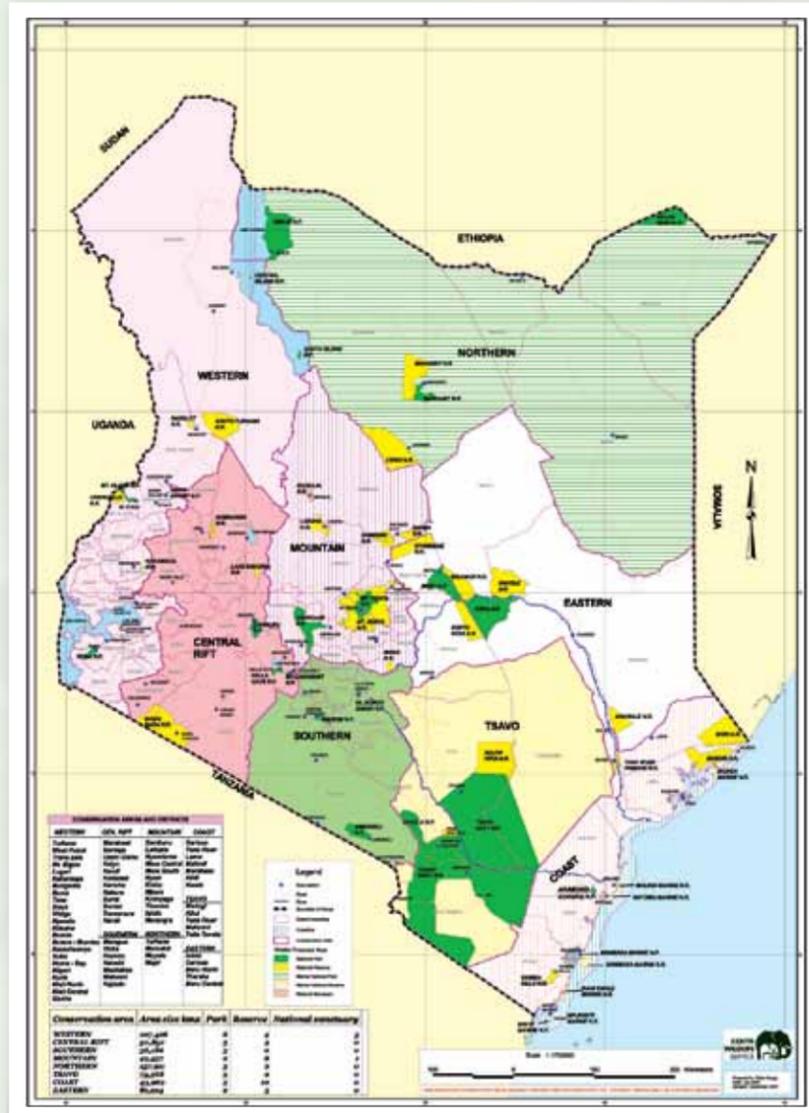


2010 annual report



Our Heritage, Our pride

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE CONSERVATION AREAS



CONTENTS



Core Statements	2
Service Charter	3
Board of Trustees	4
Chairman's Statement	6
Director's Message	8
Wildlife Conservation	10
Quality Service	21
Institutional Capacity	23
Pictorial	26
Financial Statements	28
List of Partners	51
Our Contacts	52
Key Contacts	56
Organisational Structure	57

Cover Photo:
Aerial shot of Nairobians who turned out to plant trees during the launch of the Greenline Initiative at Nairobi National Park.

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

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.



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 involved in wildlife conservation;
- Professional services in a friendly, responsive and professional environment.

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

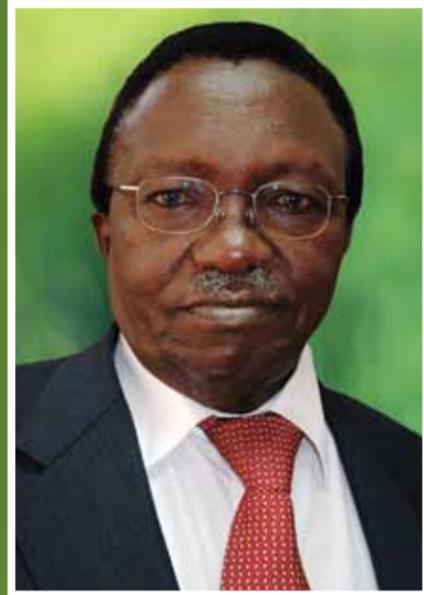
Our customers may be involved or participate in, or represent any or all of the critical areas – tourism, recreation, marine and conservation, and include:

- Individuals, groups, governments and private organisations that use the national 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.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Hon. David Mwiraria
Chairman



Mr. Fungo Chenge
Vice Chairman



Mr. Julius Kipng'etich
Director



Dr. Helen Gichohi
Member



Dr. George Wamukoya
Member



Dr. Obiero Ong'ang'a
Member



Mr. Ian Graig
Member



Mr. Peter ole Sapalan
Member



Mr. Onesmus Kibuna
Rep. P.S 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 Ingingo
Rep. PS Office of the President,
Provincial Administration and
Internal Security



Dr. Thomas Manga
Rep. Director of
Veterinary Services



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

“ We shall vigorously pursue our policy of expanding the markets in which we already have a strong presence. As a result of the above tourist numbers, our income rose from Ksh 2.26 bilion in 2009 to Ksh 3.16 billion in 2010, a 41 per cent rise.”

Considering the slump we experienced in terms of revenue inflow resulting from a drop in visitor numbers following the post-election violence, it is encouraging to finally be able to declare that our recovery efforts have borne fruit. Despite the difficulties of 2008 after a successful 2007 we redoubled our effort to get the Service back on track. This is a clear testimony that a combination of cost management measures and the sustained marketing campaign to boost local tourism, among other product enhancements that we undertook to engineer a turnaround, paid huge dividends.

In 2010, KWS hosted 2.3 million tourists an increase of 30 per cent compared to 2009. This trend shall continue as we intend to scale up our endeavour of infiltrating new tourism markets, namely: Russia, India, China and Japan. At the same time, we shall vigorously pursue our policy

of expanding the markets in which we already have a strong presence. As a result of the above tourist numbers, our income rose from Ksh 2.26 billion in 2009 to Ksh 3.16 billion in 2010, a 41 per cent rise.

The Endowment Fund for conservation activities that was established in 2009 has registered phenomenal growth. It started with only KSh.20 million, but it has grown to KSh.45 million to date. Our projections indicate that it shall hit the initial target of USD 100 million by 2020, increasing our capacity to continually wean ourselves off reliance on Treasury. This is an indication that both the local and global communities value their natural heritage, of which we are privileged to be custodians. It is this human charitable nature that we are tapping into to enable us to play our role of protecting wildlife for the sake of both the current generation and posterity. Through the

Fund, we shall boost our financial ability to avert both natural and illegal depletion of the world's inventory of biological diversity. This is in keeping with the 1992 Rio de Janeiro United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) that emphasised protection of the world's flora and fauna. Besides, we shall also ensure the natural habitat of wildlife remains free of human encroachment for it to flourish unhindered.

Through proper oversight by the Board of Trustees and a diligent administration, we have attained unprecedented organisational stability and now boast a committed staff that shall propel us to greater achievements. This is underpinned by the fact that on the recommendation of the Board, both the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife and His Excellency the President, agreed to renew the Director's contract for another three-year term. This is critical as it is an acknowledgement

of the various achievements in the past and also guarantees continuity of the momentum that derives from institutional memory. It also ensures that the impetus for enhancing conservation and developing our product into a regional and global super brand continues smoothly without the need of administrative realignment.

As part of the expansion programme to match the ambition set out in our Strategic Plan, the Board approved the recruitment of 500 rangers.

The Service also benefited from the government's policy that revised the compulsory retirement age from 55 to 60 years. Our experienced employees got an additional five years to serve the organisation.

The concerted effort from both the Board and the administration was manifested in many ways. The organisation was assessed alongside other private and government organisations at the Company of the Year Awards and scooped two of the awards. These

were in the area of Human Resource Focus award, and the Corporate Citizenship and Environment. It is instructive that these accolades resulted from external assessment of corporations by an independent agency.

As planned for the year, in consultation with various stakeholders, we reviewed the park entry fees with the new rates taking effect in the 2011 but still way below entry charges of many parks in the region.

We also carried out infrastructural rehabilitation through road repairs and construction. This will go a long way in facilitating locomotion, especially during spells of adverse weather.

Since its inception in 1989, Kenya Wildlife Service has been offering a service, dealing with wildlife policy and regulation issues, security, training and research. The Board has continually sought new approaches to fulfil this broad mandate. Importantly, the government drafted the Wildlife

(Conservation Management) Bill 2010 on wildlife conservation that shall create a new institutional structure that proposes three main functions; Policy, Regulation and Operation, thus increasing accountability and efficiency. The Bill proposes the reinstating of compensation for damage to crops and property by wildlife. It further seeks to integrate communities into wildlife conservation and management throughout the country.

Finally, it merits mention to point out that in order to increase operational efficiency, the Board approved the purchase of an additional helicopter. Plans to procure it are at an advanced stage.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I wish to reassure our stakeholders of the KWS commitment to discharging its mandate.

David Mwiraria
Hon. David Mwiraria, EGH



DIRECTOR S MESSAGE

“We continue to invest in various conservation initiatives, including modernising our Field Training School at Manyani. In fact, we have expanded the Manyani facility to the status of a regional training hub”

In my accountability statement of activities this time round, I satisfactorily note that the year 2010 was one where full recovery for Kenya Wildlife Service was attained after the downturn of 2008. We had run a huge deficit in the previous two years, but in 2010 we successfully discharged most of our debts, grew revenue by 15 per cent, and accelerated the implementation of our Strategic Plan. We were able to enhance our force modernisation programme, improve infrastructure, upgrade staff housing, improve customer service, reach out to communities, and build our KWS Fund (Endowment).

In March 2010, during the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) for the protection of wild fauna and flora meeting in Doha, we successfully blocked the attempt by Tanzania and Zambia to sell their ivory stockpile, which would have had the

effect of encouraging trade in ivory. This was a big win for Kenya, and Africa’s elephants, because we averted the potential for a rapid decline in elephant populations. In a nutshell, our conservation efforts got a boost.

We continue to invest in various conservation initiatives, including modernising our Field Training School at Manyani. In fact, we have expanded the Manyani facility to the status of a regional training hub. Further, we broke new ground by entering into partnership with the US Marine Corps to train our rangers in modern detection and prevention techniques.

With the objective of improving the quality of our services, we continued with the park branding programmes. We embarked on the rebranding of Kisumu Impala Sanctuary and Ndere Island, both in Nyanza. This exercise saw the restocking of the animal orphanage at

Impala Sanctuary as well as the improvement of the animal enclosures to allow for better viewing by visitors and more comfort to the animals. Staff in the Western Conservation Area also undertook a two-day customer service in-house course aimed at enhancing service delivery. The re-branding process in Shimba Hills National Reserve continued with improving staff and tourist facilities. This will be completed in the next year, with the opening of a ticketing office in Diani to ease the burden for tourists, who currently can only access the point of sale services from the KWS Mombasa Island office.

Some of our greatest concerns over this period included safeguarding elephant and rhino populations that exist outside KWS protected areas; development of a bio-prospecting strategy and policy; vehicle reliability and safe navigation of areas with

dilapidated infrastructure, not least roads in the North Coast, Kiunga, Lamu, Baomo, Hola, Tana Delta and Narok areas; the supply of new, electronic vehicle repair manuals to our mechanics and training them on their use, and the unreliable availability of aircraft fuel throughout this period. Regrettably, the Service also lost seven members of staff while on duty.

Our scientific management efforts focused on promoting research, creating awareness, monitoring of the black and white rhino, Grevy’s zebra, the carnivores and other wildlife species within rangelands. We completed Hell’s Gate - Mt. Longonot Ecosystem and Kisumu Impala Sanctuary Management plans and held expert working group meetings as part of the management planning process for two marine conservation areas. Final draft management plans for Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare Forest Ecosystems were also concluded. In addition, an African Elephant

Fund, within the framework of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), was established. We also participated in national biodiversity meetings whose culmination was the 2010 Biodiversity Conference hosted in partnership with the African Conservation Centre (ACC). Apart from discharging our duty as the government’s designated wildlife management authority in Kenya, we also played another crucial national duty by collaborating with other armed forces in providing security during Kenya’s referendum exercise on the Proposed Constitution Draft, which was promulgated in the same year.

In an effort to enhance efficiency, we procured a new fleet of vehicles and related equipment, which raised vehicle availability for essential operations during this period to an average of 88 per cent.

Over the same period, KWS participated in the Organisational

Performance Index (OPI) assessment process that culminated in the Company of the Year Awards (COYA) hosted at the Nairobi National Park. Kenya Wildlife Service scooped the Human Resource Focus award, and the Corporate Citizenship and Environment award. Sound and focused leadership, improved relations with the communities, implementation of the balanced scorecard management strategies and principles of Gemba Kaizen were critical success factors in this process.

KWS was also vetted by Superbrand, an independent authority on branding with experience in over 80 countries and awarded the Superbrand status based on a consumer feedback mechanism in the areas of quality, reliability and distinction. In the coming year, we aim to scale up the ongoing programmes, spreading them to all our facilities. The focus on our customers continues: The Smartcard will be phased out in July 2011, to be replaced with

the Safaricard. We also intend to increase the number of points of sale and access. Our stakeholders will continue to be involved in the alignment of the proposed Wildlife Bill and Policy to the new Constitution. We hope that it will be presented to Cabinet for approval, setting pace for its debate and adoption by Parliament. Our key focus, however, will be on the communities around national parks and reserves. KWS will lay emphasis on this important stakeholder, without whose co-operation the wildlife habitat would continue to shrink. We, therefore, urge our partners to work with us in ensuring that our wildlife continues to enjoy more space for the benefit of future generations.

We look forward to a fruitful 2011 especially in enhancing our conservation efforts through working with communities.


Mr. Julius Kipng etich, CBS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

“ We also undertook other conservation-related activities, namely: rainfall monitoring, monitoring of the black rhino and the lion which are endangered species”



Conservation Strides

In Lake Nakuru National Park, invasive weed species have for a long time remained a challenge to the ecosystem. Control of *Solanum incanum*, one of the most noxious weeds in the park, was intensified. Fifty-five acres were rid of the weed using manual labour within the year. Although the exercise was both labour-intensive and expensive, the resulting ecological benefits of ridding the lake of the offending weed cannot be compared to the long-term gain.

KWS also undertook other conservation-related activities, namely: rainfall monitoring, monitoring of the black rhino and the lion which are endangered species, monitoring of water quality and quantity for lakes Nakuru, Bogoria, Elementaita, and their feeder rivers as well as waterfall monitoring. Unusually, heavy rains in the catchment area saw the flooding of the Pelican Islands and over 200 fatalities of juvenile Great White Pelican.

Further, 10 black rhinos were ear-notched, fitted with transmitters and translocated to Tsavo West Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) to ease browsing pressure on Lake Nakuru National Park. For easier identification, four more rhinos within the park were ear-notched and one fitted with a transmitter.

Wildlife census

Last year, a survey on lion pride composition was carried out at the Lake Nakuru National Park. Fifty-six lions comprising 21 males, 29 females and 6 cubs from 13 prides were identified. This was a welcome indication that the lion population in Kenya was growing, and further pointed to the need for investigating carrying capacity of the park in coming days.

A census, aimed at updating the status of black rhinoceros population in Tsavo East National Park, was also done in the year. Data was acquired through aerial count conducted between 3rd and 9th October 2010. This was an intense activity that involved three aircrafts and a helicopter over an area of about 3,300 kilometres square. Eleven (11) black rhinoceros – seven (7) of which were ear-notched and fitted with radio transmitters were sighted. Their horns were also tipped off to discourage poaching. It was noted that there was need for another count to be carried out in February, 2011 to include the area north of River Galana that was not covered. KWS is exploring the need to establish a rhino sanctuary in Tsavo East National Park as a new strategy to enhance management of black rhino.

Clinical interventions

Our Veterinary and Capture Services Department carried out clinical interventions, mainly attributed to snares and retaliatory injuries arising from human-wildlife conflict, facilitated translocation of wildlife as a management intervention to enhance genetic diversity and reintroduce/introduce species into their former habitats and carried out disease surveillance which involved participation in the



Dr. Domnic Mijele, a KWS veterinary doctor based in the Masai Mara National Reserve, extracts blood from a buffalo during a Bovine Tuberculosis research in the Mara ecosystem. With him are Dr. Manfred Tanner (right) from the Federal Research Institute for animal Health - Germany and a KWS ranger.

national rinderpest and avian flu surveillance programmes. Specific achievements on this front included the findings that all avian flu samples tested were negative confirming that the country is free of the disease. The first successful capture and translocation of free-range Nile hippos using chemical immobilisation and the first successful chemical immobilisation of ostriches were carried out.

This breakthrough opened the opportunity for the management of the hippo and ostrich populations and laid the ground for future translocations. Further, the status of Kisumu Impala Sanctuary – a captive animal holding facility – was enhanced. Cheetahs and lions, and buffaloes from Nairobi Orphanage were moved to Kisumu Impala to boost exhibition and customer satisfaction. Wildlife species at risk of mass poaching (when part of Solio Ranch was sold and demarcated for human settlement) were rescued. In this project, 690 animals were captured and translocated to various wildlife protected areas.

Among the species moved, was the rare Lelwel Hartebeest. The Service also successfully partnered with the African Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) to train wildlife health professionals across Africa

on wildlife immobilisation and sampling for disease surveillance, with particular emphasis on trans-boundary animal diseases. The training sessions were held in three regions: the Western African Franco-phone countries in Burkina Faso, Central Africa Franco-phone countries in Gabon, and for the Eastern African countries in Nakuru, Kenya.

Building partnerships

Furthermore, the KWS Veterinary and Capture Services Department conducted training in Kenya to participants working in wildlife health from 13 African countries. This will enhance transboundary technical collaboration in ensuring park security. The Service has offered training to Sudanese rangers, the Somali police and the Kenya Airports Authority staff among other groups.

Additionally, community scouts from over 20 conservancies were also trained at the Kenya Wildlife Service Field Training School in Manyani and given a radio link to work in concert with KWS rangers to help curb poaching.

Greenline to the rescue of Nairobi Park

Nairobi National Park is under siege from the growing metropolis. To address this challenge, the Sh40 million Nairobi Greenline project was

established. This is an initiative of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and KWS. **(see cover picture)**

This project brings together industries, conservationists, corporate organisations and the public to join the campaign to grow 300,000 trees from the Cheetah Gate in Athi River to the Carnivore Restaurant in Langata to protect the Nairobi National Park from pollution, encroachment and human/wildlife conflict.



Ms. Judy Muchai, one of the volunteers who turned up at the launch of the Nairobi Greenline Project, plants a seedling near East Gate at Nairobi National Park.

The Greenline Project is 32-km long, and 50-metre wide of trees. Upon maturity, it shall be a recreational zone, which shall host visitors who would like to walk, jog or picnic in the wild. By design, it shall be able to host a world class marathon. It shall do this as it remains a buffer zone, protecting the park. The tree species planted in the Greenline project are indigenous to the park, and fit into the biodiversity. They are a wide variety of Acacia. The electric fence found on the inner side of the Greenline shall protect the young trees as they grow.

Scaling up of the Elephant, Rhino Programmes

Under the Elephant Programme, the Service focused on promoting research, creating awareness and putting in place strategies for species monitoring. Tracking of elephants in Samburu in conjunction with Save the Elephants (STE) organisation and conducting of an elephant research in Amboseli and supervision of Elephant Research Fund (ERF) research students over this period went on as planned. Specific achievements included the writing of the Kenya Elephant Strategic Plan, elephant mortality data verification, training of trainers in wildlife law enforcement and the rolling out of the Management Information System (MIST), which led to the training of many field officers.

Under the Rhino Programme, several activities were undertaken. Specifically, 32 camera traps in Aberdare National Park for monitoring the Montane Black Rhino population were deployed; a physical verification of black rhino numbers was conducted in Laikipia Nature Conservancy. Aberdare National Park and Chyulu Hills National Park were upgraded to Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) status in an effort to secure rhino habitat in these two parks.

There was also the installation of the new Kifaru Information Management System in all rhino conservation areas and training of staff in rhino monitoring, database management and Geospatial Information System (GIS). As a result of various interventions, the black rhino numbers increased from 612 animals to 635, a 3.8 per cent growth rate. White Rhinos shot up from 338 to 353 representing a 4.4 per cent growth rate.

Other species

Under Other Species' Programmes, task forces on large carnivores, sea turtles, bongos, roan antelopes, sable antelopes, sitatunga, giraffes and primates, and management committees on hirola and grevy's zebras were set up. The national conservation strategies for lions, hyenas, cheetahs, wild dogs and sea turtles were completed.

Conservation of wetlands

In the period under review, KWS pursued three major goals in the areas of, use of wetlands, wetlands of international importance and international cooperation. Notable achievements included conducting an annual assessment of the population status of water fowls in the Ramsar sites of Lakes Nakuru, Naivasha, Bogoria and Elmenteita, development of management plans for Lakes Olbolosat and Sio-Siteko and initiation of the process for the same for Dunga and Yala swamps. Technical support was provided to Marula Farm (a horticultural farm on the shores of Lake Naivasha Ramsar Site) to rehabilitate Lake Naivasha North Swamp for enhanced conservation around Lake Naivasha and the facilitation for the inclusion of Kenya into Ramsar Centre for Eastern Africa (RAMSEA) membership. This will benefit Kenya in capacity building for conservation of wetlands.

Conservation areas, research activities and programmes

Under the component of research, KWS made various achievements. In the Southern Conservation Area, bimonthly ground counts in Nairobi National Park and quarterly ground counts in Amboseli were conducted and these have provided data for monitoring population status of wildlife.

In terms of trans-boundary management of wildlife, for the first time, Kenyan and Tanzanian wildlife authorities (Kenya Wildlife Service, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, Wildlife and African Wildlife Foundation in the Amboseli West Kilimanjaro and Magadi Natron Cross-border Landscape) conducted a truly collaborative census, employing a common methodology. The purpose of the census was to gather comprehensive dry and wet season data on various wildlife species (large mammals), water and human activities and assess the impact of the 2007-2009 drought. During the survey, 23 wild mammalian and one avian species as well as livestock (cattle, camels, goats, and donkeys) were counted. Results from this dry season census together with those from the wet season have provided valuable insights into wildlife population dynamics and seasonal distribution patterns in the landscape.

Following the decline of herbivorous species in the area, the count results will inform decisions on possible restocking of prey species; exploration of interventions that would prevent increased livestock depredation that resulted in the killing of nine lions by irate pastoralists during the past drought; translocation of hippos from Ruai Sewerage Treatment Ponds into Nairobi National Park to resolve human-wildlife conflict in the Ruai area and herbivores

from Naivasha to Amboseli National Park to boost prey populations after the drought drastically reduced herbivores. On invasive species management, the proposed framework for instituting best practices was implemented. Under this framework, *Lantana*-infested bushes in Ol Donyo Sabuk National Park were quantified and mapped and over 3000 (50 by 50-metre) geo-referenced controlled units created. Out of this 156 units have been permanently marked on the ground using a GIS system and 53 units cleared using one treatment. 152 units have been marked in Nairobi National Park and 301 in Amboseli National Park of which 254 are under control. A marking control manual has been developed while procurement of tools and materials has been done. Additional temporary staff for invasive species work were engaged and necessary training provided.

In the Coast Conservation Area, the bi-annual ecological monitoring of Marine Protected Areas was conducted for Malindi, Watamu, Kisite and Kiunga where fish, invertebrates and benthic cover data was collected. In Shimba Hills National Reserve, updating of information base, ecological monitoring, bio-diversity inventory and species surveillance were undertaken.



Sergeant Daniel Lelimo leads the capture team in hoisting a buffalo onto a truck during a translocation exercise in Solio Ranch near Aberdare National Park.

At the KWS Mara Research Station, all wildlife veterinary activities in Mara and other parts of the Central Rift Conservation Area are funded and supported by KWS in collaboration with The David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust. Over 2010, several animals were treated from various diseases and injuries. In the Tsavo Conservation Area, a biological inventory of South Kitui National Reserve was undertaken. It revealed that there is a decline in species diversity (both fauna and flora) and this was attributed to logging, charcoal burning and poaching for bush meat.

Enhancing Law Enforcement

The Strategic Plan for Kenya Wildlife Service in line with KWS mandate imposes a duty on the organisation to ensure that the law relating to the country's flora and fauna is adhered to. The organisation has a responsibility to protect Kenya's biodiversity by eliminating poaching within protected areas, and reducing if not eradicating it outside of protected areas. It is also tasked to guarantee the safety of tourists in the protected areas and safeguard all KWS revenue, assets and facilities. To that end, KWS undertook several initiatives to ensure wildlife crime was reduced significantly. These operations led to marked improvement of security of wildlife and its habitats. Safety of visitors and communities that live adjacent to conservation areas also noticeably shot up.

One of the major challenges of 2010 was the increased international illegal trade in elephant ivory and rhino horns, for it had the inevitable consequence of fuelling local poaching. It is instructive

that the two species are already endangered. This spurred KWS into a heightened level of alertness to enhance their protection. The populations outside of KWS-managed protected areas were more vulnerable to poaching. The KWS law enforcement units worked with stakeholders such as ranchers, local communities and other law enforcement agencies in implementing strategies to counter the poaching menace. This involved efforts such as strategic deployment of law enforcement officers, regular reviewing of strategies and provision of logistical support.

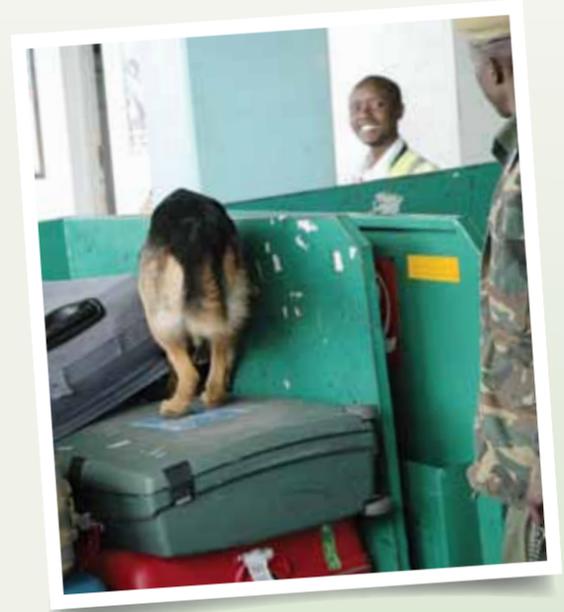
The review of elephant security strategies paid off; there was reduction in poaching. Elephant poaching went down by 8.3 per cent from 2009.

However, rhino poaching rose from 15 cases in 2009 to 21 cases in 2010 representing a 40 per cent increase. Poaching accounted for 49 per cent of elephant deaths in 2010 compared to 25 per cent in 2009. The main factor behind the

recent increase in elephant and rhino poaching is the increased demand for ivory and rhino horns in the international black market. Insecurity in neighbouring countries and the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons due to the resulting lawlessness in those states only served to compound the threat. Over 76 per cent of elephant poaching took place outside of the KWS-managed parks and reserves.

To counter the problem of poaching, KWS employed a number of strategies aimed at apprehending and dismantling poacher syndicates. Systematic surveillance of known gangs proved useful by helping KWS teams to intercept the suspects at the planning stage, thereby thwarting their schemes. In instances where the poachers dodged KWS intelligence systems, prompt and unrelenting responses resulted in the arrest of poachers and recovery of firearms and trophies. A

total of 74 firearms, targeting both wildlife and tourists, were recovered representing a 30 per cent increase over 2009. In line with the organisation's strategic objective of enhancing partnership with stakeholders, our law enforcement units worked closely with communities, the Provincial Administration, the police, customs officials, airport personnel, private ranches,



A KWS dog handler and Kenya Airports Security officer at JKIA in Nairobi at work. The KWS Canine Units in Mombasa and Nairobi are routinely used to scrutinise baggage for illegal wildlife products.

INTERPOL and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) in enhancing wildlife security. This collaboration yielded stellar achievements in addressing specific cases of wildlife security threats in areas such as Samburu, Isiolo, Laikipia, Marsabit and Garissa where rhino, elephant and bush meat poaching had escalated. KWS unreservedly acknowledges the contribution made by various stakeholders in enhancing wildlife security and pledges its intent to scale up and maintain the collaboration.



Kenya Wildlife Service rangers at Nairobi National Park with illegal ivory seized at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi. The ivory had been disguised as an avocado consignment to the Far East.

The Wildlife crime trend in 2010 was generally on the decrease. A total of 2539 suspects were arrested and prosecuted for various wildlife crimes. This was a 42 per cent decrease from the 2009 arrests in the face of enhanced security vigilance. This decline reflects the impact of the efforts that have been adopted to prevent and counter criminality. Illegal grazing, which has previously been the dominant offence, went down phenomenally.

During the year, some 240,945 motley livestock was driven out of the parks and reserves representing a 72 per cent drop. Livestock in the parks and reserves greatly lowers the tourist utility of our parks and lowers revenue levels for the national economy. A lot of resources, which would otherwise have been devoted to other conservation efforts, are directed to livestock drives.

The fight against bush meat led to the arrest of 332 suspects and recovery of 7,515.5 kilograms of bush meat, representing a drop of 54 per cent and 67 per cent respectively from the previous year. The consequences of bush meat poaching and consumption are loss of species, human health risks and deprivation of wildlife abundance. With wildlife-based enterprises becoming popular vehicles for community development, the continued menace of bush meat poaching and



Mr. John Kimani (right), Staff Officer, Quarter Master and Mr. Charles Rono, Canine Master, inspect a consignment of illegal ivory seized last year at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi.

consumption deprives the selfsame communities of the opportunity to initiate such projects. Moreover, poaching for bush meat disrupts wildlife dispersal and migratory patterns.

Combating the illegal trade of wild animals and wildlife products was enhanced as one of the strategies of winning the war against wildlife crime. Special focus was given to the illicit ivory and rhino horn trade. Strategic deployment of the Canine Unit was made to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts in combating wildlife crime.

KWS, in collaboration with INTERPOL and LATF undertook a joint operation code-named Ahmed with other East African wildlife agencies to root out illegal trade in elephant ivory. As a result, ivory recoveries decreased slightly from 3,112.39 in 2009 to 2,894.23 kilograms in 2010. Poaching rings involved both local and foreign criminals. The destination of the ivory was both within and outside of the country. Recoveries

at JKIA were 1592.68kg up from 776.44kg intercepted in 2009, a stark reflection of the international dimension of ivory trafficking. These achievements were made through enhanced collaboration between KWS and its stakeholders. Protection for elephants and rhinos calls for enhanced vigilance, as poachers will always be looking for weak points in our law enforcement efforts.

Protection of habitats and water catchment areas

During the year, KWS continued to discharge its mandate of protecting habitats and water catchment areas within parks and reserves. The deployment of KWS officers to Mau Forests Complex was boosted by allocation of more vehicles and equipment. These efforts led to a decline in the offence of destruction of habitats and water catchment areas by 10 per cent in arrests and a 0.5 per cent increase in recoveries. Sandal wood recoveries declined from 79,444 in 2009 to 23,170kg

in 2010. The sandal wood plant is endangered because of smuggling to Asia. It is a protected plant. On another front, the Emergency Management Unit has grown adept at issuing timely alerts on wildfires that enabled wardens to undertake proactive measures to mitigate the impact of wildfires.

Promoting tourists security

The safety of local and international tourists within all wildlife protected areas and other areas under KWS jurisdiction was ensured through enhanced visitor security patrols/operations. KWS, in close liaison with the Tourist Police Unit, kept vigil over tourist security in wildlife protected areas as well as on the important access roads linking the different protected areas. KWS continued to collaborate with other stakeholders in the tourism industry, particularly with the Kenya Tourism Federation (KTF) where KWS is a member of the security sub-committee. The objective is to ensure that Kenya's parks and reserves maintain their world-class standards by remaining safe and



A waterfall in Aberdare National Park. The Park is a critical water catchment area for more than 17 towns including the city of Nairobi.



A tour van in the expansive Tsavo Conservation Area. Tsavo Conservation area is home to about a third of Kenya's total elephant population.

secure destinations for local and international visitors.

A total of 13 incidents, mainly within the Maasai Mara and the Buffalo Springs-Shaba-Samburu Reserve circuits, occurred during the year. Through KWS established intelligence networks, some of the criminals were pursued and arrested. Follow-ups led to the discovery of a network of gangs within the reserves that were ultimately dismantled. Some gangs were involved in cross-border crimes; their apprehension was facilitated by the established forums such as cross-border wildlife security meetings. The protection of wildlife, habitats, water catchment areas and tourists is a task that calls for professionalism, dedication and integrity.

During the year under review, officers encountered armed poachers, bandits and robbers in 24 different incidents. Fourteen of the poachers/bandits/robbers were killed. The exemplary courage and dedication to duty shown by KWS officers during these dangerous operations are highly commendable. Unfortunately, enforcement of wildlife law comes at a price as seven staff lost their lives while on duty. Community members were particularly helpful in providing useful information. This included information on poachers, highway robbers, trophy traffickers and loggers.

On training, KWS benefited from priceless assistance from both the INTERPOL and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force towards the training of intelligence and investigation officers on Crime Analysis and Real-time Analytical Intelligence Database (RAID). INTERPOL also provided personnel and financial support in coordinating operations aimed at addressing the illegal ivory trade within the East African region.

The support offered by the regional wildlife law enforcement agencies during this operation, played a significant role in its success. In 2011, KWS will enhance its law enforcement capacity through modernisation of its force in a programme that entails training, provision of modern equipment and strengthening of command and control systems.

Wildlife crime works against the objective of sustainable wildlife conservation and sustainable development. It has driven many species into extinction and threatens the continued existence of several others. It also works against the spirit of Vision 2030 by jeopardising our wildlife-based conservation industry. To overcome it, there is need for concerted efforts by all stakeholders. Collaboration and partnership proved effective in 2010 and should be sustained and expanded in 2011 and beyond.

Regulation, enforcement and compliance

KWS worked towards enforcing the law on trade and transactions in wildlife trophies and products in the country. In 2010, the organisation collected Ksh 4,130,250 as revenue from permits/licences such as wildlife licences, professional hunters licences (birds), bird shooting tests, professional hunter's tests, bird shooting block-booking fees, bird shooting permits, permits for filming authorities and related charges, import/export/re-export permits and certificate of ownership, which is a requirement for any person in possession of wildlife trophy. KWS is the official custodian of all wildlife trophies that are recovered. These wildlife trophies consist of skins, skulls, bones and an assortment of products processed from skins and bones.

During the year, an ivory stockpile management and audit exercise was conducted in Isiolo, Maralal, Nanyuki, Aberdare, Amboseli, Chyulu National Park, both East and West Tsavo National Parks and Shimba Hills National Reserve. This included physical counting and marking of all elephant tusks held at the respective stations using a trophy register before filing returns to the head office. Most of the audited ivory stockpiles in the field have been transferred to the central strongroom at the KWS headquarters for safe custody. A mechanism to distribute trophies to museums and cultural centres is going to be developed shortly.

Encouraging investments

In the year 2010, KWS continued to encourage landowners living with wildlife to keep and foster wild animals and/or plants for commercial or for aesthetic value or educational purposes under the wildlife operations/farming and sanctuaries programmes. Such individual projects include commercial utilisation of reptile farms such as Nile Crocodiles in Kikambala and Galaxy Crocodile Farm in Sagana. There are also recreational and educational facilities such as Nairobi's Mamba Village and sanctuaries



The Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga unveils a plaque during the branding of Kisumu Impala Sanctuary. The branding of national parks and reserves is part of national efforts to encourage investments in tourism.

that include Kwa Kyelu Ranch in Machakos and Eldoret Nature Park. Guinea fowl, quail and ostrich farming business is on the rise due to increased availability of KWS extension services in the field and efforts to promote wildlife utilisation programmes. Several consultative policy and awareness meetings and training workshops with internal and external stakeholders were held in the year on regulation, enforcement and compliance issues.

During the year under review, officers from the department of regulation, enforcement and compliance inspected 12 farms for compliance and enforcement of set guidelines. An increasing interest to start wildlife farms, sanctuaries, orphanages and other projects was noted. The interest stems from decentralisation of KWS functions and services aiding accessibility of the same to farmers and the community. Stakeholders have found it easier to benefit from expert advice, guidance and monitoring due to this decentralisation.

Biodiversity conservation events

The United Nations declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity. This was aimed at celebrating life on earth and appreciating the value of bio-diversity to our own lives. Therefore, organisations across the world were invited to take action in 2010

to safeguard the variety of life on earth. To respond to the declaration, KWS, organised biodiversity conservation events for Taita and Mwatate districts. The climax was an event organised and executed in collaboration with Mwamko Mashinani, a community based organisation, on 3rd April 2010. This event was to showcase the diversity of natural resources in Mwatate and Taita districts. The objective was to create awareness on bio-diversity conservation and bio-diversity resources in the two districts. About 500 people participated in the event, which was marked with the planting of 400 seedlings in Kitivo Primary School fittingly marked the day.

Community medical camp

Tsavo East National Park organised a community medical camp for the Orma community at Kone area. This area borders the park to the north. In the past, the community has demonstrated care and protection of wildlife by providing information on poaching to the Kenya Wildlife Service. As a result, poaching incidences have decreased. The medical camp was part of KWS social responsibility activities. KWS, in collaboration with Tana Delta General Hospital, organised and sourced medical staff from different parts of the country. A temporary pharmacy was set up at Kone Primary School at the two-day medical camp. About 800 patients

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

were attended over the two days. A similar one was also organised for the communities in Loyangalani for two days and about 350 patients were treated for various ailments.

World Wetlands Day

KWS celebrated the World Wetlands Day on 2nd February, 2010 at Mwarangi Stadium, Sagalla, in Voi, Taita Taveta County. The theme was, "Wetland, Bio-diversity and Climate Change". The event was organised by Tsavo East National Park management. The aim of the activity was to sensitise and enhance awareness on the values, functions and importance of wetlands. The day was commemorated with environmental conservation awareness programmes, including tree planting at Lata Dam and Mwarangi Stadium, and a clean-up exercise in Tsavo East National Park prior to the World Wetland Day. Over 300 tree seedlings were planted along the wetland of Sagalla to arrest soil erosion as well as conserve the water sources for the communities and wildlife. Also, about 200 tree seedlings were planted at Rata Dam and Mwalangi Stadium in Wray Primary School.

Our Institutions

Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute received KSh.310,600 seed funding from Wetlands International, Africa Wetlands and

Livelihoods Programme to support an ongoing process of developing an integrated watershed management plan for Lake Naivasha through a consultative and participatory process involving stakeholders. The five-month project seeks to identify and mitigate the challenges and threats ailing the Lake Naivasha ecosystem and enhance the capacity of all actors and improve environmental governance within the project area. The project commenced on 12th July and ended on 31st December, 2010.

Further, KWS Field Training School, Manyani, enhanced community relations through various activities that were held collectively such as games, clean-ups along the Nairobi-Mombasa highway, visiting prisoners at Manyani Prison, and participation in various events during national public days.

Community Nature-Based Enterprise

Two tourism facilities in Rimoi National Reserve ecosystem and one in Olerai in the Nairobi National Park ecosystem were advertised and follow-ups are underway to source investment for development of tourism facilities. KWS also initiated other community-related projects in the year such as working with the Marakwet Embobut Forest Conservation Committee to develop a management plan for Marakwet/Cherangani Forest, entering into an agreement

with Bonjoge National Reserve to manage the Reserve. KWS also continued to engage and financially support the 20 community scouts deployed in the Nairobi National Park ecosystem, advertised three tourism sites at Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary at the Coast in the year and facilitated 50 members of the Group Ranch to conduct a four-day study tour of Mt. Kenya Conservancy, Lewa Downs, Laikipia National Reserve, Samburu Cultural Village and Kalama Wildlife Sanctuary. This not only contributed to stronger working relations with the various communities but also enhanced the communities' goodwill in conservation.

KWS, through its partnership initiatives, received donor funds to the tune of 129,000 Euros to conduct surveillance on bovine tuberculosis, which affects both wildlife and livestock. It further received more funding worth USD 110,000.00 to conduct surveillance on Rift Valley Fever, aimed at understanding the status of the virus in wildlife species in the country. The European Union gave support to the tune of KShs.8.5 million towards post-freedom accreditation and rinderpest surveillance in wild ungulates. Earlier efforts had contributed to the declaration of Kenya as rinderpest free, thus opening opportunities for international trade in livestock and livestock products.

ENHANCE QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

During the same period, a team from KWS visited the Kenya Pipeline Limited and Blowplast Limited companies for benchmarking purposes over the implementation of the Five-K Initiative.





Security Division staff pose for a group photo after undergoing training in anti-terrorism management at KWS headquarters in Nairobi.

and *Kufundisha* – in the offices. The Five-K Initiative was monitored continuously and winners were identified and rewarded. Awareness workshops for Five-Ks were carried out at Tsavo East, Manyani Field Training School, North and Central Rift conservation areas and the Western region to sensitise staff on the importance of embracing it at the workplace. Local Gemba teams were formed for each region to spearhead the exercise.

KWS also hosted a number of organisations, companies and dignitaries who came to learn about the Gemba Kaizen Principles for application in their own circumstances as well as benchmark on best practice in some areas like Leadership and Governance.

Notable among them, were groups from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA), and a group of 30 CEOs from various companies. During the same period, a team from KWS visited

the Kenya Pipeline Limited and Blowplast Limited companies for benchmarking purposes over the implementation of the Five-K Initiative.

Over the same period, KWS participated in the Organisational Performance Index process that leads to the Company of the Year Awards (COYA) whose gala night was held at the Nairobi National Park, KWS scooped two prestigious awards – the Human Resource Management and Corporate Citizenship award. Sound and focused leadership, implementation of the balanced scorecard and Gemba Kaizen Principles were critical success factors in enabling KWS to take the lead.

KWS also reviewed its vehicle allocation system by moving away from the pool transport system as a way of improving efficiency. In addition, a fuel tracking system to monitor and evaluate fuel consumption by departments was introduced. This contributed to better utilisation of resources.

Improvement of internal business processes for quality service delivery and efficiency has always had a right of place at KWS. In 2010, the main focus was to reduce function overlaps, reduce cycle times, develop a risk strategy and enhance internal process synergies. Equally importantly, KWS continued to lay emphasis on improving internal processes coupled with facilitation

of staff training and growth in order to boost quality service delivery and ensure a happy and motivated workforce.

Improving internal processes
As part of implementing the Gemba Kaizen principles, several activities were undertaken. They included the enhancing of the Five-K Initiative *Kuchagua, Kupanga, Kusafisha, Kudumisha,*

STRENGTHENING AND MODERNISING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Improvement of internal business processes for quality service delivery and efficiency has always had a right of place at KWS. In 2010, the main focus was to reduce function overlaps, reduce cycle times, develop a risk strategy and enhance internal process and create synergies.



Human Capital development is at the core of KWS business focus and success. In the year, the Service focused on addressing broad organisational issues relating to changes in structure and culture, organisational effectiveness and performance, matching resources to future requirements, development of distinctive capabilities and, knowledge and change management. The main objective was to ensure that the organisation's human capital was skilled, committed and highly motivated to achieve a sustained competitive advantage.

In the year, the Service implemented a role-playing programme that involved senior headquarters staff visiting field stations to acquaint themselves with field operations. This proved invaluable in appreciating the challenges in the field and earmarking areas that need further support thus improving organisational efficiency. The organisation identified and implemented the above programme as a key factor in enhancing employee-manager understanding of the service's mandate, performance expectations and the environment within which Service operations take place.

In line with the approved KWS Guidance and Counselling Policy, the Service successfully facilitated Counselling and Rehabilitation

of a total of 15 employees over the period under review. The cases handled under the programme mainly related to alcohol and substance abuse, marital issues and other related problems that affect employee output. In 2010, several trainings to enhance staff development were carried out. For example, the Service held staff pension awareness campaigns in conjunction with KWS fund administrator, Alexander Forbes, on its pension scheme. Over the year, the pension fund increased by 10 per cent.

Anti-corruption workshops and awareness campaigns were held across all the national parks and stations. Further, an anti-corruption policy to ensure a corrupt free service was developed and made available to all departments.

In the same period, staff in various conservation areas underwent in-house customer care training among them those in the Western Conservation Area, Aberdare National Park and the Office Assistants at the KWS Headquarters. This enhanced staff product knowledge and spruced up soft customer service skills in an effort to improve the experience of visitors to KWS parks and offices, which is a major boon to the overall corporate image. The station and park armoury

handlers, security officers and wardens in charge and the non-commissioned officers (NCOs) were trained on stockpile handling. They were also taught maintenance of database and skills for continuous collection of information on recovered ivory as a way of assisting the management in making crucial decisions to mitigate trophy management and disposal.

Promotional courses were also conducted for the Kenya Wildlife Service uniformed personnel as well as other personnel from interested institutions through KWS Training Institute and Field Training School, Manyani.

Upgrade of facilities

Telephone facilities in various offices across the country were upgraded. The objective was to facilitate communication with both internal and external customers. Several equipment, including PABXs, telephone heads, CDMA mobile phones, digital telephone heads, and wireless lines were acquired. The main challenge has been the vandalism of cables to the fixed lines. Moreover, at least 75 vehicles were distributed across various parks and stations with the aim of improving mobility and overall efficiency. Further, the book stock at the Field Training School, Manyani was increased. The organisation also undertook internet installations in the training school to

enhance communication and research. Other activities were also carried out as part of enhancing internal processes, including the installation of the Sun System Inventory Module. Comprehensive annual stocktaking and board of survey exercises that were carried out culminated in boarding of vehicles and other assorted items.

Also established, in conjunction with PricewaterhouseCoopers, was a comprehensive assets register. An assets management system was put in place, assets valuation was carried out, identification of idle assets was done and an idle assets policy developed. These activities will lead to better management of KWS assets.

One of our major projects in recent times, the KWS Airwing, that was created in 1990, continued to provide support services to wildlife management through its maintenance, operation and support services. KWS generated revenue through commercialisation of the Airwing services. Over the year, the organisation serviced 32 aircraft – the highest number in KWS history. Twenty of the aircraft serviced belonged to external customers. In the same year, KWS received a new aircraft donated by Capt. Rich Foundation and INTERPOL. The Airwing was involved in the

capture of 202 buffaloes in Solio Ranch as well as the Tsavo East rhino-notching exercise where 11 rhinos were physically sighted and seven notched. In October, the Airwing also facilitated the capture of ten rhinos in Lake Nakuru National Park which were then translocated to Tsavo West National Park.

Branding and image improvement

Several activities were carried out as part of enhancing the KWS brand. For example, Ndovu Court was renovated and landscaping done in the entire area. At the Headquarters Complex on Lang'ata Road, Kifaru Court and Vet Building were also repainted. Upgrading of the parking area and installation of clear signage at Headquarters were also undertaken. A number of renovations and paintings were done in some of the semi-



Newly branded vehicles ready for dispatch to various national parks, stations and reserves.

permanent barracks and classrooms at the Field Training School, Manyani. A few uni-port houses were put up to accommodate additional staff. Currently, KWS is putting up an eight-unit storey housing as part of increasing the accommodation needs at the school.

Learning and growth

As part of learning and growth, KWS participated in numerous knowledge sharing platforms. These included: Hosting of twenty-five professors from American Universities led by Prof. Douglas Woodward on an educational trip on the concept, "Can Africa Compete? The KWS Case of Managerial Reforms", participating in the civil service Performance Contracting system, a staff visit to Bidco, and contributing to the "Healthy People Healthy Parks Congress held in Melbourne, Australia, launching of the Organisational Performance Index (OPI) by the Kenya Institute of Management, Strategic Leadership Programme at the Kenya Institute of Administration, initiation of discussions with consultants on the management of the Aberdare fence, address to the Honorary Consuls First Conference on Politics of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation organised by the Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs and hosting of the US Vice President, HE Mr Joe Biden and his wife, Dr. Jill Biden.

Pictorial



1

H.E. President Hon. Mwai Kibaki listens to Mr. George Odhiambo, the KWS fence manager as he explains how to measure fence voltage at the commissioning of the Aberdare Fence. With them is the Prime minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga.



2

H.E. Vice President Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka interacts with a lioness during a visit to the Nairobi Animal Orphanage. A number of the animals at the popular facility have been sponsored under the KWS Animal Adoption Programme.



3

Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute (KWSTI) graduands wait to be conferred with their diplomas at the institute's graduation square in Naivasha.



4

KWS Board of Trustees chairman Hon. David Mwiraria test drives one of the vehicles bought by KWS for enhancing security operations



5

Mr Charles Njonjo displays a dummy cheque for Ksh.72 million raised during the Rhino Charge event. With him is the KWS Mountain Conservation Area Assistant Director Mr Robert Njue and Mr. Colin Church, the chairman of the Rhino Ark Trust Fund.



6

Medical insurance provider Resolution Health East Africa CEO Mr. Peter Nduati (right) holds a lion cub at the Nairobi Animal Orphanage. The firm adopted a seven-year-old cheetah 'Misty Harmony' in honour of the company's latest product. With him is Mr Gideon Gathara, the Conservation Secretary.

Pictorial



7

Mr. Edin Kalla (left) and Ms Florence Kulecho, both of KWS, with a dummy cheque for Ksh. 234,390 from Kenya Methodist University (KEMU) Vice-Chancellor Prof Alfred Mutema (right). This was towards the KWS Animal Adoption Programme. The University adopted a one-year cub. With them is Miss KEMU.



8

Participants of the 2010 'To Hells Gate on a Wheelbarrow' race to the finish line. 85 teams participated in the event that raised Ksh 7 million for supporting community projects around Hells Gate National Park in Naivasha.



9

The US Vice President H.E Joe Biden and family set off for a game drive at the Nairobi National Park. With them is KWS Director (right) and the Nairobi National Park Senior Warden Mr. Michael Wanjau.



10

The Minister for Forestry and Wildlife Hon. Dr. Noah Wekesa presents an award to Kuran Singh during the 2010 Cycle with the Rhino event at Lake Nakuru National Park. Singh won the male junior category of the event.



11

Winners of the KWS Inter -Area Sports Competition pose with their trophies and medals at the closing of the championship in Afraha Stadium, Nakuru.



12

Assistant Minister for Forestry and Wildlife Hon Josephat Nanok unveils names on the Conservation Heroes Monument the KWS headquarters in Nairobi. Conservation Heroes Day is marked every year on December 16 to honour those who lost their lives in the course of duty.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Members of the Board of Trustees and Administration	30
Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities	31
Statement of Comprehensive Income	34
Statement of Financial Position	35
Statement of Cash Flow	36
Statement of changes in Equity	37
Notes to the accounts	38 - 50



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MEMBERS		DATE APPOINTED
Hon. David Mwiraria, EGH	Chairman	08/09/08
Mr. George Fungo Chenge		15/09/08
Mr. Julius Kipng etich, EBS, CBS	Director	21/12/04
P.S Secretary Ministry of Finance		
P.S. Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife		
Director, Veterinary Services		
P.S. Ministry of Local Government		
Commissioner of Police		
Chief Conservator of Forests		
Rep. of P.S. Office of the President (Internal Security)		
Dr. Hellen Gichohi		15/09/08
Mr. Peter Ole Sapalan		15/09/08
Mr. Ian Craig		15/09/08
Dr. George Wamukoya		15/09/08
Dr. Obiero Ong ang a		15/09/08

AUDITOR

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

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

BANKERS

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

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

Equity Bank Limited
Upper Hill
P.O. Box 75104-00200
Nairobi

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

Citi Bank Limited
Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30711-00100
Nairobi

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd
Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30437-00100
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 statement of financial position showing in details the assets and liabilities of the Kenya Wildlife Service, a statement of comprehensive income and such other statements that the Trustees may deem necessary. It also requires the Trustees to ensure the Kenya Wildlife Service keeps proper books of account and other books and records in relation to the Kenya Wildlife Service and to all the undertakings, funds, investments, activities and property of the Kenya Wildlife Service. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Kenya Wildlife Service.

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

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

Signed on behalf of the Trustees by



David Mwiraria
(CHAIRMAN)



Julius Kipng etich
(DIRECTOR)

DATE: 23 March 2011

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

KENYA NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

REPORT OF AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Wildlife Service for the year ended 30 June 2010 set out at pages 3 to 17, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2010, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Responsibility of the 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

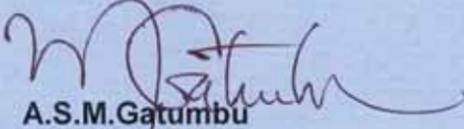
ethical requirements and that the audit be planned and performed with a view to obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessments 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 Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Service as at 30 June 2010, and its financial performance 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.S.M. Gatumbu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi.

11 April 2011

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

	Note	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
INCOME			
Turnover	2	2,805,131	1,971,597
Other income	3	260,128	251,037
Net interest income	4	2,913	3,858
TOTAL INCOME		3,068,172	2,226,492
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, allowances and benefits	5	2,216,302	1,949,987
Operating and maintenance expenses	6	1,850,716	1,363,858
Depreciation	23	333,377	295,100
Community services	21	76,295	35,125
Training and development	22	131,697	69,208
Auditor's remuneration		3,543	3,638
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		4,611,930	3,716,916
OPERATING DEFICIT		(1,543,758)	(1,490,424)
GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	7	1,218,860	972,826
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(324,898)	(517,598)

The notes set out on pages 38 to 50 form an integral part of these accounts

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

	Note	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	23	7,430,355	7,611,201
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	172,057	156,924
Receivables	9	405,616	290,483
Short term bank deposits		0	25,000
Cash and bank balances	10	730,340	485,861
		1,308,013	958,268
TOTAL ASSETS		8,738,367	8,569,469
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES (Page 6)			
		7,345,137	7,352,403
Non Current Liabilities			
Long term liability	11	22,544	22,544
Retirement benefits obligations	12	498,300	314,400
		570,844	336,944
Current Liabilities			
Payables	13	579,877	595,656
Unexpended specific donations	14	292,510	284,466
		872,387	880,122
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,738,367	8,569,469



DAVID MWIRARIA (CHAIRMAN)

The notes set out on pages 38 to 50 form an integral part of these accounts



JULIUS KIPNG ETICH (DIRECTOR)

Kenya Wildlife Service Annual Report 2010 • 35

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

	Note	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Cash flows absorbed by operating activities	16(a)	(1,348,382)	(1,063,414)
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(152,531)	(512,646)
Cash outflows from investing activities		(152,531)	(512,646)
Net cash flows before financing activities		(1,500,913)	(1,576,060)
Disposal of fixed assets		0	23,455
Grants for recurrent expenditure		1,218,860	972,826
GOK Subvention – Actuarial Pension Deficit		0	197,300
Capital donor funds		501,532	573,351
Cash inflows from financing activities		1,720,392	1,766,932
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	16(b)	219,479	190,872

The notes set out on pages 38 to 50 form an integral part of these accounts

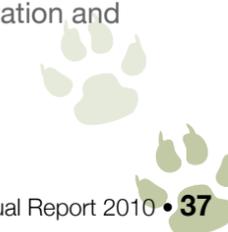
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

	Capital Reserve (MTW) KShs 000	Revaluation reserve KShs 000	Capital grants KShs 000	Revenue reserve KShs 000	Total KShs 000
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)
30 June 2009	1,271,887	2,805,102	5,888,402	(2,612,988)	7,352,403
1 July 2009	1,271,887	2,805,102	5,888,402	(2,612,988)	7,352,403
Prior Period Adjustment- Note 12				(381,200)	(381,200)
GOK Subvention Pension Actuarial Liability				197,300	197,300
Capital Donor Funds	-	-	501,532	-	501,532
Net Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(324,898)	(324,898)
30 June 2010	1,271,887	2,805,102	6,389,934	(3,121,786)	7,345,137

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 38 to 50 form an integral part of these accounts.



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation

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

b) Depreciation

Airstrips and roads are not depreciated because adequate maintenance is carried out to ensure that these assets maintain their value. Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment portfolio revalued as at 30 December 2007 is computed based on the remaining useful life to reduce their values to a 5% residual value. Subsequent additions are depreciated on a straight line basis at the following rates until they are reduced to their residual value of 5%.

Freehold land	Nil
Buildings on long leasehold and freehold land	2%
Buildings on short leasehold land	Over the lease period
Fences and Barriers	10%
Machinery and Water Supplies	10%
Furniture and Equipment	10%

Motor Vehicles and Tractors	20%
Computer and Accessories	20%
Aircraft	7.5%
Boats and Boat engines	10%
Roads and Bridges	Nil
Airstrips	Nil

c) Stores

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

d) Translation of foreign currencies

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

e) Bad and doubtful debts

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

f) Income

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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

g) Capital grants

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

h) Grants for recurrent expenditure

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

i) Employee benefits

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

j) Cash and Cash equivalents

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

k) Impairment of assets

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

2. TURNOVER

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Park entry fees	2,706,255	1,877,338
Accommodation	98,876	94,259
	2,805,131	1,971,597

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

3. OTHER INCOME

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Rental income	69,886	76,841
Game & professional hunters licenses	1,939	2,121
Insurance compensation	6,220	6,114
Accommodation & hire of training facilities – KWSTI	38,138	23,951
Tuition fees – KWSTI	36,956	42,382
KWS Shops	17,696	15,521
Hire of aircrafts and vehicles	30,768	21,703
Other miscellaneous income	58,525	62,404
	260,128	251,037

4. NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest income	2,913	3,858
Interest on Overdraft	0	0
Net interest income	2,913	3,858

5. SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS

Salaries and allowances	1,812,055	1,603,815
Gratuity contributions, pension and NSSF	141,832	134,674
Passage and leave expenses	26,537	32,906
Medical expenses	167,431	113,520
Leave pay accrual	68,447	65,072
	2,216,302	1,949,987

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

6. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Food and rations	82,455	48,855
Office and other related expenses	12,917	11,475
Motor vehicle running expenses	181,271	165,526
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	134,078	109,856
Wildlife protection supplies	12,229	2,404
Animal Feeds	16,353	13,155
Uniform and clothing	21,582	52,248
Fence running expenses	8,148	2,773
Insurance	97,537	91,752
Legal and Professional Fee	15,565	25,518
Cleaning and Sanitary Expenses	6,988	6,795
Radio Licenses	6,182	204
Estates Maintenance Expenses	21,808	12,827
Maintenance of Computer Software	15,284	36,752
Maintenance of game proof defenses	1,392	2,296
Maintenance of Bandas and Camp Sites	9,980	6,949
External Training – MFTS	6,138	15,755
Maintenance of Fences – Kazi Kwa Vijana	15,727	0
Travel and accommodation	176,094	120,978
External Travel	40,966	21,276
Field Allowance	64,160	45,558
Hospital Referral Expenses	6,765	0
Entertainment	18,248	18,250
Advertising and publicity	34,368	17,193

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

6. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (Continued)

	2010	2009
	KShs 000	KShs 000
Sports and Recreation Expenses	23,612	495
Special Events / Public Affairs	15,344	9,880
Hire of Exhibition Space	3,042	1,382
Staff Tea	8,269	2,290
Subscriptions	17,199	20,461
Printing and Publishing	14,372	9,268
DSTV Subscription	3,383	0
Bad Debts	9,217	6,950
Bank charges	5,980	6,889
Wildlife Compensation	18,630	0
Plant and machinery maintenance	29,162	18,537
Aircraft running expenses	72,401	46,178
Equipment, boats & furniture maintenance	27,872	30,466
Shop merchandise	15,094	10,689
Maintenance of buildings and bandas	99,712	45,097
Roads maintenance	247,838	126,538
Telephone and postage	41,059	53,405
Electricity and water	64,463	46,071
Stationery expenses	25,883	21,515
Consultancy and professional fees	11,005	33,457
BOT allowances & expenses	11,572	8,416
Food and drinks	16,104	12,971
Other operating and maintenance expenses	63,268	24,508
	1,850,716	1,363,858

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

7. GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Grants received and receivable on account of recurrent expenditure:-

	KShs 000	KShs 000
Donor Agencies	198,707	121,535
Donations	169,715	111,291
GOK subventions	850,438	740,000
	1,218,860	972,826

8. INVENTORIES

	2010	2009
	KShs 000	KShs 000
Spare parts and tools	45,759	37,055
Aircraft spares	42,350	43,236
Ammunition	50,765	54,038
Stationery	3,316	4,513
Telecommunication equipment spares	2,481	2,298
Building, water and fencing materials	24,147	22,192
Uniforms and compositions	21,891	18,606
Shop items	1,297	4,515
Fuel and oils	12,331	996
Tools	2,826	4,459
General	2,220	2,342
	209,383	194,250
Less: Provision for obsolete stock	(37,326)	(37,326)
	172,057	156,924

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

9. RECEIVABLES

	2010 Ksh 000	2009 Ksh 000
Trade receivables	129,334	98,441
Imprests	8,389	2,625
Staff receivables	63,814	57,452
Prepayments and deposits	115,023	70,589
Grants receivable	158,413	121,564
Mobilisation funds	5,337	5,337
Less Provision for bad debt	(74,694)	(65,525)
	405,616	290,483

10. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Bank balances – KWS Operations	214,148	98,264
Bank balances – Projects	462,787	318,716
Cash in Hand – KWS Operations	53,405	68,881
	730,340	485,861

11. LONG TERM LIABILITY

This represents 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.

12. 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2009

An independent actuarial valuation was conducted by Alexander Forbes Financial Service (East Africa) Limited as at 30 June 2007 on the Kenya Wildlife Service superannuation scheme and the deficit arising of Kshs 745.6 million has been adjusted against reserves as appropriate. Assumptions used in arriving at the above valuation were as follows:

Pension increases	0%
Salary escalation	4%
Expected return on investments	10%

The actuarial valuation report deficit of Ksh.745.6 million less GOK two years (2007/2008) contributions amounting to Ksh. 300 million resulted to a net deficit of Ksh 381 million which has been adjusted against the reserves as prior period item.

The outstanding actuarial deficit of Ksh 498.3 million as at 30th June, 2010 will be covered by Government of Kenya through a budgetary commitment made in the year 2006/2007.

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Total present value of obligation as at 30 June 2007	2,011,900	1,583,800
Less: Fair value of scheme's assets as at 30 June 2007	(1,266,300)	(1,019,400)
Net liability as at 30 June 2007	745,600	564,400
Comprising:		
Previously recognized liability as at 30 June 2007	364,400	137,912
Prior year adjustment	381,200	426,480
As restated at 30 June 2009	745,600	564,400
Less GOK contribution in the year 2007	-	(200,000)
Less GOK contribution in the year 2008	(50,000)	(50,000)
Contribution in the year 2010	(197,300)	0
Balance as at 30 June 2010	498,300	314,400

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

13. PAYABLES

	KShs 000	KShs 000
Trade Payables	285,497	201,508
Payroll Deductions	117,820	259,301
Contract Retentions Payable	12,577	47,100
Other Payables and Accruals	95,536	22,675
Leave Pay Accruals	68,447	65,072
	579,877	595,656

14. UNEXPENDED SPECIFIC DONATIONS

	KShs 000	KShs 000
Balance at 1 July	284,466	170,830
Additions	201,451	217,185
Utilized in the year	(193,407)	(103,549)
	292,510	284,466

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

15. 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.

16. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Operating deficit for the year	(1,543,758)	(1,490,424)
Depreciation	333,377	295,100
Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	(21,341)
Interest Income	(2,913)	(3,858)
Operating Deficit before Working Capital Changes	(1,213,294)	(1,220,523)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

16. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KSh 000
Increase in Inventories	(15,133)	34,041
Increase in receivables	(115,133)	(132,740)
Decrease in payables	(15,779)	138,314
Increase in unexpended specific donations	8,044	113,636
Cash utilized by operations	(138,001)	153,251
Interest received (net)	2,913	3,858
Cash flows absorbed by operating activities	(1,348,382)	(1,063,414)

b) Movement in cash and cash equivalents

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000	Change during the year KShs 000
Cash and bank balances	730,340	485,861	244,479
Short-term bank deposits	0	25,000	(25,000)
	730,340	510,861	219,479

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Pending Litigations	172,687	169,595

18. 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 Kenya Wildlife Service.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

19. CURRENCY

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

20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Authorized and contracted for
Authorized but not contracted for

	2010 Kshs 000	2009 Kshs 000
Authorized and contracted for	1,253,594	122,493
Authorized but not contracted for	0	21,856
	1,253,594	144,349

21. COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community
Training WDF
Community Projects Support
Dispensaries Support
Tree Nurseries Support
Support to Cultural
Water Troughs

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Community	108	0
Training WDF	527	3,210
Community Projects Support	61,022	24,776
Dispensaries Support	2	4
Tree Nurseries Support	14,583	7,122
Support to Cultural	50	0
Water Troughs	3	13
	76,295	35,125

22. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Professional Training
Inservice Training
Training-Overseas
Training-Local
Seminars, Conferences & Meetings
Instructor's Allowance
Training Levy

	2010 KShs 000	2009 KShs 000
Professional Training	1,691	132
Inservice Training	32,631	5,147
Training-Overseas	4,078	1,865
Training-Local	31,496	25,696
Seminars, Conferences & Meetings	56,787	34,565
Instructor's Allowance	3,091	4
Training Levy	1,923	1,799
	131,697	69,208

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

23. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings Non Residential	Buildings Residential	Computers & Accessories	Machinery & Water Supplies	Motor Vehicles & Tractors	Aircraft	Boats & Boat Engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Furniture & Equipment	Work-in- Progress	Total
	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000

COST/VALUATION

At 30 June 2008	2,079,409	1,106,018	167,018	411,072	957,194	243,834	30,560	3,416,182	384,225	326,077	620,551	836,343	10,578,482
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	(16,204)	-	-	-	(68,432)	-	(555,724)
Write off P & L													
Transfers	2,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,187)	-
At 30 June 2009	1,102,870	1,225,822	171,332	604,194	1,368,423	335,968	14,356	3,416,182	384,225	343,171	591,239	935,341	10,493,122

At 30 June 2009	1,102,870	1,225,822	171,332	604,194	1,368,423	335,968	14,356	3,416,182	384,225	343,171	591,239	935,341	10,493,122
Additions			16,439	4,200	13,269	-	-	-	-	32,513	34,089	52,021	152,531
Disposals													
Transfers	47,306	316,168						319,690				(683,164)	-
At 30 June 2010	1,150,176	1,541,990	187,771	608,394	1,381,692	335,968	14,356	3,735,872	384,225	375,684	625,328	304,197	10,645,653

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended 30th June 2010

23. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Buildings		Computers & Accessories	Machinery & Water Supplies	Motor Vehicles & Tractors	Aircraft	Boats & Boat Engines	Roads & Bridges	Airstrips	Fences & Barriers	Furniture & Equipment	Work-in-Progress	Total
	Non Residential	Residential											
	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000	KShs 000
DEPRECIATION													
At 1 July 2008	474,869	309,679	115,813	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	15,038	13,265	145,389	10,588	1,090	-	-	13,275	43,652	-	295,100
At 30 June 2009	505,344	332,007	130,851	408,492	733,716	88,605	9,359	-	-	241,084	432,464	-	2,881,921
At 1 July 2009	505,344	332,007	130,851	408,492	733,716	88,605	9,359	-	-	241,084	432,464	-	2,881,921
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	41,107	26,077	20,722	4,548	168,660	7,037	1,860	-	-	11,879	51,487	-	333,377
At 30 June 2010	546,451	358,084	151,573	413,040	902,376	95,642	11,219	-	-	252,963	483,951	-	3,215,298
NET BOOK VALUE													
At 30 June 2010	603,725	1,183,906	36,197	195,354	479,316	240,326	3,137	3,735,872	384,225	122,722	141,378	304,197	7,430,355
At 30 June 2009	597,526	893,815	40,481	195,702	634,707	247,363	4,997	3,416,182	384,225	102,088	158,776	935,340	7,611,201

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

LIST OF PARTNERS

African Fund for Endangered Wildlife (AFEW)	Kenya Organisation for Environmental Education (KOE)
African Union – Inter- Africa Bureau of Animal Resources (AU – IBAR)	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Kenya Veterinary Association
African World Heritage Fund	Kenya Veterinary Board
ATA Interpol	Kenya Land Conservation Trust
Bill Jordan Wildlife Defense Fund	Kenya Airways
Birdlife International	Ken Gen
Bloodlink Foundation	Kenya Association of Tour Operators
Bonde Conservancy	Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers
Born Free Foundation	Kenya Tourist Board
Care for the Wild International (CFTW)	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	Marwell Preservation Trust
CHF International	Netherlands Environment Assessment Agency
CITES Mike Programme	NIC Bank
CMC Motors	Novartis Animal Health
David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust	Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)
EABL Foundation	Park Action Committee Nakuru
Earth Watch Institute	Parks Canada
Eden Wildlife Trust	Ramsar Convention
Elephant Research Trust Fund	Rhino Ark
European Union	Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM)
Family Health International	Safaricom
Fonds Fran Sais pour l'Environnement Mondial FFEM	Savannah Club Japan
FREI GEBOREN (Germany)	Save the Elephant Foundation
French Development Agency (AFD)	Standard Chartered Bank
Freidrich Loeffler Insititute of Animal Health (FLI)	Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)
Forestry Bureau, COA TAIWAN	The World Conservation Union
Global Environment Facility (GEF),	Toyota Kenya
Greenline	Uganda Wildlife Authority
International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	UNESCO
INTERPOL	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)	United States Aid for International Development United States Agency for International
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Development (USAID)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	United States Embassy
Kenya Airports Authority	University of Nairobi, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Kenya Association of Manufacturers	US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Kenya Association of Tour Operators	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK)
Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers	World Wide Fund for Nature
Kenya Brazil Cooperation	World Organisation of Animal Health (OIE)
Kenya Commercial Bank	Zoo D Amneville
Kenya Forestry Research Institute	Zoological Society of London
Kenya Medical Research Institute	

OUR CONTACTS

PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE / PERSONAL LINE	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
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		/0732-340306		cwsvoi@kws.go.ke
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OUR CONTACTS

PARKS RESERVES AND STATIONS	OFFICER IN CHARGE	OFFICE / PERSONAL LINE	TELKOM WIRELESS	EMAIL
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COAST - HQ MOMBASA				
Assistant Director	Simon Gitau	0722-313103	077-1058039	adcoast@kws.go.ke
Lamu	Michael Gichure	0728-110381		LamuStation@kws.go.ke
Shimba Hills	Jacob Mwanjala			
Malindi	Isaac Mugo	0724-586501	020-2335684	MalindiMarine@kws.go.ke
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Tana Delta	Muiruri Njoro			
Kisite Mpunguti	Richard Lemarkat	0722-277443		
Kiunga Marine	Meraji Ruga	0721-300333		
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OUR KEY CONTACTS

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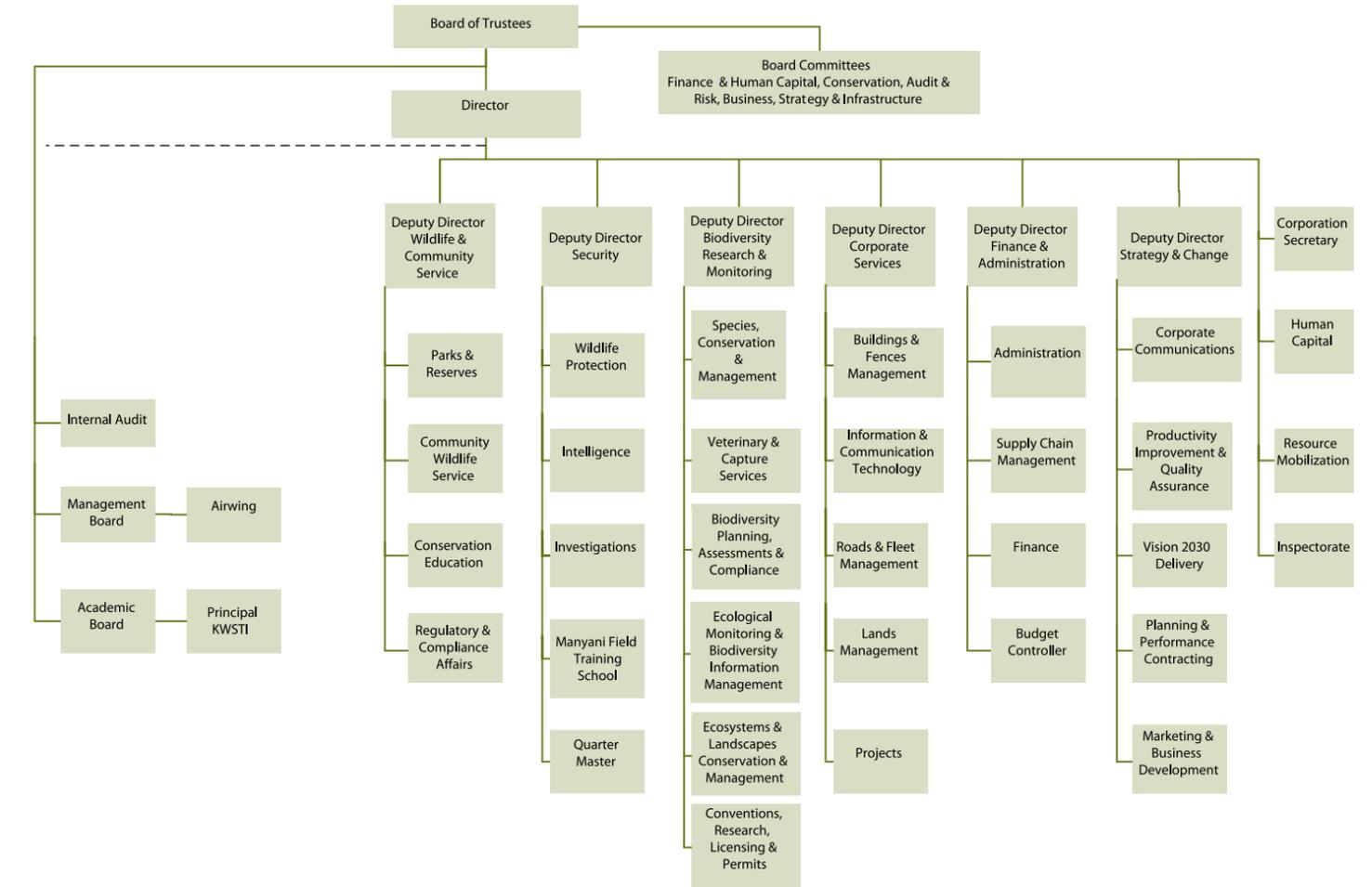
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ORGANISATION STRUCTURE





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