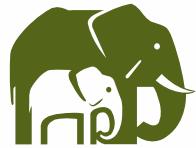




KENYA  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



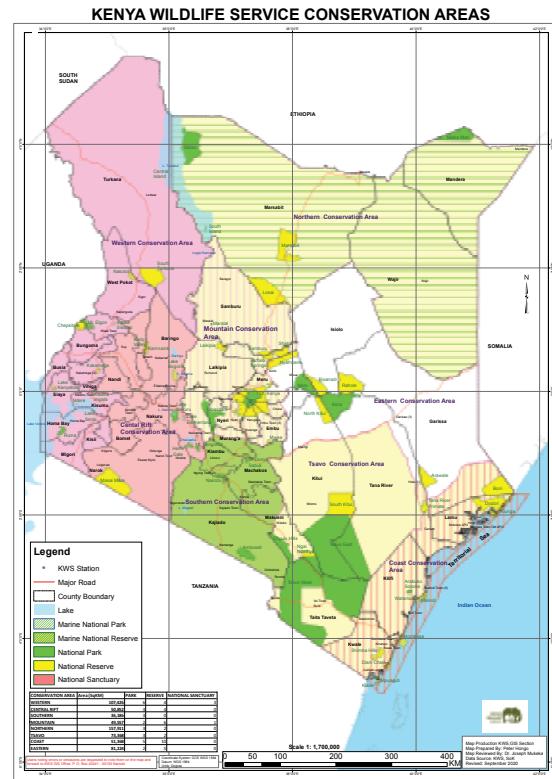
# Partnering for Wildlife, People and Nature



# Who we are

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a State Corporation established as a uniformed and disciplined Service by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (CAP 376) No. 16 of 1989, now repealed to Wildlife Conservation and Management Act No. 47 of 2013.

The mandate of the Service is to conserve and manage national parks, reserves and sanctuaries and wildlife in Kenya and enforce related laws and regulations. Together, these areas cover 22% of Kenya's land surface.



## Vision

Thriving wildlife and healthy habitats for all, forever.

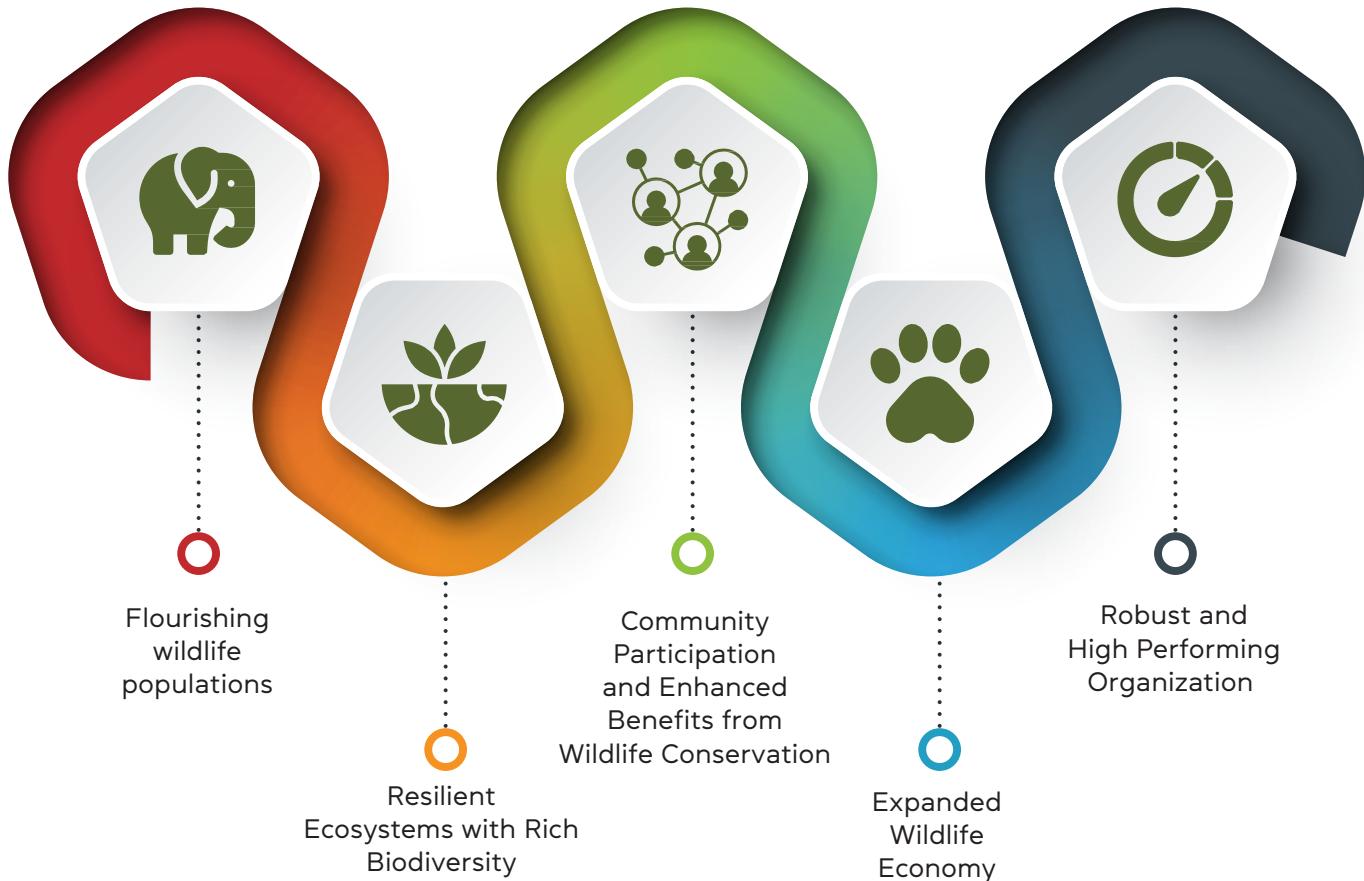


## Mission

Sustainably conserve Kenya's wildlife heritage and its habitats for the well-being of nature and people.

# Strategic Direction

KWS's Strategic Plan 2024–2028 sets out five Strategic Goals:



# Tracking Our Progress - Achievements in Numbers

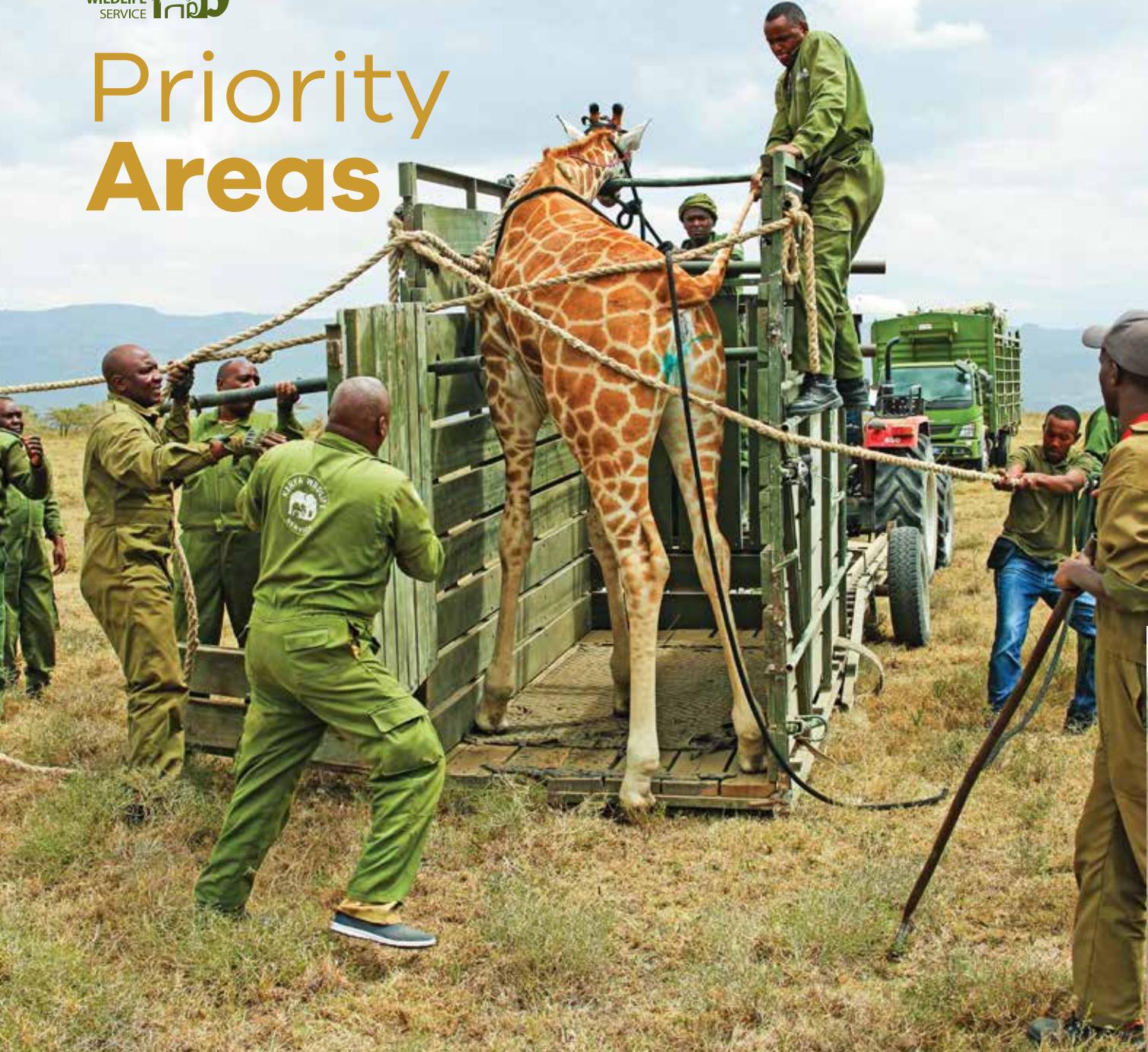
Since the launch of the KWS Strategic Plan 2024–2028, which outlines a clear path toward thriving wildlife and healthy habitats over the next five years and beyond, KWS has made significant progress in both conservation and organizational development — thanks to the strong partnerships and collaborations we have cultivated.

The achievements outlined below reflect our progress, measured in numbers, as we address the five strategic issues identified in the plan: institutional capacity challenges, an underdeveloped wildlife economy, limited community participation, degraded and fragmented habitats and ecosystems, and declining wildlife populations.

Activities	Achievement
	<p><b>Management of Human Wildlife Conflict</b></p> <p>Problem Animal &amp; elephant drives conducted <b>14508</b></p> <p>Community engagements &amp; CSR Initiatives <b>503</b></p> <p>Community conservancies registered <b>9</b></p> <p>Predator deterrent lights distributed <b>2,257</b></p> <p>Wildlife barriers constructed and maintained <b>2246 km</b></p>
	<p><b>Wildlife and Visitors Security Enhanced</b></p> <p>Wildlife security patrols, operations and livestock drives conducted <b>22,128</b></p> <p>Suspects arrested for various wildlife crimes <b>599</b></p> <p>Livestock driven out of protected areas <b>238,230</b></p> <p>Drones acquired <b>2</b></p> <p>Rangers trained and deployed <b>1,274</b></p> <p>Number of rhino death reported as a result of poaching <b>0</b></p>
	<p><b>Wildlife Translocation</b></p> <p>Translocations undertaken for different species <b>78</b></p>

Activities	Achievement
 <b>Tourism and Security Access Roads Maintained</b> Roads & airstrips maintained in parks	3080
 <b>Climate Change Resilience for Wildlife</b> Firebreaks maintained Water pans and boreholes established. Wildlife Disaster Preparedness Management Plan developed.	637 km 16 1
 <b>Marine and Terrestrial Parks Conservation Initiatives</b> Beach clean-up programmers undertaken Sensitization meetings for BMUs Mangrove protection Joint patrols conducted Removal of invasive species	450 10 12 803 acres
 <b>Endangered Species Recovery and Action Plans</b> Species recovery plans developed New Rhino sanctuary established (Segera) Rhinos translocated to Segera Conservancy. Rhinos ear notched and fitted with Lora WAN Elephants & Lions fitted with satellite collars	2 1 21 106 43
 <b>Fleet Upgrade</b> Vehicles acquired for conservation efforts	98
 <b>Wildlife Health Enhanced</b> Veterinary interventions undertaken	1,047

# Priority Areas



1

## Wildlife Population

The population of wildlife in Kenya has declined steadily over the past five decades. With some species almost becoming extinct, the KWS has put in measures to stop this decline. However, with poaching and reducing space for wildlife, the populations are still under threat. The human-wildlife conflict also poses an existential threat to both the wildlife and the communities. There is therefore need to develop measures that will stop the decline, grow the population and sustain it at optimal numbers.

### Strategic objectives:

 Enhance species recovery programs

 Enhance wildlife health

 Control illegal trade in trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products

### Priority Areas of Collaboration

 Implementation of Species recovery and action plans

 Strengthen the veterinary function

 Enhance enforcement capacity

 Increase surveillance and monitoring

 Multi-agency and transboundary collaboration



2

## Coexistence Between People and Wildlife

In collaboration with communities and partners, KWS has successfully reversed the trend of declining populations of endangered species, with numbers now increasing significantly. However, this has led to an escalation of human-wildlife conflict, bush meat poaching, and an increase in zoonotic diseases, which in turn have caused a negative perception of wildlife within local communities.

### Strategic objectives:



Secure space for wildlife



Prevent, mitigate and compensate human-wildlife conflict

### Priority Areas of Collaboration

- ▶ Secure wildlife corridors and dispersal areas
- ▶ Promote creation of wildlife conservancies sanctuaries and Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs)
- ▶ Build capacity in leadership and management of conservancies and Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs)
- ▶ Enhance HWC prevention and mitigation



3

## Resilient Ecosystems with Rich Biodiversity

For wildlife to thrive, there is need for habitats and ecosystems that are thriving. The current ecosystems have been affected by degradation and fragmentation while others have been affected by land use changes. The impacts of climate change effects have also exacerbated the already bad situation. There is therefore an urgent need to stop the loss of habitats and ecosystems as well as restore those that have been fragmented and degraded.

### **Strategic objectives:**

 Reduce Land degradation

 Climate change mitigation and adaptation

 Control and manage invasive species

### **Priority Areas of Collaboration**

➤ Rehabilitate and restore degraded wildlife terrestrial and marine habitats

➤ Enhance response to climate change impacts on wildlife

➤ Enhance disaster preparedness and response mechanisms

➤ Promote the use of green energy

➤ Enhance control and management of invasive species.



4

## Community & Stakeholder Participation

Successful conservation of wildlife requires a multi-stakeholder approach. Since most of the wildlife is located within communities, there is a need to put communities at the centre of conservation. For communities to appreciate conservation, there is need to put measures in place that will ensure they draw benefits from wildlife conservation. There is also need to ensure all the stakeholders participate effectively in wildlife conservation.

### Strategic objectives:

 Increase community and stakeholder participation in wildlife conservation

### Priority Areas of Collaboration

 Increase community and stakeholder education and awareness on wildlife conservation

 Improve youth engagement



## 5 Access & Benefit Sharing

Access and Benefit Sharing is crucial in wildlife conservation because it empowers local communities, promotes equitable resource use, and fosters sustainable management specifically, economic benefits (such as income generation and job creation), social benefits (such as improved well-being and cultural enrichment), and ecological benefits (such as spiritual fulfillment and aesthetic enjoyment).

### Strategic objectives:

 Increase access to benefits from wildlife conservation

### Priority Areas of Collaboration

- Improve legal framework
- Promote community livelihoods



## 6

# Wildlife Economy

The contribution of the wildlife economy to the communities and the nation at large has largely remained under documented and under exploited. Tourism is perceived as the only contributor to the wildlife economy. However, there are several products and services that have commercial value and can contribute to the wildlife economy. By promoting consumptive and non-consumptive utilization of wildlife products and services, there is potential to expand the wildlife economy.

### Strategic objectives:

 Increase sustainable consumptive and non-consumptive utilization of wildlife resources

 Promote community livelihoods through wildlife based enterprises

### Priority Areas of Collaboration

- ▶ Awareness Creation on consumptive utilization
- ▶ Promote consumptive wildlife based enterprises
- ▶ Strengthen management of terrestrial and marine parks and reserves to support community livelihoods
- ▶ Develop mechanisms for Payment for Ecosystem Services

 Promote wildlife-based enterprises



## 7 High-Performance Organization

One of the key challenges faced by the Service relates to inadequate capacity and resources to implement its mandate fully. There is need to strengthen the human, financial, technological and governance capacity of the Service. This will ensure that the Service effectively implements its mandate

Strategic objectives:	Priority Areas of Collaboration
 Enhance financial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Enhance KWS Resource Mobilization programs/Establish platforms for financial sustainability</li> </ul>
 Increase adoption of conservation technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Improve forensic science</li> <li>▶ Expand use of EarthRanger, drones, LoRaWAN”.</li> <li>▶ Adopt Green Energy Initiatives</li> </ul>
 Strengthen human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Enhance employee welfare programs</li> <li>▶ Enhance staff capacity and talent development</li> </ul>
 Enhance marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Enhance tourism facilities and park management infrastructure</li> <li>▶ Enhance marketing, communication and brand health</li> </ul>





# Our Call to Action

## Where Do You Fit In?

Kenya's wildlife is a precious gift, not just for the Kenyan Citizens, but to the world. KWS is charged with protecting this rich biodiversity for present and future generations. But in an era of increasing environmental pressure, climate change, and economic volatility, conserving Kenya's iconic wildlife demands more than traditional funding and goodwill. It requires **collective action, innovation, and new alliances.**

Now, more than ever, we are inviting you, as an individual, organization, or corporation, community to partner with us to address the **Priority Areas of Collaboration that need your support.**

**Here's how you, or your organization can be part of it**

### **1. Financial Support: Donate or Invest in Conservation**

Traditional donor aid, tourism revenues, and government funding remain important, but they are no longer enough.

KWS is pursuing **innovative financial solutions** including: **Nature-based financing** - Carbon Credit Programs and Green Bonds; **Blended Finance** models combining public and private partnerships (PPP), grants, philanthropy, individual giving and KWS **Endowment Fund**, a vehicle for long-term conservation funding.

### **How You Can Help:**

- Make direct donations to priority conservation projects such as ranger housing, force modernization, equipment, capacity building/training
- Invest in sustainable eco-tourism and infrastructure development such as PPPs
- Fund green innovations, such as clean energy, technology for wildlife monitoring,
- Nature-based financing - Carbon Credit Programs, Green Bonds and other Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes.

## 2. Support in Kind: Share Expertise, Equipment, or Services

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Not all contributions need to be financial. In-kind support is just as vital. **Technical equipment** (e.g. vehicles, drones, surveillance systems, forensic analysis equipment, ranger field kits, veterinary support)

- **Professional services** (e.g. legal, communications, logistics, engineering)
- **Skills-based volunteering** (e.g. wildlife research, digital storytelling, fundraising)

**Consider Adopting** - a Ranger sponsoring ranger units, a park, a tourism facility, an endangered Species Recovery Plan and Symbolic Adoption of animals of your choice or supporting community nature enterprise.

## 3. Advocate and Inspire

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The stories of Kenya's wild spaces must be told and retold to inspire action.

- **Advocate for conservation-friendly policies**
- Host or sponsor **awareness campaigns and public education**
- Support **documentary filmmaking, digital content, and storytelling**

## 4. Volunteer, Visit, and Experience

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Your presence matters.

- **Volunteer with KWS** through structured programs
- **Visit Kenya's parks and reserves** — tourism directly supports conservation
- **Engage in citizen science** and wildlife monitoring projects
- Bring your family, friends, or colleagues to connect with nature and become advocates



Want to Partner  
with **KWS**?

**KWS** is ready to  
work with you.

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Or visit our headquarters, regional and park offices  
across the country.

#ThrivingWildlifeForever

#KaribuTutunzePamoja

