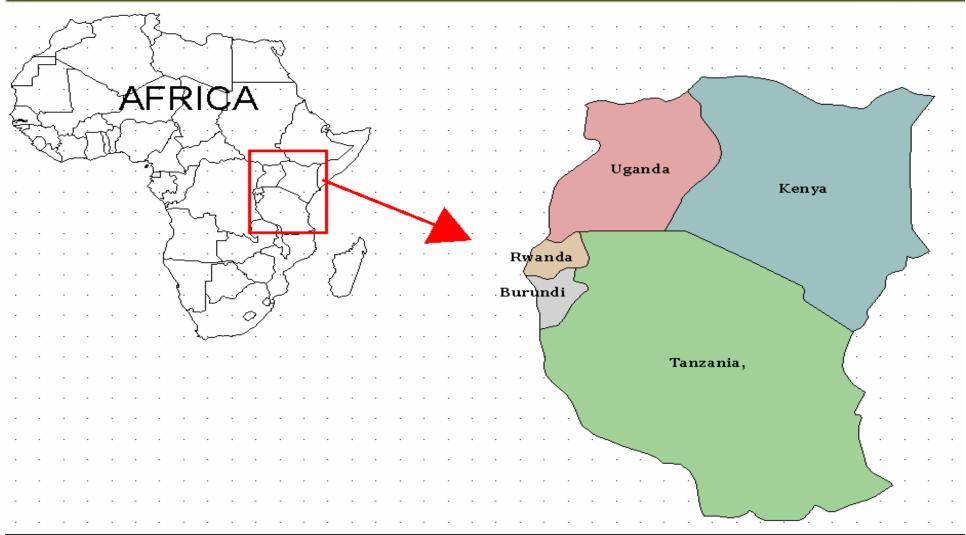


## Map of Africa/Kenya www.kws.go.ke







### Facts of Kenya

www.kws.go.ke

> Area

-580,367 km2

> Capital

-Nairobi

> Member FAC

-Commonwealth, Commessa &

> Population

-32 million

> Population growth

-2.9%

> Life expectancy

-57(M0 61 (F)

> Adult literacy

-78.1%

> GDP

-US\$15Billion

> GDP per head

-US\$400

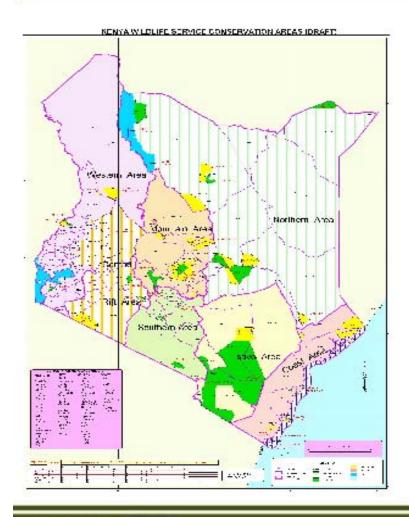
> Currency-K.Shilling -(US\$1=70)





#### Map of KWS Conservation Area





## KENYA WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREAS

- >National Parks -26
- >National Reserves-33
- >KWS Stations outside protected areas -125





## Human Wildlife Conflict www.kws.go.ke

This is related to destruction or disruption of human life that is attributed directly to wild animals. Types of conflict include:-

- >Crop destruction
- >Property damage
- >Livestock predation
- >Human Injury
- >Human death
- >Human threat







#### Human Wildlife Conflict Cont.



- Lack of land use & land tenure policy putting people and wildlife in conflict
- Population increase- limited space
- Human encroachment into wildlife areas hence increase in land use pressure & incompatible uses such as agriculture, settlement & urbanization



➤ Loss of human life & injuries caused by wildlife ➤ Loss of livestock through predation with no compensation





#### Community Based Initiatives



- In order for communities to support wildlife conservation there is need for tangible benefits
- At first there is need to fulfill the basic needs
- KWS community programme covers support for creation of community owned wildlife sanctuaries, education, water and health facilities







# Community-based Wildlife Conservancies



- Many rural communities in wildlife areas face the dilemma of either finding creative way for wildlife to pay its way or convert the land to some other form of production
- Establishment of community owned conservation ventures is one intervention to mitigating human wildlife conflict





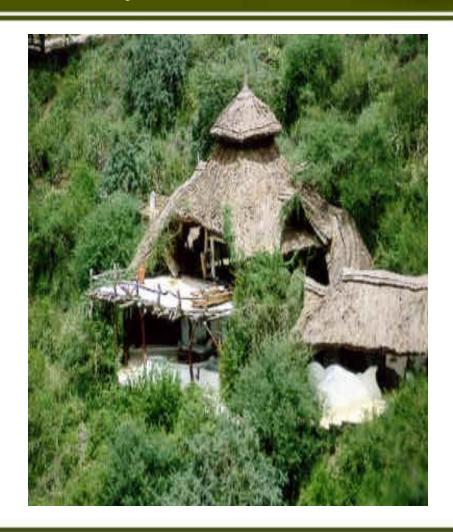


# Community-based Wildlife Conservancies Cont.



Communities setting aside land for wildlife conservation

- Mwalungaje Elephant Sanctuary and
- > LUMO Wildlife Conservancy

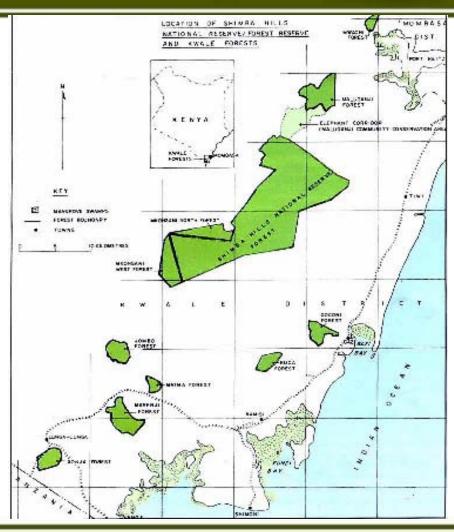






## Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary

- Part of the Shimba Hills
   National Reserve (250KM2
   & is ring fenced)
- Unique indigenous coastal forest
- Listed among the world's top 25 biodiversity hotspots as "Center of Plant Diversity"
- Has a population of 400 elephants



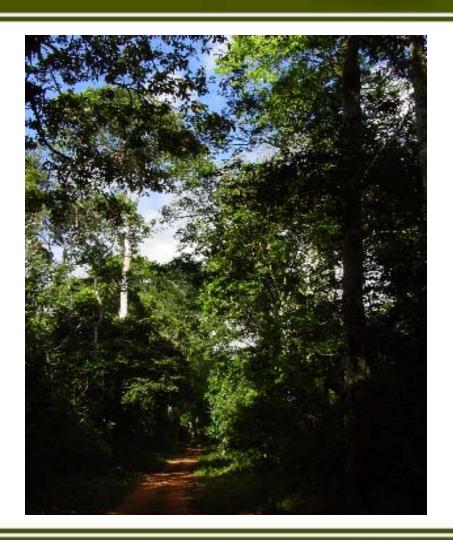




#### Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary



- First community-owned and managed ecotourism ventures in Kenya and East Africa
- Launched in the early
  1994 to reduce human
  wildlife conflict and create
  a corridor for movement of
  elephants between the
  Mwaluganje forest reserve
  on the north and Shimba
  Hills National Reserve to
  the South



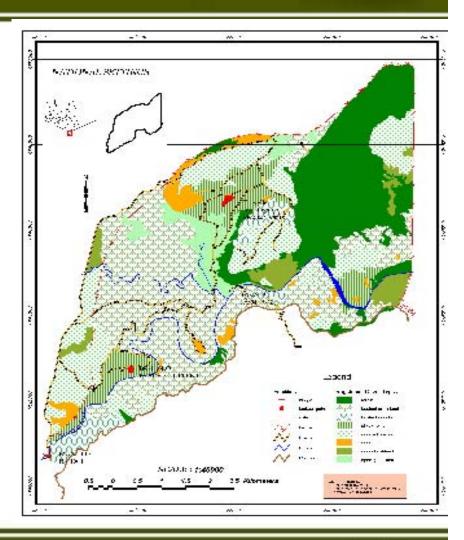




#### Mwaluganje Cont.

www.kws.go.ke

- ➤ 300 members have set aside 3500 acres of land towards wildlife conservation (56,596 acres)
- Membership is strictly based on absolute ownership of land.
- > The sanctuary protects the local farmers from the dangers of crop raiding
- > Sanctuary managed by the communities & earning more from it than from farming







### Mwaluganje Cont.



Earnings have helped the community build schools, water facilities

## Other wildlife attractions include

- Warthog
- > Impala
- > Bushbuck
- > sable
- > water buffalo
- > Leopard





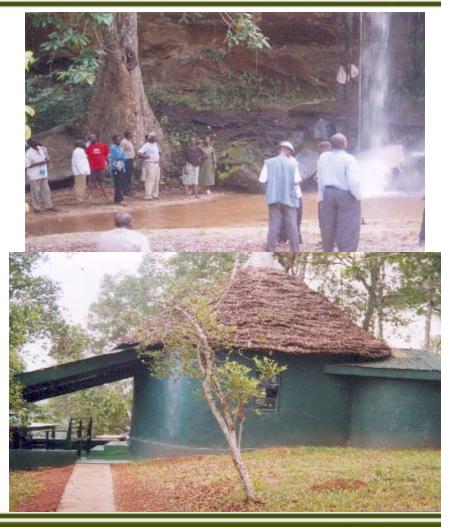




### Mwaluganje Cont.

www.kws.go.ke

- Shimba Lodge-Capacity 64 beds
- Travelers Camp- 40 beds (situated within Mwaluganje Community Elephant Sanctuary)
- > Sable bandas 8 beds
- > 2 Campsites

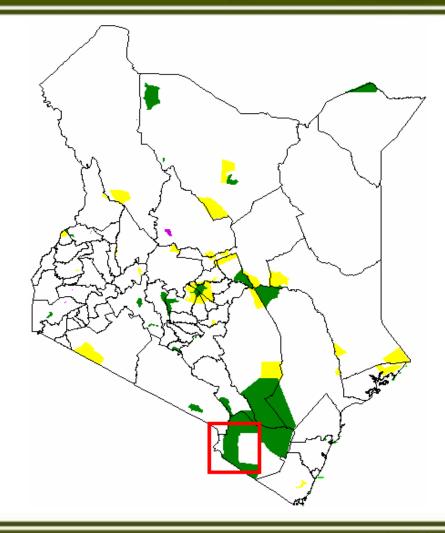






## LUMO Community Wildlife Sanctuary Spoke

- Formed in 1996 through initiative of Kenya Wildlife Service
- An initiative of 3 local community groups
- Local partnership framework between community and private local investor
- Aim -to improve living standards of the members of the group ranches
- > Eco-lodge, roads and gates
- Local sanctuary manager and community game scouts trained by KWS

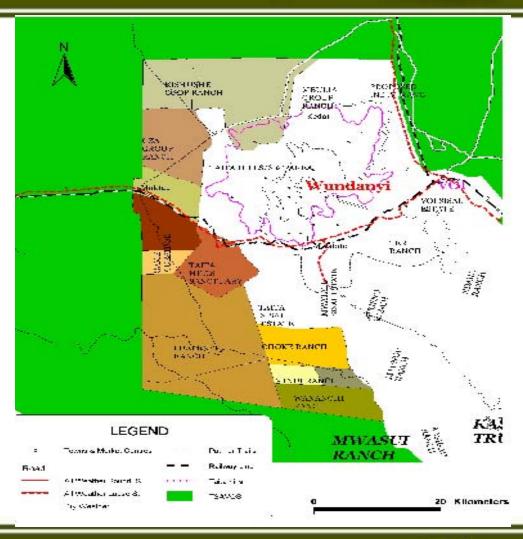






## LUMO Wildlife Sanctuary www.kws.go.ke

- Covers an area of 46,000 hectares in the Tsavo Eco-system, in southern Kenya.
- > Is a significant dispersal area & a key migration corridor for the elephants.
- > Three group ranches came together to form the sanctuary
- Tsavo East N. Park 11,747 KM<sup>2</sup>& Tsavo West 9,065KM<sup>2</sup>







#### LUMO Wildlife Sanctuary Cont.

www.kws.go.ke

- A 20 bed tented camp leased out to a private investor
- Create socio-economic benefits to the local communities





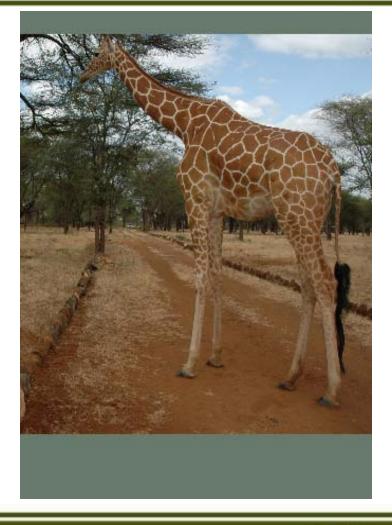




#### LUMO Wildlife Sanctuary Cont.

www.kws.go.ke

> Key attractions in the area include elephant, buffalo, giraffe, aardvark, lion and antelope such as the eland, oryx, dikdik and kongoni.







#### Conclusion



#### Challenges include-

- Diminishing biodiversitylow recovery rate of endangered species eg. Rhino, carnivores
- > Poaching-bush meat
- > Incompatible land uses
- > Limited rresources
- > A surging human population
- Involve local communities (poverty-priority basic needs)

