



THE EAST AFRICAN
WILD LIFE SOCIETY

The Voice of Conservation in East Africa

BIENNIAL REPORT

2012/2013





Photo by: Nando Olschy

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Photo by Maria Chauray



Executive Letter



Dear Friends, Colleagues and Members:

The last few years saw major change in Kenya, as the country reinvented itself. We want to move beyond the policy failures, corruption, lack of transparency and accountability that resulted in weak governance and poor development of our nation. The natural resource sector – our wonderful Wildlife and habitat - is a perfect example of the potential it has – we are resource-rich and can generate significant wealth from this sector, yet we've failed to manage our resources in a way that is sustainable and that benefits the majority of Kenyans.

Fortunately, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 gives EAWLS a welcome opportunity to use decades of experience of hands-on conservation activism to advocate even more effectively for sound use of our natural resources for the very people who stand to gain, or lose, most from their governance.

The Constitution offers a chance for change – policies and laws are being re-written and our entire system of governance has shifted towards a more accountable and devolved one. The Constitution introduced a new level of administration, the County Government, which was created to transfer powers 'to the people' by way of establishing 47 county governments. This change is welcome, but it also comes with a steep learning curve. Devolved government offers Kenyans a much greater opportunity to be involved in shaping and making decisions that affect them directly, but there are also serious risks that can't be ignored, such as the costs associated with devolution, and increased incentives at local level to engage in corrupt practices, to name but a few. This is why bringing local voices and opinions to the table is critical to ensure accountability, equality and a balance of power.

The EAWLS has been a long-standing proponent of greater devolution in the natural resource sector, and we applaud Kenya's changing attitude and structures. Now more than ever we see that EAWLS has a crucial role to play in supporting the transition to this new system of governance with new development priorities, leaders and policies. This report showcases the



work we've already been doing to help push things in the right direction. For example, we are now piloting four county natural resource networks to engage local stakeholders in county-level decision making processes so that natural resource management is sustainable, viable and benefits local livelihoods. Like everyone, we are also learning, and trying to understand, how civil society can influence country level policies, demand transparency and accountability, and monitor activities and agendas.

Since 2011, EAWLS has helped facilitate a participatory process to ensure new legislation relating to natural resource management is strong and in line with the new Constitution. After all, devolution on its own does not necessarily produce good governance; good policies and laws are needed, as well as effective implementation and reflective learning processes. Working in collaboration with partners and engaging with our members, we contributed to the development of a number of new policies, including a much strengthened Wildlife Act, which we describe in detail in this report.

The EAWLS now has more than 50 years of hands-on experience to learn from – in terms of both our success and our failures – and this report shares achievements from the last two years, which will set us up for the next phase of our work and evolution. We have completed our new organisational strategy that in part identifies how the Society will seek to achieve critically important conservation and development outcomes within this new political environment. Although our goals will remain the same, our ambition to achieve them has been reignited as we see promise of the changes we've called on for years actually begin to take shape.

It is an exciting time in Kenya, and for our organisation. In the years to come, EAWLS wants to see a Kenya that values its natural heritage and that sustainably and equitably uses its resources for the betterment of the entire nation. Thanks to our members, donors and many supporters, we're helping to move the country in that direction.



Sincerely yours,

Michael Gachanja

Executive Director, East African Wild Life Society

Now more than ever we see that we have a crucial role to play in supporting the country transition into this new system of governance with new development priorities, leaders and policies.

About Us

The East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS) is a membership-based Non Governmental Organization (NGO) that seeks to enhance the conservation and wise use of the environment and natural resources in East Africa for the benefit of current and future generations.

We want to see an East Africa where all people enjoy and benefit from the full diversity, beauty and richness of nature.

Our Work

We focus on strengthening the health, management and sustainability of the following areas to protect these important resources and ecosystems for the benefit of the region, its people and nature:

- **Forests** –Forest resources and associated lands are rich in biodiversity and directly support the livelihoods of millions in the region.
- **Wildlife** – East Africa is home to diverse Wildlife that attracts millions of visitors every year underpinning the livelihoods of millions of East Africans and making a major contribution to our national economy, yet many of its animals are under threat and Wildlife is not sustainably managed.
- **Marine Ecosystems** –Millions of people depend on East Africa’s bio-diverse coastal resources, and they need to be protected for conservation and livelihood purposes.
- **Wetlands** – East Africa’s wetlands, are some of the most diverse and productive ecosystems in Kenya, providing ecological, socio-economic, and even cultural benefits.

We use a combination of approaches in our work:

- **Evidence-based Advocacy** – Engaging individuals, organisations and governments, we seek to make conservation and environmental issues core to development agendas, while strengthening the policies and legislation that guide the governance and management of East Africa’s natural





Community Based Sensitization Forum

resources.

- **Building Partnerships** - We build and strengthen strategic partnerships to help advance conservation and development goals, working with grassroots community-based organizations, national and international conservation organizations, the private sector, research and government institutions across all our focal areas.
- **Forming Issue-based Networks** – We host and support issue-based networks on forests, Wildlife and wetlands to collectively engage in advocacy efforts, knowledge sharing and program development.
- **Promoting Community-based Natural Resource Management** - Local communities are the custodians of natural resources, which is why we promote community-based natural resource management in all of the work we do – from project design to policy development.
- **Strengthening Capacity** – We target government institutions, civil society organisations, community-based groups and the private sector to enhance their organisational and technical capacities to effectively manage and benefit from natural resources.
- **Information Sharing** – Access to information is essential for good decision-making, but information isn't always accessible to the general public. Through our networks and connections, we strive to be a hub of information and knowledge sharing.
- **Communication** – Our respected quarterly SWARA magazine, now available digitally as well as on paper, and the EAWLS website and Social Media pages all reflect and report on what we do and what public concerns are, uniting like-minded people in active advocacy for better management of our natural heritage.

All of our work, decisions and actions are guided by honesty, professionalism, reliability, consistency and transparency.

EAWLS - 50 Years in the Making...

1961

EAWLS was founded through a merger of the Kenya and Tanzania Wildlife Societies (both were formed in 1956) and Wildlife enthusiasts from Uganda.

1964

EAWLS launches a programme that offers financial support to game departments in Kenya (1964), Tanzania (1965) and Uganda (1966). This included, providing anti-poaching equipment, erecting fences around national parks, assisting with animal rescue, purchasing aircrafts and providing education opportunities.

1965

EAWLS initiates an education programme to support Wildlife conservation research work, including studies that focused on well-known species, such as Cheetah, Hyena, Elephant and Rhino, as well as lesser known species, such as threatened Tana River Mangabay and Red Colobus monkeys, and Sable and Roan antelope.

1970

The critically endangered Roan Antelope get translocated to Ruma National Park as the population is estimated at just 50 individuals. The attention given to this decline prompts the Wildlife Department to prepare a strategy for Roan Antelope survival.

1982

Michael Werikhe, a well-known conservationist in East Africa, walks alone from Mombasa to Nairobi to raise awareness about the plight of the Black Rhino. The EAWLS begins to sponsor his pursuits and they work together to promote rhino

conservation. They raise funds to support rhino ecology studies and help establish the first rhino sanctuary initiatives. Werikhe walks across five countries in Europe as well as the US, earning him the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize.

1989

EAWLS advocates for a quasi-government institution to run the National Parks and Reserves in Kenya. This leads to the establishment of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to replace the previous and ineffective manager, Wildlife Conservation and Management Department (WCMD).


1995

The Society's mandate broadens beyond just Wildlife research and conservation to include, 'the sustainable utilisation of the environment and natural resources.' EAWLS also begins to include public education, advocacy, stakeholders' participation and capacity building as part of its approach. In the same year, forest conservation groups request the Society to host the secretariat of the Kenya Forests Working Group (KFWG).

This model informed the development of other similar working groups hosted by the Society, including the Kenya Wetlands Forum (KWF) and the Kenya Wildlife Conservation Forum (KWCF) at national level. At the regional level this model was instrumental in the formation of the Tanzania Forests Working Group (TFWG) and Uganda Forests Working Group (UFWG).

2001

EAWLS and the Kenya Forests Working Group (KFWG) launch an advocacy campaign to



halt the large-scale subdivision of 67,000 hectares of important protected forests in Mt. Kenya and the Mau complex Forests. The campaign advocates for a law to stop forest loss in Kenya resulting to enactment of the Forests Act 2005.

2004

Ali Kaka, the then Executive Director of EAWLS, receives the prestigious National Geographic Society's Howard Buffet Award for "Leadership in African Conservation."

2008

As a result of EAWLS, UNEP and KFWG advocacy campaign, the Prime Minister initiates a Task Force to address the destruction of the Mau Complex Forest. EAWLS' Chairman, Professor Fredrick Owino chairs the Task Force and the Societies' current Executive Director, Michael Gachanja is appointed as a member.

2009

The government endorses the recommendation of the Mau Task Force and forms an interim committee to oversee its implementation. The Society's Chairman and the director are appointed as technical advisors to this committee which is later transformed into the Water Tower Agency, aimed at enhancing the coordination of Kenya's most important forested water catchments.

2009

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) refuses to grant a license for the construction of a highway through the environmentally sensitive Aberdare National Park following objections by EAWLS that the construction could have lead to habitat fragmentation and increased pressure

to the park with an effect on biodiversity conservation, tourism and water.

2010

Government puts on hold proposal by the Lake Basin Development Authority to build a dam inside the South Nandi forest that would have led to the clearing of 1,185 ha of closed canopy rainforest, significantly drain the Yala Swamp and alter local micro climate, adversely affect farming, and led to biodiversity loss and habitat degradation. Advocacy campaign to have the project stopped was spearheaded by EAWLS.

2010

The high court reverses a legal notice published by the Tourism and Wildlife Minister in 2005 that downgraded the Amboseli National Park to a National Reserve. The litigation was spearheaded by EAWLS.

2011

NEMA rejects the large-scale clearance of Dakatcha woodlands and Tana Delta - a proposed total of 110,000 hectares for jatropha plantations - based on information from EAWLS and Nature Kenya that these proposed initiatives were not economically or ecologically viable and that they would undermine local land use planning efforts.

2011

The Government of Tanzania drops its plan to build a highway through Serengeti National Park, which could have undermined conservation efforts and increased pressure in the park, following increased pressure by conservationists, including EAWLS.

EAWLS 2012/2013 Achievements

EAWLS coordinates the Kenya Wildlife and Conservation Forum, aimed at ensuring Kenya's Wildlife resources are sustainably managed as part of Kenya's natural heritage, with economic, social and conservation benefits accruing at local as well as national levels.

Wildlife

A strengthened Wildlife Bill - a lesson in patience, perseverance, and collaboration

The new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, which was passed by Parliament in December 2013, not only strengthens Kenya's Wildlife management institutions, but it also represents a true shift in civil society participation and influence in government decision-making processes. In short, in comparison to the recent past, civil society voices are not only being heard, but they are being listened to. It also recognises that the responsibility for managing Wildlife on Community and Private land belongs to those land owners, and that they must be able to derive benefits from such management.

For years, EAWLS worked in collaboration with other civil society actors, including the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, Vision 2050 and Wildlife Direct, to provide input into the drafting of a new Wildlife Bill. More particularly, a member of staff was directly involved from 2010 onwards in producing the draft. In April 2012, a draft of the Bill was shared with a broad group of stakeholders, and a lot of civil society's recommendations were included in that draft. However, shortly after, the Bill was secretly amended, resulting in a new draft that disregarded much of the public input we had worked so hard to include. In response, we worked with our partners to bring this issue to the public and we developed 12 recommendations for improving the Bill, which we submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources. These recommendations were adopted and the Bill that was approved by Parliament in December 2013 reflects a multi-stakeholder process, which sets out a strengthened Bill for Wildlife management.

Specifically, the new Wildlife Act addresses three main concerns. First, penalties for major crimes such as poaching of elephant tusks and rhino horns have now been increased to a fine of Kshs 20 million (USD 228,050) or life imprisonment. Compensation for death has been raised to Kshs 3 million (USD 34,207), permanent disability to Kshs 2 million (USD 22,805) and other injury to Kshs 1 million (USD 11,402)¹. Secondly, the Act allows for stakeholder consultation in relation to benefit sharing. In line with this, the Act now allows for establishment of rules and regulations for benefit sharing within a time frame of six months following enactment of the bill. Thirdly, the proposed Wildlife Regulatory Council, which was to undertake the facilitation of user rights and licensing, was removed. This responsibility has now been decentralised to the county level and given to the Kenya Wildlife Service through the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committees. The bill also recognizes Wildlife conservation as a form of land use.

¹At the time of writing this report, 1 USD is equivalent to 87.55 Kenyan Shillings (Google conversion rate, June 2014).



Creating a road block

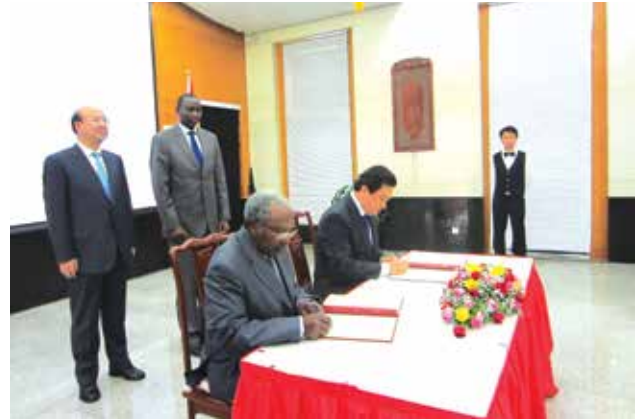
"I am delighted about the ruling because it sets a precedent that the government cannot interfere with the Country's protected areas without following the process of the law."

Michael Gachanja, **EAWLS Executive Director**

In May 2013, the National Environmental Tribunal cancelled a government-issued environmental license, stopping plans to route a bypass road through Nairobi National Park. The road was first given clearance by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), which approved a plan and an environmental impact assessment where the road did not cross into park boundaries. Yet somewhere along the way, the National Highway Authority, Ministry of Roads and NEMA re-routed the road 4 kilometres inside of the park, violating the environmental impact assessment, which explicitly stated that the road could not enter park boundaries. After failed attempts at trying to negotiate with the road and highway authorities, EAWLS, the African Network for Animal Welfare and Friends of Nairobi National Park, brought the matter to court.

The ruling is important as it helps to protect this park of high biodiversity value that is also a well-known and visited tourist attraction in Kenya. But even more significant is what the ruling signifies, which is that breaking rules is not tolerated and that everyone – including the government– must abide by Kenya's laws.

Handing over of anti-poaching equipment by William Kiprono, Acting Director General, Kenya Wildlife Service and the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. H.E. Amb. Liu Xianfa



Photos courtesy of EAWLS Photo library



Wetlands

Wetlands are some of the most important biodiverse ecosystems. They are also critical to the livelihoods of millions of people. EAWLS, which hosts the Kenya Wetlands Forum, aims to achieve the conservation and sustainable management of wetlands in Kenya.

Since 2008 the EAWLS has worked with local community representatives and other NGOs, such as Nature Kenya and the Centre for Environmental and Legal Research and Education, to advocate for community rights and interests and sustainable outcomes in the Tana Delta. The Kenya Wetlands Forum played an important role in pushing for the Delta to receive Ramsar designation and in bringing key stakeholders together for advocacy. The Forum is a multi-stakeholder institution representing organizations and individual entities concerned with the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands. Membership is open to institutions, individuals and establishments whose activities and operations impact on wetlands in one way or the other.

The Story of the Tana Delta

This is the story of 100,000 people, mainly pastoralists, farmers and fishermen, who live and depend on 163,000 hectares of one of Kenya's most ecologically diverse areas, the Tana Delta. It's a story that has become typical – government sides with big businesses and local people risk losing their land and livelihoods. It's filled with details of dodgy deals and questionable developments, such as an Environmental Impact Assessment that left out local stakeholder input, and an inaccurate economic survey that overvalued the benefits of the proposed investments by more than 1 billion Ksh (USD 11,402,510). But fortunately, that's where the 'typical' nature of this story ends. Instead, the story of the Tana Delta is challenging this all-too-familiar land-grabbing tale, and for the first time in years, there is a glimmer of hope that the future could be better for people and the environment, as finally community rights and interests are no longer being ignored.

June 2008

The Kenyan Government's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) approves a 32 billion Ksh (USD 370 million) sugarcane scheme that would cover 20,000 hectares in the Tana Delta.

July 3, 2008

"We are here today as representatives of the Tana Delta Communities to state our utmost disappointment of the decision of the Government of Kenya to approve and support [the sugarcane] project in total disregard of the fundamental concerns raised by the communities." *Letter by Tana Delta community representatives*

January 2, 2009

"Local residents urge [the government] to formulate and develop an integrated land use master plan, taking into account of the social, economic and ecological factors...the master plan should be acceptable to the residents and the legitimate land users of the delta in addressing their needs and aspirations" – *Opinion piece by EAWLS Executive Director, published in "The Standard" Newspaper*

August 2010

Farmers, fishermen, pastoralists and conservation groups, including the EAWLS go to court to halt large-scale commercial developments in the Tana Delta until a master plan is developed. Using international conventions that Kenya is a signatory to, as well as Sections 70 and 71 of the Constitution, they argue that Kenya has an obligation to protect the rights of local communities and that all Kenyans have a right to a healthy and clean environment.

October 2012

The Tana Delta is designated Kenya's newest Ramsar site.

February 2013

"The short, medium and long range land use development plans will have to be developed with full participation of the community as well as the agencies and other stakeholders who have interest in the Tana Delta." – *Kenya High Court ruling in favour of local residents.*

Moral of the story...

The EAWLS puts advocacy at the core of its work because we see that government can be held accountable – and can (be forced to) listen and negotiate – when strong policies and agreements are in place that back local interests – in this case the Constitution and the Ramsar convention were critical to the success of the court case. We also recognize the value of partnerships, and in the case of Tana Delta, developing strategic partnerships with a number of different stakeholders has been key to getting us to where we are today.

Forests

EAWLS aims to halt deforestation and increase forest coverage in Kenya and the region in order to improve local livelihoods and advance conservation goals. To do so, we implement forestry projects and host the Kenya Forests Working Group (KFWG), which advocates for sustainable forest conservation and management in Kenya.

The Kenya Forests Working Group has a membership comprising more than 800 individuals and 82 organizations. The group's mission is to promote sustainable forest management, which it does through forest monitoring activities, advocacy work, policy engagement and community capacity building initiatives. Over the last two years, KFWG engaged with approximately 30 Community Forest Associations (CFAs) that represent 10% of forested land in Kenya.

2012 & 2013 Highlights

- KFWG helped establish 20 CFAs throughout the country, which enhance conservation efforts through forest patrols and restoration initiatives.
- KFWG helped eight CFAs complete business plans with the aim of establishing forest-based enterprises to improve rural livelihoods and provide incentives for conservation. For example, KFWG helped the Friends of Karura Forest CFA develop a beekeeping project, which is already bringing benefits to roughly 4,000 people living near the forest. The Karura Forest covers 1,063 hectares, and in its first year the project expects to earn the community 3 million Ksh (USD 35,000) from beekeeping while also supporting conservation initiatives.
- More than 100,000 hectares of forest has been protected from proposed plans that would have deforested the land thanks to advocacy efforts led by KFWG and increased media exposure. Specifically, plans were halted to construct a multi-purpose dam at south Nandi forest, a radioactive solid waste disposal facility in Oloolua forest, and construction of a district commissioner's office in Ndaragwa forest. These proposed plans either violate national laws that require Parliamentary approval and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or they threaten the health of these important forests.
- Since 2012 the Society has worked at the regional level to initiate discussions between the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments on ways to collaborate and harmonize efforts to develop a viable and sustainable forest product trade between the two countries. With the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum we held a regional meeting with representatives from both countries in June 2012, and we expect our efforts to result in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two governments in 2014.





Marine

The main objective of our coastal conservation initiative is to see biodiversity conserved and coastal community livelihoods improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources.

An increasing population, a growing tourism industry and years of essentially unchecked and unregulated resource use is depleting Kenya's southern coastal habitat and fisheries, straining the livelihoods of the hundreds of thousands of people who depend on this ecosystem. Since 2004, EAWLS has worked with local communities as well as other important stakeholders, such as the Department of Fisheries in Kenya, to develop and implement systems for sustainable resource management, conserving marine ecosystems while also enhancing local livelihoods. Part of this work has been done in partnership with Flora and Fauna International (FFI).

In Kenya today, a lot of responsibility for resource management lies in the hands of the local users. But this hasn't always been the case, and the local communities need support to establish effective and sustainable systems to regulate, use and benefit from coastal resources. EAWLS is supporting nine 'Beach Management Units' (BMUs), which are the local community-based governing body meant to manage coastal resources, to develop by-laws and management plans that implement government fishery regulations while also respecting community interests and rights.

Over the past two years, EAWLS has worked in six villages with a total of 1,150 households, to help build the capacity of their BMUs. Two of the BMUs had their proposed Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) approved by the State Department of Fisheries, the only two in the county to progress to this stage so far. CCAs are essentially 'territorial waters' for communities where they can limit or prohibit fishing according to season or in favour of other use (e.g. spawning, conservation or tourism). EAWLS is helping all of the BMUs identify CCAs and develop by-laws for their management. EAWLS has also provided training to the BMU management committees to improve their financial and administrative systems and help them develop plans that will maximize benefits and sustainable outcomes.

Kibuyuni BMU was recently given a grant of Kshs 500,000 (USD 5,700) to improve their community conservation area, which they received because they could prove they have the capacity and conservation know-how to effectively manage the grant. Anecdotal information and periodic scientific surveys are showing an improved ecosystem in the community conserved areas – in fact, they are comparable to the government run marine protected area, Kisite Mpunguti National Marine Park and Reserve.



“As a child, fish supported the needs of my family, fish are the reason I went to school. I want to ensure that my children and future generations can also rely on fish - as people from Bodo always have.”

Mwatime Mohamed (centre), Resident of Bodo and Treasurer of its BMU

Nearly the entire village of Bodo is reliant on its coastal shores – and they always have been. So like most community members from Bodo, Mwatime Mohamed, grew up surrounded and supported by fish. When she was young the fish harvest was bountiful, always enough to feed her family and to sell at the market, earning funds that her family used to send her to school. At that time, the village population was smaller and only traditional fishing techniques, such as basket traps, gill nets and fishing lines, were used to catch big and mature fish.

In the late 1990s Mwatime began wondering if the waters could continue to support her family. This was around the time when seine (or dragnet) fishing became a popular fishing technique in and around Bodo. The introduction of Seines was quickly followed by other ‘high yield’ and destructive fishing gear, and it wasn’t long after that when fish populations began a rapid decline.

Today Bodo is still struggling to see a sustainable fish population, but Mwatime who is the Treasurer of the Bodo BMU, is hopeful that this will change. They now have management structures in place, by-laws and a devolved system of governance that supports local-level management. Her goal is that in five years the BMU will be well equipped to govern their local marine resources and will be able to abolish illegal and destructive fishing techniques from nearby waters. Fish are her livelihood, and she wants to see them be her children’s as well.

County Natural Resource Forums

Bringing public voices to governance processes...

Kenya's Constitution devolves significant governance responsibilities to the county level, and this includes the management of natural resources. As each county formulates their own legislation to regulate natural resource use, it is essential that all stakeholder input is considered in this process and helps to shape county-level operations.

EAWLS is spearheading an ambitious pilot programme to encourage multi-stakeholder engagement – specifically from the community-level – to participate in the development and ongoing monitoring of county natural resource policies and administration. So far these forums have served as a bridge between local and county circles, by making important information accessible to community members while also bringing local opinions and voices to county and national level policy discussions. These forums are already influencing county decisions and legislation, and they are also contributing to national-level dialogue about natural resource management and use in Kenya.

"I am happy to have an active partner who will make our entry into communities easy. Laikipia Network has paved the way for us."

Governor Irungu, Laikipia County



Members of Samburu County Natural Resource Forum (SACONARF) paying a courtesy call to the governor in Samburu County.

Photos courtesy of EAWLS Photo library



Laikipia County Governor addressing members of Laikipia County Natural Resources Forum (LAICONAR) at a workshop in Nanyuki.

2012 and 2013 Highlights

- EAWLS helped establish four county natural resource networks in Laikipia, Samburu, Kwale and Nakuru counties, three of which have become registered community based organizations.
- The networks have a total of 255 members, which include participants from communities, private sector, CSO representatives and other stakeholders.
- The Samburu County Natural Resource Forum (SACONARF) submitted 24 recommendations on ways that their County Integrated Development Plan can address natural resource challenges to help Samburu County benefit from its resources while sustainably managing them.
- Similarly, the Laikipia network developed a natural resource framework for the county, which served as the blueprint for natural resource-related issues covered in the County Integrated Development Plan. The framework has also been used by the county as they develop their plans for water use and sand harvesting.
- The networks have participated in county level policy formulation, directly contributing to four pieces of legislation, including the Laikipia County Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill, the Nakuru Environment Action Plan and even the National Mining and Geology Bill. Thanks to input from the networks, these bills bring attention to the role of community in natural resource management and the need for benefit sharing among all stakeholders.
- SACONARF has successfully brought together two communities: the Samburu and the Turkana that have fought over natural resources, livestock and land for years. Initially, the groups began to engage with the networks to learn about improved farming and beekeeping techniques, but eventually evolved into broader discussions about the challenges and impact their conflicts have had on their natural resources and what it means for their future. Discussions continue to take place.

Financials

The Society's financial year runs from April to March. This report covers the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 financial years.

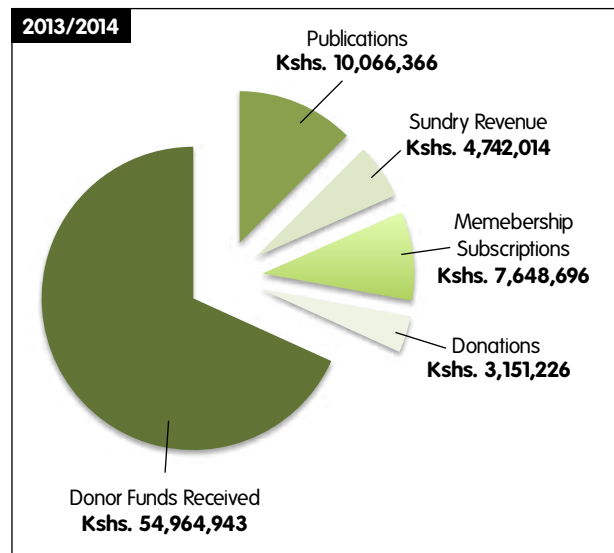
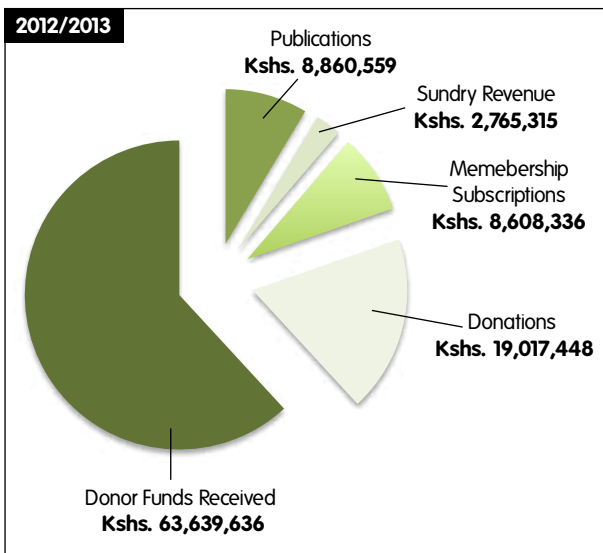
EAWLS has a diverse set of funding streams, ranging from project-based donor funds, such as from USAID and UNDP, to membership fees and donations, to earned revenue from publication sales. Despite this diversity, we face challenges in raising enough funds to allow us to remain flexible, respond to our membership effectively, and to address emerging issues that require immediate and urgent engagement. We are seeking ways to become increasingly financially sustainable and to diversify our revenue streams even more.

Income

2012/2013: Kshs. 102,891,294 (USD 1,173,219)

2013/2014: Kshs. 80,573,247 (USD 918,737)

Total: Kshs. 183,464,542.01 (USD 2,091,956)

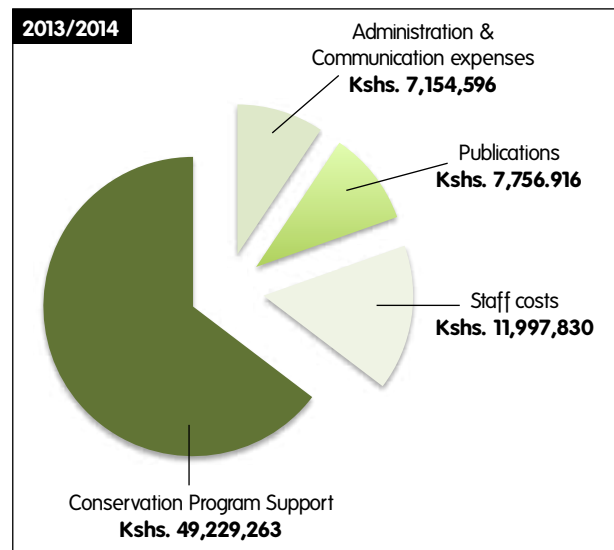
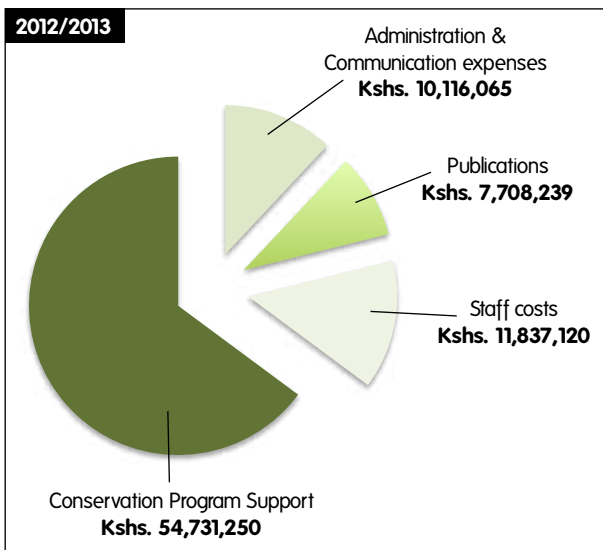


Expenditure

2012/2013: Kshs. 84,392,674.47 (USD 962,288)

2013/2014: Kshs. 76,138,607.51 (USD 868,171)

Total: Kshs. 160,531,281 (USD 1,830,459)



Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 2014

| | 2013 / 2014 | | 2012 / 2013 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | KShs | USD (\$) | KShs | USD (\$) |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Non Current Assets | | | | |
| Property & Equipment | 67,943,367 | 776,052 | 66,738,808 | 762,294 |
| Financial Assets | 4,000,000 | 45,688 | 7,000,000 | 79,954 |
| | <u>71,943,367</u> | <u>821,740</u> | <u>73,738,808</u> | <u>842,248</u> |
| Current Assets | | | | |
| Trade and other receivable debtors | 2,231,581 | 25,489 | 1,768,340 | 20,198 |
| Conservation Fund Receivable | 1,341,191 | 15,319 | 1,484,618 | 16,957 |
| Quoted Equity Investments | 7,533,611 | 86,049 | 6,482,264 | 74,041 |
| Financial Assets | 6,000,000 | 68,532 | 0 | 0 |
| Bank and Cash Deposits | 9,490,653 | 108,403 | 23,802,299 | 271,871 |
| Bank Deposits | 6,632,602 | 75,758 | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>33,229,638</u> | <u>379,550</u> | <u>33,537,521</u> | <u>383,067</u> |
| Total Assets | <u>105,173,005</u> | <u>1,201,290</u> | <u>107,276,329</u> | <u>1,225,315</u> |
| Equity & Liabilities | | | | |
| Fund Balances & Reserves | | | | |
| Revaluation Surplus | 58,109,805 | 663,733 | 58,109,806 | 663,733 |
| Investment Fluctuation Reserve | 7,288,275 | 83,247 | 6,236,929 | 71,238 |
| Revenue Reserve | 27,057,393 | 309,051 | 26,742,681 | 305,456 |
| Total Fund Balances and Reserves | <u>92,455,473</u> | <u>1,056,031</u> | <u>91,089,416</u> | <u>1,040,427</u> |
| Current Liabilities | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 2,341,095 | 26,740 | 2,388,468 | 27,281 |
| Deferred Subscriptions | 3,299,561 | 37,688 | 3,405,434 | 38,897 |
| Conservation Fund Payables | 7,076,876 | 80,832 | 10,393,011 | 118,709 |
| | <u>12,717,532</u> | <u>145,260</u> | <u>16,186,913</u> | <u>184,887</u> |
| Total Equity and Liabilities | <u>105,173,005</u> | <u>1,201,291</u> | <u>107,276,329</u> | <u>1,225,314</u> |

Looking Beyond 2014

Throughout our history the EAWLS has played an important role in shaping Kenya's – and the region's – thinking, policies and practices surrounding natural resource management and use. We will continue to fulfill this role in our future work beyond 2014. There are major changes occurring in Kenya and East Africa that require our attention and focus in order to remain relevant and influential. The rapid social and economic development of the region and the associated environmental and social pressures those bring; Kenya's new constitutional order; the transition to a decentralized county system of government; and the ongoing East African Community's regional integration are all examples of the significant changes going on around us that will require new strategies, partnerships and targets. We are prepared to identify and implement new and appropriate strategies to engage in this changing context because we helped drive many of these changes to begin with. As part of this, we will also work to revitalize our membership and to strengthen our own internal capacity, which we hope will lead to more effective and scaled up outcomes.

Moving ahead, we will seek to achieve the following six goals under a new 2014-2019 strategic plan:

- To proactively contribute and facilitate the formulation of good policies and legislation in the natural resource conservation and management sector; followed by a similar proactive process in ensuring good implementation;
- To apply where possible sustainable mechanisms and instruments that recognise the devolved system of Government and to ensure that at County level in particular, their responsibility for natural resource management is taken in the best interests of the environment and local communities;
- To maintain and improve, our ability to address key issues as they emerge;
- To continue to work with local communities in assisting their understanding and ability to undertake natural resource management decisions;
- To collaborate on international and regional conservation initiatives; and
- To improve the effectiveness and sustainability of EAWLS.

Photo by: Mimi Chaudry



Get Involved

SWARA

The Voice of Conservation in East Africa

SWARA Magazine is a quarterly conservation publication whose contributors are considered some of the most authoritative personalities in conservation. Since 1956, SWARA Magazine has been a driving force for conservation, with appeal both in Africa and beyond. SWARA serves to inform and educate its readers on key conservation issues from an objective viewpoint and provides a platform for the informed debate on environmental issues and governance. The magazine has established a truly regional presence as the only conservation magazine in East Africa with a global circulation of roughly 3,000 copies to our members from USA, Europe, Australia, Middle East, India, Canada, South America, Asia, Latin America, East Africa and rest of Africa.

The African Journal of Ecology (AJE)

The African Journal of Ecology is a scientific research journal on plant and animal ecology with comprehensive reviews and brief communications published by Wiley-Blackwell in association with East African Wild Life Society.

Purchase a copy of this Journal at Wiley Online Library: <http://wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/aje>



Photo Courtesy of EAWIS Photo Library

Support Conservation in East Africa

Become a Member

As a member of East African Wild Life Society, you are helping ensure that all people in East Africa benefit from the full diversity, beauty and richness of nature. The achievements highlighted in this report would not be possible without our dedicated Membership. We need your support.

In addition to supporting conservation projects in East Africa, you will receive: a free copy of SWARA Magazine four times a year, a quarterly newsletter, discounts in selected hotels in East Africa, online access to 40 years of SWARA magazine archives, and updates on all EAWLS activities. As a member, you are part of a movement to defend our heritage, and we will keep you posted on our progress along the way. There is an Annual General Meeting where members can make their views known and become more involved.



Photo by: Sushil Chauhan

Payment Options

Online Payment

Use this link: www.eaWildLife.org/join/payonline
and follow the easy and secure process

MPESA

Pay bill business Number: **502300**

Enter 'NEW' for new members under the account number on the paybill option

CHEQUES

Be made payable to: **East African Wild Life Society**

| CATEGORY | EAST AFRICA | REST OF AFRICA | OUTSIDE AFRICA |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| INDIVIDUAL Donor | Minimum: Kshs.10,000; US\$145 | Minimum: US\$150; £80; €120 | Minimum: US\$200; £110; €160 |
| INDIVIDUAL Regular | Kshs.3,000; US\$40 | US\$45; £25; €35 | US\$65; £40; €60 |
| FAMILY** | Kshs.4,500; US\$60 | US\$65; £35; €50 | US\$95; £60; €85 |
| CORPORATE Regular | Kshs.20,000; US\$295 | US\$300; £155; €235 | US\$350; £210; €385 |
| CORPORATE Donor | Minimum: Kshs.60,000; US\$850 | Minimum: US\$875; £465; €705 | Minimum: US\$1000; £580; €850 |
| (E-SWARA) CATEGORY | | | |
| INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATE* | Kshs.1,000; US\$15 | US\$15 | US\$15 |
| INDIVIDUAL Donor | Minimum: Kshs.5,000; US\$75 | Minimum: US\$75; £40; €60 | Minimum: US\$75; £40; €60 |
| INDIVIDUAL Regular | Kshs.1,500; US\$20 | US\$25; £15; €20 | US\$25; £15; €20 |
| FAMILY** | Kshs.2,000; US\$25 | US\$25; £20; €25 | US\$25; £20; €25 |

* This membership category applies to those below 30 years of age

** Family membership category includes children below 18 years

Photo By: Mara Meru Oneetail Project



Make a Donation

Supporting the EAWLS signifies your dedication to conservation and the wise use of the environment in East Africa. Your donations help us protect Wildlife and the environment, while also improving governance and local livelihoods. We greatly appreciate your support.

For a donation, we have now made it possible for you to enjoy tax relief if you live in the USA or UK.

1. For USA, we have a formal partnership with Lewa USA, who enjoy 501 (c)(3) tax relief entitlement for donations and legacies. The donations have to be made out to Lewa USA but it is easy to indicate that the donation is committed to EAWLS through the Lewa Wildlife programme. The donation can be made by visiting **www.Lewa.org** or if you would like to make the donation by cheque, please make it out to Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and mail it to 38 Miller Ave, Mill Valley, CA 94941 with EAWLS noted on the memo line. Credit card donations can be made by calling Lewa USA's Executive Director, Ginger Thomson at 415.627.8187.
2. For UK, we have now registered East African Wild Life Society (UK) as a UK Registered Charity (Charity No. 1153041). Donations would be entitled to tax relief. EAWLS (UK) has a dedicated bank account and the details can be provided by contacting us if you are interested in making a bank transfer. If you wish to use the cheque option, then these should be made out to East African Wild Life Society (UK) and sent to Mrs Emma Stewart, Townend of Grange, Dunlop, Kilmarnock, KA3 4EG.

Give a Legacy

Include East African Wild Life Society in your Will

Give a lasting gift of protecting endangered, rare and threatened species and habitats in East Africa as well as promoting the conservation and wise use of its environment. For more information, please contact us through: **Tel: +254 20 3874145 / +254 20 3870335 / +254 722202473 / +254 734600732**

Email: info@eaWildlife.org

Photo by: Muni Chaudry





Photo by: Nicolas Gerler



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Photo by Sharon Hoffeld