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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

A DIRECTORY OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
ENGAGED IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN KENYA

BY

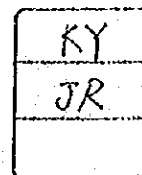
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page.</u>
1. SUMMARY	1
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE	1
3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	2
4. NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) IN KENYA	4
4.1 GENERAL DEFINITION OF NGO	4
4.2 NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	5
4.3 NGOs IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN KENYA	6
4.3.1. BACKGROUND-WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	6
4.3.2. NGOs ENGAGED IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONS	8
5. A DIRECTORY OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN KENYA	9
5.1 A LISTING OF NGOs, FOREIGN AND LOCAL	9
5.1.1. FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) NGOs	12
5.1.2. LOCAL NGOs	13
5.2 ORGANIZATION PROFILES AND VIEWS ABOUT KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	15

## 1. SUMMARY

This basic study of NGOs in Kenya, engaged in Wildlife Conservation, was undertaken in response to a need for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to identify local and foreign NGOs engaged in Wildlife Conservation. The assessment incorporated the views of NGOs about Kenya's wildlife strategy of working through the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), and sought their opinions about the KWS management. Lastly, fixed impressions about Japan's involvement in Wildlife Conservation were solicited. In that regard, the JICA official, informally, made clear the position of Japan.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Japanese Government, through JICA, is one of the eight major donors considering assistance to the Wildlife Conservation Project of the KWS. Assistance is proposed for rehabilitation and maintenance of equipment, machinery, roads, buildings and workshops at three national parks, which include Nairobi National Park, Tsavo East and Tsavo West. All three parks currently have JOCVs working there. Mr. Saigawa, a JICA Expert, in Wildlife Conservation, is currently stationed at the KWS to assess KWS needs regarding the proposed new Education and Visits Services.

This study is being conducted in liaison with Mr. K. Saigawa, and Mr. S Sakai of the JICA office. The aim of the study is to ascertain Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) engaged in wildlife conservation and management in Kenya. It is necessary to identify who they are, where they operate, their nature, and scope. Information relating to wildlife

policy and JICA's involvement are also required. Given the above background, the Terms of Reference for the study follow:

- 2.1 To identify NGOs in Kenya, both foreign and local, engaged in wildlife conservation. To determine their nature and scope;
- 2.2 To find out any liaison NGOs have with KWS;
- 2.3 To solicit the views of officials from NGOs about Kenya Government's wildlife strategy of working through the Kenya wildlife service;
- 2.4 To seek their opinions about KWS management;
- 2.5 To determine their impressions about Japan in relation to wildlife conservation, and other areas;
- 2.6 To seek their views about a future role for JICA in wildlife conservation and;
- 2.7 To, informally, make clear the position of Japan in Wildlife Conservation.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following the above Terms of Reference, the objectives of the study are stated as follows:

- 3.1 To list and relate activities of foreign and local NGOs engaged in wildlife Conservation;
- 3.2 To find out areas of cooperation between NGOs and KWS;
- 3.3 To seek the views of NGOs about the Government of Kenya's strategy to work through the KWS;
- 3.4 To solicit views from NGOs about KWS management;
- 3.5 To find out NGO opinions about Japan relating primarily to wildlife conservation, and other areas of JICA involvement. These opinions will serve as an indication of opinions of the Kenyan Public about Japan's activities in the field of Wildlife Conservation, and in development areas generally.
- 3.6 To seek NGO opinions about JICA's future role in wildlife conservation; and
- 3.7 To create awareness about JICA's positive role in wildlife conservation;

#### 4 NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) IN KENYA

##### 4.1 GENERAL DEFINITION OF NGO

An NGO can be defined as an organization that meets certain legal requirements. Find below two definitions that meet this description. The definitions follow. NGOs are:-

"Non-governmental, non profit, tax exempt organizations whose primary purpose is to provide material assistance, administrative, and technical services at little or no cost to the needy".<sup>1</sup>

NGO's are "legally established local organizations which are voluntary, are not instrumentalities of government, exist primarily to improve the circumstances of other needs, persons or groups, rather than their own membership, established and developed principally by local private citizens."<sup>2</sup>

The definitions stress the private, non-governmental, non-political and legal nature of NGOs, whose primary target group is consistently those who are in greatest need.

1. Colman, R.F. Private Voluntary Agencies as agents of Development. Westview Press Inc. Frederick pager Publisher 1984, pg. 48.
2. USAID Private Sector and Local Institutional Development. PVO Seminar, Bangkok Thailand, 1988.

#### 4.2 NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are various types of NGOs in Kenya. NGOs are not homogeneous as has sometimes been assumed in past references. NGOs differ in terms of scope and function. Some are national, whilst others are international with local and expatriate representation. Some operate only in arid and semi-arid regions and others have activities covering the urban poor as a population. The majority, 80% , operate in rural areas.

Depending of their aims and objectives, NGOs in Kenya are registered under the Societies Act, usually Welfare Associations, through the Registrar of Societies, or under the Companies Act, Cap. 486, as Companies Limited by Guarantee and having no share capital. Registration under the Companies Act is preferred by development oriented NGOs, those that are involved in the provision of clean water, health, nutrition, energy, environment and small scale business enterprise development. The approach to services is different from welfare NGOs, such as those that are concerned with remedial, philanthropic and social services to social casualties.

A n NGO can be exempted from registration and provided with a Certificate of Compliance, if it is a branch of an international NGO, such as CARE International in Kenya, or Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Such agencies are already registered abroad and need only bring the Memorandum and Articles of Association of



their parent bodies, before they are registered as foreign companies. If approved, they will be issued with a Certificate of Compliance. These International NGOs are sometimes registered through a Country Agreement with the Ministry of Finance. A few local NGOs have been established in Kenya through Acts of Parliament. The Kenya Red Cross is one such body. Although some NGOs file a yearly nil return, they are required, and urged, to obtain a Certificate of Exemption from payment of income tax, which is provided by the Commissioner of Income Tax, otherwise, they are liable for corporate taxation.

Currently, a new NGO Bill has been enacted. As NGOs have not, by and large, been party to it, they find certain aspects of it objectionable as, e.g. they have no recourse to higher powers in case they are de-registered, etc.

#### 4.3 NGOs IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN KENYA

##### 4.3.1 BACKGROUND-WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Wildlife Conservation is not a new initiative in Kenya. Its historical context dates back to the pre colonial period. In addition, traditionally, wildlife and human habitat lived in harmony. However, due to unprecedented population growth, there has been a great deal of pressure to set aside land adjacent to national parks and reserves, sanctuaries for wild life, for sedentary farming. As the government utilizes this land for tourism, there are land use conflicts between the animals and rural development, as wild

animals are protected. Thus, that common existence of pre-colonial days, and mutual co-existence, has been eroded. This state of affairs calls for a need to recreate an awareness in local people about the importance of conserving wildlife as a national heritage, and to promote Tourism, currently Kenya's largest foreign exchange earner since 1987. More specifically wildlife tourism, in 1990, contributed over 52% of this foreign exchange earnings. However, during the 1970s and 80s, the large mammals, like elephants and rhinos, that tourist love to view, had almost disappeared, due to the incidence of poaching. As a result, the elephant population was reduced by over 85%, and the rhino population by 97%. Primarily, through the efforts of the Kenyan Government (KWS), and Non Government Organizations, the herds are once again increasing in various sanctuaries.

In 1989, the Government of Kenya established a new parastatal organization, the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Its mandate is to conserve wildlife and manage it through communities who are adjacent to National Parks and reserves. Thus, through the efforts of the KWS, action is being taken to enable communities, adjacent to National Parks and reserves, previously neglected, to benefit from wildlife tourism through revenue sharing, wildlife utilization and community development programmes. However, there is need for a clear land use policy to harmonize wildlife conservation and rural farming activities. It is supported in these efforts by foreign and national NGOs.

A few local wildlife groups are emerging through efforts of NGOs like the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya. However, greater efforts are required to facilitate the entry of more local NGOs, to become

active in the field. Currently, their environmental conservation efforts relate, primarily, to tree planting activities. Thus, there is need to create a greater awareness in them about wildlife conservation.

Lastly, wildlife conservation cannot be viewed in isolation of all flora and fauna, or bio diversity. Thus, a concern for deforestation, soil degradation, and wild game are all components of the ecosystems to be considered in this study.

#### 4.3.2 NGOs ENGAGED IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

NGOs engaged in wildlife conservation aim to conserve nature and, particularly, biological diversity, as an essential foundation for the future. They are committed to ensuring that, when the earth's natural resources are used, this is done in a wise, equitable, and sustainable manner. In addition, they endeavor to guide the development of human communities towards ways of living that are of good quality in enduring harmony with other components of the biosphere. This definition is taken from the objectives of the World Conservation Union.

To work with communities and promote wildlife conservation, there is need for the KWS and other government bodies to liaise with the vast NGO sector. In Kenya, NGOs number over 600, with wildlife NGOs constituting around 30 of these.

It is important to point out that most of the NGOs engaged in Wildlife Conservation tend to be International NGOs. Local NGOs, by and large, have concentrated on general environmental

conservation, with wildlife tourism being only a small component of their activities, if at all.

Regarding this Directory, it is important to note that the list of NGOs engaged in wildlife conservation, presented herein, is not exhaustive. It is only a first stage in generation of information which may be useful to all those involved in the field. Further scrutiny is required on an on going basis.

Also, this is only a first draft. The completed Directory will be finalized by the middle of August, after NGOs have had an opportunity to respond to the information generated by the JICA consultant. In addition, the final Directory will be produced without any reference to NGO views about the KWS and JICA, and copies given to the NGOs engaged in Wildlife Conservation in Kenya.

5. A DIRECTORY OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
ENGAGED IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN KENYA

5.1	A LISTING OF NGOs, FOREIGN AND LOCAL	Page
(1)	African Center for Technology Studies (ACTS)	16
(2)	African Fund for Endangered Wildlife, INC (AFEW)1	19

(3)	African Wildlife Foundation	22
(4)	Agricultural Information Center	24
(5)	Bellerive Foundation	26
(6)	Care International in Kenya	29
(7)	Climate Network Africa	32
(8)	Coastal Forest Conservation Unit	34
(9)	David Sheldrick Trust	37
(10)	East African Wildlife Society	40
(11)	Eden Wildlife Trust	43
(12)	Elsa Wild Animal Appeal	45
(13)	Environmental Liaison Centre International	47
(14)	Friends of Conservation	49
(15)	Kenya Energy and Environmental Organizations Association (KENGO)	52
(16)	Kenya Freedom from Hunger Foundation	55
(17)	Kenya Scouts Association	59

(18)	Kenya Woodfuel and Agroforestry Programme	61
(19)	Kenya Young Men's Christian Association	63
(20)	Rhino Ark	65
(21)	Rhino Rescue Trust	68
(22)	The Galman Memorial Foundation	70
(23)	The World Conservation Union	73
(24)	Treeshade Clubs of Kenya	76
(25)	Uvumbuzi Wildlife Club	79
(26)	VI Tree Planting Project	81
(27)	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	84
(28)	Wildlife Conservation International	87
(29)	William Holden Wildlife Foundation	90
(30)	World Wide Fund for Nature	92

### 5.1.1. FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) NGOs

- (1) African Center for Technology Studies (ACTS)
- (2) African Fund for Endangered Wildlife, INC (AFEW)
- (3) African Wildlife Foundation
- (4) Agricultural Information Center
- (5) Bellerive Foundation
- (6) Care International in Kenya
- (7) Climate Network Africa
- (8) Coastal Forest Conservation Unit
- (9) David Sheldrick Trust
- (10) East African Wildlife Society
- (11) Eden Wildlife Trust
- (12) Elsa Wild Animal Appeal
- (13) Environmental Liaison Center International
- (14) Friends of Conservation

- (14) Friends of Conservation
- (15) Rhino Ark
- (16) Rhino Rescue Trust
- (17) The Galman Memorial Foundation
- (18) The World Conservation Union
- (19) VI Tree Planting Project
- (20) Wildlife Conservation International
- (21) William Holden Wildlife Foundation
- (22) World Wide Fund for Nature.

#### 5.1.2. LOCAL NGOs

- (23) Kenya Energy and Environmental Organizations Association (KENGO)
- (24) Kenya Freedom from Hunger Foundation
- (25) Kenya Scouts Association
- (26) Kenya Woodfuel and Agroforestry Programme
- (27) Kenya Young Men's Christian Association



(28) Treeshade Clubs of Kenya

(29) Uvumbuzi Wildlife Club

(30) Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILES AND VIEWS ABOUT KENYA

WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL

COOPERATION AGENCY

## AFRICAN CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY STUDIES (ACTS)

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi.  
Tel: 741661/744047.
2. CONTACT PERSON - Mrs. Zipporah K. Rumbui  
(person seen) Lecturer -  
Kenyatta University,  
Faculty of Environmental  
Studies.
3. ORIGIN - Established in 1988 as an  
NGO.
4. OBJECTIVES - To provide an open forum  
for researchers, policy  
makers, leaders,  
entrepreneurs and  
practitioners to discuss  
emerging policy issues.  
- To undertake training and  
disseminate information  
on policy issues relating to  
science and technology  
and the environment.  
- Work in area of  
conservation of natural  
resources and  
environment.
5. MEMBERSHIP - NGOs, universities,  
donors, GOK.
6. STRUCTURE - Operates through a  
Nairobi headquarters and  
the ACTS Biopolicy

- Institute located at Maastricht, the Netherlands.
7. ACTIVITIES
    - Publication - Gaining Ground.
    - Research in Biological Resources.
    - Reports on Wildlife and Environmental Conservation.
    - Seminars and workshops.
    - Publications.
  8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
    - Mainly Nairobi area.
  9. SOURCES OF FUNDS
    - Netherlands.
  10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL
    - No information
  11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS
    - The informant submitted a proposal to KWS in 1991 for funding a research on interaction between elephants and human communities at the Imenti Forest area, bordering Mt. Kenya in Meru District.
  12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS.
    - Good. Many people are dealing with Wildlife Conservation. A coordinating body like KWS can help, in liaison with other NGO's, and universities, in finding solutions to problems of wildlife.

13. KWS MANAGEMENT -
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - At Jomo Kenyatta University College, taught environmental science. JICA funds programmes. Japan buys ivory to be used as handles for knives, bangles, etc. Ivory has religious values in Japan, as wearing ivory articles can influence the spirits.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - JICA should support efforts to educate the public about the need to conserve wildlife, especially at community level. To change attitudes, start with primary and secondary school children who are more receptive to learning than adults. People should be taught to look at wildlife as a resource. Indigenous trees have medicinal and other values. Wildlife should be understood to include not only big animals but both plants and small animals. Provide funding for training and projects through KWS and Universities.

**AFRICAN FUND FOR ENDANGERED WILDLIFE, INC. (AFEW)**

- |    |                |   |  |
|----|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 15004, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 891078.   |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Rick Anderson<br>President/C.E.O.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | 1977.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To create awareness and help save the Roths Child Giraffes.  |
|    | :              | - | To educate school children on wildlife conservation and environmental protection. On the nature trail, there are over 168 bird species and small mammals like warthog, bush buck, dik dik and porcupine. There are reptiles and thousands of invertebrate species. |
|    | :              | - | To raise funds for other projects through tourism.   |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | Not applicable.  |
| 6. | STRUCTURE      | - | Two AFEW structures and Board. One, AFEW USA, mainly for fund raising, and AFEW Kenya. Each has its own board.   |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES     | - | Giraffe Center   |
|    |                | - | Education Center   |

- Coffee House & Gift Shop
  - Forest nature trail
  - Assist wildlife clubs of Kenya.
  - Ran anti poaching surveillance unit and community conservation and wildlife extension project for 7 years upto to 1991.
8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Varies.
9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - 2500 people, mainly Americans, on the mailing list, and AFEW USA. Two news letters sent out per year to people on the mailing list, and others.
10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - US \$ 135000.
11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - KWS took over the AFEW wildlife extension project and absorbed AFEW's anti-poaching people.
12. GOK STRATEGY IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION THROUGH KWS - A good policy. There is need for KWS to manage parks and wildlife. However, for research and development work, NGOs must go to the Office of the President for clearance. This is cumbersome.

14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - No knowledge.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - Operate through the frame work of KWS, so long as it functions adequately.  
- Support the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya.



## AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

- |     |                       |   |  |
|-----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | ADDRESS               | - | P.O. Box 48177, Nairobi,<br>Tel: 710367  |
| 2.  | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Deborah Snellson   |
| 3.  | ORIGIN                | - | 1961 in Kenya, a field<br>office to Africa. A Sub<br>office exists in Dar Es<br>Salaam.  |
| 4.  | OBJECTIVES            | - | To conserve natural<br>resources, and wildlife in<br>particular.   |
| 5.  | MEMBERSHIP            | - | N/A  |
| 6.  | STRUCTURE             | - | American Board of<br>Trustees, Washington 9<br>members, Nairobi 14,<br>with 6 Professionals.   |
| 7.  | ACTIVITIES            | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and education</li> <li>- Support to protected areas</li> <li>- Support to endangered<br/>species.</li> <li>- Community conservation</li> <li>- Institution building of<br/>wildlife clubs.</li> <li>- Community and work</li> <li>- Training KWS staff,<br/>informally, production of<br/>training materials.</li> </ul> |
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.   |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS      | - | U.S.A., USAID.   |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL    | - | Approved budget for<br>1992/93 US \$ 7 million.  |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designed KWS Community Wildlife Programme.</li> <li>- Member of KWS Rhino Committee, involved in Amboseli Research Project on Elephants.</li> <li>- Advise KWS staff on education.</li> <li>- Support to KWS Rhino Sanctuary at Tsavo West.</li> <li>- Receive, on behalf of KWS, funds from USA as a service to KWS.</li> </ul> |
| 12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy is good.</li> </ul>   |
| 13. KWS MANAGEMENT  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lacks middle managers. Wardens not trained in management skills. Have brought in new people. Should build up management capacity.</li> </ul>   |
| 14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Japan, there is limited wildlife management. JICA, mostly, concerned with building roads, dams, bridges, etc. Japan has a different cultural ethic. Need to put forward their view on wildlife conservation, and view on ivory trade.</li> </ul>  |
| 15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE - CONSERVATION                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be based on JICA's strengths. To respond to gaps of KWS policy development programme.</li> </ul>  |

## AGRICULTURE INFORMATION CENTER

- |     |                       |   |  |
|-----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | ADDRESS               | - | P.O. Box 14733, Nairobi<br>Tel: 442240.  |
| 2.  | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Mr. David Campbell, ODA<br>Advisor.  |
| 3.  | ORIGIN                | - | 1966 - attached to Ministry<br>of Agriculture, to become a<br>Trust, NGO in future.  |
| 4.  | OBJECTIVES            | - | Communicate with rural<br>audiences on information<br>about agriculture and<br>environment.<br>- Train extension workers<br>in improve communication<br>and management skills. |
| 5.  | MEMBERSHIP            | - | N/A  |
| 6.  | STRUCTURE             | - | Head production Unit,<br>financial accounting.<br>105 staff.   |
| 7.  | ACTIVITIES            | - | Support extension staff<br>(Ministries of Livestock<br>and Agriculture) to<br>communicate with rural<br>audiences surrounding<br>national parks.                               |
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | National.  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS      | - | ODA, GOK.  |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL    | - | Sterling Pounds 100,000<br>from British Government,<br>over the last 3 years.  |

11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS
- Designing materials on communication skills.
  - Training for KWS extension services and use of media between KWS staff and communities adjacent to parks. Produced, together, a film on the tsetse fly problem and conservation.
12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS
- Good for funding purposes and management. In some areas NGO's should work directly with government. Some individuals involved are detrimental to progress.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT
- It is personalized. However, management should continue to include expatriate along with local consultants.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
- Aware of the Social Forestry Project and Pest Control at KARI. Impressed with Makadamia Nut Project.
  - Social forestry project has big buildings.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
- Provide T.V., Videos, and other equipment in halls, and schools. Back it up with resources. Work more with communities.

## BELLERIVE FOUNDATION

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 42994, Nairobi<br>Tel: 726740, 720274.   |
| 2. CONTACT PERSON | - | Isaac Mulatya Musyoki,<br>Project Coordinator.  |
| 3. ORIGIN         | - | Activities started in Kenya<br>in 1981. Registered in<br>1986. Founded by the Aga<br>Khan. Kenya Regional<br>office (to operate in<br>Uganda, Tanzania and<br>Zanzibar as well as in<br>Kenya). |
| 4. OBJECTIVES     | - | To produce fuel efficient<br>cooking stoves.<br>- To conserve life in all<br>its forms like energy,<br>trees, fire wood, and<br>environment.  |
|                   |   | Energy efficient stoves are<br>utilized at the William<br>Holden Education Center<br>for Wildlife<br>Conservation.  |
| 5. MEMBERSHIP     | - | N/A   |
| 6. STRUCTURE      | - | Six staff in Geneva and<br>eighty staff in Kenya.<br>These include 3<br>expatriates, 5 management<br>teams, section heads,<br>middle officers and field<br>staff.                               |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 7. ACTIVITIES                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designing, testing and disseminating various stove designs.</li> <li>- Development of education materials on good kitchen energy management in upper primary, home science, classes.</li> <li>- Wood lots plots programme in school.</li> <li>- Education programme of cooking to conserve in primary schools.</li> </ul> |
| 8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S. Nyanza, Nakuru, Embu, Meru and Isiolo.</li> </ul>  |
| 9. SOURCES OF FUNDS                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geneva, US, Aga Khan Foundation, Danida, ODA, UNEP, WWF.</li> </ul>   |
| 10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kshs. 5.5 million for programmes.</li> </ul>  |
| 11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Friends of KWS. Collaborate and discuss ideas. 1990-91, Helped KWS - restructuring of people for various new employment positions.</li> </ul>   |
| 12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Should work with others who have more knowledge of wildlife, and a more pointed focus.</li> </ul>   |
| 13. KWS MANAGEMENT                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Before the advent of KWS, the wildlife department</li> </ul>  |

was mismanaged. Now, under KWS, management is good.

14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Have knowledge of the Social Forestry Training project at Muguga.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- Funding of projects. Also, to monitor how funds are being utilized.  
- Send Kenyans to Japan, to learn more about conservation from the Eastern perspective.

## CARE - INTERNATIONAL IN KENYA

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 43864, Nairobi -  
Tel. 724674/28/726480
2. CONTACT PERSON - Mr. N. Change -  
Production Coordinator,  
Development  
Communication Unit.
3. ORIGIN - Operated in Kenya since  
1968. Started in Washinton  
D.C. in 1945.
4. OBJECTIVES - To alleviate poverty  
- To promote sustainable  
development.
5. MEMBERSHIP - Mainly donor assisted.
6. STRUCTURE - Country Director, 12  
deputies, field projects,  
program managers  
Employs over 150 Kenyans  
and 4 expatriate staff to  
conduct programs.
7. ACTIVITIES - Primary Health Care  
- Small scale economic  
activities (women)  
- Development of  
Agriculture  
- Conservation of Natural  
Resources  
- Food and emergency relief  
- Primary Education  
- Youth Polytechnic  
Development.



- |     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL<br>COVERAGE  | - | 7 Districts: Baringo,<br>Kisumu, Machakos, Siaya,<br>South Nyanza and Taita<br>Taveta.   |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS  | - | Contributions from<br>governments of Britain<br>Canada, Japan, Norway,<br>Dutch, USA , European<br>Economic Community,<br>WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR.                                      |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL  | - | Information not available.   |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | - | Liaise from time to time on<br>environmental magazine,<br>called Pied Crow. Also,<br>liaised on issues relating<br>to Wildlife.<br>KWS made a request<br>for materials production. |
| 12. | GOK STRATEGY IN WILDLIFE<br>CONSERVATION THROUGH KWS  | - | KWS seen as a link<br>between GOK and other<br>NGOs. Such a link is<br>necessary to coordinate<br>NGO and government<br>activities in the field.                                   |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | KWS Management<br>is adequate.   |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN 's/JICA<br>INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE<br>CONSERVATION AND OTHER<br>ACTIVITIES | - | There is a problem with<br>Asian countries and the<br>Ivory Trade. Japan is not  |

- environmentally conscious. Movie "Shocking Asia", depicts dogs killed and whales, through a lack of conservation awareness in some asian countries, like Japan.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE - CONSERVATION

JICA to get more involved and follow up activities. Ensure that funds are used judiciously. Get involved in the production of materials and information on wildlife, as dissemination to the general public is weak.

## CLIMATE NETWORK AFRICA

- |    |                       |   |  |
|----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESSES             | - | P.O. Box 21136,<br>Nairobi.<br>Tel: 226028/214898.   |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Mrs. Grace Okumu,<br>Coordinator.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN                | - | June, 1991.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES            | - | To facilitate information<br>exchange on climate<br>related issues amongst<br>north and south NGOs,<br>dealing with climate.   |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP            | - | Open to all<br>environmentalists<br>interested in climate<br>change and its causes.  |
| 6. | STRUCTURE             | - | Advisor, Coordinator,<br>Information and<br>Administrative Assistant.  |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES            | - | Quarterly news letters.<br>Number 6 newsletter, in<br>Sept., 1992, will feature<br>wildlife conservation -<br>how climate change affects<br>conservation including<br>wildlife.<br>- |
| 8. | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Distribution is worldwide.   |

- |     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS  | - | Donors like Environmental Defense Fund and the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation.  |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL  | - | About US \$ 100,000.   |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | - | No relationship currently.   |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS  | - | A poor strategy, as KWS is a parastatal and parastals are usually poorly run.  |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | It is difficult to comment, as their activities are new.   |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | - | Not known.   |
| 15. | FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  | - | Fund activities in Wildlife Conservation and management directly through NGOs and not through a parastatal. Disbursements and transparency are better controlled through an NGO mechanism. Even if JICA is a bilateral donor, it should find ways of working with NGOs as other donors do. |

## COASTAL FOREST CONSERVATION UNIT

- |    |                 |   |  |
|----|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS         | - | P.O. Box 24133, Nairobi<br>Tel: 882521.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON  | - | Dr. Quentin Luke, Project<br>Executant.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN          | - | April 1992. A separate<br>project of the Museums of<br>Kenya set up through<br>WWF.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES      | - | To preserve the sacred<br>trees of Miji Kenda, Kwale<br>District, Coast Province;<br>and have them gazetted,<br>especially the forests of<br>Kaya Kambe and Ribe<br>Kambe forests. |
|    |                 | - | To conduct Botanical<br>Studies of the forests   |
|    |                 | - | To undertake ethnobotany<br>studies of the Miji Kenda.   |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP      | - | N/A  |
| 6. | STRUCTURE/STAFF | - | 5 or 6 people involved.  |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES      | - | 1992. Facilitated Kayas in<br>Kwale being given<br>National Monument<br>status.  |
|    |                 | - | Inventory to be<br>done of each forest patch,<br>a total wildlife survey.  |
|    |                 | - | Involved in protecting the<br>cultural history of the<br>people.   |
|    |                 | - | Using the Act to protect<br>various pieces of forest.  |

- |     |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE                      | - | Kwale District, Kilifi District.  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS                           | - | WWF set up the project. Paid up to 80% of the budget through the National Museums of Kenya.                     |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL                         | - | US \$ 100,000 to protect 23 patches of forest. Later, to extend activities to other forests in Kilifi District. |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS                           | - | Collaborate with KWS in problems of wildlife on the coast, e.g. Elephants on Shimba Hills.                      |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS | - | A good policy, as there is need for a body to prevent duplication and overlap.                                  |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT                             | - | Difficult management problems:  |
|     |  | - | Cant stamp out corruption, and  |
|     |  | - | Preoccupation with elephant questions, as other issues are allowed to slip.                                     |
|     |  | - | Good morale of people on the ground.  |
|     |  | - | Need more scientists in botany.   |

14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER AREAS

JICA has not conducted environmental impact assessments at the Tana Delta, Malewa Dam, and Greater Nakuru Water Supply. Japan has not faced problems relating to timber in South East Asia and long line fishing trawlers.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE - CONSERVATION

Have people on the ground. Do not provide only money and equipment. Carry back to Japan first hand knowledge about Kenya problems and needs. JICA should place someone on the ground, in future, within our coastal individual unit of the Kai Muhaka assisted scientific study.

## DAVID SHELDRIK TRUST

- |     |                       |   |   |
|-----|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | ADDRESS               | - | P.O. Box 15555, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 891996.  |
| 2.  | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Mrs. Daphine Majorie<br>Sheldrick .   |
| 3.  | ORIGIN                | - | 1977, a project of the<br>African Wildlife<br>Foundation. Became an<br>independent Trust in<br>1988.          |
| 4.  | OBJECTIVES            | - | To help wildlife in a<br>practical and direct<br>way.   |
| 5.  | MEMBERSHIP            | - | No membership, all work<br>on voluntary basis.  |
| 6.  | STRUCTURE             | - | Advisory committee, 12<br>of David's friends<br>- There are two (2) staff.<br>Others are elephant<br>keepers. |
| 7.  | ACTIVITIES            | - | Raising 7 elephants.<br>- Raising of rhinos.<br>- Send out one newsletter<br>per year.                        |
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Mainly Tsavo.   |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS      | - | Donations, writing books<br>on wildlife, mailing list to<br>thousands of people.                              |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL    | - |   |



11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS
- Has special relationship with KWS.
  - Raised KWS elephants and rhinos which have been orphaned. Provide KWS with an annual contribution to the Rhino Sanctuary at Tsavo East.
12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS
- The Government of Kenya should also work with NGOs directly. These are dedicated people with a wealth of experience. KWS must keep NGOs informed about their strategies, not only when they need funds. NGOs are currently working in isolation in wildlife conservation. One problem is that some consider themselves tin gods. There are personality clashes that need sorting out.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT
- KWS has turned round a disaster of the 1970's.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
- Japan has to improve its image in regards to the whale, dolphins, and tuna. It should stop importing ivory, as Japan is a world leader economically, and has a responsibility to show, by example, conservation of

endangered species. The Japanese Buddhist Religion is to preserve various species. The Japanese people will do this if there is more awareness creation amongst them.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE - CONSERVATION

JICA needs more contact with NGOs. Should follow up and ensure that Japanese funding of Kenyan Projects actually makes a difference. Should be taken round to projects, with minimal paper work, so as not to over load field wardens. ¶

## EAST AFRICAN WILDLIFE SOCIETY

- |    |                |   |   |
|----|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 20110, Nairobi<br>Tel: 227047/337422.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Mwamba H. Shete,<br>Assistant Director.   |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | 1956 Nairobi, as Kenya<br>Wildlife Society.   |
|    |                | - | 1961 included Tanganyika<br>Wildlife Society. Thus,<br>EAWS.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To conserve wildlife and<br>all habitats as national<br>resources.  |
|    |                | - | To encompass the whole<br>environment.  |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | World wide. Individual,<br>ordinary, cooperate, life,<br>complimentary.                                   |
|    |                | - | 12,000 members.   |
| 6. | STRUCTURE      | - | Head office is in<br>Nairobi with a branch in<br>Uganda. 40 staff, also<br>funds projects in<br>Tanzania. |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES     | - | Research  |
|    |                | - | Conservation education<br>and public awareness.   |
|    |                | - | Anti poaching   |
|    |                | - | Animal rescue   |
|    |                | - | Specific projects and<br>issues of policy, advocacy   |
|    |                | - | Species survey on forests,<br>etc.  |

8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.
9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - Membership, sales, donations.
10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - 10 million Kenya Shillings, not including membership fees and overheads.
11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - Dr. Leakey, has been Chairman of EAWS. Helped KWS campaign at Kyoto at cites meeting. Have liaison on scientific and technical issues.
12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - Good. NGOs will not share information. They have limitations as they have no funds for, e.g. roads, and cannot enforce laws as wardens can.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT - Not impressed. KWS does not utilize local resources available. One man's show . We are not working as a team.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN's/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - Have a lot of respect for the Japanese. Nevertheless there are problems with the Tana Delta, and Malwa river being dammed. There is no environmental impact assessments known. However, we can learn a lot about wildlife

conservation from Japanese models. They should bring other concepts of wildlife conservation for Kenyans to learn from.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION -

- Should improve its image by being more open.  
- Support more projects at grassroots level.

EDEN WILDLIFE TRUST

- |    |                       |   |  |
|----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS               | - | P.O. Box 14157, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 582770  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Mr. Ted Goss, Executive<br>Officer.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN                | - | British charitable<br>organization, 1980.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES            | - | To initiate and/or assist<br>with animal protection<br>programmes.   |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP            | - | Not applicable.  |
| 6. | STRUCTURE             | - | One Kenyan staff.  |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES            | - | Assistance with WWF<br>Rhino census.<br>- Animal rescue.<br>- Assistance to the Sheldrick<br>Orphan Project.<br>- Water scheme - Ngulia<br>Sanctuary.<br>- Construction and<br>equipping of new library<br>at Voi Education Center.<br>- Provision of boats and<br>engines for the Malindi<br>and Watamu Marine<br>Parks.<br>- Others. |
| 8. | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Nation wide.   |
| 9. | SOURCES OF FUNDS      | - | Interest on capital<br>investments in Britain<br>from the trust.   |

- |     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 10. | FUNDING LEVEL   | - | British Pounds 70,000, 1991.   |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | - | Work very closely with KWS. Mr. Goss was formally a warder at KWS. KWS flies a helicopter funded by the Trust for Rhino rescue. Paid salaries for some KWS staff, etc.   |
| 12. | GOK STRATEGY IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION THROUGH KWS                                   | - | Very good.   |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | Excellent.   |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | - | No knowledge.  |
| 15. | FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  | - | Japan should assist KWS with technical back up. There is a lack of tools and spares. After funding projects, JICA should provide a network of engineers to ensure maintenance and spare parts to tractors and other machinery. |

ELSA WILD ANIMAL APPEAL

- |    |                |   |   |
|----|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | c/o Livingstone Registrars<br>Ltd. P.O. Box 30029,<br>Nairobi.<br>Tel: 742121.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Trustee P.M. Johnson.   |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | Registered in Britain in<br>1963 and started operating<br>as donor in Kenya in 1964.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To promote education<br>by the study and research<br>on wildlife and into the<br>conservation of wildlife in<br>any of its forms in any part<br>of the world and<br>dissemination to the public<br>the results of such study. |
|    |                | - | To conserve wildlife-East<br>Africa and elsewhere.  |
|    |                | - | To transport wild animals<br>where their continued<br>existence is threatened to<br>game reserves impeding<br>human activity.   |
|    |                |   | To prevent cruelty<br>to wild animals in<br>Kenya or other<br>parts of the world.   |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | No membership.  |



- |    |                       |   |  |
|----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 6. | STRUCTURE             | - | 6 Trustees in UK, and one (1) in Kenya. To appoint new trustees if required. |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES            | - | Wild-life clubs of Kenya - Nairobi.  |
|    |                       | - | Elsamere Conservation Center, Moi South Lake and Naivasha.                   |
|    |                       | - | Hell's Gate National Park, Moi South Lake Road Naivasha.                     |
|    |                       | - | Nairobi Orphanage,   |
|    |                       | - | Nairobi National Park.   |
| 8. | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Mainly Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.   |
| 9. | SOURCES OF FUNDS      | - | Bequest of the late Mrs. Joy Adamson cash.                                   |

\*\*\* Information about Kenya Wildlife Services and JICA not available as contact persons were on leave.

## ENVIRONMENTAL LIAISON CENTER INTERNATIONAL

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 72461, Nairobi  
Tel: 562015.
2. CONTACT PERSON - Jean -Marie Fayemi,  
Sustainable agriculture  
Coordinator.
3. ORIGIN - In Kenya, informally, in  
1974 and formally, 1976.
4. OBJECTIVES - To liaise with NGOs in  
environment and  
development all over the  
world.
5. MEMBERSHIP - NGOs worldwide. There  
are 726 member  
organizations.
6. STRUCTURE - Board of Directors,  
Executive Committee,  
Senior Programmes  
Coordinator, Programme  
Coordinators, Support  
Services.
7. ACTIVITIES - Sustainable agriculture  
including wildlife,  
forestry, pesticide use.  
- Wed Net. Education of  
women on how to utilize  
the environmental  
resources well.  
- Energy  
- Solid Fund  
- Environmental impact  
- Networking with NGOs  
worldwide.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Worldwide.
9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - UNEP and International Donors.
10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - Information not available.

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\*\*\* Information about KWS and JICA was not obtained as the officer in charge was away. General information was provided by the librarian of the organization.

## FRIENDS OF CONSERVATION

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 74901, Nairobi  
Tel: 339537.
2. CONTACT PERSON - Ms. Kassie Macilvaine.
3. ORIGIN - Since 1982, FOC has been working in East Africa to end threats facing wildlife and its habitat of East Africa. Changed name from Friends of Masai Mara to Friends of Conservation in 1987.
4. OBJECTIVES - To support parks and reserves - provided technical support to vehicles, roads etc.  
- To Work with Wildlife Clubs of Kenya to get people to appreciate and preserve wildlife.
5. MEMBERSHIP - Wealthy Americans.
6. STRUCTURE - International conservation organization, based in Illinois, USA and London, England. Field offices in Kenya and Tanzania.  
- Has Board of Directors, Scientific Advisory Board, Conservation Council, and field Staff.

7. ACTIVITIES

- Ecological Monitoring Programme- Masai Mara.
- Rhino capture.
- Anti harassment - keeping tourists away from wildlife.
- Rhino surveillance at the Mara.
- General support to the Mara
- Tour driver and training course.
- Community wildlife
- Ecological monitoring.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

- Mainly Masai Mara Game Reserve.

9. SOURCES OF FUNDS

- Contributions to Masai Mara.

10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL

- US \$ 300,000.

11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS

- Community conservation in Mara with KWS.
- Rhino capture with KWS.
- Advice to KWS on tour driver training programme.

12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS

- Good, so long as it moves in a positive direction. However, NGOs have ability to fund raise abroad. They need forum of coordination. Most NGOs do not like KWS, as it wants to coordinate their efforts.

13. KWS MANAGEMENT - Need practical people at field level. Too many experts at headquarters. Senior Wardens should run parks.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - There are Japanese mechanics at the Tsavo.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - Facilitate sustainable wildlife conservation through its assistance.

KENYA ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
ASSOCIATION (KENGO)

- |    |                |   |   |
|----|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 48197, Nairobi<br>Tel: 749747/748281.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Monica Opole - Project<br>Officer.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | A national network of<br>Non-Governmental<br>Organizations working on<br>renewable energy and<br>community development<br>in Kenya. Started<br>operating in 1982.   |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To enhance and improve<br>the quality of life through<br>promotion of ideas,<br>techniques, and initiatives<br>on energy conservation<br>and sound environmental<br>management, including<br>natural resources<br>conservation and<br>management. |
|    |                | - | To encourage research<br>development and training<br>related to the use of<br>new and renewable<br>sources of energy, and<br>environment.   |
|    |                | - | To promote agro - forestry<br>and afforestation.  |

5. MEMBERSHIP

- Community groups, 200 registered NGOs, with three membership categories: full membership, associate members, and honorary members.

6. STRUCTURE

- The General Assembly  
Executive Board,  
Executive Director,  
Deputy Directors  
Programmes,  
Administration Officer,  
Headquarters (in Nairobi). Three regional offices are in Kitui, Nakuru and Busia.

7. ACTIVITIES

- Holds training workshops at district and community levels on tree planting, soil conservation, agroforestry, land use systems and wood fuel conservation.
- Carries out research into new bio mass utilization technologies. Has designed, developed, tested, produced and dissemination two domestic cooks stoves for burning charcoal and wood.
- Incorporates into projects whole issue of bio-diversity, flora and fauna, useful to wildlife and people, e.g. the baobab tree is useful to wildlife and to people.



- |     |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE   | - | Concentrates in semi arid zones covering 9 out of Kenya's 41 Districts.   |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS  | - | Ford Foundation, SIDA, NORAD, Evangelical Church of Germany, IDRC (Canada) EZE Germany, PACT, Ministry of Energy, & Regional Development. |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL  | - | Not known.  |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | - | Collaboration through workshops on conservation measures.   |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS  | - | Depends on the approach. KENGO's approach is practical and sustainable.   |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | Has not started working. It has not involved NGOs. Made no impact yet.  |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | - | JICA is a donor involved in Jomo Kenyatta University College and the Social Forestry Project.   |
| 15. | FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE - CONSERVATION                                      | - | Take holistic approach to conservation. Fund grass roots oriented projects rather than donor driven projects (pet areas like water only). |

## KENYA FREEDOM FROM HUNGER COUNCIL

- |                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. ADDRESS        | - | P.O, Box 48108, Nairobi<br>Tel. 441812-3.  |
| 2. CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Bowers V. Kojino.<br>Senior Programme Officer.   |
| 3. ORIGIN         | - | Kenyan NGO - 1965, as<br>part of World Wide<br>freedom from hunger<br>movement of FAO.               |
| 4. OBJECTIVES     | - | To address problems<br>related to hunger and<br>malnutrition at the<br>household level.              |
|                   | - | To raise funds for<br>campaign against hunger<br>on a yearly basis.                                  |
|                   | - | To coordinate all voluntary<br>efforts in the achievement<br>of these objectives.                    |
| 5. MEMBERSHIP     | - | All community groups,<br>NGOs, individuals,<br>government ministries.                                |
| 6. STRUCTURE      | - | Executive Committee,<br>General Secretary,<br>Chairperson, Treasurer<br>and 8 working<br>committees. |
| 7. ACTIVITIES     |   | Assist in hunger and<br>drought in famine areas<br>and ensure long term<br>security, mainly in semi  |

arid lands, considering technology and environmental sustainability.

Projects include:

- Water and irrigation
- Livestock Development
- Food Security and Programmes
- Environmental Protection
- Applied Nutrition Programs
  
- Preserve bio diversity project, particularly amongst pastoralists dependent on herbs from trees to cure cattle.
  
- Indigenous food plant program
  
- Elangata Wuas Ecosystems management program (Eland farming, Ostrich farming).

8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

- Primarily, Baringo, Malindi, Kilifi, Embu, Karai, in Kiambu, Siaya, Kajiado, Turkana, Kitui - Nation wide in some activities.

9. SOURCES OF FUNDS

- Yearly FFH walks, government subventions, schools, youth groups. 80% dependent on foreign donations.

10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL

- 12 Million Kenya Shillings

11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS

- Works with KWS in Elangata Programme.

12. GOVERNMENT POLICY STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - A good strategy in principle.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT - NGOs often lock horns with government powers. KWS, as umbrella body, should call regular consultative meetings with NGOs, to sort out any problems and needs facing the NGO sector.
- Recent changes are based around the personality of one man, Dr. Leaky. Such positions are tenuous. There is need to educate people about wildlife conservation, and not provide security alone at National Parks and reserves, as when anarchy sets in communities adjacent to wildlife sanctuaries destroy the parks, as happened a few years ago at Amboseli.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - JICA has provided funding to a KFFHC water project in Kiambu.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - Support research in Wildlife resources, leading to sustainable development. Look at alternatives for people in wildlife areas, like

fishermen and farmers  
who should co-exist with  
wildlife.

- Cooperate in search for  
suitable technologies on  
bio mass fuel, solar, etc.
- Assist in public awareness  
efforts. People are only  
aware of need to plant  
trees, but not of waste  
dumping, bio diversity,  
conservation of wildlife  
etc.

## KENYA SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

- |    |                       |   |  |
|----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS               | - | P.O. Box 41422, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 225798.   |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Mr. Mwangi, Chief<br>Executive.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN                | - | Started in 1910 and<br>amended in 1964 under<br>chapter 219 of the laws of<br>Kenya.   |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES            | - | To develop good citizens<br>among boys and young<br>men by forming their<br>character.<br>-  |
|    |                       | - | To train them in habits of<br>observation, obedience,<br>and self reliance including<br>loyalty and thought for<br>others.                             |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP            | - | Club scouts; Junior Scouts;<br>Senior Scouts; colleges.<br>120,000 nation wide.  |
| 6. | STRUCTURE             | - | Kenya Scouts Council,<br>Executive Committee,<br>Other committees,<br>Local Associations<br>Group Scout Leaders.<br>30 members of staff.               |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES            | - | In wildlife conservation,<br>various badges presented<br>to scouts concerned with<br>nature conservation and<br>its protection, including<br>wildlife. |
| 8. | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Nation wide.   |

- |     |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS  | - | Donations, grants in aid, registration, shop sales.   |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL  | - | No information.   |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | - | Submitted a project proposal to KWS in Wildlife Conservation.   |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS.   | - | Not good. KWS does not have the personnel and capabilities currently.   |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | Needs improvement. There is need for a department at KWS just to coordinate NGOs.   |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | - | Social Forestry at Kitui and Muguga. Supported training at the National Youth Service in technical areas.   |
| 15. | FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  | - | JICA needs to support the promotion of an NGO department at KWS. NGOs dont have enough knowledge about conservation at present. The local NGOs need awareness creation. |

**KENYA WOODFUEL AND AGROFORESTRY PROGRAMME**  
**(KAKAMEGA)**

- |    |                |   |   |
|----|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 1081, Kakamega.<br>Tel: 0331-20456.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Musa Enyola,<br>Coordinator.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | 1984, by Swedish<br>Company, Beijer Institute.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | Develop technologies to<br>improve wood fuel<br>production;   |
|    |                | - | Enhance women's<br>participation in agro<br>forestry and tree planting<br>activities, including a<br>knowledge of wildlife<br>conservation. |
|    |                | - | Develop monitory systems<br>for district biomass change,  |
|    |                | - | Develop manpower<br>capacity for wood biomass<br>plan.  |
|    |                | - | Environmental<br>conservation.  |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | N/A   |
| 6. | STRUCTURE      | - | Programme coordinator<br>district managers,<br>consultants.   |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES     | - | Training of NGOs,<br>government officers and<br>church personnel in (1)<br>technical production   |



- systems, (2) communications; (3) extension; (4) monitoring and evaluation.
8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Nairobi, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisii, Kakamega.
  9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - Grants from the Netherlands Government, CIDA.
  10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - US \$ 12 million.
  11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - KWS takes care of wildlife, training of small children on wildlife matters, and supports the wildlife clubs of Kenya.
  12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - GOK policy is good. KWS should collaborate more with NGO's.
  13. KWS MANAGEMENT - Improvements have been made.
  14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN's/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE - Knowledge of the Kitui Social Forestry project.
- CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES -
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - Support local institutions to build sustainability and not institutionalize support.

## KENYA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 30330, Nairobi.  
Tel: 724116/724066  
/724070.
2. CONTACT PERSON - Mr. James Maina, National  
Programmes Secretary.
3. ORIGIN - 1910 in Kenya.
4. OBJECTIVES - To reach young people in  
all programmes to enhance  
body, mind and spirit.
5. MEMBERSHIP - Open to young people in  
schools and adults outside.  
36000 members in 1991.
6. STRUCTURE - An NGO. A National  
Council, National  
Executive Committee, 26  
branches and groups,  
with 200 full time  
employees and varying  
volunteer numbers.
7. ACTIVITIES - In wildlife conservation:-  
- Members of Wildlife Clubs  
of Kenya.  
- Independent members of  
WCK.  
- Promotion of Tourism to  
parks, orphanages, giraffe  
center, etc.  
- Organize camp visits for  
youth to parks.  
- Organized lectures on  
knowledge of animals.

- |     |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE  | - | Nation wide  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS   | - | Membership, sister organizations, Germany, USA and Britain.  |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL   | - | Kshs. 20 million   |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS   | - | YMCA participates in KWS exchange programmes.  |
|     |  | - | Invite lecturers from KWS to speak on wildlife.  |
| 12. | GOK STRATEGY IN WILDLI CONSERVATION THROUGH KWS              | - | Poor, as NGOs are closer to the people. If NGOs work under KWS, government policy will always be imposed. There are no negotiations. NGOs are more democratic.                 |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT   | - | See 12 above.  |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES | - | Environmental activities at the Kitui Agro Forestry Center. Exchange visits with Y's clubs in Japan.   |
| 15. | FUTURE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE - CONSERVATIO                     | - | If JICA must work through KWS, the KWS should organize seminars and other public participation activities to create awareness about the environment and wildlife conservation. |

## RHINO ARK

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 32879, Nairobi  
Tel: 749654/5/6.
2. CONTACT PERSON - Mr. C.G.K. Kuhle,  
Chairman, Management  
Committee.
3. ORIGIN - The Rhino Ark was  
established as a project of  
the David Sheldrick  
Wildlife Trust, after the  
death, in 1979, of David  
Sheldrick, a famous-  
warden and conser-  
vationist in Kenya. It was  
registered in 1987 as a  
Kenyan Charitable Trust,  
NGO.
4. OBJECTIVES - The Trust was formed to  
help government and  
other organizations to  
establish an eco-sanctuary  
in the Aberdares.  
- To erect 250 kms of electric  
fencing around 200,000  
acres of forest.  
- To preserve an area of rare  
beauty, also a vital water  
catchment area and  
heaven for countless  
species of animals, birds  
and plants.  
- First envisioned as a  
special protection area for  
endangered rhinos.

- To raise public awareness, public concern, national commitment and the active, personal, involvement of the people to whom wildlife belongs, i.e everyone.
- 5. MEMBERSHIP - No members.
- 6. STRUCTURE/STAFF - 2 representatives.
- 7. ACTIVITIES
  - Fencing Aberderes
  - putting in new roads and bridges and rehabilitating them
  - building guard posts and sub headquarters
  - rehabilitating workshops and machinery
  - supplying new vehicles and machinery.
- 8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Aberderes National Park.
- 9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - WWF, ODA, EAWS, Eden Trust, Care for the Wild.
- 10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - US \$ 1,143,630.
- 11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS
  - Aberders belongs to KWS. Work together there.
  - Give advice to KWS staff on fencing, etc.
- 12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY - Policy of Government is a good strategy, as some NGOs are frauds. Dr. Leakey uses only reputable NGOs.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 13. KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | <p>Limited as people cannot be sacked. It has improved, but no experience in the field.</p>  |
| 14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | - | <p>Very good effort on Nakuru Water Supply</p>   |
| 15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  | - | <p>Do workshop Rehabilitation in central workshops. Make a pool of all Japanese equipment and spare parts. Train personnel to rehabilitate all plant and equipments. The personnel could then be sent to the field. A team of 20 Japanese would be the main trainers and coordinators.</p> |

## RHINO RESCUE TRUST

- |    |                |   |  |
|----|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 44597, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 520042.   |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Brig. M. Hughes, Trustees<br>Representative.   |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | First registered in March<br>1986 at the House of Lords<br>London and started<br>operating in Kenya in the<br>same year.   |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To assist the Government<br>of Kenya in implementing<br>the Kenya Rhino Rescue<br>Project as published in the<br>Wildlife Conservation &<br>Management Plan<br>published in 1985.      |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | Being a charitable trust,<br>there is no membership.   |
| 6. | STRUCTURE      | - | H.R.H. Prince Bernard of<br>the Netherlands -<br>President: Many patrons<br>both overseas and<br>local Trustees.<br>Main charity in the United<br>Kingdom, Kenya Office in<br>Nairobi. |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES     | - | Lake Nakuru Rhino<br>Sanctuary.  |

- Nakuru Park: 74 kilometers of electrified fencing completed in 10 months after commencement. 17 Black Rhino released into the Park 14 months after commencement of Project, with two indigenous rhino already in the Park, making a total of 19.
- Wildlife Conservation
- To complete the infrastructure of the Rhino Sanctuary and continue supporting all management aspects of the Sanctuary.
- Primarily Central Rift Valley where lake Nakuru is situated.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

\*\* Information about Kenya Wildlife Service and JICA were not available as the officials could not be contacted. General information obtained from other sources.



## THE GALLMANN MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

- |    |                    |   |   |
|----|--------------------|---|---|
| 1. | ADDRESS            | - | P.O. Box 45593, Nairobi.<br>Tel. 521220/520048.   |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON     | - | Mrs. Kuki Gallmann ,<br>Chairman and founder.   |
| 3. | ORIGIN             | - | Registered in 1985 in<br>Kenya as a private charity.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVE          | - | Objectives embrace<br>education and charitable<br>purposes, including<br>conservation activities,<br>and development of<br>natural resources.   |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP         | - | N/A   |
| 6. | STRUCTURE          | - | Board of International<br>Trustees, local advisor,<br>committee, 4 staff.   |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES INCLUDE | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of Wildlife,<br/>specifically at the 100,000<br/>acre Ol Ari Nyrio ranch at<br/>the edge of the Rift Valley.</li> <li>Completed ecological and<br/>monitoring of the Wild<br/>Black Rhino.</li> <li>Laikipia Elephant Project</li> <li>Study of the Honey<br/>Guides (Birds).</li> <li>Ethio Botany.</li> <li>Counted all plants, birds<br/>and mamals at the ranch.</li> <li>To develop a charcoal<br/>project.</li> <li>To develop an education<br/>village.</li> </ul> |

- Arts and crafts project
  - Bee keeping project
  - Sell of books.
  - Build electric fence.
8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Laikipia Ranch, a private sanctuary and ranch.
9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - Donations, Chairman's contributions, USA, Europe.
10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - US \$ 200,000.
11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - The Laikipia Elephant Project is conducted in liaison with KWS. Sponsorship of Kenyans for Ph.D. on rhino is in liaison with the KWS.
- Private land rhino sanctuary is undertaken together with KWS.
  - KWS is to build a 16 kilometer fence on the boundary of the Ol Ari Nyrio ranch.
12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - A parastatal is good. It has a measure of independence through management and fund raising.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT - The KWS has made great strides. However, staff needs training and higher salaries to attract good people.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - Not very much is known about JICA.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE -  
CONSERVATION

JICA might cooperate in projects which have practical results. These might include women project, and field projects.

## THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION (IUCN)

1. ADDRESS - P.O. Box 68200, Nairobi.  
Tel. 502650/1.
2. CONTACT PERSON - Hans Frederick.
3. ORIGIN - Founded in 1948. An international network of governments, government agencies, NGOs and Scientists. Started in Kenya in the 1950's. In 1985, Kenya became its Regional office, for Eastern Africa.
4. OBJECTIVES - To preserve the earth's rapidly diminishing natural resources, on which the future of life depends, i.e. the essential ecological life support systems must be maintained.  
- To conserve natural resources and ensure sustainable utilization.
5. MEMBERSHIP - IUCN has a 663 strong membership of 63 governments, 110 government agencies, and more than 450 NGOs linked to over 3000 scientific, technical, and legal experts.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 6.     STRUCTURE                                  | - | Secretariat, headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. 14 regional and country offices in the developing world. Active in 149 countries.  |
| 7.     ACTIVITIES                                 | - | Wetlands programmes - support for NGOs in Kenya   |
|   | - | Consultants to work with wildlife clubs   |
|   | - | Talking with Rainforest Association   |
|   | - | Awareness building in society for the protection of the environment.  |
| 8.     GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE                      | - | Nation wide activities. Activities also in Tanzania and Uganda.   |
| 9.     SOURCES OF FUNDS                           | - | CIDA, DANIDA, FINNIDA, NORAD, SIDA.   |
| 10.    1991 FUNDING LEVEL                         | - | Information not available.  |
| 11.    KNOWLEDGE OF KWS                           | - | Hope to work with KWS in bird counting and inventory on wet lands.  |
| 12.    GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS | - | Good. The KWS can help develop policy, and cooperate with NGOs.   |
| 13.    KWS MANAGEMENT                             | - | Haven't had a long time, but have improved the situation of wildlife in Kenya. There is need to see more strategic planning of operations, and investment of revenues in park management. |

- |     |   |        |   |
|-----|---|--------|---|
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN's/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | -      | Generally not a good name. Has no conservation desk. Problem of Tana Delta, wet lands.                    |
| 15. | FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  | -<br>- | Operate in areas where JICA already has expertise, and where JICA has interests.<br>Give general support. |

## TREE SHADE CLUBS OF KENYA

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 71222, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 220712.  |
| 2. CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Tim Gathirimu,<br>Director.   |
| 3. ORIGIN         | - | 1989, in Kenya.<br>Registration is in process<br>as an NGO.   |
| 4. OBJECTIVES     | - | To help the youth develop<br>awareness, knowledge and<br>skills to enable them to<br>make social use of the<br>environment.   |
|                   | - | To generate a generation to<br>understand the<br>environment.   |
| 5. MEMBERSHIP     | - | 200 secondary schools.<br>Plans, in 1992, are to<br>recruit 3000 additional<br>schools at 15 children per<br>school.  |
| 6. STRUCTURE      | - | The director and his<br>assistant. Soon to have<br>four departments.  |
| 7. ACTIVITIES     | - | To educate school children<br>to appreciate and plant<br>indigenous trees. Start<br>with trees, then animals<br>are conserved. Without<br>trees there is no home for<br>wildlife, as there is first the<br>need to create habitat for<br>the animals. |

- |     |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE   | - | Nation wide.  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS  | - | Contributions.  |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL  | - | Very minimal.   |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS  | - | Deputy has worked with KWS as a conservationist.  |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS  | - | This is a narrow strategy as several government ministries and many NGOs are engaged in wildlife conservation.  |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT  | - | The management is questionable. Environment must be approached from a cultural perspective, and not from without, through control mechanisms, as established currently through national parks and reserves. The key is to start with the youth as an educational process. |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES | - | Supports:<br>1. Social Forestry Project<br>2. Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture & Science<br>3. KEFRI.   |
| 15. | FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  | - | JICA should vigorously support a strong rehabilitation programme to build up trees in order   |



to protect the bio diversity of animal and plant life, i.e. their habitat. Start with the young generation, as youth have time to grow. Adults do not. They want immediate benefits without internalizing the reasons why wildlife and its habitats should be conserved. The youth will help if they are brought up with strong concepts, i.e. they should be taught to understand why conservation efforts are necessary.

## UVUMBUZI WILDLIFE CLUB, KENYA

- |     |                       |   |   |
|-----|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | ADDRESS               | - | P.O. Box 10788, Nairobi.<br>Tel: 742131.  |
| 2.  | CONTACT PERSON        | - | Njega Gakungu,<br>Chairman.   |
| 3.  | ORIGIN                | - | 1978 - formalized in 1983,<br>as a Society.   |
| 4.  | OBJECTIVES            | - | Wildlife conservation and<br>fight against<br>environmental<br>degradation.   |
| 5.  | MEMBERSHIP            | - | Executive Committee,<br>Club members, e.g. people<br>in professional areas,<br>includes regular,<br>supporting, life, corporate,<br>student and membership<br>by special request. Former<br>Wildlife Club of Kenya<br>students. |
| 6.  | STRUCTURE             | - | Management Committee.<br>Two members of staff, one<br>organizer and an assistant.   |
| 7.  | ACTIVITIES            | - | Lobbying activities when<br>the environment and<br>wildlife are at risk.  |
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE | - | Started in Nairobi, to cover<br>Kenya.  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS      | - | Fund raising exercises,<br>donor contributions like<br>USAID.   |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL    | - | US \$170.000.   |

- 11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS
  - Dr. Leakey was former patron of the organization.
  - Worked with KWS in conducting census of animals.
  
- 12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS
  - Government should liaise with NGOs and KWS.
  
- 13. KWS MANAGEMENT
  - KWS is fragile. The organization is based on the personality of an individual, Dr. Leakey.
  - Morale is up but effective change will take time.
  
- 14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
  - Japan was to send bicycles through the Government to Uvumbuzi. This did not materialize, however.
  
- 15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
  - Strengthen KWS to help NGOs in Wildlife Conservation.

## VI TREE PLANTING PROJECT

- |    |                |   |   |
|----|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 2006, Kitale.<br>Tel: 0325-20139.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Leif Filipson, Project<br>Manager.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | The Vi -Tree Planting<br>Project is an NGO financed<br>by the Swedish foundation<br>Vi Planterar Tr de (Vi-<br>Tree Planting Project). The<br>Project started in 1983 in<br>the West Pokot and<br>Turkana Districts of the<br>Rift Valley Province of<br>Kenya. |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To produce seedlings of<br>agroforestry multipurpose<br>use in highland areas.<br>These trees can produce<br>firewood and timber,<br>fodder, mulching and<br>ruits. In addition, they are<br>nitrogen fixing.   |
|    |                | - | To provide information on<br>agroforestry, mainly<br>addressed to small scale<br>farmers.   |
|    |                | - | To carry out land<br>rehabilitation and soil<br>conservation in semi arid<br>areas. This procedure<br>impacts on antelope and<br>birds which can return as a<br>result of reforestation. The<br>acacia and other  |

		indigenous species of trees provide fodder for wildlife, like elephants.
5.	MEMBERSHIP	- N/A
6.	STRUCTURE	- Board in Sweden. - Administration office in Kenya. 1 supervisor 1 mission coordinator 1 extension officer 2 officers, land rehabilitation
7.	ACTIVITIES	- Agroforestry seed collection and seedling production; extension - field activities include extension workers attached to 40 project nurseries. There is the Olof Palme Agroforestry center within Kitale Municipality. It consists of a demonstration farm, homestead and nursery. - Land rehabilitation and soil conservation in semi arid areas. Well drilling and water wells.
8.	GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	- West Pokot, Turkana, Trans Nzoia District, Mt. Elgon area.
9.	SOURCES OF FUNDS	- Sponsorship program from a magazine in Sweden.
10.	1991 FUNDING LEVEL	- Kshs. 23 million

11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - Government policy maker.
12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - Government needs a coordinating body, thus, it is an appropriate approach.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT - Management is sporadic. At Mt. Elgon National reserve, the elephants have huge caves. There was recently poaching and forest being burnt. 3 elephants and 2 game wardens were shot, in the past 6 months.
- Mt. Elgon is a mountainist forest with a special geology, as vegetation is up to 4000 meters. The special variety of elephants are limited to this area, and are endangered. 5-6 years ago the population was around 300. Today the population is between 60-100.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - Japan has imported ivory and horns from the rhino, which gives sexual potency to men, after being ground into powder.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - Help with better access road to Mt. Elgon National Reserve. JICA should support marine life, green mass, agro forestry and land rehabilitation on a large scale.

## WILDLIFE CLUBS OF KENYA

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 20184, Nairobi<br>Tel: 891903.   |
| 2. CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Ibrahim Ali.  |
| 3. ORIGIN         | - | December 1968. Started as a special gathering of interested secondary school students in Kiganjo - Kenya.                                 |
|                   | - | 12 schools were represented. Today 1800 clubs, an NGO under the Societies Act.  |
| 4. OBJECTIVES     | - | To spread interest and knowledge about wildlife and the environment among the people of Kenya, in particular, and East Africa in general. |
|                   | - | To make people aware of the great economic, culture and authentic value of wildlife as a renewable natural resource.                      |
|                   | - | To develop better understanding of the need to conserve natural resources, to benefit the nation and its people.                          |
| 5. MEMBERSHIP     | - | Open to Secondary Schools and Colleges in Kenya.  |

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 6.  | STRUCTURE                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 trustees and Governing Council.</li> <li>- Has Headquarters and 6 regional centers with 3 offices.</li> </ul>  |
| 7.  | ACTIVITIES                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Student seminars</li> <li>- Teachers workshops</li> <li>- Competitions</li> <li>- Mobile Education Unit</li> <li>- Give lectures</li> <li>- Publications - Komba.</li> </ul>     |
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nation wide.</li> </ul>  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government of Kenya, International conservation bodies - WWF, AWF, Wildlife Conservation International, African Fund for Endangered Wildlife, Frankfurt Society, etc.</li> </ul> |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US \$ 50,000. Hope to develop an endowment fund.</li> </ul>  |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Works closely with KWS.</li> </ul>   |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good, as it has flexibility as a parastatal organization. Kenya needs policy guidelines which are produced through the KWS.</li> </ul>   |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fair, so far. However, in education center, no teacher from the education department, which is an omission.</li> </ul>   |



14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Kenya's markets in Ivory have been in the far east and U.S. Thus, education about conservation is not really the main issue, but ethics and morality. Japan should stop buying ivory.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- No Japanese has been talking about conservation. Thus, no conservation efforts, until Mr Saigawa at KWS.

- JICA aid has not reached the grassroots. In North Eastern Province, a Japanese Mission "Tinry Mission" is very popular.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

A DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- |    |                |   |  |
|----|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 62844, Nairobi<br>Tel: 221699.  |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Dr. David Western,<br>Regional Coordinator.  |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | Constituted internationally<br>in 1895; 1921 in Africa; and<br>1950's in Kenya.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES     | - | To preserve natural<br>areas through the human<br>and wildlife complex.<br>-   |
|    |                | - | To take the most important<br>bio diverse regions and<br>resolve wildlife problems,<br>choosing the most<br>important ecosystems to<br>resolve most the conflicts. |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | N/A  |
| 6. | STRUCTURE      | - | Grassroots upward.<br>Regional coordinators and<br>New York Headquarters.<br>Working with people and<br>wildlife at Amboseli.                                      |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES     | - | Constructing an electric<br>fence surrounding the<br>community.<br>-   |
|    |                | - | Sharing revenue, with<br>communities from tourists<br>outside the park.<br>-   |
|    |                | - | Bringing water to camp   |

- site and building an electric fence.  
Negotiations undertaken with tour guides.
8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Amboseli, Mara, Nairobi, other National Parks and reserves.
  9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - Private foundations, donor aid, E.C., membership, individuals.
  10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - Direct programmes US \$ 210,000.
  11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - Involved in all aspects of KWS activities.  
- Regarding Eco Tourism, Combined efforts with wardens at the Nakuru National Park.  
Collaborate on major project at Amboseli.
  12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - It is the wildlife arm of government, as a parastatal in tourism and wildlife.  
Has independent board.
  13. KWS MANAGEMENT - Excelled in anti poaching.  
- Projected needs for integrated management are good.  
- Weakest area is research, which is not a priority.
  14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - Dr. Western was to conduct an environmental impact assessment for JICA on the Tana Basin, but it did not take place.  
JICA can be a dominant player in conservation

which is currently dominated by the Western world. Japanese people lack knowledge of the effect the ivory trade has on the people. There is need to create consumer awareness in Japan.

15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE -  
CONSERVATION

Build up expertise in conservation.

## WILLIAM HOLDEN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

- |                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 288, Nanyuki, Kenya.<br>Tel: 2531.  |
| 2. CONTACT PERSON | - | Mr. Don Hunt.  |
| 3. ORIGIN         | - | Inaugurated in 1982, as NGO. Its main project is the education center for local primary and secondary school children.   |
| 4. OBJECTIVES     | - | <p>To awaken an awareness and understanding of the balance of nature, and the vital role animals play in the environmental network.</p> <p>- To teach ways to realize conservation of both wildlife and the environment in light of man's need to exploit both resources.</p> <p>- To enact specific wildlife management studies as they impact on the environment and the world at large.</p> <p>- To continue research on animal reproduction for captive breeding programs.</p> <p>- To continue to develop a rural library programe.</p> |
| 5. MEMBERSHIP     | - | N/A  |

- |     |  |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 6.  | STRUCTURE  | - | Chairman, Deputy<br>Chairman, 5 Directors,<br>Officer in charge of<br>education.  |
| 7.  | ACTIVITIES   | - | Provide education to<br>school children at the<br>education center, which<br>includes field trips to Mt.<br>Kenya game Reserve and<br>the Animal Orphanage. |
| 8.  | GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE  | - | Nanyuki.  |
| 9.  | SOURCES OF FUNDS   | - | Donations from friends of<br>Mr. Holden.  |
| 10. | 1991 FUNDING LEVEL   | - | US \$ 150,000.  |
| 11. | KNOWLEDGE OF KWS   | - | Some KWS wardens<br>lecture at the Foundation.<br>In day to day contact with<br>KWS.  |
| 12. | GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF<br>WORKING THROUGH KWS  | - | The government of<br>Kenya's policy is excellent.   |
| 13. | KWS MANAGEMENT   | - | Very good.  |
| 14. | KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA<br>INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE<br>CONSERVATION AND OTHER<br>ACTIVITIES | - | No knowledge.   |
| 15. | FUTURE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE<br>CONSERVATION   | - | Become more involved<br>in wildlife education for<br>students.<br>- Assist the wildlife clubs of<br>Kenya.  |

## WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

- |    |                |   |  |
|----|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | ADDRESS        | - | P.O. Box 62440 Nairobi<br>Tel. 332963.   |
| 2. | CONTACT PERSON | - | Ms. Irene Kamau.   |
| 3. | ORIGIN         | - | 1961, Kenya Regional<br>Office.  |
| 4. | OBJECTIVE      | - | Conservation of Nature<br>including wildlife,<br>landscapes, forestry, soil,<br>etc. mainly outside<br>Nakuru National Park.<br>Also, concerned with<br>pollution of the lake,<br>rhino safety, and wetlands.  |
| 5. | MEMBERSHIP     | - | 28 Affiliate and Associate<br>National Organizations<br>across five continents. 3<br>million people.   |
| 6. | STRUCTURE      | - | Regional coordinator,<br>scientific officer,<br>programme officer,<br>administration officer, etc.   |
| 7. | ACTIVITIES     | - | Monitoring water in lake<br>and pollutants.<br>- Working with Catholic<br>Diocese on community<br>education, energy<br>conservation and nursery<br>work. Working with the<br>government & KENGO.<br>Other activities:-<br>- Nakuru Rhino Sanctuary<br>- Black Rhino conservation<br>- Coastal forests.<br>- Nakuru conservation &<br>Development Project |

- Laikipia Elephant Project
  - Uvumbuzi Club Support
  - Masai Mara Ecological Monitoring
  - Young Conservationists
  - Support to anti poaching in Mt. Elgon National Park.
8. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE - Mainly, Nakuru catchment area.
9. SOURCES OF FUNDS - Donations, Over 3.7 million supporters.
10. 1991 FUNDING LEVEL - Information not available.
11. KNOWLEDGE OF KWS - Training KWS staff on issues relating to the Rhino, and wildlife.
12. GOVERNMENT STRATEGY OF WORKING THROUGH KWS - Good strategy. However, KWS should work more with NGOs than it does currently.
13. KWS MANAGEMENT - Recently, staff morale has improved. There is still room for improvement. However, park managers are interested in their work.
14. KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN'S/JICA INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES - Greater Nakuru Water Supply. Malewa River dam. These two projects have needed environmental impact assessments.
15. FUTURE ROLE OF JICA IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - When given projects to assist by government, JICA should always ensure its environmental soundness.



