REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND WILDLIFE
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR WILDLIFE

SUB-SECTOR BUDGET REPORT

AUGUST, 2026

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A-I-A `	-	Appropriation in Aid
BETA	-	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
COB	-	Controller of Budget
CWCKP	-	Combating Wildlife crime in Kenya program
FY	-	Financial Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	-	Government of Kenya
Ha	-	Hectares
HQs	-	Headquarters
HWC	-	Human Wildlife Conflicts
IWT	-	Illegal Wildlife Trafficking
KRA	-	Kenya Revenue Authority
Ksh	-	Kenya Shillings
KWS	-	Kenya Wildlife Service
M	-	Million
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
MWCCC	-	Ministerial Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
No.	-	Number
NPS	-	National Police Service
NSSF	-	National Social Security Fund
NWS	-	National Wildlife Strategy
PES	-	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIT	-	Project Implementation Team
REDD+	-	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
SAGAs	-	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
SP	-	Sub-Programme
US	-	United States
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WCMA	-	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act
WCTF	-	Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund
WCK	-	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya
WRTI	-	Wildlife Research Training Institute

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wildlife Sub-Sector remains a critical driver of Kenya's socio-economic development, biodiversity conservation, and environmental sustainability. The Sub-Sector contributes directly and indirectly to national growth through tourism, ecosystem services, employment creation, and revenue generation. The Wildlife Sub-Sector conservation space for national parks, reserves and sanctuaries occupy 8.2% while private and community conservancies account for 11.71% of landmass. National Parks, Reserves and Sanctuaries occupy approximately 4.7M hectares while conservancies occupy approximately 6.35M hectares. Currently, there are 24 terrestrial national parks, 29 national reserves, 8 national sanctuaries, 4 marine national parks and 6 marine national reserves. There are 43 KWS field stations and 141 outposts managing Wildlife outside protected areas.

The Sub-Sector supports the realization of Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) through sustainable Wildlife conservation and management. Its mandate is implemented in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, including citizens, county governments, development partners, research institutions, civil society, the private sector, and other government agencies, thereby promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation in resource utilization.

The Wildlife Sub-Sector implements one programme, Wildlife Conservation and Management, through its institutions namely; the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI), and the Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund (WCTF). This Sub-Sector report covers the review period from FY2023/24 to FY2025/26 achievements, Baseline for FY2026/27 and Projections for FY2027/28-2029/30. The Sub-Sector recorded notable achievements including the restoration of 3,323.03 hectares of Wildlife habitat, attraction of 9.97M park visitors, generation of Ksh.26,189M in revenue, payment of Ksh.2,369M in human-Wildlife conflict compensation to 8,093 beneficiaries, recruitment and training of 1,421 rangers and cadets, completion of the Second National Wildlife Census across 20 ecosystems, publication of 33 research reports, and development of 16 Wildlife technologies.

For recurrent expenditure, the Sub-Sector received allocations of Ksh.13,863.00M, Ksh.12,045.07M, and Ksh.13,565.80M in FY2023/24, FY2024/25, and FY2025/26 respectively. Actual expenditures amounted to Ksh.12,605.52M, Ksh.11,983.82M, and Ksh.13,447.37M, translating to absorption rates of 90.93%, 99.49%, and 99.13% respectively. These figures demonstrate strong utilization of recurrent resources and prudent financial management.

Under development expenditure, approved allocations amounted to Ksh.1,107.00M, Ksh.860.50M, and Ksh.3,529.08M for FY2023/24, FY2024/25, and FY 2025/26 respectively. Actual expenditures were Ksh.519.00M, Ksh.176.72M, and Ksh.2,080.26M, resulting in absorption rates of 46.88%, 20.53%, and 58.95% respectively. The relatively low absorption of development funds was largely attributed to delayed or non-disbursement of development financing, procurement challenges, and implementation constraints affecting planned projects.

Despite the achievements realized during the review period, the Sub-Sector continues to face significant challenges including habitat loss and fragmentation, human-Wildlife conflict, poaching and illegal Wildlife trade, climate change, invasive alien species, environmental degradation, competing land-use demands, and outbreaks of zoonotic and epizootic diseases. These challenges continue to threaten Wildlife populations, ecosystems, and the sustainability of conservation gains.

Going forward, the Sub-Sector will strengthen partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders, enhance resource mobilization from development partners and the private sector, improve Wildlife governance and conservation measures, and invest in innovative approaches to address emerging conservation challenges. These interventions will support the sustainable management of Wildlife resources and maximize their contribution to national development and future generations.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Wildlife Sub-Sector is a key pillar for national development that provides environmental services and generates revenue for the country. Wildlife resources contribute directly and indirectly to the local and national economy through revenue generation and wealth creation.

Kenya is globally classified among the 10 megadiverse nations with a variety of flora and fauna, including 42,072 African Elephants, 27,389 Rangeland Buffalo, 1,059 and 1,041 Black and White Rhinos respectively, 2,512 lions, 154 leopards, 1,388 Nubian giraffe, 10,410 Maasai giraffe, 31,201 Reticulated giraffe, 2,465 Grevy's zebra and 7,000 plants among others, Kenya is ranked third in Africa in terms of mammalian species richness, with 14 of these species being endemic to the country. The country has a unique diversity of ecosystems ranging from mountains, forests, rangelands, arid lands, croplands and urban areas to marine and inland waters. About 30% of biodiversity is concentrated within existing protected area networks (national parks, reserves and sanctuaries), with over 70% of national biodiversity occurring outside protected areas. There are a variety of Wildlife Protected Areas, including the Tsavo conservation area ecosystem consisting of national parks, reserves, group ranches and community lands, forming the largest protected area complex in the country. The coastal region includes coral reefs, which are vital for marine life and coastal protection; mangroves, which are essential for nursery habitats for fish and protection against erosion; and seagrass beds, which are important for marine biodiversity and as carbon sinks.

Investing in the Wildlife Sub-Sector ensures enhanced governance and sustainable conservation management of Wildlife resources. Wildlife resources in Kenya are a valuable natural endowment that should be sustainably managed for the present and future generations. They offer a range of benefits and opportunities for the local and national economic development and ecosystem services including being the bedrock for tourist attraction. The Sub-Sector is important for the interconnected web of life supporting systems; it also has immense socio-cultural and aesthetic values therefore any adverse impacts on the Wildlife ecosystems have a negative impact on the local communities' livelihoods.

The five (5) major water catchment areas that constitute Kenya's water towers are mainly found within Wildlife protected areas and are key sources of water that supports hydroelectric power production, agriculture, and other socio-economic activities including water provision for major towns. For instance, Mt. Kenya and Aberdares national reserves (water source for Sasumua and Ndakaini dams) provide water for Nairobi City and its environs; Chyulu National Park (water source for Mzima Springs) provides water for Mombasa City and its environs. Conservation of the Wildlife protected areas such as Hells Gate is key to energy production for geothermal power generation.

However, Kenya's rich biodiversity is under severe threat due to habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, poaching, human encroachment, and unsustainable land use. Over a quarter of Kenya's key species are endangered or vulnerable. Iconic species like elephants and rhinos are heavily targeted by poachers for their ivory and horns despite strict anti-poaching laws. Rapid population growth and agricultural expansion have led to habitat fragmentation, creating isolated patches that weaken ecosystem health and Wildlife survival. Human encroachment into protected areas for settlement and farming disrupts Wildlife migration and intensifies human-Wildlife conflicts, with communities facing risks of crop damage, livestock loss, and human casualties. Additionally, water scarcity is an increasing issue, particularly in arid regions.

Kenya's population has been growing rapidly, placing immense pressure on natural resources leading to the encroachment on forests, wetlands, and rangelands, which in turn contribute to biodiversity loss. Rapid population growth has led to agricultural expansion into former Wildlife habitats, shrinking critical Wildlife corridors and migration routes. Human-Wildlife conflicts (HWC) have intensified, particularly in areas near national parks and conservancies. The loss of habitat, coupled with the effects of climate change and variability, exacerbates poverty in rural communities, as they often depend on livestock, crop farming, and tourism-related activities for their livelihoods, all of which are adversely affected by these conflicts. Conflicting land-use policies also create legal loopholes that facilitate environmental degradation, particularly in protected areas and Wildlife corridors.

1.2 Sub-Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: **"***Healthy and resilient Wildlife resources for posterity"*

Mission **"***To facilitate good governance for management and sustainable development of Wildlife resources in Kenya"*.

1.3 Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sub-Sector

The Sub-Sector has seven strategic goals namely: Strengthen Wildlife governance, coordination and financial sustainability; Improve habitats and species resilience; promote human–Wildlife co-existence; climate change adaptation and mitigation; enhance Wildlife research and capacity development; promote conservation education, awareness and participation in Wildlife management; and provide mechanisms for access, benefit-sharing and sustainable use of Wildlife resources.

To achieve these goals, strategic objectives are, to:

i. Strengthen Wildlife sector coordination and governance
ii. Promote partnerships and collaborations
iii. Mobilize financial resources for the Wildlife subsector
iv. Secure, protect and restore Wildlife habitats and ecosystems
v. Enhance the conservation of endangered and threatened species
vi. Promote human-Wildlife co-existence
vii. Develop Wildlife climate change adaptation strategies and actions
viii. Promote research and innovation on sustainable Wildlife development
ix. Build institutional capacity for sustainable Wildlife management
x. Promote conservation education, awareness and participation in Wildlife conservation and management
xi. Develop frameworks for access, equitable benefits-sharing and sustainable use of Wildlife resources.

1.4 Wildlife Sub-Sector Mandate

The Mandate of the Wildlife Sub-Sector is derived from the Executive Order No. 1 of 2025 on the organization of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, and consists of Wildlife conservation and protection policy, Protection of Wildlife heritage, Management of national parks, reserves and marine parks, Wildlife biodiversity management and protection, Sustainable Wildlife biodiversity economy, Collaboration with Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, Management of Wildlife dispersal areas in collaboration with partners, Wildlife conservation training and research, Wildlife conservation education and awareness, Wildlife biodiversity international obligations and multilateral agreements, Human–Wildlife conflict mitigation and response policy and Wildlife sector governance and coordination.

1.5 Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies

The Wildlife Sub-Sector has three (3) Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) namely Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) and Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund (WCTF). The Sub-Sector also collaborates with the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK).

1.5.1. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

KWS is established under Section 6(1) of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap.376 and is mandated to conserve and manage national parks, Wildlife conservation areas, and sanctuaries under its jurisdiction and to provide security for Wildlife and visitors in the national parks, Wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries.

1.5.2. Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)

WRTI is established under Section 50 of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap.376 and is mandated to undertake and coordinate Wildlife research and training.

1.5.3. Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund (WCTF)

Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund is established under Section 23 of the Wildlife Conservation Management Act Cap.376 and operationalized through PFM (Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund) Regulations 2025. The Fund is mandated to create financial stability in the Wildlife sector and resource mobilization of funds through innovative public and private partnerships (PPPs) with development partners.

1.5.4. Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK)

The Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK) is a Youth Conservation Education Organization which collaborates with the Government of Kenya in conservation education and awareness.

1.6 Role of Sub-Sector Stakeholders

The Wildlife Sub-Sector has a wide range of stakeholders whose roles are outlined below:

S/No.	Stakeholders	Roles
	Public/Citizens	The Public is critical in public participation in the budgetary process as provided in the Constitution of Kenya for the stakeholders give their views and input on the programmes and projects.
	Research and Academic Institutions	Research institutions, universities and other institutions of higher learning play a critical role in capacity building and development of relevant training programmes and research activities.
	Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	The Sub-Sector works closely with other government Ministries, Departments and Agencies while implementing its mandate.
	Private Sector Organizations and Professional Bodies	These stakeholders promote professional management; improve innovation, research, and development; policy analysis; advocacy and provide goods and services e.g. Environment Institute of Kenya (EIK), among others.
	Non-State Actors, Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organizations	These institutions are involved in resource mobilization, community empowerment, and technical support; creation of awareness and environmental protection and conservation of natural resources such as tree planting, prevention of soil erosion and conservation of water catchment areas. These include Conservation Alliance of Kenya (CAK), the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA), Rhino Ark.
	Development Partners and International Organizations	Development Partners and International Organizations provide financial and technical support and capacity development for projects and programmes.
	Legislature	The policies and laws in the Sub-Sector are legislated by the National Assembly, the Senate and the County Assemblies. In addition, the legislature at the 2- tiers of Governance approves the Annual/Supplementary budget estimates.
	County Governments	County governments support Wildlife conservation by integrating land use planning, promoting community conservancies, mitigating human–Wildlife conflicts, enforcing local by-laws, and fostering eco-tourism in collaboration with the national government.
	Media	The media is important in advocacy and communicating the Sub-Sector policies, projects and programmes to the public. Responsible reporting by the media is crucial for transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

S/No.	Stakeholders	Roles
	Judiciary	The judiciary plays an important role in adjudicating the Sub-Sector laws and natural resource-related cases, resolving disputes, interpreting relevant legislation and ensuring access to justice.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REVIEW 2023/24 – 2025/26

This chapter reviews the performance for FY2023/24 – 2025/26 and presents the Sub-Sector's Programme Performance, Analysis of Expenditure Trends, Analysis of Performance of Capital Projects, Analysis of Pending Bills and Analysis of Court Awards.

2.1 Review of Programmes Performance

During the period under review, the Sub-Sector restored 3,323.03Ha of Wildlife habitat; registered 9.97M park visitors thus realizing Ksh.26,189M in revenue; paid a total of Ksh.2,369M as human Wildlife conflict compensation claims for 8,093 beneficiaries; offered 100 per cent veterinary response to Wildlife clinical interventions; recruited and trained 1,421 Rangers and cadets; reduced elephant poaching by 58 per cent; maintained 3,241Km. of roads in protected areas; constructed 65 km, rehabilitated 53Km and maintained 4,190km of fence around the parks; provided water for Wildlife by constructing 27 water pans and drilling 10 boreholes; constructed Wildlife Learning Resource centers in Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru and Meru which is at 82% completion; rehabilitated research & training facilities which is at 100% completed; conducted Wildlife and environment conservation awareness programs in 4,670 schools and higher learning institutions; completed construction of a functional community security hub at Kasigau Ranch Maasai Mara; developed PFM (Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund) Regulations and approved by Parliament; strategic partnership with both the Kenya Commercial Bank (Conservation Card) and GEF 8; Grants issued to support conservation initiatives; developed funding and disbursement guidelines and 1,919,491 and 754,564 trees grown and propagated respectively.

The second National Wildlife Census was completed in 20 ecosystems, 33 research reports published and 16 new Wildlife technologies developed. In addition, eight (8) zoonotic diseases surveillance and outbreaks reports and 13 Ecological reports were prepared. A total of 21Km., 39Km. and 3,859Km. of fence were constructed, rehabilitated and maintained in national parks; 1,370Km. of roads maintained and 4 airstrips upgraded in National Parks; provided water for Wildlife by constructing 18 water pans and 2 boreholes; and constructed 3 and rehabilitated 53 ranger houses. Wildlife learning resource centers in Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru and Meru were constructed at 58% and rehabilitation completed. Further, construction of a functional community security hub at Kasigau Ranch completed. Constructed and operationalized Coastal Marine Research Centre (Malindi) while the National Integrated Wildlife Data Base is 27% complete.

Table 2.1: Review of Sub-Sector Programme Performance

Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target			Achieved Target			Remarks
			2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
SP 1.1: Wildlife Security and Management	Wildlife conserved	Ha. of Wildlife habitat restored	2,000	375	2,000	2,151	556.03	616	Favorable weather conditions and enhanced collaborations led to realization of the targets in FY 2023/24-2024/25. Underperformance in FY2025/26 was affected by procurement delays as a result of e-GP system challenges.
		No of park visitors in Ms	2.70	3.30	3.5	3.18	3.38	3.41	Target in FY2023/24 and in 2024/25 surpassed due to enhanced marketing initiatives, rehabilitation of the guesthouses in parks and tourism recovery. Underperformance in FY2025/26 was due review of access, entry and conservation fees which affected domestic visitors
		Increase in revenue (Ksh. Ms)	7,529	7,922	7,922	7,774	7,984	10,431	Target surpassed due to review of access, entry and conservation fees.
		% Rate of veterinary response to Wildlife clinical interventions	100	100	100	100	100	100	Target achieved. All reported cases were addressed
		No. of new Wildlife sanctuaries established	1	-	-	0	-	-	Targets not achieved due to lack of funds.
		Rangers recruited and trained	1,274	-	-	1,274	-	-	Target achieved
		Cadets recruited and trained	147	-	-	147	-	-	Recruitment undertaken and training conducted
	Reduced poaching	No of Rhinos Poached	0	0	0	3	0	0	3 Rhinos were poached in FY2023/24 due increased external threats
		No of Elephants poached	0	0	0	13	12	10	Underperformance attributed to inadequate equipment & technology and increased external

Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target			Achieved Target			Remarks
			2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
									threats and human-Wildlife conflict.
	Human Wildlife conflict mitigated	% reduction in HWC cases	15	15	10	-24	-26	-24	An increase in HWC cases is attributable to drought, encroachment, climate change and inadequate fences.
		Km. of Fence Constructed	40	-	40	10	-	55	Underperformance in FY2023/24 was due to budget cut. Overachievement in FY2025/26 was due to support received from partners and additional allocation for drought mitigation.
		Km. of Fence in HWC prone areas rehabilitated	7	-	45	7	-	53	Overachievement in FY2025/26 was due to support received from partners and additional allocation for drought mitigation.
		Km. of Fence Maintained	2,002	-	2,000	1,989	-	2,201	Overachievement in FY2025/26 was due to support received from partners and additional allocation for drought mitigation.
		No of water pans constructed in National Parks	4	-	7	20	-	4	Overachievement in FY2023/24 was due to additional allocation for drought mitigation. Underperformance in FY 2025/26 was due to procurement challenges arising from e-GP system
		No of boreholes constructed National Parks	2	-	1	0	-	10	Overachievement in FY2025/26 was due to additional allocation for drought mitigation.
	Wildlife conservation services	No. of water pans constructed in conservancies	4	-	21	1	-	5	The underperformance was due procurement challenges due to e-GP system. 16 water pans and 10 boreholes were at 30% on average.
		No. of boreholes drilled and equipped		-	10		-	0	
	Ranger houses constructed and rehabilitated	No. of Ranger houses constructed	10	-	36	0	-	10	Underperformance due to budget cut and procurement challenges due to the e-GP system.
		No. of Ranger houses rehabilitated	70	-	110	42	-	65	

Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target			Achieved Target			Remarks
			2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
	Improved infrastructure	Km. of Roads Maintained in National parks	2,230	820	1,800	550	820	1,488	underachievement due to budget cut and procurement challenges due to e-GP system
		Km. of roads maintained in conservancies	217	-	217	216.6	-	166.63	
		No. of Airstrips maintained in National parks	24	-	10	4	-	10	
		No. of Airstrips maintained in conservancies	-	-	10	-	-	-	
	Zero single-use of plastics in parks	No. of re-usable or biodegradable alternatives in use	2	1	-	1	1	-	Underachievement due to budget cuts.
	Learning resource centers	% completion of the learning resource centers constructed	58	73	82	58	73	82	Overall completion for construction is 82%.
	Wildlife conservation awareness	No. of schools reached/trained	4500	4,500	4,500	4368	4437	4,460	The variance was due to delays in contract execution with partners.
		No. of institutions of higher learning reached/trained	250	250	250	189	204	210	
	National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade developed	Strategy developed	1	1	1	0	0	1	Strategy developed.
	Training on Wildlife crime-related issues conducted	Number of officers trained on Wildlife crime-related issues	100	100	100	50	100	100	Underperformance in FY 2023/24 due to delay in disbursement of donor funds
	Inter-agency community Wildlife Security Hub established and functional.	Functional community security hub	1	1	-	1	1	-	Security hubs installed and equipped in Kasigau ranch and Masai mara
	Wildlife conservation services	No. of protected areas titles acquired	2	-	-	-	-	-	Underperformance was due to delays in reviewing the project work plan with USAID. The project was terminated in February, 2025 due to a change in policy by the US government.
		No of staff trained	300	-	-	-	-	-	
	Habitable workplace environment	No. of floors refurbished	3	-	-	1	-	-	One floor refurbished, the variance was due to budget austerity measures.

Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target			Achieved Target			Remarks
			2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
	WCTF regulations developed	WCTF regulations	-	-	1	-	-	1	Target achieved
	Policies developed	No. of policies developed	-	-	2	-	-	2	Target achieved
	Strategies developed	No. of Strategies developed	-	-	1	-	-	1	Target achieved
	Guidelines developed	No. of guidelines developed	-	-	1	-	-	1	Target achieved
	Strategic Partnership products developed	No. of Strategic Partnership product developed	-	-	2	-	-	2	Target achieved
	Grants issued towards Wildlife conservation initiatives	% of grants issued towards Wildlife conservation initiatives	-	-	100	-	-	100	Ksh.500,000 was disbursed
S.P 1.2: Wildlife Research and Training Development	Wildlife population counts	No. of Wildlife population reports developed	2	10	10	2	10	10	Target achieved
	National Wildlife Census undertaken	No. of National Wildlife Census report	-	1	-	-	1	-	National Wildlife Census report developed and disseminated.
	Forensic DNA analysis conducted	% of exhibit DNA samples submitted and analyzed	100	100	100	98	98	100	Out of a total of 1,669 samples submitted, 1,640 were analyzed.
	Wildlife research report	No. of research papers published and disseminated	6	10	10	14	11	15	Target surpassed due to co-authoring with other Scientists.
	Wildlife Trainee Graduates	No. of graduates	450	400	500	376	286	499	The variance was due to students deferring as a result of financial challenges and incomplete coursework
		Training curriculum review	1	4	1	1	4	1	Target achieved
	New Wildlife Technology	No. of new Wildlife technologies developed	2	8	2	2	4	1	The underachievement in FY 2024/25 was due to a shift of focus from technology to census by donor.
	Wildlife disease outbreaks containment	No. of diseases surveillance and outbreak reports	3	3	4	4	2	3	Under-achievement was due to inadequate exchequer funds.
	Wildlife population and habitat monitoring	No. of Wildlife corridors and dispersal area mapped	2	-	1	2	-	1	Target achieved.
	Ecological reports to inform	No. of ecological monitoring reports generated	6	-	-	9	-	-	Target overachieved due to additional

Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target			Achieved Target			Remarks
			2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
	decision making								support from conservation partners.
	Research and Training Facilities rehabilitated at Naivasha HQ	% completion	64	67	100	54	67	100	Phase 1 completed.
	4 field Research centers constructed and equipped	% completion	11	-	25	9	-	25	Malindi Research Centre completed and equipped. Three research centers (Tsavo, Laikipia and Inland waters-Naivasha) were not constructed due to inadequate exchequer.
	National Integrated Wildlife Data portal	% completion	27	-	100	27	-	95	Data prototype developed, data mining done and hardware acquired awaiting piloting and testing.
S.P 1.3: Administration and Support Services	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 Reviewed	% Review of Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013	40	60	100	20	30	90	Submitted to National Treasury and Office of Attorney General for comments.
	Mapping of critical ecosystems	No. of ecosystems mapped	10	3		10	3		Target achieved. 13 Corridors mapped
	Human Wildlife Compensation Claims verified and approved	% Claims verified and approved	100	100	100	55	0	69	Target not achieved due to delayed SRC approval for CWCC sittings allowances/ meetings.
	Budget performance review reports developed	No. of financial and non- financial reports	8	8	8	8	8	8	Target achieved.
	M&E reports developed	No. of M&E reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	Target achieved.

Expenditure Trends Analysis

This section provides the Sub-Sector analysis of the Expenditure trends for the period 2023/24-2025/26.

2.2 Analysis of Recurrent Expenditure (Ksh. Million)

Wildlife Sub-Sector was allocated a recurrent budget of Ksh.13,863.00M, Ksh.12,045.07M and Ksh.13,565.80M for the FY 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26, respectively. The current expenditure was Ksh.12,605.52M, Ksh.11,983.82M and Ksh.13,447.37M for FY2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. This represents absorption rates of 90.93%, 99.49% and 99.13% respectively.

Table. 2.2 Analysis of Recurrent Expenditure (Ksh. Million)

Vote 1203: State Department for Wildlife	Economic Classification	Approved Budget Allocation			Actual Expenditure		
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Gross	**13,863.00**	**12,045.07**	**13,565.80**	**12,605.52**	**11,983.82**	**13,447.37**
	AIA	9,205.00	8,156.00	9,649.77	9,193.52	8,149.24	9,640.42
	NET	**4,658.00**	**3,889.07**	**3,916.02**	**3,412.00**	**3,834.58**	**3,806.95**
	Compensation of employees	153.00	165.99	197.52	126.00	168.85	180.07
	Transfers	11,631.00	9,790.27	11,111.37	11,601.52	9,783.51	11,097.91
	Other Recurrent	**2,079.00**	**2,088.81**	**2,256.90**	**878.00**	**2,031.46**	**2,169.39**
	Of which						
	Utilities	-	-		-		
	Rent	58.00	58.00	59.05	56.00	56.50	57.48
	Insurance	800.00	800.00	500.00	136.00	800.00	500.00
	Subsidies	-		-	-		-
	Gratuity	-		-	-		-
	Contracted Guards & Cleaners Services	1.00	2.50	2.80	1.00	2.30	2.51
	Others Specify	1,220.00	1,228.31	1,695.05	685.00	1,172.66	1,609.40

2.3. Analysis of Development expenditure (Ksh. Million)

The approved Development budgets for FY 2023/24, FY 2024/25 and FY 2025/26 were Ksh. 1,107.00M, Ksh.860.50M and Ksh.3,529.08M, respectively. Actual expenditure amounted to Ksh.519.00M, Ksh.176.72M and Ksh.2,080.26M, representing absorption rates of 46.88%, 20.53% and 58.95%, respectively. The low absorption rates recorded in FY2024/25 and FY 2025/26 were mainly attributed to the non-disbursement of the TPF (AIA) allocation, which affected the implementation and expenditure of planned development activities.

. **Table 2.3: Analysis of Development Expenditure (Ksh. Million)**

Vote 1203: State Department for Wildlife	Description	Approved Budget Allocation			Actual Expenditure		
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Gross	**1,107.00**	**860.50**	**3,529.08**	**519.00**	**176.72**	**2,080.26**
	Gok	872	25	2,200.99	380.00	25	2,058.40
	Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grants	235	185.5	40.09	139.00	151.72	21.86
	Local AIA	-	650.00	1,288.00	-	-	-

2.4. Analysis of Programme Expenditure

The total allocation for the Sub-Sector in FY2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 was Ksh.14,970.00M, Ksh.12,905.57M and Ksh.17,094.88M, with actual expenditure amounting to Ksh.13,124.52M, Ksh.12,160.54M and Ksh.15,527.62M, representing absorption rates of 88.00%, 94.00%, and 90.76%, respectively.

Table 2.4: Analysis of Programme Expenditure (Ksh. Million)

PROGRAMME DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
	2023/24	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
Programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management						
Sub Programme 1: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management	13,723.00	11,955.67	15,775.48	11,994.52	11,225.83	14,245.28
Sub Programme 2: Wildlife Research and Development	982.00	681.27	1,066.60	909.00	674.91	1,053.49
Sub Programme 3: Administrative Services	265.00	268.63	252.80	221.00	259.79	228.85
Total Vote for 1203	**14,970.00**	**12,905.57**	**17,094.88**	**13,124.52**	**12,160.54**	**15,527.62**

2.5. Analysis by Category of Expenditure: Economic Classification

This section shows analysis of the approved budget versus actual expenditure, categorized by economic classification for the period under review.

Table 2.5. Analysis by Category of Expenditure: Economic Classification (Ksh. Million)

Economic Classification	APPROVED BUDGET			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
	2023/24	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
Programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management						
	2023/24	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
Current Expenditure	**13,863.00**	**12,045.07**	**13,565.80**	**12,605.52**	**11,983.82**	**13,447.37**
Compensation of Employees	153.00	165.99	197.52	126.00	168.85	180.07
Use of Goods and Services	2,049.00	2,065.88	1,693.95	854.00	2,009.75	1,688.09

Grants and other Transfers	11,631.00	9,790.27	11,111.37	11,601.52	9,783.51	11,097.91
Other Recurrent	30.00	22.93	562.96	24.00	21.71	481.30
Capital Expenditure	**1,107.00**	**860.50**	**3,529**	**519.00**	**176.72**	**2,080.26**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	236.00	0.00	690.00	8.00	-	74.82
Capital Grants to Government Agencies	593.00	680.50	2,550.00	360.00	30.45	1,785.00
Other Development	278.00	180.00	289.08	151.00	146.27	220.44
TOTAL PROGRAMME VOTE 1203	**14,970.00**	**12,905.57**	**17,094.88**	**13,124.52**	**12,160.54**	**15,527.62**

2.6. Analysis of SAGAs Recurrent Budget vs Actual Expenditure for SAGAS (Ksh. Million)

This section represents a review of the approved budgetary allocation against the actual expenditure for SAGAs in the Sub-Sector for the period under review. The total transfer was Ksh.11,631.00M, Ksh.9,790.27M and Ksh.11,111.37M, with an expenditure of Ksh.11,601.52M, Ksh.9,783.51M and Ksh.11,097.91M, representing absorption rates 99.75%, 99.93% and 99.88% in the FY2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26, respectively.

Table 2.6: Analysis of SAGAs Recurrent Budget vs Actual Expenditure for SAGAS (Ksh. Million)

Kenya Wildlife Service						
Economic Classification	**Approved Budget Allocation**			**ACTUAL EXPENDITURE**		
	2023/24	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
Gross	**10,846.00**	**9,083.00**	**10,344.90**	**10,846.00**	**9,083.00**	**10,344.90**
AIA	8,986.00	7,922.00	9,300.00	8,986.00	7,922.00	9,300.00
Net – Exchequer	**1,860.00**	**1,161.00**	**1,044.90**	**1,860.00**	**1,161.00**	**1,044.90**
Compensation to Employees	5,482.00	6,330.00	7,074.00	5,429.00	6,330.00	6,998.35
Grants and other Transfers						
Other Recurrent	**5,364.00**	**2,753.00**	**3,270.90**	**5,417.00**	**2,753.00**	**3,346.55**
Of which						
Utilities	97.00	91.00	101.00	88.00	91.00	90.98
Rent	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.58
Insurance	238.00	193.00	310.00	225.00	192.00	303.04
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gratuity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Professional (Guard & Cleaners)	127.00	211.00	335.00	126.00	224.00	333.62
Others Specify	4,899.00	2,256.00	2,522.90	4,976.00	2,245.00	2,618.33

Wildlife Research Training Institute						
Gross	**734.00**	**656.27**	**715.60**	**705.00**	**649.91**	**702.49**
AIA	197.00	212.00	316.00	186.00	205.64	316.00
Net – Exchequer	**537.00**	**444.27**	**399.60**	**519.00**	**444.27**	**386.49**
Compensation to Employees	434.00	448.00	486.00	415.50	448.00	472.89
Grants and other Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Recurrent	**300.00**	**208.27**	**229.6**	**289.5**	**201.91**	**229.6**
Of which	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities	14.00	12.00	12.00	11.60	12.00	12.00
Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.10	10.00	10.00
Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gratuity	0.00	4.00	12.00	0.00	4.00	12.00
Contracted Professional (Guard & Cleaners)	12.00	12.00	8.00	6.10	12.00	8.00
Others Specify	264.00	170.27	187.60	263.70	163.91	187.60
Wildlife Clubs of Kenya						
Gross	**51.00**	**51.00**	**48.10**	**50.52**	**50.60**	**47.75**
AIA	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.52	21.60	21.65
Net – Exchequer	**29.00**	**29.00**	**26.10**	**29.00**	**29.00**	**26.10**
Compensation to Employees	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Grants and other Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Recurrent	**20.00**	**20.00**	**17.10**	**19.52**	**19.60**	**16.75**
Of which						
Utilities	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gratuity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Professional (Guard & Cleaners)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Others Specify	10	10	7.1	9.52	9.6	6.75
Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund						
Gross	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.77**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.77**
AIA			2.77			2.77
Net – Exchequer	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Compensation to Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and other Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Recurrent	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.77**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.77**
Of which	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-

Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gratuity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Professional (Guard & Cleaners)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Specify	-	-	2.77	-	-	2.77
Total Vote for Sagas	**11,631.00**	**9,790.27**	**11,111.37**	**11,601.52**	**9,783.51**	**11,097.91**

2.7. Analysis of Performance of Capital Projects (Amounts Ksh. Million)

This section gives a brief overview of project; Objectives, implementetation status/progress, timelines, finding and expenditure during the review period.

Table 2.7: Analysis of Performance of Capital Projects (Amount Ksh. Million)

Project Code & Project Title	Estimated Cost of the project (Financing)			Timeline		FY 2023/24				FY 2024/25				FY 2025/26					
	Total Cost of Project (a)	GoK	Foreign	Start Date	Expected Completion Date	Approved GoK	Approved Foreign	Cumulative Expenditure as at 30th June,2024	Completion Stage as at 30th June 2024 (%)	Approved GoK	Approved Foreign	Cumulative Expenditure as at 30th June,2025	Completion Stage as at 30th June 2025(%)	Approved GoK	Approved Foreign	Cumulative Expenditure as at 30th June,2026	Outstanding budget as at 30th June 2026	Completion Status as at 30th June 2026 (%)	Remarks
1203100101- Modernization of the Anti-poaching Technology - HQ	2,760	2,760	0	1.7.13	30.6.2029	30	0	1,412	51%	0	0	1,412	51%	30	0	1,442	1,318	52%	Enhances anti-poaching operational capacity to combat poaching. Security surveillance and digital communication equipment acquired, Earth ranger installed in 15 sites
1203100201- Human Wildlife mitigation programme - HQ	2,650	2,650	0	1.7.08	30.6.28	110	0	1,017.50	38%	0	0	1017.5	38%	150	0	1,167	1,483	44%	Improves human-Wildlife coexistence. 55km, 60km and 2,101km of fence constructed, rehabilitated and maintained respectively. 21 water pans constructed and 10 boreholes drilled
1203100301- Ranger Housing Programme - HQ	8,750	8,750	0	1.7.08	30.6.28	60	0	939	11%	0	0	939	11%	100	0	1,039	7,711	12%	To provide housing for rangers so as to improve Wildlife security. 10 and 107 housing units constructed and rehabilitated respectively.
1203100801- Maintenance of Access Roads and Airstrips in Parks	100,000	100,000	0	1.7.08	30.6.28	70	0	3,547.50	4%	0	0	3,547.50	4%	150.0	0.0	3,697.0	96,303.0	4%	To improve access and mobility. 1,858km of access roads and 14 airstrips maintained.

1203100802 Maintenance of Access Roads and Airstrips in Conservancies	1,078	1,078	0	1.7.24	30.6.28	55	0	0	0%	0	0	225.733	21%	136.9	0	363	715	34%	To improve access and mobility. 383.2km of roads maintained
1203100803 Kora National Park	130	130	0	1/1/2026	7/2/2026	0	0	0		0	0	0.000	0%	130	0	130	0	0%	To improve access and mobility. Not achieved due to procurement delays
1203100804-Empaash-Olorienito Conservancy	30	30	0	1/1/2026	7/2/2026	0	0	0		0	0	0.000	0%	30	0	0	30	0%	To improve access and mobility. Not achieved due to procurement delays
1203100805-lloodariak-Kilonito Elangata Ewuas Conservancy	30	30	0	1/1/2026	7/2/2026	0	0	0		0	0	0.000	0%	30	0	0	30	0%	To improve access and mobility. Not achieved due to procurement delays
1203100806-Meru National Park	100	100	0	1/1/2026	7/3/2026	0	0	0		0	0	0.000	0%	100	0	100	0	0%	To improve access and mobility. Not achieved due to procurement delays
1203100807 Bisanadi National Reserve	100	100	0	1/1/2026	7/4/2026	0	0	0		0	0	0.000	0%	100	0	100	0	0%	To improve access and mobility. Not achieved due to procurement delays
1203101401- Implementation of Plastic Ban In Protected Areas	100	0	100	1.7.20	30.6.28	12	0	43	43%	0	-	43	43%	0	0	43	57	43%	To improve habitat health and enhance ecological integrity of protectd areas. Installed 11 enforcement notices in protected areas
1203100501- Wildlife resource centres - HQ	207	202	5	1.7.13	30.6.28	19	0	151	73%	0	0	151	73%	19	0	170	37	82%	Fully Constructed Kisumu and half-way equipped. Meru Resource Center construction is at 45%. The project aims to capacity-built learning institutions on conservation initiatives.
1203100600 Refurbishment of NSSF Building	55	55	0	1.7.22	30.6.27	8	0	36	65%	0	0	36	65%	0	0	36	19	65%	2 out of 3 floors refurbished to create space for a newly recruited officer.
1203101301 Combating Poaching & Illegal Wildlife Trafficking Int. Approach(IWT)	502	150	352	1.7.20	30.6.25	100	111	321	64%	80	100	444.6	89%	10	35.09	90	412	18%	The Project ended on December 2025: The project aimed at combating poaching and illegal Wildlife and trafficking.

1203101201- Combating Wildlife Crime in Kenya Program (CWCKP) Project - USAID	560	50	51 0	1.7.22	30.6.26	20	35	74	13%	0	5.5	85	15%	0	5	126	434	23%	Terminated following US government review in funding priorities
1203101600 Rehabilitation of Research and Training facilities at Naivasha	1045	1045	0	1.7.22	30.6.26	101	-	101	9.67 %	25	0	126	12%	89	0	215	830	21%	50 staff houses rehabilitated. 15 KM of feeder roads at the Naivasha Wildlife sanctuary done, Rehabilitation of Labaratories at Tsavo, Maasai Mara and inland waters, Rehabilitation of part offices at the headquarters
1203101700 Construction and Equipping of Four Research and Training centers	1,101	1,101	0	1.7.22	30.7.28	75	0	75	7%	0	0	75	7%	100	0	175	926	16%	Ongoing-The project aims at opening up research and training in the field research centres. The Malindi Marine Research Centre completed and operational. Construction and equiping of the Labaratory in Naivasha at 75%. .
1203101800- National Integrated Wildlife Data Portal	85	85	0	1.7.23	30.6.26	23	0	23	27%	0	0	23	27%	62	0	85	0	100%	The online Wildlife data Portal has been established, necessary infrustructure (Data Management System) in place
1203102400- Provision of water for Wildlife in protected areas - Drilling Boreholes	885	885	0	1.7.23	30.6.31	228	0	113	13%	0	-	113	13%	37	0	115	770	13%	Water pans supplement limited and unreliable natural water sources, particularly during dry seasons and droughts and support human-Wildlife coexistence.
3111504- Kiunga Marine Conservancy Water Pan	100	100	0	7/1/202 5	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100	0	0	100	30%	
3111504- Kamuthe Conservancy Water Pan	100	100	0	7/1/202 5	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100	0	0	100	30%	

3111504- Ishakbini Community Conservancy Water Pan	100	100	0	7/1/2025	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100	0	0	100	30%	
3111504- Bura Ranch Community Conservancy Water Pan	60	60	0	7/1/2025	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	0	0	60	30%	
3111504- Mbale Community Conservancy Water Pan	60	60	0	7/1/2025	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	0	0	60	30%	
3111504- Iwalenyi Community Conservancy Water Pan	60	60	0	7/1/2025	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	0	0	60	30%	
3111504- Langata Emuny Community Conservation Water Pan	100	100	0	7/1/2025	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100	0	0	100	30%	
2630201- Dodori National Reserve	100	100	0	7/1/2025	6/30/2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100	0	0	100	30%	
1203102901- Meru Mulika Airstrip	1,432	1,432	0	1.7.25	30.6.29	0	0	0	0	250.00	0	0	0%	300.00	0	0	1,432	30%	
1203103001- Installation Of Solar Power Backup CCTV Cameras for Gates	400	400	0	1.7.25	30.6.29	0	0	0	0	200.00	0	0	0%	100.00	0	0	400	30%	
1203103101- Acquisition Of Enterprise Planning Software-KWS	700	700	0	1.7.25	30.6.28	0	0	0	0	100.00	0	0	0%	100.00	0	0	700	30%	
1203103201- Jomo Kenyatta Beach Rejuvenation - KWS Mombasa	290	290	0	1.7.25	30.6.29	0	0	0	0	100.00	0	0	0%	100.00	0	0	290	30%	
1203103300: Tsavo West N P Roads	150	150		7/1/2025	6/30/2026	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	150	0	150	0	100%	
1203103401- Lake Kamnorok Access Road	60	60		7/1/2025	6/30/2027	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	60	0	-	60	100%	Access road rehabilitated to enhance accessibility.

1203103501: Wildlife Drought Intervention-Headquarters	60	60		7/1/2025	6/30/2026	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	60	0	5	55	9%	5 water pans completed and 16 are at 30% complete, the water is intended to provide water for animals and human.
1203103502: Wildlife Drought Intervention-KWS	150	150		7/1/2025	6/30/2026	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	150	0	150	0	100%	
1203103600 Fencing of Rimoi National Reserve	205	205		7/1/2025	6/30/2026	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	205	0	205	0	100%	
1203102101 Habitat Restoration Programme Headquarters	650	650	0	7/1/2023	7/1/2023	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	60	-	60	590.38	9%	Tree growing supports the restoration of degraded Wildlife habitats.
1203102102 Habitat Restoration Programme - KWS	1,100	1,100	0	7/1/2023	7/1/2023	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	150	-	150	950.00	14%	
1203102103 Habitat Restoration Programme - WRTI	850	850	0	7/1/2023	7/1/2023	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0%	100	-	100	750.00	12%	1,919,491trees grown
Totals						**911.00**	**146.00**	**7,853.00**		**755.00**	**105.50**	**8,238.33**		**3,488.99**	**40.09**	**9,913**	**116,982**		

Annex 2.7. PCN

FInal Annex 7, requirements, PCN & Allocation for MTEF 2027-28 SDW 13.8.2026 School of Blind.xlsx

2.8 Pending Bills Analysis

This section accesses outstanding liabilities across the review period, including the proposed settlement strategies and fiscal implication. During the period under review FY2023/24 - 2025/26, the total pending bills for both recurrent and development was Ksh.4,843.25M of which, Ksh.2,655.03M was due to lack of exchequer while Ksh.2,188.22M was due to lack of provision. The total outstanding pending bill as at 30th June, 2026 amounts to Ksh.755.88M (out of which Ksh.188.70M on historical pending Bills and Ksh.567.18M accrued in FY2025/26).

Table 2.8: Review of Pending Bills (Ksh.Million)

Type/Nature:	Due to lack of Exchequer			Due to Lack of Provision		
	2023/24	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
Recurrent	**1,251.43**	**1,201**	**0**	**1,621.04**	**0**	**79.93**
Compensation of Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Goods and Services	25.43	0	0	0	0	0
Social Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	32.50
Other Expenses	1,226.00	1,201	0	1,621.04	0	47.43
Development	**202.6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**487.25**
Acquisition of non-financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others-Specify	202.6	0	0	0	0	487.25
Total Pending Bills	**1,454.03**	**1,201**	**0**	**1,621.04**	**0**	**567.18**

2.9 Court Awards Analysis

The State Department for Wildlife and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) face a staggering Ksh. 1.7642 billion in outstanding court awards, having settled Ksh. 360,000. The vast majority of these heavy legal financial obligations stem from compensation lawsuits filed by victims of human-wildlife conflict (HWC). To address the deficit and clear the pending court awards, a formal funding request has been submitted to the National Treasury for funding interventions.

Table 2.9: Summary of Court Awards

S/NO	Details of Award	Date of Award	Amount	Payment to Date
1.	Courts Awards under State Department for Wildlife (SDW)	-	252,930,920	360,000
2.	Courts Awards under Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS)	-	1,511,709,497.10	0
	TOTAL		**1,764,640,417.1**	**360,000**

A detailed court awards for SDW and KWS are per the attached link.

courts awards.xlsx

CHAPTER THREE:

MEDIUM TERM PRIORITIES AND FINANCIAL PLAN (MTEF FY2027/28-2029/30)

This chapter sets out the Sub Sectors forward-looking agenda defining which programmes receive priority funding, what they aim to achieve, and how success will be measured over the next fiscal years.

3.1. Prioritization of Programmes and Sub Programmes

During FY 2028/29 – 2029/30 MTEF budget period, the Wildlife Sub sector will implement one programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management with its three sub programmes namely: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management; Wildlife Research and Development; and Administrative Services.

Table 3.1 Programmes and Objectives

Programme	Objective	Strategic Contribution
P1. Wildlife Conservation and Management	To sustainably conserve and manage Kenya's Wildlife.	Enhanced governance and sustainable conservation management of Wildlife resources
S.P 1: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management.	To secure, protect and restore Wildlife habitats and ecosystems	Healthy Habitant and resilient species for improved livelihood
S.P 2: Wildlife Research and Development	To promote research and innovation for sustainable Wildlife development	Optimized benefits from Wildlife resources
S.P 3: Administrative Services	To effectively oversight and coordinate Wildlife conservation and management.	Improved service delivery

3.2.Programmes Matrices (Outcomes, Outputs and KPIs)

During the MTEF period 2027/28-2029/2030, the major outputs to be provided by the Sub-Sector include: restoration of 9,000 hectares of Wildlife habitat, propagate and grow 42M trees, increase park visitation and revenue by 11.1M and Ksh.35,585M respectively; protect and grow the population of endangered species by establishing 3 new sanctuaries, acquisition of 9 specialized modern anti-poaching equipment to combat poaching and illegal Wildlife trafficking; invest in mitigation to reduce Human Wildlife conflict cases by 100%; construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of 606Km., 185Km. and 7,850Km. of fences respectively in HWC prone areas, installation of earth ranger surveillance system in Wildlife protected areas, construct 468 and rehabilitate 1,200 ranger housing units.

The sub- sector also plans to maintain 8,405Km of access roads in National parks and conservancies, maintain 80 Airstrips in parks and conservancies, mapping of 3 Wildlife corridors and dispersal areas, implement plastic ban by providing 3 re-usable or biodegradable alternatives in parks and conservancies, install 24 protected areas with re-usable or biodegradable alternatives, construct 38 water pans in parks and conservancies, drill and equip 42 boreholes to provide water to Wildlife and communities to promote peaceful co-existence between human-Wildlife-livestock.

The sub sector will strengthen WCTF to increase capacity of mobilizing resources by developing strategic partnership products and issuing grants towards Wildlife conservation initiatives.

Wildlife sub sector target to conduct a National Wildlife census and develop 42 Wildlife population counts reports, develop 18 Wildlife technologies, develop 16 disease surveillance and outbreaks reports, host the 3rd bi-ennual scientific conference, analyze exhibit DNA samples, develop Enterprise models, products and value chains, publish 44 Wildlife research reports, develop 3 reports on establishment of status and options for control of the Indian House Crow and conduct 6 climate change and carbon financing studies. The Sub-Sector will also construct and equip 4 Research and Training centers in Nyeri, Laikipia, Naivasha and Taita Taveta counties.

Additionally, the Sub-Sector plans to create awareness on conservation to 14,100 schools and 810 higher learning institutions and compensate funds to Human-Wildlife Conflict victims.

Table 3.2 Programme/Sub-Programme, Outcome, Outputs and KPIs

Programme	**Delivery unit**	**Key Outputs**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Target 2025/26**	**Actual Achievement 2025/26**	**Target (Baseline) 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**	**Target 2028/29**	**Target 2029/30**
Programme 1: Wildlife Conservation and Management **Programme Outcome:** A healthy and valued wildlife population resilient to threats									
SP 1.1: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management	Kenya Wildlife Service	Wildlife Conservation Services	No of park visitors in millions	3.50	3.41	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80
			Increase in revenue (Ksh millions)	7,922	9,300	10,400	10,400	12,400	13,170
			No. of new wildlife sanctuaries established	-	-	-	1	1	1
			% reduction in HWC cases	10	-24	6	6	5	3
			Km. of fence constructed	40	55	25	256	150	200
			Km. of fence rehabilitated	45	53	40	45	60	80

Programme	Delivery unit	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Target (Baseline) 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30
Programme 1: Wildlife Conservation and Management **Programme Outcome:** A healthy and valued wildlife population resilient to threats									
			Km. of fence maintained	2,000	2,201	2,422	2,460	2,610	2,780
		Wildlife Habitat Restoration Services	Ha. of Wildlife Habitat restored	2,000	616	2,500	2,800	3,000	3,200
			No. of tree seedlings grown (Millions)	5	0.62	5	5	5	5
		Wildlife Conservation Services	Km. of roads maintained in National Parks	1,800	1,488	2,500	2,535	2,620	2,800
			No. of Airstrips maintained in Parks	10	10	15	16	18	20
	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation Services	No. of Airstrips maintained in Conservancies	10	0	1	1	1	1
			Km. of roads maintained in Conservancies	135	166	161	170	180	200
			No. of Wildlife corridors and dispersal areas mapped	1	1	1	1	1	1
			No. of protected areas installed with re-usable or biodegradable alternatives	-	-	2	6	8	10

Programme	Delivery unit	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Target (Baseline) 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30
Programme 1: Wildlife Conservation and Management **Programme Outcome:** A healthy and valued wildlife population resilient to threats									
			No of water pans constructed	7	5	8	10	12	14
			No. of boreholes drilled and equipped in conservancies	10	-	10	12	14	16
	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	Wildlife Conservation Services	No. of schools reached under Wildlife Conservation Education and Awareness programme	4,500	4,460	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800
			No. of higher learning institutions reached under Wildlife Conservation Education and Awareness programme	250	210	250	260	270	280
	Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund (WCTF)	WCTF Services	Amount of A-I-A mobilized (Ksh Million)	120	2.7	120	211	302	355
			% of grants issued out of mobilized amounts towards wildlife conservation initiatives	100	100	100	100	100	100

Programme	Delivery unit	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Target (Baseline) 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30
Programme 1: Wildlife Conservation and Management **Programme Outcome:** A healthy and valued wildlife population resilient to threats									
			No. of policies developed	2	1	2	1	-	-
			No. of Strategies developed	1	1	2	1	-	-
			No. of guidelines developed	1	1	1	1	-	-
			No. of Strategic Partnership product developed	2	2	1	2	3	4
			Number of strategic plan developed	-	-	1	-	-	-
S.P 1.2: Wildlife Research Development	Wildlife Research and Training Institute	Wildlife Research and Training Services	No. of National wildlife census reports	1	1	-	1	-	-
			No. of Wildlife population counts reports developed	10	10	10	12	14	16
			No. of new wildlife technologies developed	2	1	2	4	6	8
			% of exhibit DNA samples submitted and analyzed	100	100	100	100	100	100
			No of disease surveillance	4	2	4	4	4	4

Programme	Delivery unit	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Target (Baseline) 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30
Programme 1: Wildlife Conservation and Management **Programme Outcome:** A healthy and valued wildlife population resilient to threats									
			and outbreaks reports						
			No. of wildlife research reports published and disseminated	10	15	14	16	18	20
			No. of wildlife training graduates	500	499	650	700	750	800
			Wildlife training curriculum reviewed	1	1	3	3	4	4
			No. of models developed	-	-	1	2	2	2
			3rd Bi-annual Scientific Conference held	1	1	-	1	-	1
			No. of scientific reports on establishment of status and options for control of the Indian House Crow developed and disseminated	-	-	-	1	1	1
		Wildlife Habitat	No. of climate change and carbon financing	-	-	-	2	2	2

Programme	Delivery unit	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Target (Baseline) 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30
Programme 1: Wildlife Conservation and Management **Programme Outcome:** A healthy and valued wildlife population resilient to threats									
		Restoration Services	studies conducted						
			No. of tree seedlings grown (Millions)	1	0.36	2	3	4	5
S.P 1.3: Administration and Support Services	Administration	Wildlife Habitat Restoration Services	No. of seedlings grown (Millions)	3	0.93	3	4	5	6
		Wildlife Conservation Services	% of Human Wildlife Compensation Claims verified and approved	100	69	100	100	100	100
		Administrative services	% facilitation of administrative services	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Finance	Financial Management Services	No. of financial and non-financial reports	8	8	8	8	8	8
	CPPMD	Planning Services	M&E reports developed	4	4	4	4	4	4

Programme by Order of Ranking

During FY 2027/28 – 2029/30 MTEF budget period, the Wildlife sub sector will implement one programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management with its three sub programmes namely: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management; Wildlife Research and Development; and Administrative Services.

Resource Allocation Criteria

The Sub Sector programme is critical, inter-related and address aspects of BETA, MTP IV, Kenya Vision 2030, and sectoral mandates. This Sub Sector will continue to rationalize expenditure with a view to shifting resources from non-core areas to capital investment and core priority programmes. The following general principles have guided the process:

a) Contribution to BETA and MTP IV priorities;
b) Completion of ongoing and stalled projects;
c) Job creation, poverty reduction and core mandate of the sub sector;
d) Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
e) Cost-effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability;
f) Constitutional, Presidential and Cabinet directives.

Specifically, the following criteria were developed and applied in resource allocation:

A. Recurrent Resource Allocation Criteria

The recurrent resources were allocated based on the following categories:

a) Personnel Emoluments;
b) Current Grants and Transfers to SAGAs;
c) Mandatory expenditures: rent, water and electricity, gratuity, contracted guards and cleaning services;
d) Pending bills.
e) Identification of one off-expenditures; and
f) Contributions and subscriptions to national and international organizations;

B. Development Resource Allocation Criteria

The development resources were allocated to capital projects as presented in Annex 6: Capital Projects based on the following criteria.

a) Strategic interventions
b) Linkage of the projects with the BETA and MTP IV priorities
c) Consideration of Counterpart funding;
d) Provision for the ongoing projects/policies;
e) Provision for Presidential Directives;
f) Provision for the defined conditional grants;
g) Provision for the New Administration priorities; and
h) Pending bills /Historical pending bills (Audited and cleared by the Pending Bills Closing Committee);

3.3.Sub-Sector Resource Allocation

This section outline analysis of program-level resourse requirements (current and capital) by year, allocation schedules showing approved budget and MTEF allocations and economic classification of resource requirements and allocations for the Wildlife Sub-Sector.

Table 3.3 Recurrent Requirements Versus Allocation (Ksh. Million)

Economic Classification	Approved Estimates	Requirement			Allocation		
	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Gross	**14,799.76**	**19,745.35**	**20,618.75**	**21,250.17**			
AIA	10,879.00	10,904.79	13,051.87	14,081.45			
NET	**3,920.76**	**8,840.56**	**7,566.88**	**7,168.72**			
Compensation of employees	218.20	220.08	226.68	233.48			
Transfers	12,299.78	15,702.34	16,384.82	16,815.91			
Other Recurrent	**2,281.78**	**3,822.93**	**4,007.24**	**4,200.77**			

3.4.Analysis of Development Resource Requirements Versus Allocation

Table 3.4 Development Requirements Versus Allocations (Ksh. Million)

Description	Approved Estimates	Requirement			Allocation		
	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Gross	**1,830.00**	**7,684.00**	**6,059.00**	**5,181.00**			
GoK	1,830.00	7,567.00	5,942.00	5,064.00			
Loans		-	-	-			
Grants	-	117.00	117.00	117.00			
Local AIA	-	-	-	-			

3.5. Analysis of Programmes and Sub Programmes (Current and Capital) Resource Requirements

Table 3.5 Analysis of Programmes and Sub Programmes (Current and Capital) Resource Requirements (Ksh. Million)

PROGRAMME DETAILS	Approved Estimates 2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management												
Sub Programme 1: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management	13,782.64	1,376.00	15,158.64	17,627.70	5,307.00	22,934.70	18,407.71	4,250.00	22,657.71	18,895.95	3,334.00	22,229.95
Sub Programme 2: Wildlife Research and Development	717.90	435.00	1,152.90	1,203.40	2,377.00	3,580.40	1,260.56	1,809.00	3,069.56	1,365.80	1,847.00	3,212.80
Sub Programme 3: Administrative Services	299.22	19.00	318.22	914.25	-	914.25	950.48	-	950.48	988.42	-	988.42
Total Vote for 1203	**14,799.76**	**1,830.00**	**16,629.76**	**19,745.35**	**7,684.00**	**27,429.35**	**20,618.75**	**6,059.00**	**26,677.75**	**21,250.17**	**5,181.00**	**26,431.17**

3.6. Analysis of Programmes and Sub Programmes (Current and Capital) Resource Allocations

Table 3.6 Analysis of Programmes and Sub Programmes (Current and Capital) Resource Allocations (Ksh. Million)

PROGRAMME DETAILS	Approved Estimates 2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Programme: Wildlife Conservation and Management												
Sub Programme 1: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management	13,782.64	1,376.00	15,158.64									
Sub Programme 2:	717.90	435.00	1,152.90									

Wildlife Research and Development												
Sub Programme 3: Administrative Services	299.22	19.00	318.22									
Total Vote for 1203	**14,799.76**	**1,830.00**	**16,629.76**									

3.7 Analysis of Programmes and Sub Programmes by Economic Classification

Table 3.7 Programmes and Sub-Programmes by Economic Classification (Ksh. Million)

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	**Requirement**			**Allocation**		
Programme: Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management						
	2027/28	**2028/29**	**2029/230**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/230**
Current Expenditure	**19,745.35**	**20,618.75**	**21,250.17**			
Compensation of Employees	220.08	226.68	233.48			
Use of Goods and Services	3,569.53	3,744.22	3,927.63			
Grants and other Transfers	15,702.34	16,384.82	16,815.91			
Other Recurrent	253.40	263.03	273.14			
Capital Expenditure	**7,684.00**	**6,059.00**	**5,181.00**			
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	355.00	327.10	161.35			

Capital Grants to Government Agencies	6,827.00	5,237.00	4,587.00			
Other Development	502.00	494.90	432.65			
TOTAL PROGRAMME VOTE 1203	**27,429.35**	**26,677.75**	**26,431.17**			

3.8.Analysis of Recurrent Resource Requirements Versus Allocations for SAGAs

Table 3.8 Analysis of Recurrent Resource Requirements Versus Allocations for SAGAs (Ksh. Million)

	Requirements				Allocation			Remarks
Kenya Wildlife Service	**2026/27 FY**	**2027/28 FY**	**2028/29 FY**	**2029/30 FY**	**FY2027/28**	**FY2028/29**	**FY2029/30**	
Gross	**11,410.74**	**13,987.06**	**14,662.25**	**15,071.11**				
AIA	10,400.00	10,400.00	12,418.00	13,317.00				
Net Exchequer	**1,010.74**	**3,587.06**	**2,244.25**	**1,754.11**				
Compensation to Employees	7,665.86	9,191.77	9,559.44	9,941.81				
Other Recurrent	**3,745**	**4,795**	**5,103**	**5,129**				
of which	-	-	-	-				
Insurance	495.08	519.83	545.82	535.82				
Utilities	118.00	123.90	130.10	130.10				
Rent	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29				
Subscriptions to International Organization	-	-	-	-				
Subscriptions to Professional Bodies	-	-	-	-				
Contracted Professional (Guards & Cleaners)	207.10	230.00	292.00	293.00				
Gratuity	-	-	-	-				

Others	2,921.41	3,918.27	4,131.60	4,167.09				
Wildlife Research Training Institute	**Requirements**				**Allocation**			
Gross	**717.90**	**1,203.40**	**1,260.56**	**1,365.80**				
AIA	326.00	350.79	385.87	424.45				
Net Exchequer	**391.90**	**852.61**	**874.70**	**941.35**				
Compensation to Employees	514.00	668.00	734.80	808.28				
Other Recurrent								
of which	**203.90**	**535.40**	**525.76**	**557.52**				
Insurance	10.00	19.00	22.00	28.00				
Utilities	14.00	16.00	18.00	22.00				
Rent	-	-	-	-				
Subscriptions to International Organization	-	-	-	-				
Subscriptions to Professional Bodies	-	-	-	-				
Contracted Professional (Guards & Cleaners)	20.00	20.00	22.00	24.00				
Gratuity	-	78.00	19.16	23.00				
Others	159.90	402.40	444.60	460.52				
Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	**Requirements**				**Allocation**			
Gross	**51.14**	**56.00**	**59.00**	**60.00**				
AIA	24.00	25.00	28.00	29.00				
Net Exchequer	**27.14**	**31.00**	**31.00**	**31.00**				
Compensation to Employees	31.00	33.00	34.00	34.00				
Other Recurrent								
of which	20.14	23.00	25.00	26.00				
Insurance	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00				

Utilities	3.20	4.00	4.00	4.00				
Rent	-	-	-	-				
Subscriptions to International Organization	-	-	-	-				
Subscriptions to Professional Bodies	-	-	-	-				
Contracted Professional (Guards & Cleaners)	3.30	3.00	4.00	5.00				
Gratuity	-	-	-	-				
Others	9.14	11.00	12.00	12.00				
Wildlife Clubs Conservation Trust Fund	**Requirements**				**Allocation**			
Gross	**120.00**	**455.87**	**403.01**	**319.00**				
AIA	120.00	120.00	211.00	302.00				
Net Exchequer	**-**	**335.87**	**192.01**	**17.00**				
Compensation to Employees		52.49	93.36	120.46				
Other Recurrent	**120.00**	**403.38**	**309.65**	**198.54**				
of which								
Insurance	-	15.00	15.00	15.00				
Utilities	-	-	-	-				
Rent	-	8.50	8.50	9.00				
Subscriptions to International Organization	-	-	-	-				
Subscriptions to Professional Bodies	-	-	-	-				
Contracted Professional (Guards & Cleaners)	-	1.00	1.00	1.00				
Gratuity	-	-	-	-				
Others	120.00	378.88	285.15	173.54				
Total for SAGAs	**12,299.78**	**15,702.34**	**16,384.82**	**16,815.91**				

CHAPTER FOUR

CROSS-SECTOR LINKAGES AND EMERGING ISSUES

The Wildlife conservation Sub-Sector is closely interconnected with other sectors of the economy and contributes significantly to sustainable socio-economic development. These linkages support the realization of Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

4.1. Cross-Sector Linkages

4.1.1. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation (SPC&R)

Wildlife Sub-Sector integrates indigenous cultural practices fostering cultural tourism through festivals and traditional activities in and around conservation areas. SPC &R sector preserves heritage and cultural sites which are essential in intergrating local communities and indigenous/ traditional knowledge into Wildlife conservation and management

4.2. Emerging Challenges Facing the Wildlife Sub-Sector

4.2.1. Climate Change:

Climate change is causing rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, irregular rainfall and extreme weather events. These changes affect habitats, water availability, species distribution and ecosystem productivity. Competition for scarce resources among Wildlife, livestock and people is increasing.

Adaptation measures include ecosystem restoration, water conservation and climate-smart management practices.

4.2.2. Invasive Alien Species

Invasive species threaten native ecosystems by competing with indigenous species and altering habitats. Among the invasive species include Indian House crow, *Opuntia spp* and *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge). Effective control and ecosystem restoration measures are needed to minimize their impact.

4.2.3. Zoonotic and Epizootic Disease Outbreaks

Zoonotic and epizootic diseases threaten Wildlife, livestock, human health and general environment. Increased interaction between Wildlife, livestock and communities raises transmission risks. Limited surveillance and awareness can delay outbreak detection and response. Strengthening Wildlife health systems and One Health coordination among key stakeholders is essential.

4.2.4. Bio-piracy

Unauthorized exploitation and trafficking of biological and genetic resources threaten biodiversity and associated economic benefits. There is need for enhanced benefit sharing mechanism to safeguard Kenya's biological and genetic resources

4.2.5. Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Pollution from human activities degrades Wildlife habitats and negatively affects ecosystem health. There is a need for strengthened environmental management and pollution-control measures among relevant stakeholders.

4.2.6. Habitat Loss & Fragmentation:

Critical corridors (e.g., Athi-Kapiti linking Nairobi and Amboseli National Parks) and wetlands are disrupted by infrastructure, agriculture, and settlements. Growing human populations in areas like Isinya, Kisaju, and Kitengela causes displacement of Wildlife leading to human-Wildlife conflict.

4.2.7. Human-Wildlife Conflict & Livestock Pressure:

Human-Wildlife conflict cases comprising of human death, crop damage, livestock depredation, property loss and Wildlife mortalities are on the rise causing economic losses and reducing community support for conservation. Rising livestock numbers (especially sheep and goats) outcompete Wildlife, overgraze rangelands, and exceed ecosystem carrying capacity—particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands that cover ~80% of Kenya.

4.2.8. Illegal Wildlife Trade and Bushmeat poaching:

Persistent threat driven by international demand for high-value Wildlife trophies, subsistence and commercial illegal offtake that mainly targets medium- and small-sized species, threatens ecological balance, and long-time survival of species. Multiagency approach among law enforcement agencies is essential to address Wildlife security concerns.

4.2.9. Institutional, Governance & funding Challenges:

Insufficient resources negatively affect management and conservation of Wildlife. Therefore, there is need for sustainable financing for conservation initiatives to enhace habitat and species resilience.

4.2.10. Wetland Management

Uncoordinated sectoral policies, with multiple agencies holding overlapping roles and conflicting mandates. Harmonization of these conflicting polices is essential for effective management.

4.3 Emerging Issues

4.3.1Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Digital Technology Risks and Opportunities
AI-powered surveillance, predictive analytics and remote sensing can strengthen Wildlife monitoring, anti-poaching efforts and ecosystem management. However, misuse of AI technologies, cyber threats, illegal Wildlife trade conducted through digital platforms, and unequal access to advanced technologies may create new conservation challenges that require regulation and capacity building

4.3.2 Carbon Credit Markets
Carbon markets provide financing opportunities in protected areas and community conservancies. This funding mechanism improves community livelihoods and supports habitat restoration.

4.3.3 Invasive Alien Species – Indian house crow
Recently, the Indian House crow Spp has migrated from coastal Kenya to the hinterlands (Machakos, Nairobi) This has necessitated the need to urgently control/mitigate their spread.

4.4 Lessons Learnt
a) Enhancing Cross-border cooperation improves management of shared ecosystems and migration routes (Mara-Serengeti transboundary conservation area)
b) Investment in technology, education and training empowers communities and improves conservation outcomes
c) Strong institutional frameworks and stakeholder collaboration enhance Wildlife governance.
d) Collaboration with non state actors and community engagement are essential for sustainable conservation.
e) Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) will create an enabling framework for securing additional space for Wildlife, serving as breeding sites, calving grounds and connecting landscapes outside protected areas.
f) Wildlife economy creates incentives for conservation while ensuring community participate in the sustainable utliziation of Wildlife resources.
g) Innovative financing mechanisms such as Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES), Carbon Credit (REDD+) and private sector investments provide additional resources.
h) Collaborative Research and biodiversity monitoring are essential for policy formulation and informed decision-making.

i) Adaptive Management demonstrates how Wildlife conservation must remain flexible and evidence-based, with regular monitoring, learning and adjustment of interventions in response to changing ecological, climatic and socio-economic conditions.
j) Strengthening collaboration among the National Government and County Governments is vital for effective management of National Reserves.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0. CONCLUSION

To effectively deliver on its mandate and to play a critical role in national development, the Wildlife Sub-Sector requires Ksh.29,771.72M in FY2026/27, Ksh.28,419.27M in FY2027/28 and Ksh.27,895.69M in FY2028/29. Out of these requirements, Ksh.19,745.35M in FY2026/27, Ksh.20,618.75M in FY2027/28 and Ksh.21,250.17M in FY2028/29 represent current expenditure, whereas Ksh.7,684.00M in FY2027/28, Ksh.6,059.00M in FY2027/28 and Ksh.5,181.00M in FY2028/29 represents capital expenditure for the MTEF period.

Kenya’s Wildlife, together with its diverse habitats and ecosystems, represents both a critical economic asset and an invaluable natural heritage. These resources make substantial contributions to the national and local economies through income generation, job creation, and wealth enhancement. Beyond their direct economic benefits, Wildlife resources provide essential ecosystem services that support livelihoods and contribute to the productivity of sectors such as agriculture, tourism, water, and energy. Through the protection and sustainable management of Wildlife habitats, the subsector helps maintain ecological integrity and promotes sustainable development. Moreover, Wildlife performs indispensable ecological roles that sustain interconnected life-support systems. Notably, several of the country’s key water catchment areas are located within protected Wildlife landscapes. Wildlife also holds considerable cultural, educational, scientific, recreational, and aesthetic significance, making it an important component of Kenya’s social and environmental fabric.

Notwithstanding these considerable benefits, the conservation and management of Wildlife in Kenya continue to be undermined by a range of persistent threats and challenges. Expanding infrastructure projects, increasing human settlements, and the conversion of land for agricultural purposes have accelerated habitat degradation and fragmentation, thereby reducing Wildlife ranges and contributing to declining populations. Similarly, the illegal bushmeat trade has become an increasingly serious concern due to inadequate enforcement capacity and weaknesses in Wildlife crime prevention mechanisms. Environmental pollution, including the disposal of solid waste and the release of other harmful substances, has further degraded Wildlife habitats and disrupted ecosystem functioning. At the same time, climate change is exerting significant pressure on biodiversity by altering ecological conditions, affecting species survival, encouraging the spread of invasive species, and increasing the risk of zoonotic disease outbreaks. Compounding these challenges is the growing incidence of human-Wildlife conflict, which continues to impose substantial social and economic burdens on communities living near protected areas and Wildlife dispersal zones. As competition for land and natural resources intensifies, such conflicts have emerged as one of the most significant obstacles to achieving sustainable Wildlife conservation and management in the country.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the identified challenges, emerging issues and lessons learnt, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. The National Treasury to allocate dedicated resources to support securing of critical migratory corridors, dispersal areas and habitats to address loss of space for wildlife and human - wildlife conflict. This will ensure ecological connectivity, long-term survival of wildlife species and coexistence.
2. Reactivate dormant National Parks and Reserves: There is need for issuance of a formal directive by the Cabinet requiring that a minimum of 10% of wildlife-related tourism revenues generated through the Tourism Fund be reinvested directly into wildlife conservation to support the operationalization of dormant parks and Reserves which provides habitas for endangered and threatened mammals and birds (Hirola, Roan antelope, Sable antelope,Mountain Bongos,Grevy Zebra, Grey Crowneed Crane, Ruppell's Vulture among others)
3. The National Treasury to provide ring-fenced funding for national wildlife census to be conducted on a regular three-year cycle. Additionally, allocate resources for the establishment and operationalization of a National Genetic Laboratory to serve as a permanent repository for wildlife genetic materials, supporting research, monitoring, and adaptive management.
4. There is need for funding to establish appropriate regulations and frameworks to formally recognize and support Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) for securing additional space for wildlife outside gazzetted protected areas
5. There is need to implement wildlife economy initiatives supported by strong policy and legal frameworks to enhance human wildlife coexistence and improved community livelihoods through a multi- Stakeholder engagement
6. There is need for a multiagency approach to address the drivers of bushmeat poaching through targeted research and evidence-based interventions that address both the demand and supply sides of the trade while supporting alternative livelihood options.
7. Harmonization of wetlands policies that fully integrates conservation into national development planning, promotes community participation (including indigenous knowledge) and protects migratory waterbirds backed by strong legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms.
8. Adoption of AI and modern technology to support wildlife conservation and management.

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