WILDLIFEDIRECT

A GUIDE TO THE WILDLIFE ACT OF KENYA (WCMA 2013)



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The need for a guide to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) was guided by the outcome of a nationwide market survey by IPSOS Kenya. This Guide Book was produced by WildlifeDirect Staff and Interns involved in the Hands Off Our Elephants campaign. We appreciate the commitment of Her Excellency Margaret Kenyatta, The First Lady of the Republic of Kenya, who has lent her voice to wildlife conservation. This Guide Book would not have been possible without the technical input of over 400 people across Kenya. We wish to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations who made this possible; Big Life Foundation, Kenya Wildlife Service, Nature Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Ms Shamini Jayanathan. The project was funded by the Whitley Fund for Nature, African Wildlife Foundation and Nature Kenya. We welcome the endorsement of this work by the Chief Justice of Kenya Dr. Willy Mutunga, the Judiciary and the Judiciary Training Institute. This Guide Book will be available country-wide as well as online and it will be used in training the newly constituted County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committees under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013).

MESSAGE FROM THE FIRST LADY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA



The time has come for Kenyans to take the lead in matters of protecting our national heritage and pride. It is therefore commendable and a great step forward that Kenya has now a new law that more comprehensively protects our wildlife - the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013).

The new law imposes the highest penalties on the continent - and if not in the world- to those who decimate and threaten our wildlife, especially the endangered species. It demonstrates the commitment of the Kenyan Government to protect our wildlife. It also reflects the value that the Government has placed on our natural heritage.

This guide is designed to involve the Kenyan public in understanding this new law. It demonstrates ways in which the public can actively participate in protecting our wildlife. This guide is a call of duty for every Kenyan to protect and conserve our wild heritage as citizens of this country.

I am delighted to endorse this guide book. I invite every Kenyan to not only join hands to protect our wildlife, but to also understand the law as it concerns them in relation to wildlife.

Margaret Kenyatta - Patron of the Hands Off Our Elephants Campaign



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF WILDLIFEDIRECT

WildlifeDirect is an organization that is committed to leadership in conservation policy and legislative reforms in Kenya. WildlifeDirect supported the formulation of the new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) that revolutionizes the conservation of wildlife in Kenya, especially the participation of communities in wildlife conservation.

Key among the reforms, are; the provision for stiffer penalties for wildlife crime, recognition of wildlife conservation as a form of land use, increment of the compensation limits for human wildlife conflict, prescription of a structure for the establishment of community conservancies and a proposal for a benefit sharing structure for communities surrounding state and non-state protected areas.

This Guide Book greatly simplifies the provisions of the Act and will enable communities to better understand the roles and responsibilities of the Government and the concerned communities.

It is my hope that you will find this guidebook useful as Kenya moves into a new era of wildlife conservation.

Philip Murgor - Kenya's former Director of Public Prosecutions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE TO KENYA

Wildlife occupies more than 70 per cent of Kenya's land surface. The country is famed for its great wildebeest migration and the "Big Five" - elephant, rhino, lion, buffalo and leopard.

Wildlife plays a major role in Kenya's economy. It is a major tourist attraction, accounting for over 12 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It provides more than 300,000 jobs in Kenya. All these are economic benefits to Kenya. However, the Kenyan economy is under threat due to poaching, human-wildlife conflict, habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation, bush fires, illegal logging, and illegal trade in wild flora and fauna, pollution and climate change.

In Kenya, the law governing wildlife management is the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) . This Act aims to create a fair and just relationship between people and wildlife by ensuring that there are opportunities for people to benefit from wildlife without threatening ecosystems and habitats. The law defines roles, responsibilities, offences and penalties for violations.

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) complements and amplifies other natural resource management legislations that include The Water Act (Cap 372), The Forest Act (Cap 385), The Environmental Management and Conservation Act EMCA (387), The Wetland Regulations of 2009, The Mining Act (Cap 306), The Tourism Act (Cap 383), The Firearms Act (Cap 114) and The Fisheries Act (cap 378). All these laws seek to ensure sustainable development in Kenya as provided for in the Constitution.

This community guide to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) aims to inform every citizen of his or her national duty in wildlife conservation and management in Kenya.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT 2013?

INTRODUCTION

Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) governs wildlife conservation and management in Kenya. This law is enforced primarily by the Kenya Wildlife Service with support from the police and other government agencies.

WHAT DOES KWS DO?

MANAGEMENT ROLES	PROTECTION/LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLES	SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROLES
Manage national parks, conservation areas and sanctuaries	Provide security for wildlife and visitors in national parks and conservation areas	Set up county wildlife conservation committees
Prepare and implement the national park management plan	Conduct and co-ordinate wildlife research and monitoring	Collect revenues
Advise the land commission, the Cabinet Secretary on the establishment of new national parks, wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries	Ensure that no development in a National Park, Reserve, Marine Sanctuary, Wildlife Sanctuary or Conservancy will be allowed without an approved management plan in place	Develop mechanisms for benefit sharing with communities living in wildlife areas
Develop and implement recovery plans for endangered species	Identify user right, grant permits, ensure compliance of terms and conditions	Share up to 5 per cent of the benefits from national parks with local communities neighbouring a park
Advise the cabinet department on wildlife policy, strategy and legislation		

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT THROUGH COUNTY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committees will comprise the following:

- A Chairperson, appointed by the Cabinet Secretary
- Representative of county government
- County agricultural officer
- County land use and planning officer
- County livestock officer
- County service officer- who will be the secretary
- Four elected persons who are not public officers
- County medical officer
- County police officer
- County environmental officer

WHAT ARE THE MAIN ROLES OF THE COUNTY WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE?

- Implement the registration and establishment of wildlife users rights
- Participate in the development and monitoring of National Parks, conservancy and ecosystem management plans
- Ensure stakeholder participation in the planning and implementation of conservation efforts in the county
- Participate in county land use planning in consultation with the stakeholders
- Prevent Human-Wildlife conflict
- Undertake education, extension services and public awareness

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT



Wild animals sometimes cause devastating impact on communities and farmers. It is felt most by the poor. In wildlife rich areas, the exposure can be serious, especially where predators attack people and livestock and herbivores consume farm produce.

SOLUTIONS TO HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

A few measures you can take to prevent human wildlife conflict

- Use scare-crows
- Set up bee-hive fences to prevent elephants attacks
- Erect appropriate fences such as chain link and live fence or both
- Do not graze livestock in conservation areas
- Time the harvest periods to control pests including grain-feeding wildlife such as baboons and birds
- Ensure appropriate garbage disposal methods
- Use lion lights, fire under supervision or other safe methods to scare predators such as lions, hyenas and leopards
- Barricade or fence bodies to establish a human zone and the wild zone



WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Individuals can claim compensation (from the County Wildlife Compensation Committee) for loss of life, injury or damage to property caused by a range of wildlife including snakes, elephants, buffalo, lions, leopards and crocodiles.

*See *Page 12 for the list of such species*

WHAT TO DO IF ANIMALS INJURE YOU OR DAMAGE YOUR PROPERTY

You must immediately report to KWS. Call the KWS hotline 020 258 7435 or report to the nearest KWS office.

If the animal is dangerous, KWS officers can remove it or where absolutely necessary, kill it. Unless it is an endangered species or is in a protected area, the owner or occupier of land can also, when necessary, kill a problematic animal. However, it is ILLEGAL to kill a problem animal using poison, pitfalls or snares.

If you kill a problem animal, you must report the circumstance of the killing and deliver the carcass to the nearest KWS outpost or police station within 48 hours.



WILDLIFE SPECIES FOR WHICH COMPENSATION MAY BE PAID WHEN THEY CAUSE DAMAGE

DEATH AND INJURY	CROP, LIVESTOCK AND PROPERTY DAMAGE
ELEPHANT	ELEPHANT
LION	LION
LEOPARD	LEOPARD
RHINO	RHINO
HYENA	HYENA
CROCODILE	CROCODILE
CHEETAH	CHEETAH
BUFFALO	BUFFALO
VENOMOUS SNAKES	HIPPO
HIPPO	ZEBRA
SHARK	ELAND
STONEFISH	WILDEBEEST
WHALE	WILD DOG
STINGRAY	SNAKE
WILD DOG	
WILD PIG	

*Note that no compensation will be paid for losses caused by primates such as baboons or vervet monkeys.

Making a false claim is an offence and is punishable by law.

HOW COMPENSATION WORKS

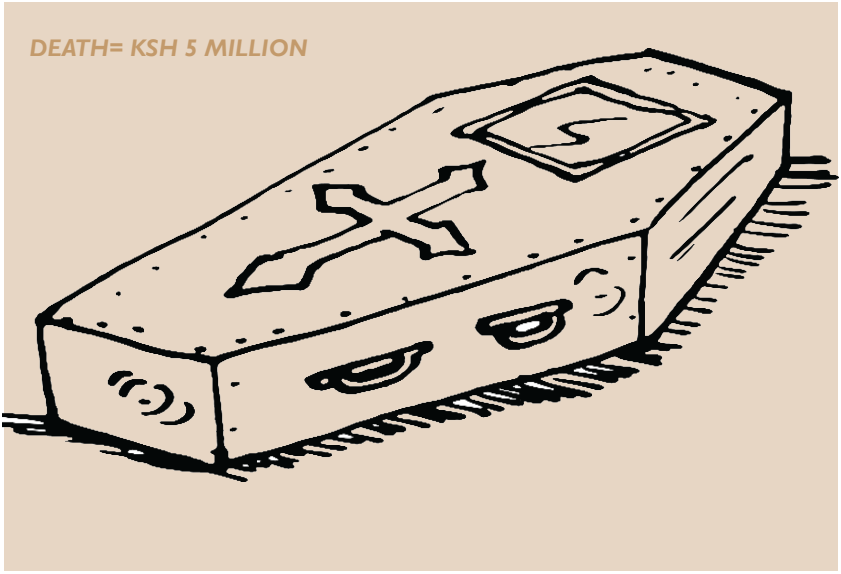
How to make a claim

Report any loss of life, injury or property damage to the nearest KWS office within 48 hours.

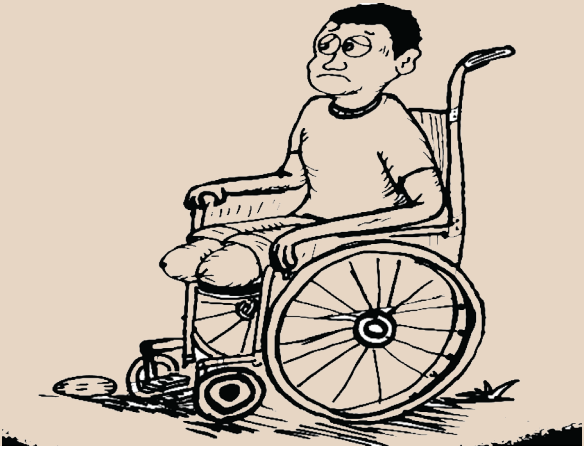
The KWS will submit the claim to the County Conservation and Compensation Committee, which shall review the claim and award compensation according to the regulations.

Compensation will not be paid if the victim or owner of the livestock, crops or property failed to take reasonable measures to protect themselves or property as compatible with the ecosystem management plan for the area.

(PLEASE NOTE THAT AT THE TIME OF WRITING, THESE STRUCTURES WERE NOT YET IN PLACE)



INJURY CAUSING PERMANENT DISABILITY = UP TO KSH 3 MILLION



OTHER INJURY = UP TO KSH 2 MILLION

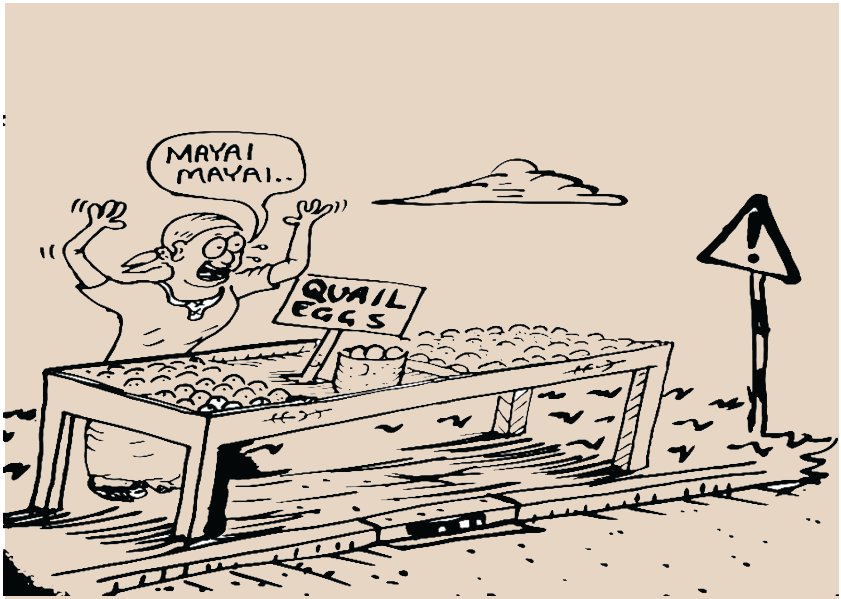
If your crops, property or livestock are damaged or destroyed by wildlife (specified in appendix 1b) and you are dissatisfied with the compensation award by either the County Committee or KWS you can file an appeal within 30 days of being notified of the decision to the National Environment Tribunal. If you are still dissatisfied, you can file a second appeal to the Environment and Land Court.

WILDLIFE IS WEALTH

HOW YOU CAN LAWFULLY BENEFIT FROM WILDLIFE

Every citizen has the right to reasonable access to wildlife resources. Every citizen is entitled to enjoy the benefits from them. Wildlife conservation and management can be practised as a gainful land-use, as long as the wildlife remains in a healthy, natural and secure state and is carried out on suitable land that adheres to the terms and conditions of the license issued by the Cabinet Secretary.

Nobody can carry out any activity involving a specimen of an endangered species without a permit from KWS. The Cabinet Secretary can prohibit any activity that may adversely affect the survival of an endangered species.



The following activities can be practiced under licence from KWS:

NON-CONSUMPTIVE USE	CONSUMPTIVE USE
• Wildlife tourism • Commercial photography/filming • Education • Research • Cultural and religious purposes	• Game farming (rearing wildlife in an enclosed and controlled environment) • Game ranching (Keeping wildlife in natural extensive conditions) • Live capture – taking animals from the wild while alive • Research involving off take • Cropping (harvesting wildlife for a range of products) • Culling (selective removal of wildlife based on scientific reasoning)

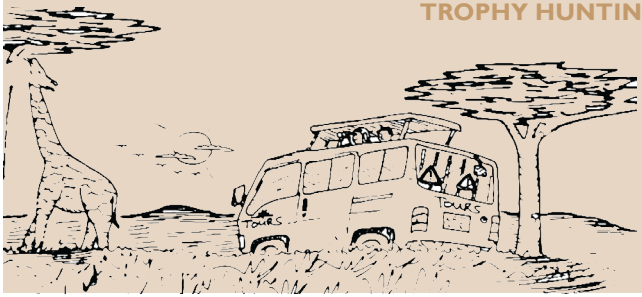
To apply for a license for consumptive use of wildlife, the forms must be obtained from KWS. All licenses expire on 31st December of every year.

All consumptive uses of wildlife will be done under the direct supervision of KWS.

ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY

Any individual or community that owns land, on which there is wildlife, can set up a wildlife conservancy or gazetted sanctuary. Conservancies are recognized internationally as protected areas that contribute significantly to global biodiversity, conservation and viable livelihoods. Conservancies must meet minimum requirements (see table below) and must be registered

PLEASE NOTE:
TROPHY HUNTING IS ILLEGAL



The community, landowner, groups of landowners or a representative body (e.g. Conservancy) can also come together to form a community wildlife association for the purposes of resolving human-wildlife conflict or cooperative management of wildlife in a specific area.

Registration of a conservancy	To register as a wildlife conservancy, the following information is required: • A list of the activities of the conservancy, constitution and governance structure • A draft plan with details of what wildlife is in the area and on-going conservation measures, conservation activities proposed, types of wildlife user rights proposed, land-use practices as compatible with wildlife conservation, methods of wildlife monitoring and community wildlife scouting scheme to monitor wildlife and help control problem animals
Functions	The manager of the conservancy will: • Protect wildlife in the conservancy • Help KWS in fighting poaching • Keep the regional wildlife committee informed of changes in the area that affect wildlife • Assist in problem animal control • Any other necessary activities to help wildlife

Management Plans	All conservation areas shall be managed in accordance with a management plan (specifications in Schedule 5). This plan will be prepared by KWS and the County Committee, and shall involve local communities. The Cabinet Secretary will publish approved management plans
Donating Land for Wildlife	Any registered landowner can donate or give all or part of his or her land to the national or county government, community, educational institution or wildlife conservation association This land will then be gazetted as a national park, national reserve, conservancy or sanctuary and cannot be used for any other purpose other than wildlife conservation as per the intention of the landowner
Conservancy Management	All conservancies should benefit local communities through infrastructure, education, social services etc. A conservancy can be de-registered if poorly managed
Species Recovery Plans	Conservancies can greatly assist KWS in implementing recovery plans for endangered species (listed in schedule 7) For more information contact KWS

HONGERA!

In November 2014, the Lewa and Ol Pejeta conservancies in Kenya were awarded international status as the best protected areas in the world.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ORDERS, EASEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

What is an easement?

- An environmental easement is a voluntary or negotiated, legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency, that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its conservation values
- It allows a landowner to continue to own and use his or her land and to sell it or pass it on to heirs
- Anyone may enter into an agreement with a landowner for a wildlife conservation easement to be created on that person's land

A court can grant a wildlife conservation order or easement to:

- Further sustainability of wildlife conservation
- Preserve plants and animals
- Maintain wildlife migration corridors or dispersal areas
- Preserve water quality and flow in a dam, lake, river or aquifer
- Preserve outstanding geological, ecological, archaeological, historical or cultural features
- Preserve scenic views and landscapes
- Prevent or restrict mining or mineral/ agricultural activities that could harm wildlife conservation
- Prevent or restrict infrastructure developments that could harm wildlife conservation

Wildlife conservation easements can be created by voluntary private arrangement, or upon application to the Environment and Land Court.

When you donate a conservation easement to a land trust, you give up some of the rights associated with the land. For example, you might give up the right to build additional structures, while retaining the right to grow crops. Future owners also will be bound by the easement's terms.

The wildlife conservation order or easement can be attached to the land forever, or for a term as agreed by the parties or by the court.

The order of an easement stands independently from other related property or dependent interests.

HOW DO I APPLY FOR A CONSERVATION ORDER/EASEMENT?

Registration of an easement	An easement is granted through a court application The Easement will be registered against the title of the property
Compensation for wildlife conservation order/ easements	Parties to a voluntary easement can negotiate appropriate compensation for any loss resulting from the creation of the easement. Or where an order/easement is imposed by the court, compensation will be determined and paid for by the applicant for the order/easement, to any person who has an existing right or interest in the land Any person who has a legal interest in the land subjected to an order/easement by the court, is entitled to compensation equal to the lost value of the use of the land The court may require the applicant for the order/ easement to pay the cost of compensation; or may order the Government to pay compensation where the order/ easement is of national importance
Considerations for landowners	Landowners should consider the migratory nature of wildlife The relevant parties can enter into agreements for benefit sharing – these should be filed and registered with the Cabinet Secretary within 21 days, who will then consider approval Decisions on the conservation of wildlife should consider communities in the surrounding area
Enforcement of the easement	Only the person in whose name the order/easement has been issued can enforce an order or easement through a court of law

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Why we should not commit crimes against wildlife

- Our wildlife is our heritage. It is among our primary source of livelihood
- Wildlife health is directly related to all aspects (social, economic, ecological and cultural) of human survival, ranging from tourism to ecosystem balances. It includes other direct and indirect use of the wildlife products and services
- It is the responsibility of every individual to be concerned with wildlife protection by following the laws and policies that govern wildlife management in Kenya
- Offences against wildlife result in serious penalties to the offenders which include heavy fines, life imprisonment or both fines and imprisonment

HOW TO REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THE WILDLIFE ACT

If you witness anyone committing a crime against wildlife, please report him or her immediately.



How to report and who to report to	• Call KWS emergency line 020 258 7435 • Alert the Kenya police – dial 911 or go to your local police station • Report to chiefs and community leaders • Inform any conservation agency/organization nearby
What to report	• Killing/injury to any wildlife • Illegal capture or transfer of any wildlife species • Any activity that damages the natural ecosystems (e.g. logging, fire, pollution, sand harvesting, grazing in parks, illegal weapons) • Bio-prospecting – illegal collection of plants or algae • Wildlife trophies – illegal collection or possession of trophies (see below)
When to report	• Immediately you witness the act • On sighting the carcass of wild animal around and within conservation areas • On sighting abnormal movement of vehicles or people around and within parks and conservancies (e.g. at night)

WHAT IS A WILDLIFE TROPHY?

A wildlife trophy is any wild species dead or alive, any bone, claw, eggs, feather, hair, hoof, skin, tooth, tusk, or other durable portion whatsoever of an animal, whether processed or changed by the work of man or not that is recognizable as such.

Below is a list of Wildlife trophies that belong to the government of Kenya

- Any wildlife trophy found without an owner
- Any dead animal killed by accident
- Any animal killed in defence of life
- Any animal killed by KWS

"But I bought it at the Maasai Market!"
– Ignorance is no defence



Trophy Permit

- A trophy permit will only be issued or revoked by KWS
- KWS will maintain a register of all permits issued
- This register is available for the public to view at KWS HQ during normal office hours

What happens when you commit the following offences?





OFFENCES		PENALTIES
Threats to Endangered Species (e.g. Elephant, black rhino, white rhino, cheetah, lion, leopard, wild dog)	Anyone who commits a crime involving endangered or threatened species or their trophies	20 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum), or life imprisonment, or both.
Hunting	Anyone who engages in sport hunting commits a crime	20 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum), or life imprisonment, or both for black rhino, white rhino or elephant 5 million Kenya shillings fine or 5 years imprisonment for all other endangered species 1 million Kenya shilling fine or 2 years imprisonment for all other animals
	Anyone who engages hunting for meat (subsistence hunting) commits a crime	30,000 Kenya shillings or at least 6 months' imprisonment
	Anyone who hunts for the bush-meat trade, or deals in meat of any wild animal commits a crime	200,000 Kenya shillings, imprisonment for at least 1 year, or both

OFFENCES		PENALTIES
Trophies	Anyone in possession of a wildlife trophy, or makes an item from a wildlife trophy, or deals in a wildlife trophy without a permit commits a crime	1 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum), imprisonment for 5 years (minimum), or both.
Importing and exporting wildlife	No one should trade in, import, introduce or export wild animals without a permit from KWS No one should import or export wildlife from Kenya. Anyone who contravenes any provisions of this section commits a crime	If it involves critically endangered animals, a fine of 5 million Kenya shillings or imprisonment for 5 years (minimum) For other wildlife minimum of 1 million Kenya shillings or 2 years in prison
Illegal grazing inside parks	No one should enter a national park with livestock (The Cabinet Secretary will make guidelines regarding access to national parks for grazing and watering of livestock in times of drought.)	The penalty for this is 100,000 Kenya shillings fine or 6 months imprisonment

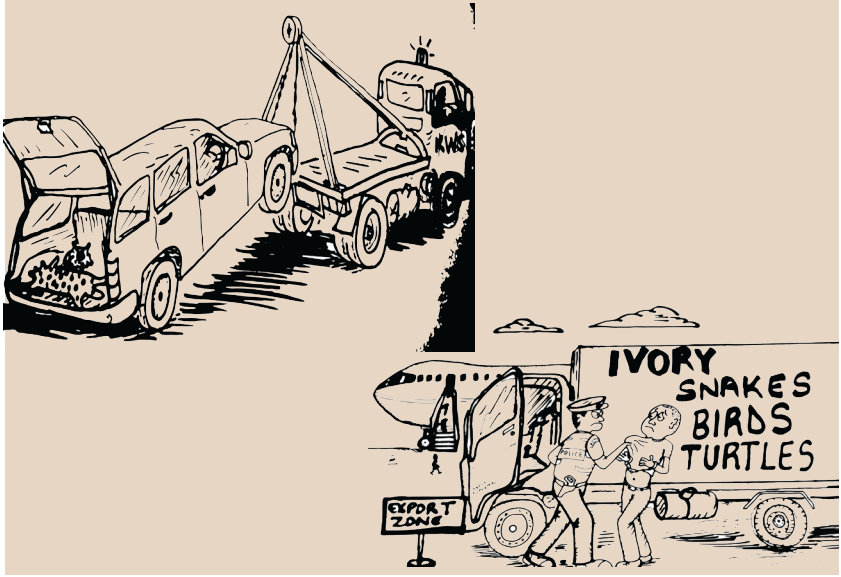
OFFENCES		PENALTIES
Pollution	Pollution is dumping things like oil, chemicals and rubbish in the environment Pollution also includes excess noise	2 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum), imprisonment of 5 years (minimum) or both Pay the full cost of cleaning up the polluted wildlife habitat, removing the pollutant and cleaning up the polluted habitats and ecosystems The court can also direct the polluter to contribute to a wildlife conservation activity as compensation
Management Plans	Anyone who contravenes or fraudulently alters a management plan commits a crime	500,000 Kenya shillings fine (minimum) or 2 years imprisonment when the plan relates to a National Park or National Reserve In other cases, a fine of at least 100,000 Kenya shillings
Conservation Orders and Easements	Anyone who, when trying to obtain a licence or permit, makes a false statement or representation, makes false claims in a document, or contravenes a condition of the permit commits a crime	200,000 Kenya shillings (minimum), or 1-year imprisonment (minimum), or both

OFFENCES		PENALTIES
Invasive Species	Anyone who knowingly introduces an invasive species into a wildlife conservation area commits a crime (e.g. Water Hyacinth, Mathenge tree)	300,000 Kenya shillings fine (minimum), or imprisonment for at least 1 year, or both
Compensation Offences	Making a false claim to the County Committee regarding a wildlife compensation claim	100,000 Kenya shillings (minimum) or 6 months imprisonment (minimum) or both

OFFENCES		PENALTIES
Protected Areas	Anyone who Enters a national park or reserve without a licence, permit or not in the course of duty Sets fire to any vegetation in any wildlife protected area or allows any fire lit or lit by associates to spread into a wildlife protected area Carries out logging in a national park or reserve Clears or cultivates land in a national park or reserve Damages or attempts to remove any geological or historic object in a wildlife protected area Takes a firearm, ammunition, arrow, spear, snare, poison or banned agro-chemical substances into a protected area with intention to kill wildlife Carries out extractive or damaging activity in a marine protected area	200,000 Kenya shillings, or 2 years imprisonment, or both

Committing any of the above offences can lead to forfeiture of vehicles, equipment, livestock or any other possessions of the convicted person. You can easily lose all your property.

No one should trade in, import, introduce or export wild animals without a permit from KWS.



ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

An authorised KWS officer can:

- Demand from any person or a production authority, a licence/permit, in relation to wildlife resources
- Arrest and take to court any person found inside or outside the conservation area in possession of any wildlife specimen without a permit
- Search any person suspected of having committed a crime under this Act or in possession of any wildlife specimen
- Search any vehicle or vessel and seize and detain any wildlife specimen
- Enter any land, premises, vessel, vehicle, aircraft or trailer in order to assess the condition of wildlife
- Take all reasonable steps in preventing the commission of a crime
- Erect a temporary barrier across any road. Any person approaching the barrier shall stop and allow the officer to search the vehicle

SOME DEFINITIONS

Wildlife - any wild and indigenous animal, plant or microorganism, or part thereof, within its constituent habitat or ecosystem on land or in water as well as wild species that have been introduced into or established in Kenya.

Poaching – illegal hunting, illegal capturing, illegal poisoning and illegal harvesting of any wildlife but does not include the control of the species.

Conservation area- a tract of land, lake, or sea with notable environmental, natural features, biological diversity, cultural heritage, or historical importance that is protected by law against undesirable change.

Bio-piracy - the exploration of biological resources without the knowledge and non-coercive prior consent of the owners of the resources and without fair compensation and benefit sharing.

National park - area of land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural associated cultural resources and managed through effective means.

Wildlife Corridor - an area used by wild animals while migrating from one part of the ecosystem to another periodically.

National reserve - area of community land declared to be a national reserve.

Sport hunting - unauthorized pursuit and killing of wildlife for recreation and trophy collection.

Threatened ecosystem- an ecosystem of high biodiversity value or habitat of endangered or endemic species that is under threat of degradation.

Trophy - any wild species alive or dead and any bone, claw , jaw, eggs, feather, hair, hoof, skin, tooth, tusk, or other durable portion whatsoever of that animal or plant whether processed or changed by the work of man or not, which is recognizable as such.

Invasive species - a none-indigenous species trans-located to a place outside its natural distributions range in nature and which dominates other indigenous species or takes over habitats.

Game farming- the rearing of wildlife in an enclosed and controlled environment for wildlife conservation, trade and recreation.

Cropping - Harvesting of wildlife for a range of products.

Culling - Selective removal of wildlife based on scientific ecological principles for management purposes.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

FOR EMERGENCIES CALL:

KWS HOTLINE - 020 258 7435

OR CALL KWS CUSTOMER CARE

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

KWS emergency numbers - 24 Hour Hotlines: +254 (0)728 331 981
+254 (0)736 506 052
+254 (0)770 296 352

24hrs hotline KWS Tsavo West: +254 (0)720 968 527

24hrs hotline KWS Tsavo East: +254 (0)20 235 2130

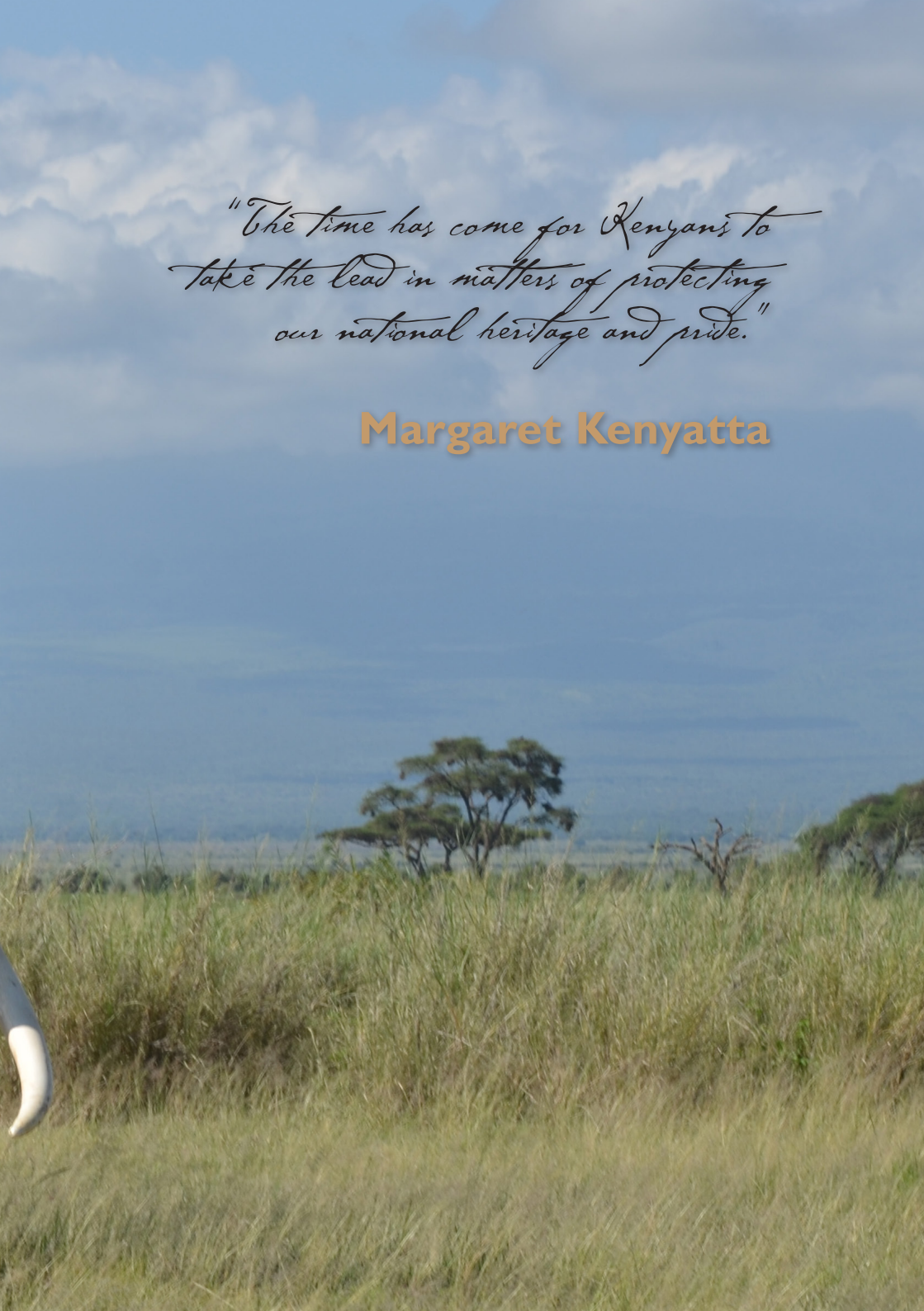
Report Wildlife Crime toll free (8AM-5PM)
0800 597 000 / 0800 221 5566

KENYA POLICE – 911



NOTES:




"The time has come for Kenyans to take the lead in matters of protecting our national heritage and pride."
Margaret Kenyatta

THE PRICE OF IVORY IS LIFE IMPRISONMENT



gef
UNDP
KWCA
Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
WFN WHITLEY FUND FOR NATURE
JUDICIARY
NatureKenya
HANDS OFF OUR ELEPHANTS
WILDLIFE DIRECT
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