Aircraft and Boat Engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Furniture & Equipments	Work-in-Progress	Total
	Non Residential										
Transfers	2,187									(2,187)	—
At 30th June 2009	1,102,870	171,332	604,194	1,368,423	335,968	384,225	343,171	591,239	935,340	10,493,12	
DEPRECIATION											
At 1 July 2007	435,291	98,950	390,999	579,824	77,530	6,603	218,563	342,866	2,439,217		
Disposal	—	—	—	—	(57,216)	—	—	—	(57,216)		
Charge for the year	39,578	21,088	4,228	99,337	7,037	1,666	9,246	45,946	244,988		
At 30 June 2008	474,869	309,679	395,227	621,945	84,567	8,269	227,809	388,812	2,626,989		
At 1 July 2008	474,869	309,679	395,227	621,945	84,567	8,269	227,809	388,812	2,626,989		
Disposal				(33,618)	(6,550)				(40,168)		
Charge for the year	30,475	22,328	13,265	145,389	10,588	1,090	13,275	43,652	295,100		
At 30th June 2009	505,344	332,007	408,492	733,716	88,605	9,359	241,084	432,464	2,881,921		
NET BOOK VALUE											
At 30th June 2009	597,526	893,815	195,702	634,707	247,363	4,997	384,225	158,775	935,340	7,611,201	
At 30th June 2008	1,604,540	796,339	15,845	335,249	159,267	22,291	384,225	98,268	231,739	836,342	7,951,493

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

9. INVENTORIES	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Building, water and fencing materials	22,192	9,136
Spare parts and tools	37,055	54,976
Fuel and oils	996	4,287
Stationery	4,513	1,012
Aircraft spares	43,236	35,173
Ammunition	54,038	53,582
Telecommunication equipment spares	2,298	1,637
Uniforms and compo- rations	18,606	48,084
Shop items	4,515	3,769
Tools	4,459	0
General	2,342	4,608
	194,250	216,265
Less: Provision for obsolete stock	(37,326)	(25,300)
	156,924	190,965
10. RECEIVABLES		
	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Trade receivables	98,441	71,288
Imprests	2,625	3,699
Staff receivables	57,452	43,205
Prepayments and deposits	70,589	65,705
Grants receivable	121,564	27,085
Mobilisation funds	5,337	5,337
Less Provision for bad debt	(65,525)	(58,576)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Bank balances – Projects	318,715	129,189
Bank balances – KWS Operations	98,264	102,741
Cash in Hand – KWS Operations	68,881	59
	485,860	231,989

12. LONG TERM LIABILITY

This represents un-surrendered revenue to the Service's predecessors, the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and is due to the Government of Kenya (GOK). The liability was acquired by the Service in 1989 upon commencement of its operations. The Public Accounts Committee in a meeting held in 2007 decided that we transfer this amount to reserves. We are therefore, awaiting approval from Treasury to write off this figure.

13. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

The current actuarial deficit of Kshs 314 million will be covered by Government of Kenya through budgetary commitments made from the year 2006/2007. The Government has now committed itself to meet the deficit as part of recurrent grants.

	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Total present value of obligation		
As at 30 June 2006	1,583,800	1,583,800
Less: Fair value of scheme's assets as at 30 June 2006	(1,019,400)	(1,019,400)
Net liability as at 30 June 2006	564,400	564,400
<i>Comprising:</i>		
Previously recognized liability as at 30 June 2005	137,912	137,912
Prior period adjustment	426,488	426,488
As restated at 30 June 2006	564,400	564,400
GOK contribution in the year 2006/07	(200,000)	(200,000)
GOK contribution in the year 2007/08	(50,000)	0
Balance as at 30th June 2009	314,400	364,400

14. PAYABLES

	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Trade payables	201,508	109,301
Payroll deductions	259,301	127,461
Contract retentions payable	47,100	46,113
Leave pay accruals	65,072	59,710
Other payables and accruals	22,675	114,757
	595,656	457,342

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

15. UNEXPENDED SPECIFIC DONATIONS	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Balance at 1 July	170,830	146,287
Additions	217,185	152,264
Utilized in the year	(103,548)	(127,721)
Balance at 30th June	284,467	170,830

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

16. TAXATION

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

17. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

a) Reconciliation of the net deficit

Cash outflows from operating activities	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Operating deficit for the year	(1,490,424)	(1,769,458)
Depreciation	295,100	244,990
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(21,341)	(17,671)
Interest income (net)	(3,858)	(12,956)
Operating deficit before working capital changes	(1,220,523)	(1,555,095)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

17. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	34,041	(32,679)
Increase in receivables	(132,740)	69,648
Increase in payable	138,314	193,558
Increase in unexpended specific donations	113,636	24,543
<i>Changes in Working Capital</i>	153,251	255,070
Cash utilized by operations	(1,067,272)	(1,300,025)
Interest received (net)	3,858	12,956
Cash flows absorbed by operating activities	(1,063,414)	(1,287,069)

b) Movement in cash and cash equivalents

	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000	Change during the year KShs'000
Cash and bank balances	485,861	231,989	253,872
Short-term bank deposits	25,000	88,000	(63,000)
	510,861	319,989	190,872

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Pending Litigations	169,595	72,585

The litigation reflected in the year 2009 above, includes Kshs 123 million in respect of NSSF outstanding contributions dating back to 1990. This will attract a penalty of 5% per month.

19 INCORPORATION

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

20. CURRENCY

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

21 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS	2009 KShs'000	2008 KShs'000
Authorised and contracted for	122,493	408,827
Authorised but not contracted for	21,856	20,247
	144,349	429,074

LIST OF PARTNERS

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

OUR CONTACTS

PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE / PERSONAL LINE	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
MOUNTAIN HEADQUARTERS - ABERDARES NATIONAL PARK				
Assistant Director	Robert Njue	0723-506409	077-1058013	admca@kwsaberdare.org
Personal Assistant	Fredrick Kisire	0721-516610		
Aberdare N. Park	Felix Mwangangi	0727-334369	020-2046271	aberdare@wananchi.com
Mt. Kenya National park	Godfrey Wakaba	0724-695598		mtkenya@kws.go.ke
Mountain Rescue Unit	Simon Gitau	0722-279502		
Laikipia	Aggrey Maumo	0722-611044		laikipiastation@kws.go.ke
Samburu/Maralal	Mohammed Kheri	0722-935574		maralalstn@kws.go.ke
Mwea National Reserve	Francis Mwangi	0720-778383	020-02052727	
Embu	Jane Gitau	0722-398193		embustn@kws.go.ke
Nyahururu	Isaac I. Mwangi	0721-364417	020-2079221	kwsnyahururu@wananchi.com

SOUTHERN AREA - NAIROBI N.PARK HEADQUARTERS

Assistant Director	Wilson Korir	0721-604434 020-6006031	020-2433024 077-1058032	nnp@kws.go.ke
Nairobi N. Park	Michael Wanjau	0722-361181 020-6002121		nnp@kws.go.ke
	Customer Service	0734-624534		
	Customer Service	0725-149461		
Amboseli N. Park	George Osuri	045-622251 0722-580705	020-2433025	amboselinp@kws.go.ke
Community Warden	Adan Kala	0723-432069		
Tourism Warden	Joseph Nyogesa	0716-777810		
Nairobi Safari Walk / Animal Orphanage	Florence Kulecho	0722-317939 020-6075768	020-2433033	nsw@kws.go.ke
Kajiado	Timothy Kitonyi	0724-887567		kajiadostn@wananchi.com
OI Donyo Sabuk	Jackson Kibor	0726-703196	020-62503	oldonyo@kws.go.ke
Ngong'	Zablon Omulako	0727-441030	020-2067154	ngongstn@kws.go.ke
Machakos	Eunice Kiarie	0722-553263		machakosstn@kws.go.ke

PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE / PERSONAL LINE	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
CENTRAL RIFT - HEADQUARTERS LAKE NAKURU				
Assistant Director	Anne Kahihia	0722-606249	077-1058041	adcr@kws.go.ke
Personal Assitant	Muteru Njauini	0713-472474		
Lake Nakuru N. Park	Lydia Kisoyan	0722-383645	020-2433014	kwslnnp@africaonline.co.ke
Tourism Warden	Joseph Dadacha	0720-261047		lakenakurunationalpark@kws.go.ke
Hells' Gate	Nelly Palmeris	0722-965255	020-2433037	hellgatenp@kenyaweb.com
Longonot	Peter Muthusi	0724-415462		longonotnp@kws.go.ke
Narok	Kenneth Ole Nashuu Jacob Mwanjala	0723-286816	020-2502004	kwsnarok@today.co.ke
Transmara	Moses Omurambi	0721-617473		
Nakuru District	Elema Hapicha	0713-559640		kwslnnp@africaonline.co.ke
Baringo/ Koibatek	William Kiptoo	0722-680991	053-22047	wkiptoo@kws.go.ke
Rimoi/Iten	Dominic Kilonzo	053-42044 0721-809034	020-2174493	itenstn@kws.go.ke
Naivasha	Fredrick Ojwang	0723-664760 051-8003181		kwsnaivasha@kws.go.ke
Nandi	Joel Kanda	0713 559640		
Kericho	Wilberfore Nasike	0722-577186	020-2383242	kerichostn@kws.go.ke

TSAVO - TSAVO EAST HEADQUARTERS

Assistant Director	Julius Kimani	0720-903495	077-1058028	tsavowestnp@kws.go.ke
Tsavo East N. Park	Yusuf Adan	0720-755129	020-2433041	
Tsavo West N. Park	Daniel Woodley	0723-383250		
Chyulu	Jason Lesirmidana Titus Mitau	0723-985853 0722-284406		chyuluhillsnationalpark@kws.go.ke

NORTHERN - MARSABIT N. RESERVE

Assistant Director	John Kagwi	0722-293216	077-1058001	nca@kws.go.ke
Marsabit	Robert Obrein	0722-519259	020-2502005	marsabitnp@kws.go.ke
Sibilo	Harun Sang	0721-282125		sibilo@kws.go.ke
Mandera	Robert Otieno	0723-906091 046-520511		
Wajir	David Odoyo	0713-890317	046-421066	wajirstn@kws.go.ke
Moyale	Alfred Masila	0720-918330	069-52029	

OUR KEY CONTACTS

PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE / PERSONAL LINE	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
EASTERN - MERU N. PARK HEADQUARTERS				
Assistant Director	Jonathan Kirui	0722-258474	077-1058011	mca@kws.go.ke
Meru N. Park	Dickson Too	0722-393225		merupark@kws.go.ke
Garissa	Dominic Wambua	0710-831447		
Meru Station	Mohamud Mandera	0723-553115		
Isiolo	Thomas Mailu	0722-341714		
Kora/ Mwingi	Mark Cheruiyot	0721-710556		
WESTERN - HEADQUARTERS KITALE				
Assistant Director	Daniel Onsembe	0723-022564	077-1058002	wca@gmail.com
Personal Assistant	David Kones	0728-820820		
Mt. Elgon	Dickson Ritan	0727-995498		elgonnp@kws.go.ke
Kisumu/Impala	William Sang	0722-440170		impalapark@kws.go.ke
Ruma	John Wambua	0722-418900		
Nasolot/South	Josephat K. Wambua	067-4355257		nasolotstn@kws.go.ke
Turkana	Josphat Erupe	0724-954745		
Lodwar	Josphat Erupe			lodwarstn@kws.go.ke
COAST- HQ MOMBASA				
Assistant Director	Simon Gitau	0722-313103	077-1058039	adcoast@kws.go.ke
Lamu	Michael Gichure	0728-110381		kwslamu@swiftmalindi.com
Shimba Hills	Tom Amulavi	0733-314443	0722-397460	
Malindi	Peter M. Mbote	0724-586501	020-2335684	malindimnp@africaonline.co.ke
Tana Primate	Muiruri Njoroje	0721-825041		tanaprimate@kws.go.ke
Tana Delta	Muiruri Njoroje			
Kisite Mpunguti	Richard Lemarkat	0722-277443		
Kiunga Marine	Meraji Ruga	0721-300333		
Mombasa Marine	Arthur Tuda	0722-283769		msamarine@kws.go.ke
Ijara/Hola	Ali Sugor	0720-916454		
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE				
Personal Assistant	Catherine Wambani	0722-255532 020-6000308 0727-531261 0727-601859	020-2405089	director@kws.go.ke

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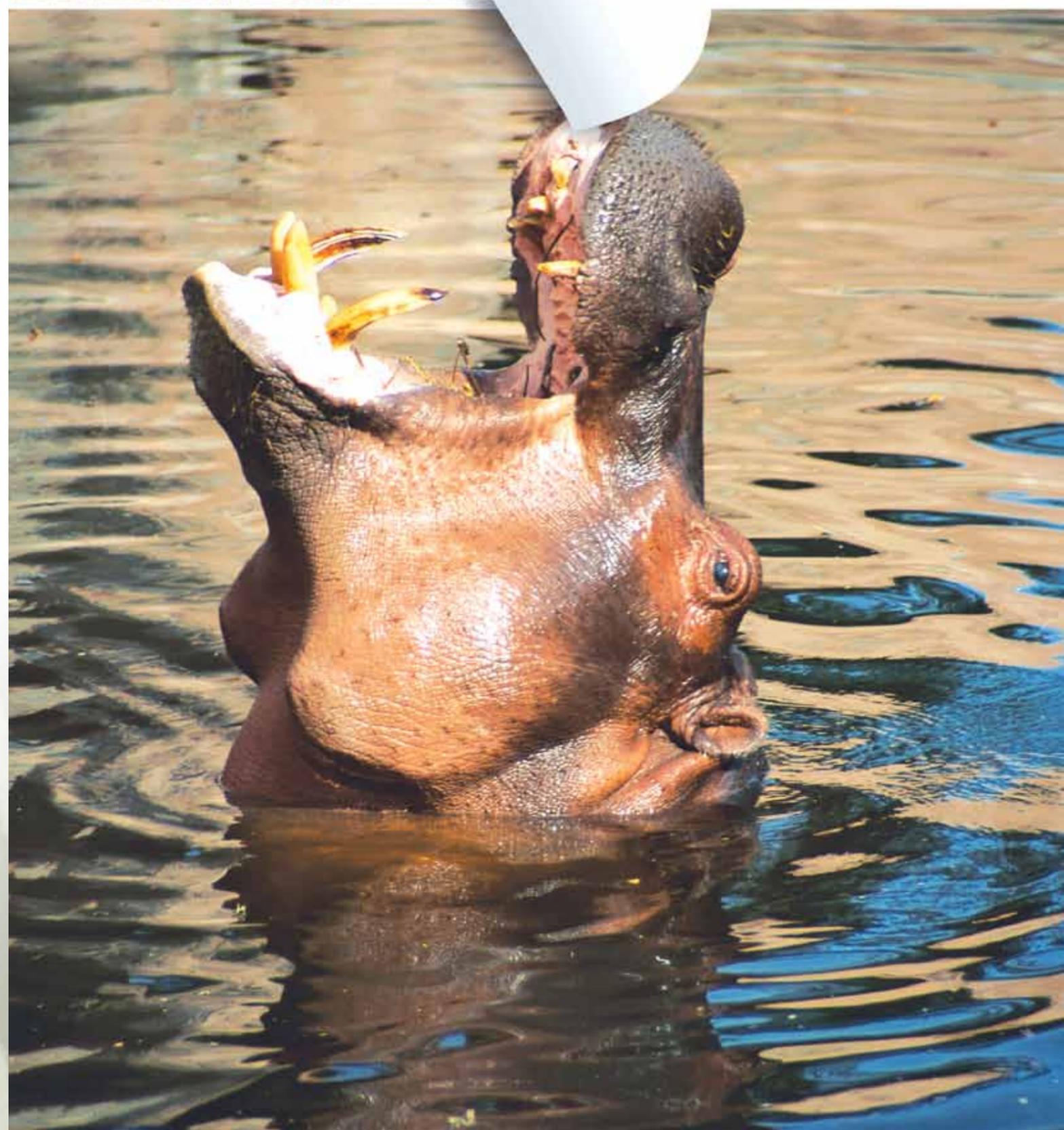
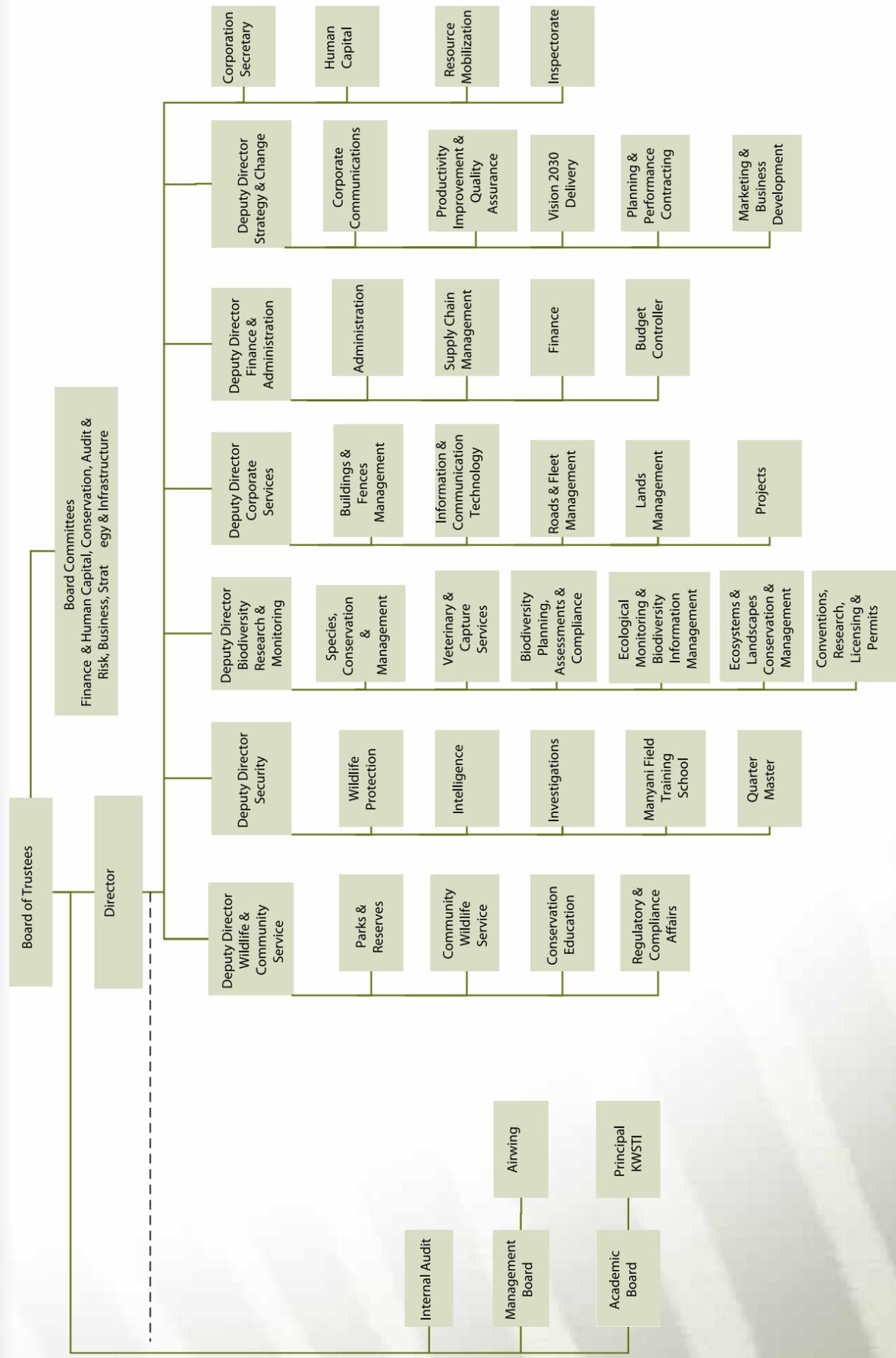
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