

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

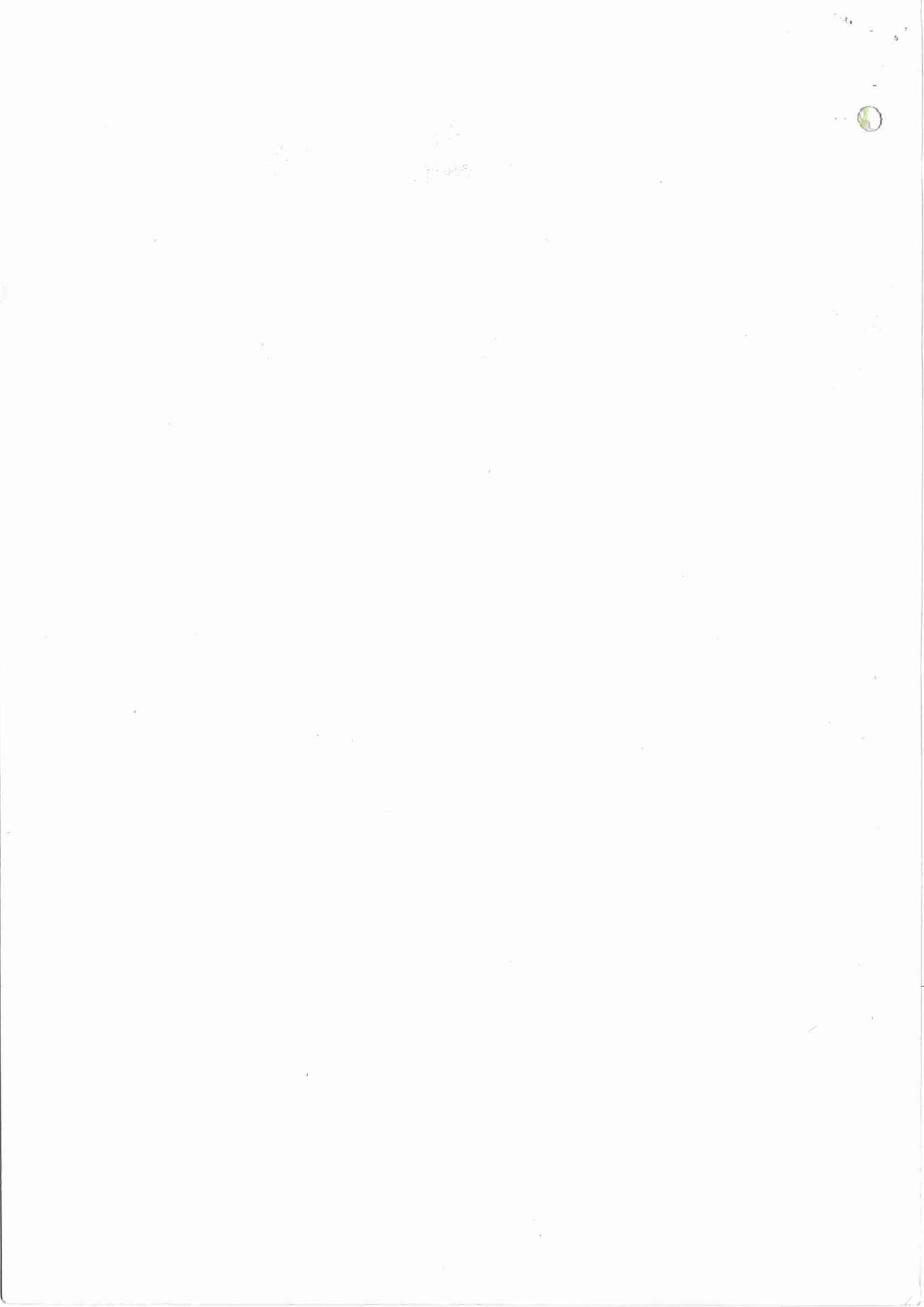
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2023



**KENYA
WILDLIFE
SERVICE**



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. BOX 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY

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KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023

Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

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1. Key Entity Information

a) Background information

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was established by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 1989 (now repealed and replaced by Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013) and subsequent miscellaneous amendments. KWS is domiciled Kenya and it has a sole jurisdiction over national parks and reserves, and supervises wildlife management outside protected areas, including private sanctuaries and conservancies. At Cabinet level, the entity is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the entity.

Our Vision

To conserve Kenya's wildlife and its habitats for posterity.

Our Mission

To sustainably manage Kenya's wildlife and its habitats for the benefits of nature and humanity.

Corporate Values

KWS has adopted four main corporate values, which serve as guiding principles in the provision of quality and acceptable services to our customers. These values are;

- i. Passion
- ii. Professionalism
- iii. Innovation
- iv. Quality

b) Principal Activities

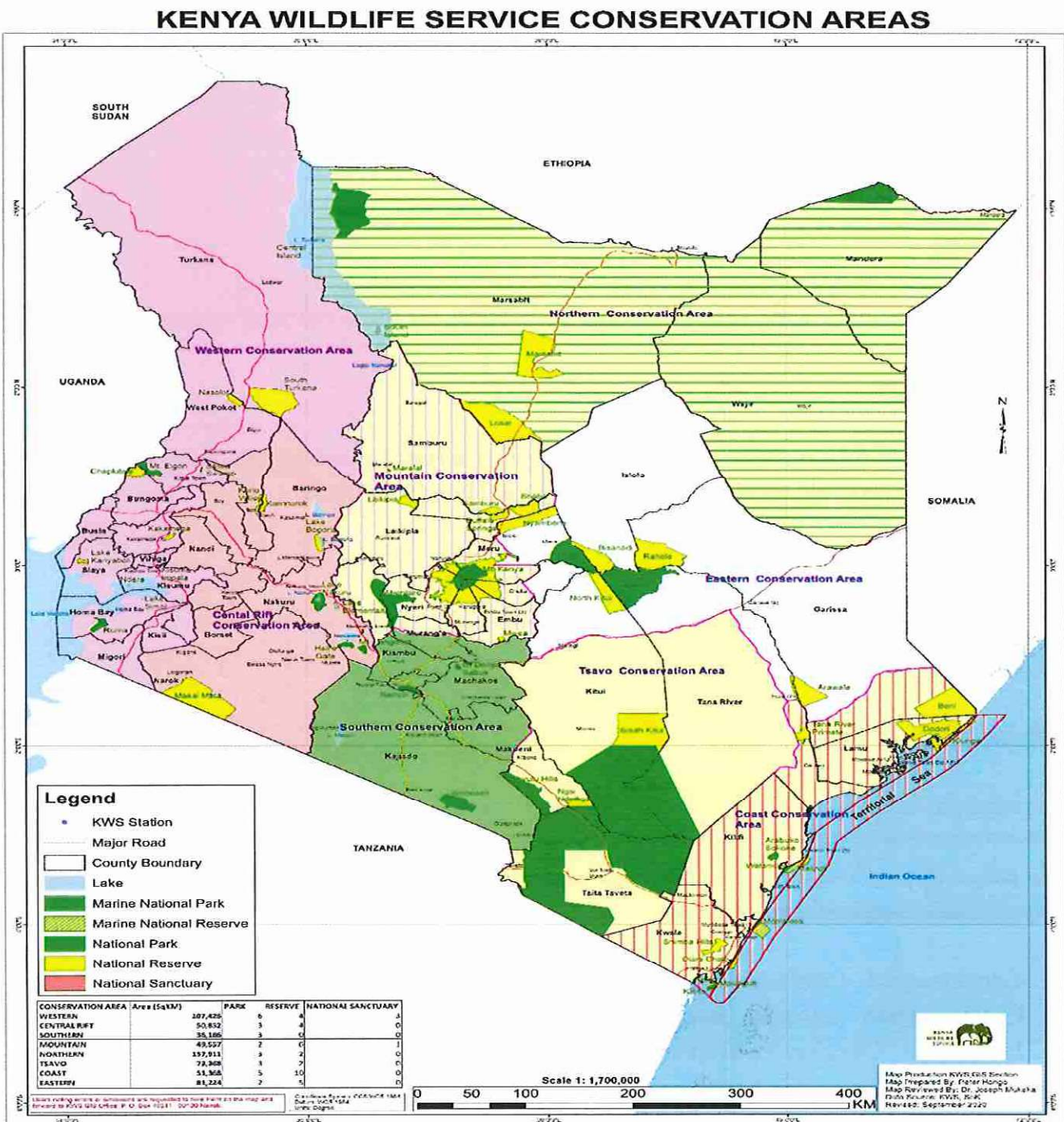
The principal activity of KWS is to sustainably conserve, and manage wildlife in Kenya and to enforce related laws and regulations, enhancing Kenya's wildlife and its habitats, and provides a wide range of public uses in collaboration with stakeholders. In pursuit of this commitment, the strategy is anchored on three pillars;

- i. **Conservation** - Commitment to conservation leadership
- ii. **Collaboration** - Enhance partnerships with stakeholders
- iii. **Enterprise** - Develop mechanisms for financial sustainability

Area of operation

The Service operates 22 National Parks, 28 National Reserves, 4 Marine National Parks, 6 Marine National Reserves and 5 National Sanctuaries. KWS is divided into 8 conservation areas (Western conservation, Central Rift conservation, Southern conservation, Mountain conservation, Northern conservation, Tsavo conservation, Coast conservation, and Eastern conservation), Main headquarters and two semi-autonomous institutions; Airwing, and Law Enforcement Academy-LEA (Manyani) for ease of administration.

The figure below shows the location of these conservation areas



c) Board of Trustees

The Trustees who served Kenya Wildlife Service during the year were as follows:

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1) Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton Board Chairman | | Appointed on December 23, 2022 |
| 2) Ms. Neddy Kilimo | Board Member | Appointed on March 10, 2023 |
| 3) Ms. Shadia Munini Faryd | Board Member | Appointed on March 10, 2023 |
| 4) Mr. Moses Njenga Chege | Board Member | Appointed on March 10, 2023 |
| 5) Ms. Jeniffer Mwangangi | Board Member | Appointed on March 10, 2023 |
| 6) Mr. Peter Fredrick Moll | Board Member | Appointed on March 10, 2023 |
| 7) Ms. Silvia Museiya Kihoro | Principal Secretary, State Department for Wildlife | |
| 8) Mr. Daniel Ndolo | Rep. Principal Secretary, The National Treasury & Planning | |
| 9) Mr. John Mokomoni | Rep. Principal Secretary, Ministry of Devolution | |
| 10) Ms. Rosemary Kuraru | Rep. Inspector General, Kenya Police Service | |
| 11) Mr. James Wang'ombe | Rep. Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary | |
| 12) Dr. Erustus Kanga, HSC | CEO/Board Secretary | Appointed on December 1, 2022 |

d) Corporation Secretary

M/s. Benta Musima
P. O. Box 40241 GPO 00100
Nairobi, KENYA

e) Registered Office

KWS Complex
Lang'ata Road
P. O. Box 40241 GPO 00100
Nairobi, KENYA

f) Registered Office

KWS Complex
Lang'ata Road
P. O. Box 40241 GPO 00100
Nairobi, KENYA

g) Corporate Contacts

Tel: +254(20) 2379407/08/09
Email: kws@kws.go.ke
Website: www.kws.go.ke

h) Corporate Bankers

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>i. Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd
Moi Avenue Branch
P.O. Box 484000 00100
NAIROBI</p> <p>ii. Equity Bank Ltd
Upper Hill
P.O. Box 75104 00200
NAIROBI</p> <p>iii. City Bank
Upper Hill
P O Box 30711 00100
NAIROBI</p> <p>iv. ABSA BANK (PLC)
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 301200 00100
NAIROBI</p> | <p>v. Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Ltd
P.O. Box 30003
Langata Branch
GPO 00100
NAIROBI</p> <p>vi. Cooperative Bank of Kenya
Business Centre Ngong Road
P. O. Box 30415
GPO 00100
NAIROBI</p> <p>vii. Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd
Upper Hill
P. O. Box 30437
GPO 00100
NAIROBI</p> |
|--|---|

i) Independent Auditors

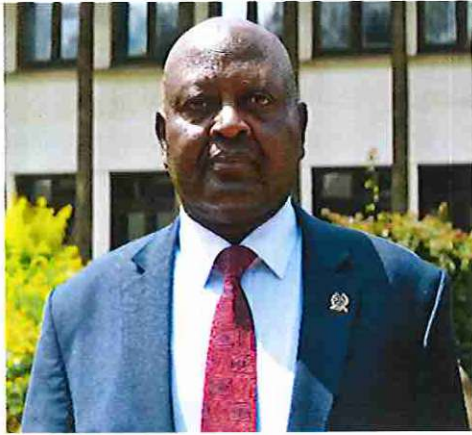
Auditor General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P. O. Box 30084 GPO 00100
Nairobi, KENYA

j) Principal Legal Advisors

The Attorney General
State Law Office and Department of justice
Harambee Avenue
P. O. Box 40112 City Square 00200
NAIROBI, KENYA

2. The Board of Trustees

PROFILE



**Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton; MGH,
CBS, OGW “ndc” (K) ‘psc’(TZ)
Chair, Board of Trustees**

Lieutenant General (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton was appointed chairman of Kenya Wildlife Service Board of Trustees on 20th December, 2022 by HE President Dr. William Ruto.

Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Koipaton served as the Commander of the Kenya Army following his promotion and appointment on 13 July, 2018. He was enlisted into the Kenya Defence Forces as an Officer Cadet on 14 May, 1982 and Commissioned as an Officer on 14 April, 1983.

Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Koipaton holds a Diploma in International Relations from the University of Nairobi, a Bachelor of Science in Peace and Conflict Studies from the African Nazarene University and a Masters Degree in Intelligence and Counter Terrorism from the National Defence University, Washington, USA.



**Mr. Moses Chege
Trustee**

Mr. Chege holds a Master of Science in Management and Organisational Development from USIU and a bachelor’s degree from the University of Nairobi.

He has working experience in the private and non-profit sectors spanning close to 25 years in various senior management positions. He is experienced in governance, financial management, partnership development, project delivery among others.

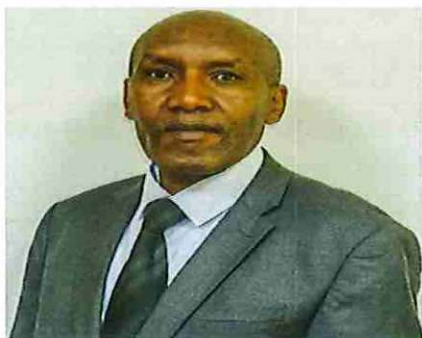
He has passion for conservation and is involved in a number of conservation initiatives.



**Mr. Daniel Ndola
Trustee**

Mr. Daniel Ndola is the Alternate Director to the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury. He has over 20 years’ experience working in the public sector institutions in Kenya.

He holds a Master’s degree in Development Economics (Williams College, Massachusetts, USA); Bachelors in Economics (University of Nairobi); Certificate in Investment Appraisal and Management (Harvard University), Certificate in Financial risk Management (Global Institute of Risk Management), as well as Certificates in PPP Management (IP3, USA), Leading Teams (Setym, Canada), among other qualifications.



Mr. James K. Wang'ombe
Trustee

Mr. James K. Wang'ombe works as a State Corporations Inspector and represents the Inspector General (Corporations).

He is a Graduate in Economics and has Masters in Business Administration among other many short term courses. He is an Economist by Profession, but also embraced Information technology in the 1990s and is a member of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA). He has worked in the Civil Service



Ms. Jeniffer Mwangangi
Trustee

Jeniffer is a graduate of Daystar University where she acquired a Master of Arts degree in Counselling Psychology. She also has a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Nairobi, majoring in linguistics, and is currently pursuing a PhD in Counselling Psychology at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa where she also lectures.

Additionally she is a Lecturer/Trainer with CORAT Africa which works in collaboration with Daystar University. Previously she worked as a high school teacher.



Ms. Neddy Jeruto Kiptoo
Trustee

Neddy Kiptoo holds a Bachelor of Education (Arts) degree besides undertaking leadership skills courses.

She served as a Member of Country Assembly (MCA) in Elgeyo Marakwet County between years 2013 to 2022.

She has been engaged in volunteer work as peace ambassador, and women empowerment promoter, among others



Mr. Peter Moll
Trustee

Peter is the chairman, (CEO) and founder of world leaders of today (Stand Up Shout Out) based in 39 counties and Lead Coordinator for APAC youth based in 20 plus African Countries. He was ranked top 35 under 35 in the national award youth of the year, 2020. He serves as an honorary warden of KWS for the southern conservation area besides being a Nairobi National Park Management Committee Board member. He is an astute conservationist with 11 years' experience and has accomplished many feats, including being the youth representative for UN World Wildlife Day, 2020 at the United Nations headquarters in New York and was part of the Kenyan delegation to Geneva Switzerland for the CITES COP 18 representing the youth among other achievements.



Ms. Rosemary Kararu
Representative: The Inspector General
National Police Service

Ms Kuraru is a Senior Assistant Inspector General of police and represents the Inspector General of the National Police Service in KWS BoT.

She is an alumnus of the prestigious National Defence College of Kenya. She holds an MBA (International Relations & Diplomacy) from the University of Nairobi, a Bachelor of Science in Counselling Psychology from Mt. Kenya University and a Higher Diploma in Psychological Counselling from Kenya Methodist University.

Rosemary has attended Corporate Governance Training (2022), Trustee Development Training in Kenya (2021), State Corporations Advisory Committee (SCAC) Training (2017), Senior Mission Leadership Course at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC, 2017), Strategic Leadership Development Programme (SLDP, 2016), and Senior Management Course (SMC, 2014) at the Kenya School of Government.

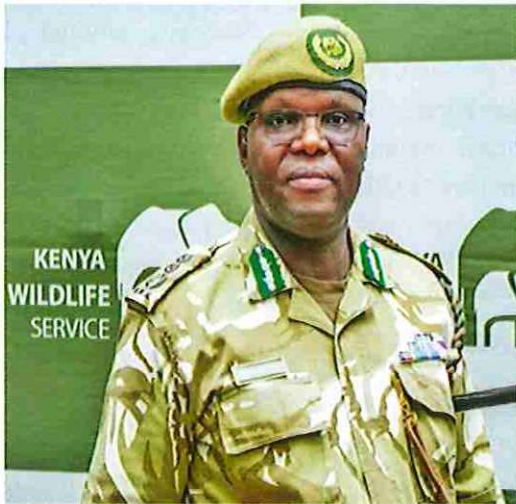


Ms. Shadia Munini
Trustee

Shadia is an administrator who has spearheaded service delivery in several institutions in the Public Sector. These include Parliamentary Service Commission, Public Service Commission, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and Ministry of Water.

She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Kiswahili from the University of Nairobi

3. Management Team



Dr. Erustus Kanga, EBS, HSC.
Director General

Dr. Erustus Kanga is the Acting Director General of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). He has over 20 years' experience in biodiversity conservation, climate change vulnerability assessment and mapping, bio-enterprises, and community livelihood support.

He has a long trajectory in biodiversity conservation, including (five) 5 years of service as the Secretary for Wildlife at the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Heritage, and 16 years of extensive work experience with the Kenya Wildlife Service, where he was responsible for Biodiversity Research and Monitoring across the Protected Areas.

In 2017, he was awarded the Head of State Commendation (HSC) in recognition for his outstanding and distinguished services in the field of biodiversity conservation. Dr. Kanga attained his PhD in Natural Resources Conservation from the University of Groningen in the Netherlands in the year 2011. He has authored over 30 publications, and is driven by the passion to work towards the core purpose of biodiversity conservation.



Mr. Dickson Ritan
Ag. Director Wildlife & Community
Service

Mr. Dickson Ritan is the Head of Wildlife and Community service Directorate. He has served the Service for 22 years in various capacities.

He is a graduate of University of Florida – Gainesville (USA) in MSC-Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, Kenyatta University, Degree in B.ED (Science - Botany and Zoology) and a Paramilitary training at Kenya Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Academy (KWS-LEA) 2001



Eng. Benard Ochieng Mbeda
Ag. Director Infrastructure and Facilities
Management

Eng. Benard O. Mbeda holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil/Structural Engineering from JKUAT, a Bachelor of Industrial Technology (Industrial Plant and Building Services Engineering) from Egerton University and a Master of Business Administration (Executive) in Strategic Management from Moi University.

He is a member of the Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK) and Institution of Engineers of Kenya (IEK), with 25 years of experience in engineering design, construction and projects management



Ms. Benta Musima
Ag. Corporation Secretary

Ms. Benta Musima is currently finalizing her Masters in Law with the University of East London, she holds a post graduate Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law, a Bachelor's degree in Law (Hons) from Uganda Christian University. She is a Certified Public Secretary, a certified professional mediator and a member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Kenya.

She has more than four years' experience in the Service



CPA Nelson Otieno Agina
Director Internal Audit & Risk
Management

Mr. Nelson Agina is the Head of Internal Audit & Risk Management. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree (Accounting) and he is a Certified Public Accountant - CPA (K). he is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK)

He has had a long career in Public service having served as a Senior internal Auditor in the Ministry of Finance.

He has twenty five (25) years' experience in the Service both in Finance and internal Audit.

4. Chairman's Statement

On behalf of the Board of Trustee, I am delighted to present to you the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) annual report and financial statements for the financial year ended 30th June 2023. The Service is committed to fulfilling its mandate of conservation and management of wildlife across this great nation and to enforce related laws and regulations.

In appreciating the need to align all strategic documents for the Service, the Board in July 2021, launched the Strategic plan 2019 – 2024 and the human resource instruments upon approval by the State Corporation Advisory Committee. The Strategic Plan is anchored on three pillars; Conservation, Collaboration and Enterprise has aligned the Service towards achieving the vision "To save the last great species and places on earth for humanity"

I am pleased to report that during FY2022-2023, the Service formulated and concluded three Management Plans for Tsavo East National Park, Tsavo West National Park and Chyulu National Park. In addition, the Service completed the first ever wildlife census in the country fully funded by the National Treasury, carried out wildlife translocations, developed endangered species recovery plan for rhinos, habitat restoration, and infrastructural developments including buildings, roads and airstrips.

The Service continues to encounter numerous challenges including climate change evidenced through the drought, loss of wildlife habitat, increased human wildlife conflict, heightened poaching threats, high demand for bush meat, livestock incursion into protected areas, and disease outbreak among others. However, in line with the Strategic Plan the Service has enhanced partnerships with communities living adjacent to protected areas for better human wildlife coexistence and security.

I take this opportunity to appreciate all the stakeholder who ensured the Service achieved great milestones. I wish to single out our parent Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, the National Treasury, Development Partners and Communities for the great support.

Further I look forward to strengthening the collaboration efforts for better conservation and management of wildlife. Finally, I would also like to appreciate the management and staff led by the Director General for their passion and commitment to service.



Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton MGH, CBS, OGW "ndc" (K) 'psc' (TZ)
CHAIR - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

5. Report of the Director General

I take this opportunity to present the Service's annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023. The period under review represents the fourth year of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

KWS has made great strides in realizing conservation objectives despite facing enormous challenges. The challenges include reduced financial resources, effects of climate change, threats to wildlife, land use change, inadequate and ageing fleet of vehicles as well as the reduced ranger workforce among other factors.

In this regard, the National Treasury, granted the Service funding support amounting to **Kshs.2.025 billion** to cater for personnel emoluments and critical operational costs.

On financials, the total income amounted to **Kshs. 8.3 billion** comprised of; internal revenue of **Kshs. 5.3 billion**, GoK subvention of **Kshs. 2.0 billion**, Donor grants of **Kshs.992 million** and interest income of **Kshs. 22.8 million**. On the other hand, the expenditures amounted to **Kshs. 9.7 million** resulting to an operating deficit of **Kshs. 1.39 billion**. The total assets as at June 30, 2023 amounted to **Kshs. 13.8 billion** comprising Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) of **Kshs. 5.5 billion** and Current Assets of **Kshs. 8.3 billion**. The current liabilities on the other hand amounted to **Kshs. 8.3 billion**.

In sustaining wildlife security, the Service has employed strategies aimed at dismantling subsistence and international poaching networks and enhanced collaboration with other security agencies. Further, engaged communities and other stakeholders in mitigating human wildlife conflict for peaceful coexistence.

Further, management continued undertaking marketing campaigns targeting the citizenry to increase park visitation. These campaigns coupled with the general easing of pandemic containment measures on travel and with economic recovery, yielded positive results where **Kshs 5.3 billion** was collected compared to **Kshs 2.4 billion** realized last financial year, representing a 125% improvement.

Lastly, I wish to acknowledge the Government, development partners and other stakeholders for the great support given to the Service. I look forward to your continued support in the fulfilment of the conservation mandate. I would also like to appreciate the management and staff for their passion and commitment to the conservation.



Dr. Erustus Kanga, EBS, HSC.
DIRECTOR GENERAL

6. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2022/2023

The Service implemented the six strategic objectives as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2019-2024 as follows:

Reverse and stabilize the declining trend across wildlife populations;

Enhanced wildlife monitoring through collaring and ear notching activities involving four (4) species (elephants, lions and rhinos and grevy zebras), a total of 10 lions and 10 mara elephants were collared, and 125 rhinos ear notched in 2 conservancies, 6 ranches, 4 dispersal areas and 2 parks; Carried out translocation and animal rescue for HWC management, stocking and destocking involving various species among them rhinos, elephants, giraffes and lions, and veterinary clinical interventions for 980 wildlife cases. The 2nd edition of the National Elephant Action Plan was finalized and launched during World Wildlife Day in Amboseli while the 7th edition of the Black Rhino Action Plan 2022-2026 was finalized. These activities have been achieved in partnership with stakeholders.

Drought mitigation activities included feed supplementation to drought affected wildlife in Tsavo, Amboseli and Northern areas with 21,513 bales of hay, 180,000 litres of water trucked in Tsavo, Amboseli and Marsabit, 17 water pans de-silted in Tsavo East, Tsavo West, Meru and Kora National parks, 6 check-dams constructed in Kora, Meru and Bisanadi, 2 boreholes equipped in Lake Nakuru and Amboseli. Additionally, fire management activities were undertaken in Aberdare and Mt Kenya parks to save the critical watch catchment habitat from destruction.

To maintain the ecological integrity of parks and reserves, Seven (7) livestock drive operations undertaken in Tsavo East, Tsavo West and Meru, and maintained clean-up programmes along marine park beaches.

Strengthen enforcement capacity;

Modernization of security equipment through acquisition of 8 Categories of specialized equipment procured by partners in conservation and 9 law enforcement security training undertaken, involving 219 staff covering earth-ranger operations, scene of crime management, financial investigation, digital forensics and evidence stockpile management. In addition, 4 field cryogenic evidence storage equipment were acquired and installed in bushmeat hotspot areas were acquired for preserving samples for analysis in the forensic lab. 4 wildlife security operations were undertaken in Mt. Kenya N. Park and Mt. Elgon N. Park and eight (8) Anti-bush meat operations in Tsavos, Kajiado, Chyulu and Naivasha to combat poaching. Earth ranger system was expanded to Ruma and Tsavo West Ngulia for enhanced wildlife data collection.

Continued law enforcement on illegal possession and dealing in wildlife products and crime investigation through intelligence and investigations leading to arrest and prosecution of offenders, seizures & recoveries.

Enhance internal business processes and service delivery;

In mitigating human wildlife conflict, 41km fence has been constructed in Mt Kenya and Meru parks which constituted ongoing works, rehabilitated 32 km at Tsavo West N. Park and maintained 1,870km across parks (Aberdare, Mt. Kenya, Marsabit and other Parks). A total of 366 community and stakeholders meetings were convened to sensitize and disseminate wildlife information and 6,111 PAC patrols in 7 Counties adversely affected by Human Wildlife Conflicts, 36 conservancies engaged for adoption of guidelines and 7 pre-

registered. However, an increase in HWC cases was registered at 125% compared to 2021/2022 largely attribute to drought situation in parks and low pace of wildlife fences construction due to inadequate budget.

Under infrastructure improvement activities, 2,591 Km of classified tourist roads within KWS parks and reserves were maintained in 16 parks, and rehabilitation of 55km unclassified roads rehabilitated to all year round mobility at Nairobi Park were completed. These created temporary employment to approximately 600 individuals through road construction and maintenance. In addition, directional signage was installed in Nairobi National Park.

Enhance financial sustainability;

KWS put in place several measures to ensure quick turnaround and tourism recovery from COVID 19 pandemic. Enhancement of tourism experiences through improvement of parks' infrastructure, tourism facilities, stronger collaboration with stakeholders and aggressive marketing were some of the focus areas. These measures combined with easing of pandemic interventions resulted in increase in visitors to 2.4 million from 1.7 million, and from Ksh. 2.46 billion revenue to Ksh. 5.34 billion, 125% above the actual for 2021/2022 FY and 2% above the revised target of Ksh. 5.23 billion. The highest percentage increase was registered under the non-resident visitor category at 95% compared to 2021/2022 FY. Revamping of 4 Tourism products (2 guest houses in Amboseli and Tsavo West; animal orphanage rehabilitation, existing picnic sites) and 3 new ones (boot camp in Manyani, animal tracking in Ruma and new picnic site in Lake Nakuru). Nine (9) signage were installed, 3 in Nairobi National Park, 2 in Nakuru National Park, 1 in Elementaita Wildlife Sanctuary and 3 in Amboseli National Park. This was to enhance brand visibility and create awareness. Beach clean-up programmes were sustained along Mombasa Marine Park beach and Watamu Marine Park beach -beach clean-up for 8 km Beach stretch and 27 Clean-ups done at Watamu Marine Park.

Strengthen institutional capacity;

In developing competency, training for 1,361 undertaken in various short courses and seminars and 1,031 jobs realigned to the new organizational structure.

Promotion of employee wellness programmes through staff sensitization on prevention of alcohol and drug abuse and prevention of HIV infections and non-communicable disease undertaken for 376 staff, 649 screened, 43 counselled and 6 rehabilitated. 21 units of rangers' houses in three stations (Embu Isiolo and Meru Stations) rehabilitated. In addition, renewal of insurance policies and staff medical scheme as they fall due was kept on schedule.

Strengthen relationships with stakeholders and partners

To sensitize communities and the general public on conservation, 94 Outreach programmes in conflict hotspots in 13 parks and 1 station, 2 School Essay 2 involving 101 institutions in Tsavo and Meru were undertaken and 6 radio programs. The Service participated in 7 ASK shows and celebrated 3 Conservation days (wildlife, Water and Wetland Days). Additionally, 14 Conservation education posters on bush-meat, climate change, wetland, Forest conservation, road kills, plastic free park, invasive species, translocation and impacts of environmental degradation were prepared, and content for Wildlife documentaries (ear-notching and bush-meat) created.

7. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Trustees of KWS is responsible for the governance of the Service and is accountable to the Government of Kenya in ensuring that it complies with the various laws while maintaining high ethical standards and corporate governance. Accordingly, the Board attaches very high importance to the generally accepted corporate governance practices and has embraced the internationally developed principles and code of best practice of good corporate governance including the Mwongozo and Code of Conduct.

Board of Trustees

The roles and functions of the Chairman and the Director General are distinct and their respective responsibilities clearly defined within the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

The Board defines the policy guidelines for effective management of the Service. Except for direction and guidance on general policy, the Board delegates authority of its day-to-day business to the Management through the Director General.

Board Meetings

The Board holds meetings on a regular basis while special meetings are called when it is deemed necessary.

Committees of the Board

Mwongozo Code of Governance provides that the Board should establish not more than four committees of the Board provided that the Board shall be at liberty to establish such ad-hoc committees as required to deal with any ad-hoc matters requiring focused attention such as the recruitment of the Chief Executive Officer. Mwongozo also provides that the Board should establish an Audit Committee, and a maximum of three other committees (by whatever name called), to facilitate efficient decision making of the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities.

Submissions

Board Audit and Risk Committee

This Committee shall have responsibilities for oversight in audit and risk matters of the Service. These include:

- a) Approving the internal audit charter.
- b) Reviewing of audit reports.
- c) Approving the risk based internal audit plan.
- d) Approving the internal audit budget and resource plans.
- e) Review entity wide risk management processes.
- f) Receiving communications on the internal audit activity's performance relative to its plan and other matters.
- g) Reporting all its recommendations to the board.
- h) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the board.

Board Conservation and Security Committee

This Committee shall have responsibilities for oversight in Wildlife Conservation, Management and Security matters. These responsibilities include:-

- a) Review and advise the Board on the development of Protected Area Management Plans, species strategies and conservation policies.
- b) Provide oversight and strategic direction of the organization's programs, projects and activities relating to conservation.
- c) Review and recommend programs related to conservation that are informed by best practice and leading – edge thinking, incorporating scientific, economic and social trends.
- d) Review and recommend conservation programs and activities.
- e) Provide strategic policy direction to facilitate species conservation to enhance wildlife conservation.
- f) Provide strategic direction to the institution's ability to prevent and respond to wildlife crime threats and mitigation and to enhance wildlife security.
- g) Provide strategic direction and enhance institution's capacity to deal with emerging threats in wildlife security.

The Committee shall also have responsibilities for oversight in mitigation of human wildlife conflict and compensation to communities. These included:-

- a) Provide strategic direction and mobilization of requisite resources necessary for the Service to carry out its mandate as spelt out in Sec 7(n) of the WCMA Act 2013 which states that "the Service shall promote and undertake extension service program intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and training".
- b) Provide strategic policy direction to facilitate effective conservation education and awareness programs to enhance wildlife conservation and management.
- c) Review and recommend incentives required for communities to foster effective collaborative management of wildlife within a specified conservation area.
- d) Provide strategic direction in addressing human/wildlife conflicts in targeted conservation areas.
- e) Review and recommend resources required for community mobilization to advocate for and support the development and implementation of enabling policy and legal environment for wildlife conservation.
- f) Provide strategic direction in the facilitation and establishment of the wildlife compensation scheme Sec 24 (b) of WCMA, 2013.
- g) Reporting all its recommendations to the board.
- h) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the board.

Board Finance and Human Resource Committee

The Committee shall have responsibilities for oversight in financial and human resource management matters. These responsibilities include:-

- a) Review and recommend policies that maintain and improve the financial sustainability and integrity.
- b) Review and recommend long-term financial plans for the Service.
- c) Review and recommend annual operating and capital budget consistent with the long-term financial plan and financial policies.
- d) Review the financial aspects of major proposed transactions, new programs, projects and services, as well as proposals to discontinue the same and making recommendations to the board.
- e) Review and approve financial statements for submission to external auditors.
- f) Review and recommend approval to open and close bank accounts.
- g) Monitor the financial performance of the Service against approved budgets.
- h) Requiring and monitoring corrective actions to bring the organization into compliance with laws, policies and applicable financial principles.
- i) To perform advisory role on financial operations.
- j) Review and recommend operational and financial controls in accounting and financial management.
- k) Review and recommend human resource & administration policies and procedures.
- l) Review and recommend human resource & administration matters.
- m) Review and recommend staff appointments and disciplinary matters for employees in job grades KWS/1 (DG) to KWS/3 (DD).
- n) Reporting all its recommendations to the board.
- o) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the board.

Board Partnership and Enterprise Committee

The Committee shall have the responsibility of developing sustainable partnerships and enterprises for the Service's financial sustainability. These include:-

- a) Provide strategic direction in building a brand. This will be done through exploring options for building and leveraging a new and distinct brand for KWS's protected area assets and its related products and services.
- b) Review and recommend optimization of traditional sources of revenue in order to increase both the revenue and elated margin contribution of traditional tourism related revenues for KWS.
- c) Provide strategic direction on creating new sources of revenue with a goal to diversify and increase sources of both wider funding and commercially generated revenue for KWS.
- d) Provide strategic direction on the development and review of the institutional strategy.

- e) Provide strategic direction in the development of a clear strategic framework, disciplined business planning, considering Public-Private partnerships, optimal delegation and optimizing the use of technology, among others.
- f) Review and recommend the Service Performance Contracting as per the Public Service guidelines.
- g) Review and recommend the policies and procedures of the Service.
- h) Provide strategic direction in the promotion and facilitation of partnerships and collaboration structures.
- i) Review and recommend projects implementation.
- j) Reporting all its recommendations to the board.
- k) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the board.

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

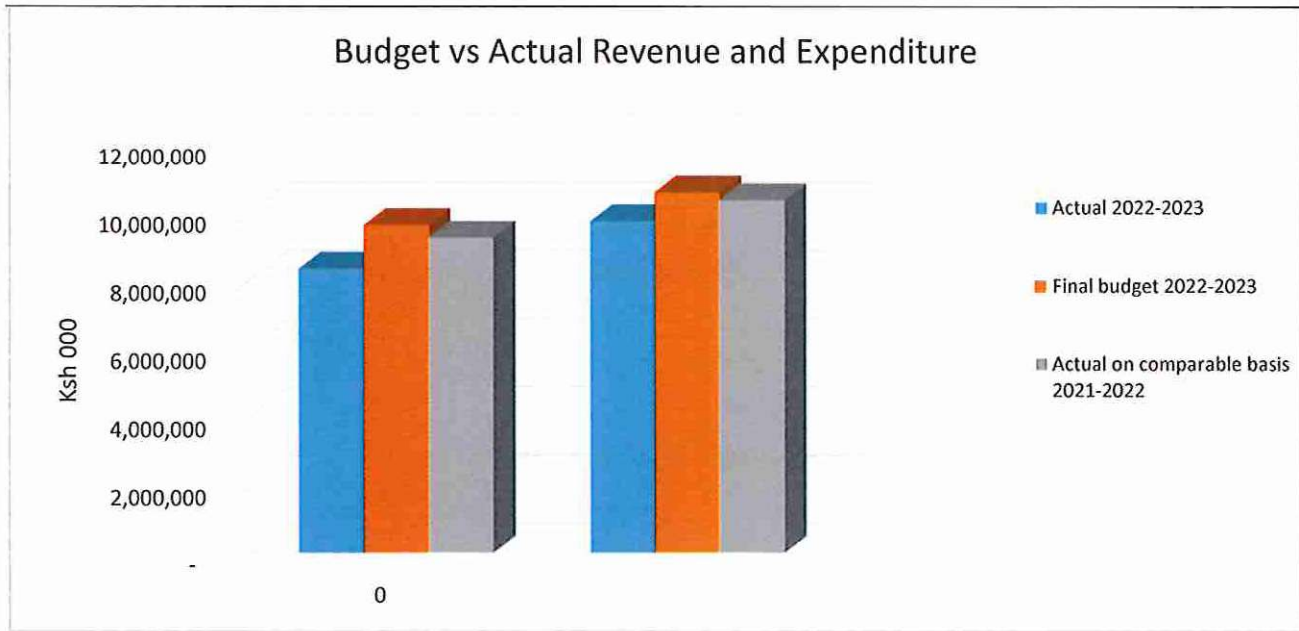
SECTION A: The Service Operational and Financial Performance

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has continued to discharge its mandate of wildlife conservation in line with the Wildlife Conservation & Management Act 2013. The focus of the year under review has been on reduction in poaching through strengthening of security units, ecological restoration, human wildlife conflict mitigation through construction of game proof defense, infrastructural development on ranger housing, institutional review and staff welfare.

During the year under review the total expenditure amounted to **Kshs 9.7 billion**, compared to **Kshs 10.33 billion** in the previous year. The expenditure comprised of; salaries and allowances of **Kshs 5.26 billion** while other operating expenses amounted to **Kshs 4.5 billion**. In general, the Service had a deficit of **Kshs 1.39 billion** compared to **Kshs 1.1 billion** last financial year. This funding gap has continued to affect optimal service delivery in KWS.

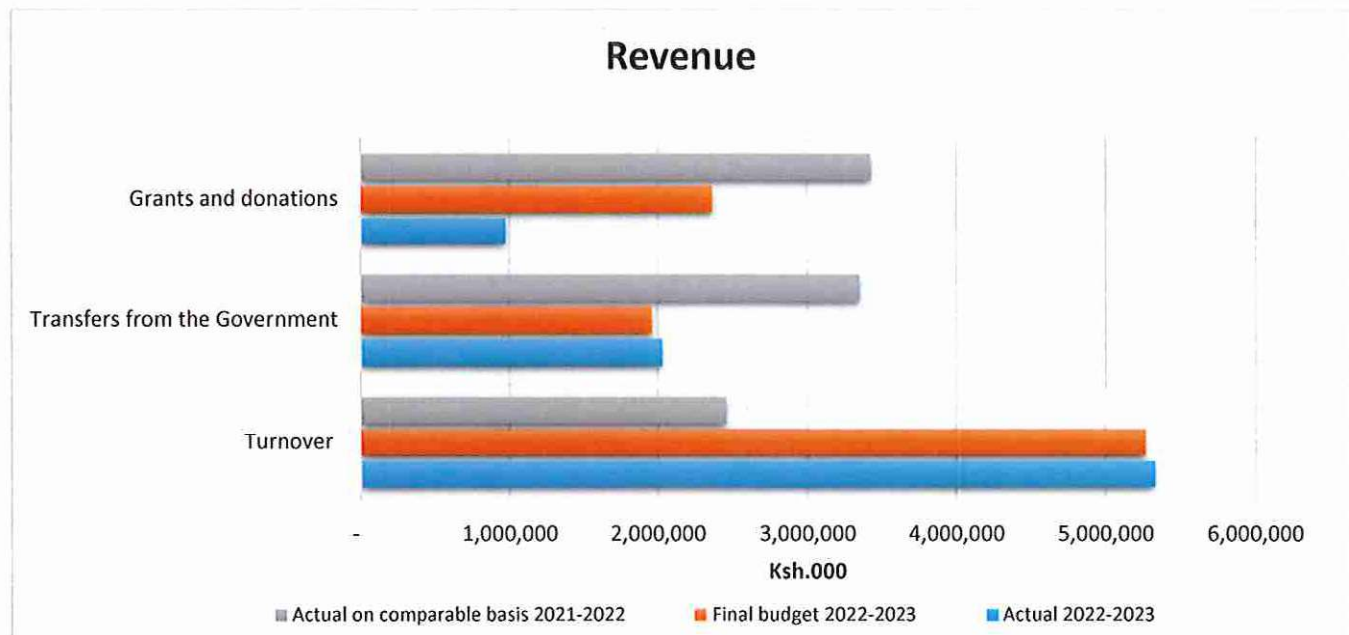
a. Budget Vs Actual Performance.

The Graph below represents the budget performance in relation to the actual revenue and expenditure realised and incurred respectively. Below is a graphical presentation

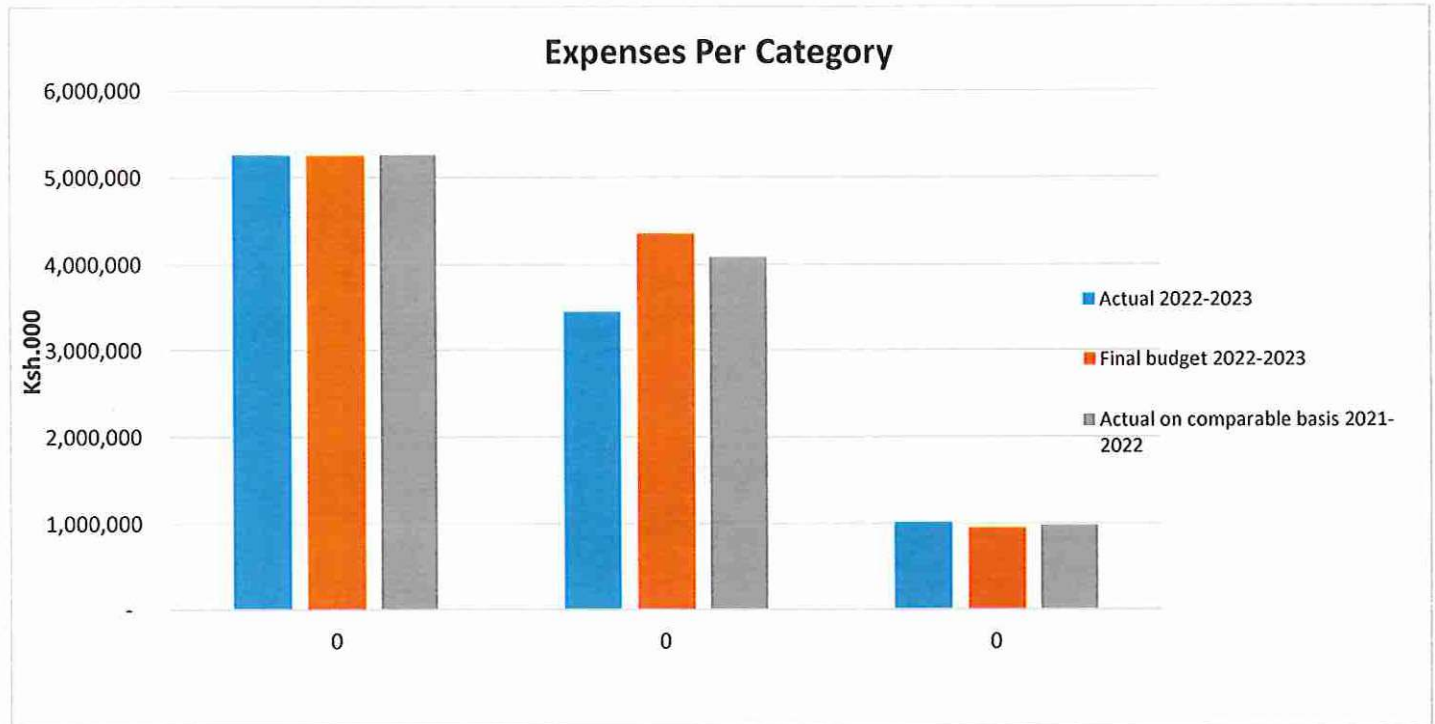


b. Service Revenue Performance

Below is a graphical presentation of Service revenue performance in the year under review compared to last financial year. The GoK grants have marginally remained the same as the last financial year.



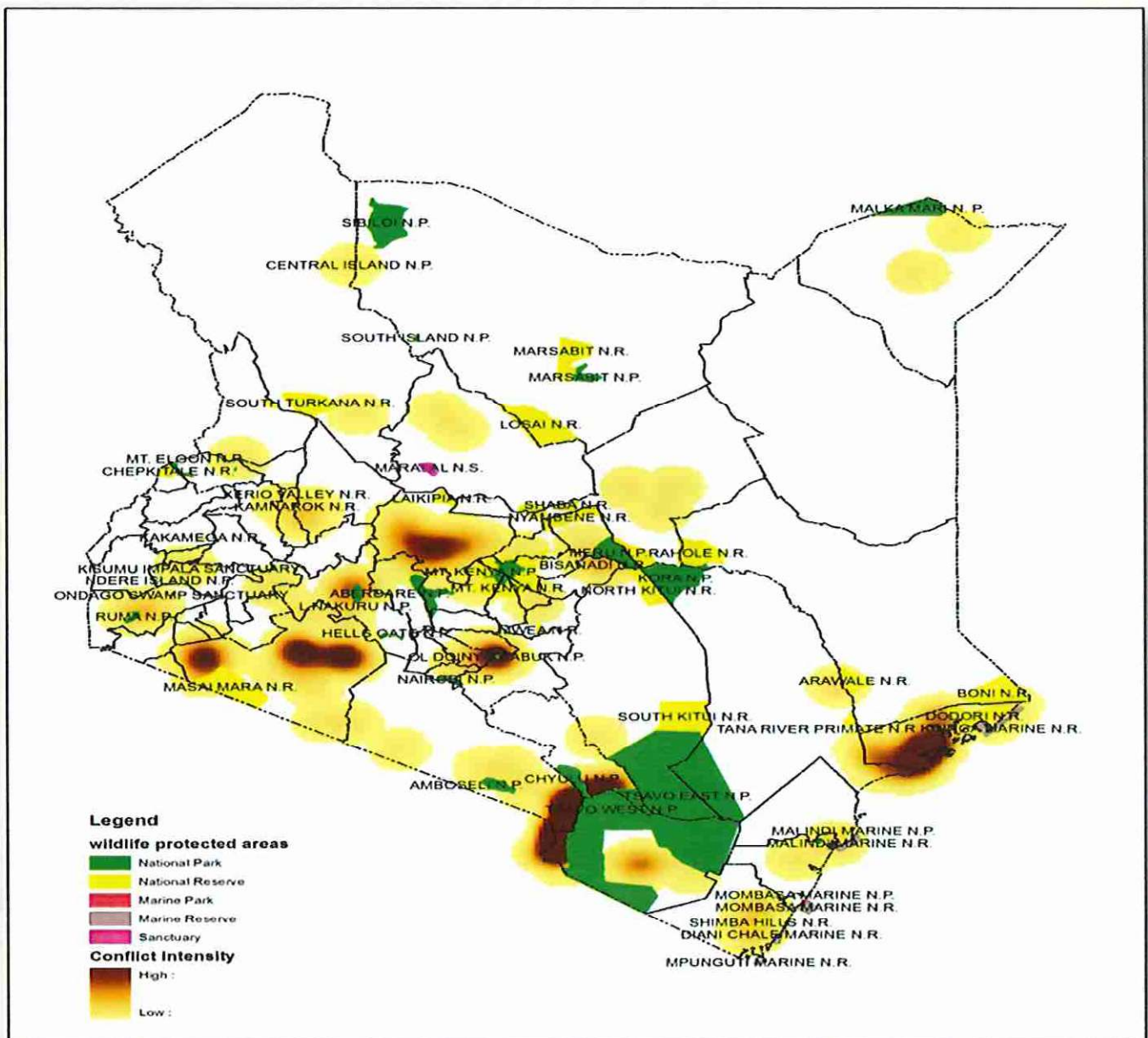
c. Expenses per category compared with budget and previous year performance



d. Human wildlife conflict.

The human wildlife conflict phenomena is on the rise due to changes in land use, competition for available dispersal areas and climate changes. The Service in its effort to mitigate these conflicts has instituted construction of game proof fences and translocation of wildlife. Below is map showing the human wildlife conflict hot spots.

Human Wildlife Conflict Hot Spots



Hot spots

- a) Laikipia/Rumuruti
- b) Narok/Transmara
- c) Tsavo East & West (Taita Taveta, Rombo, Njukini, Bura, & Kilifi)
- d) Lamu (Mpeketoni, Witu)
- e) Imenti South (Meru)
- f) Amboseli
- g) Kwale
- h) Along Tana River

SECTION B: Service's compliance with statutory requirements

During the period under review, the Service complied with all statutory requirements in line with the PFM Act and The National Treasury circulars with regards to the following reports, budget estimates, quarterly financial statements and annual financial statements. In addition, all statutory deductions to the government authorities were paid on time within the timelines (to KRA, NHIF, NSSF HELB and NITA).

SECTION C: Key projects and investment decisions the Service is planning/ implementing.

The Service is implementing key projects funded by the National Government through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework of 2022/2023 (MTEF). These projects are aimed at strengthening the anti-poaching security units to combat wildlife crime, construction of game proof defenses to mitigate human wildlife conflict, construction of ranger houses to address staff welfare, maintenance of park access roads to improve visitor experience. In addition, development partners provided support for Nairobi Safariwalk Development & Education program as well as conservation of Marsabit National Park ecosystem to maintain ecological balance and provide alternative livelihood to the communities bearing the brunt of human wildlife conflict. These programs are critical pillars in the vision 2030 blue print.

SECTION D: Material arrears in statutory/ financial obligations

The Service during the period under review did not have any material statutory arrears and financial obligation except for the numerous compensation cases relating to human wildlife conflicts being analysed for settlement.

SECTION E: The Service's financial probity and serious governance issues.

The Service did not have any financial probity and governance issues at the preparation of this report.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

- i) Sustainability strategy and profile
- ii) Environmental performance
- iii) Employee welfare
- iv) Market place practices
 - a) Responsible competition practices
 - b) Responsible supply chain and supplier relations
 - c) Responsible marketing and advertisement
 - d) Product stewardship

The Service is observing gender mainstreaming, balance on employment, promotion and ensure that a minimum of a third (1/3) of the workforce are of either gender". Although the Service has not yet attained a third gender rule, efforts are being made to bridge the gender gap by ensuring at least 30% of employee's recruited are female. This has been adopted in recruitments. The current ratio of male to female is 79.1% to 20.9%.

The Service is taking into account individual performance and rewards employees for their contribution in a fair and equitable manner. The Performance Management System has therefore been designed to achieve this objective, among others. In addition, the Service has developed a Career Guideline that is in tandem with government policies upon which effective implementation employees are empowered, motivated and facilitated to contribute effectively towards achievement of Service's mandate. It provides linkage between an employee's performance, career advancement, performance contracting and Performance Appraisal System.

The Service recognizes the need for training and continuous upgrading of core competences, knowledge, skills and attitude of employee as a way of improving work performance and personal development.

The Service is recognizing and committed to the achievement of the highest standards of health and safety in the workplace, the elimination or minimization of health and safety hazards and risks that may affect its employees. In this regard, the Service implements policies and programmes that assure their protection from such hazards and disasters. The policies and programmes are implemented in compliance with the provisions of Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 and other Labour Laws".

The Service developed a Corruption Prevention Policy that provides a framework for dealing with cases of corruption and dishonest practices. The policy also sets out KWS responsibilities for employees, management and stakeholders in observing and upholding KWS position on the fight against corruption.

KWS has zero tolerance on corruption matters. The Service has put in place structures to detect, prevent and investigate corruption. These includes;

- i. Appointment of a corruption prevention committee.
- ii. Established structures for staff and other stakeholders to report corruption matters.
- iii. The Service has a corruption prevention policy, which provides commitment of ensuring all KWS activities are conducted in an honest and ethical manner.

KWS has a Code of Conduct (CoC) which provides a framework within which all employees are expected to conduct themselves. All employees have signed a copy as evidence that they have read, understood it and will adhere to it.

KWS has developed a corruption risk register, which is regularly reviewed and updated. The Service endeavours to eradicate all forms of discrimination and harassment in order to promote inclusiveness and representation of Kenya's diverse communities and ethnic groups.

No employee shall be discriminated against-

- i. Another person in any way that segregates that person on ethnic, religious, political, gender or any other adverse grounds; or
- ii. Another person by way of victimization through any act that is injurious to the person's well-being and esteem by treating the person less favourably.

Employees are not permitted to be active members of any associations of which the objects and functions are in any way political. While it is the constitutional right of any employee to be involved in political party activities, an employee shall not use her/his office held to-

- i. Act as an agent for, or further the interest of a political party
- ii. Indicate support, for or opposition, to any political party or candidate in an election
- iii. Engage in political activities that may compromise or be seen to compromise the political neutrality of the office held.
- iv. Corporate Social Responsibility/ Community Engagements

10. Corporate Social Responsibility

The objective of the KWS CSR programme is to reach out and empower the communities who co-exist with wildlife and who bear the cost of hosting wildlife on their land to benefit from wildlife conservation. The programme is based on the premise that if communities' benefit from wildlife conservation, then they will sustainably conserve it as a national heritage and for future generations.

CSR implementation therefore seeks to strengthen community development activities based on wildlife conservation for wealth generation and economic empowerment. This motivates the communities to conserve, accommodate and tolerate wildlife.

CSR programme supports public education, health, water and community enterprises to the local communities living in wildlife areas for sustainable wildlife conservation and improved environment.

These projects are initiated by the communities in liaison with area wardens to ensure ownership and sustainability. As a result, communities are enlisted to practice wildlife conservation as an alternative investment option hence securing more space for wildlife, consequently enhancing wildlife conservation and protection.

Highlighted below are the initiatives undertaken within the communities during 2022/2023 FY.

1. Education Support

a) Education Bursaries

During the year under review, the Service allocated School Bursaries of Ksh 20 million (20M) to Amboseli/Tsavo Group Ranches to promote harmonious co-existence of wildlife and community. This helps in sustaining the connectivity between the two Parks and the adjoining protected areas through the conservancies and group ranches.

NO	GROUP RANCH	AMOUNT KSHS
1	Olgulului Orarashi Group Ranch	4,650,000.00
2	Mbirikani Group Ranch	2,350,000.00
3	Eselenkei Group Ranch	2,350,000.00
4	Rombo	2,350,000.00
5	Kuku A	650,000.00
6	Kuku B	2,350,000.00
7	Ologulului Ranch Trust	1,050,000.00
8	OLOCA	2,350,000.00
9	Amboseli Tsavo Group Ranches (ATGRCA)	1,900,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	20,000,000.00

b) Muthinga Secondary School

During the period under review the Service allocated Ksh 3.2million for constructions and equipping of two classrooms for Muthinga Secondary School in Central Rift Conservation Area at Njoro.

2. Water & Sanitation Projects

The Service supports community water projects in wildlife dispersal areas by sinking boreholes to increase water availability to communities and by facilitating the available water to communities to reduce negative interactions. In addition, the Service values, supports and promotes good hygiene practices within communities. Projects undertaken are as below:

1	Sibanga Community Borehole	Construction of Community Borehole	WCA – Bungoma County	Ksh 451,000.00
2	Olomanya Water Project	Omanya water Project troughs	SCA - Kajiado	Ksh 400,000.00
3	Narasha community ablution block	Ablution unit	CRCA- Hells Gate	Ksh 3,999,000.00

3. Other CSR support

During the period under review diverse support was availed to the community ranging from provision of relief food, livestock feed as well as consolation to next of kin of persons killed by wildlife listed under the third schedule as they await compensation administration as provided by the WCMA, 2013.

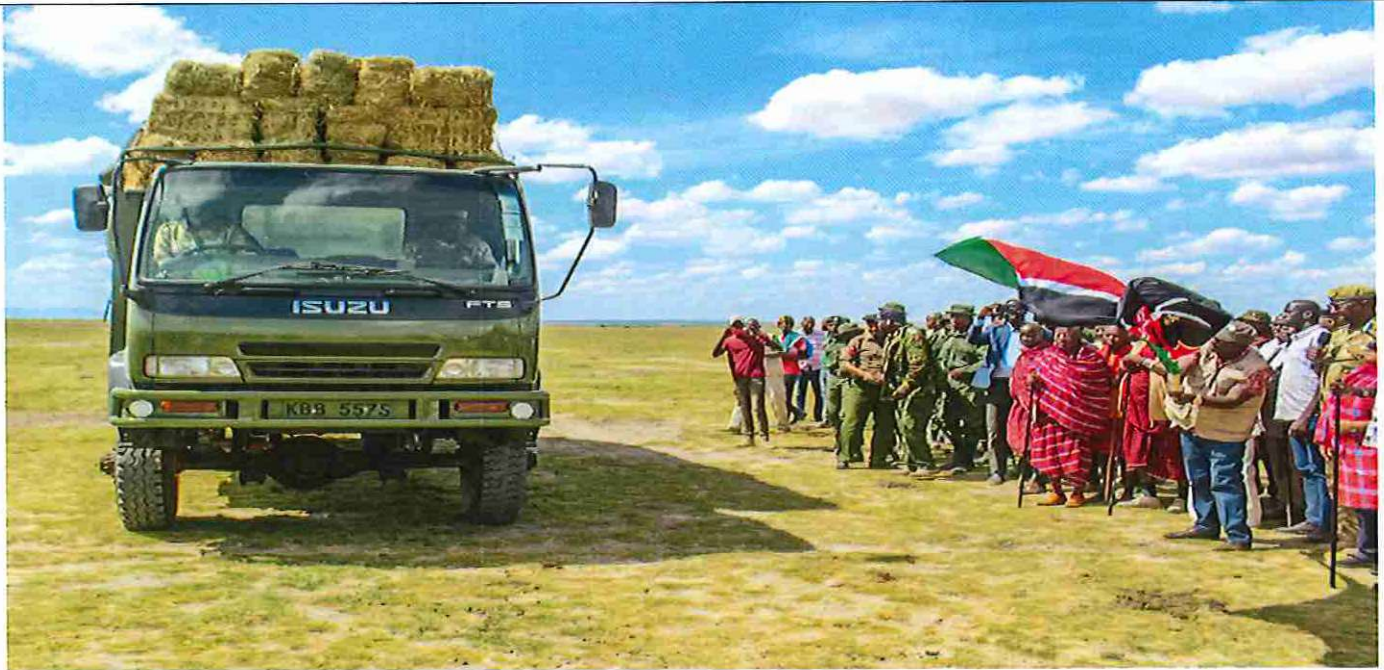
The list is as indicated below;

S/NO	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
1	Consolation to the community members who were bereaved caused by wildlife	Ksh 2,760,000.00
2	Purchase of Fuel for Community Boreholes at Kajiado	Ksh 180,000.00
3	Purchase of Fuel for Community Boreholes Amboseli	Ksh 180,000.00
4	Purchase of relief food for the communities around Amboseli National Park	Ksh 900,000.00
5	Purchase of hay for both community livestock and wildlife at Amboseli National Park	Ksh 4,196,820.00
6	Rehabilitation of Nyali Golf & Country Club Fence Perimeter in Mombasa	Ksh 1,711,000.00
7	Funds for Water Tank at Mwaani Primary Ukase	Ksh 228,000.00
8	Funds for CSR project - Kabuswo Powered Electric Fence	Ksh 1,998,785.00

9	Funds for community support - repair and upgrade of Koiser BoreHole in Baringo North	Ksh 1,642,643.00
10	Funds to facilitate community Project - Repair of Damages to Property by Elephants- Mbogoini Primary School	Ksh 259,000.00
	TOTAL	Ksh. 11,296,248.00

Distribution of Relief food and flagging off of Hay for both wildlife and livestock at Amboseli National Park.





The communities along Amboseli National Park boundary through their village elders were issued with 400 bags of Wheat Gran.

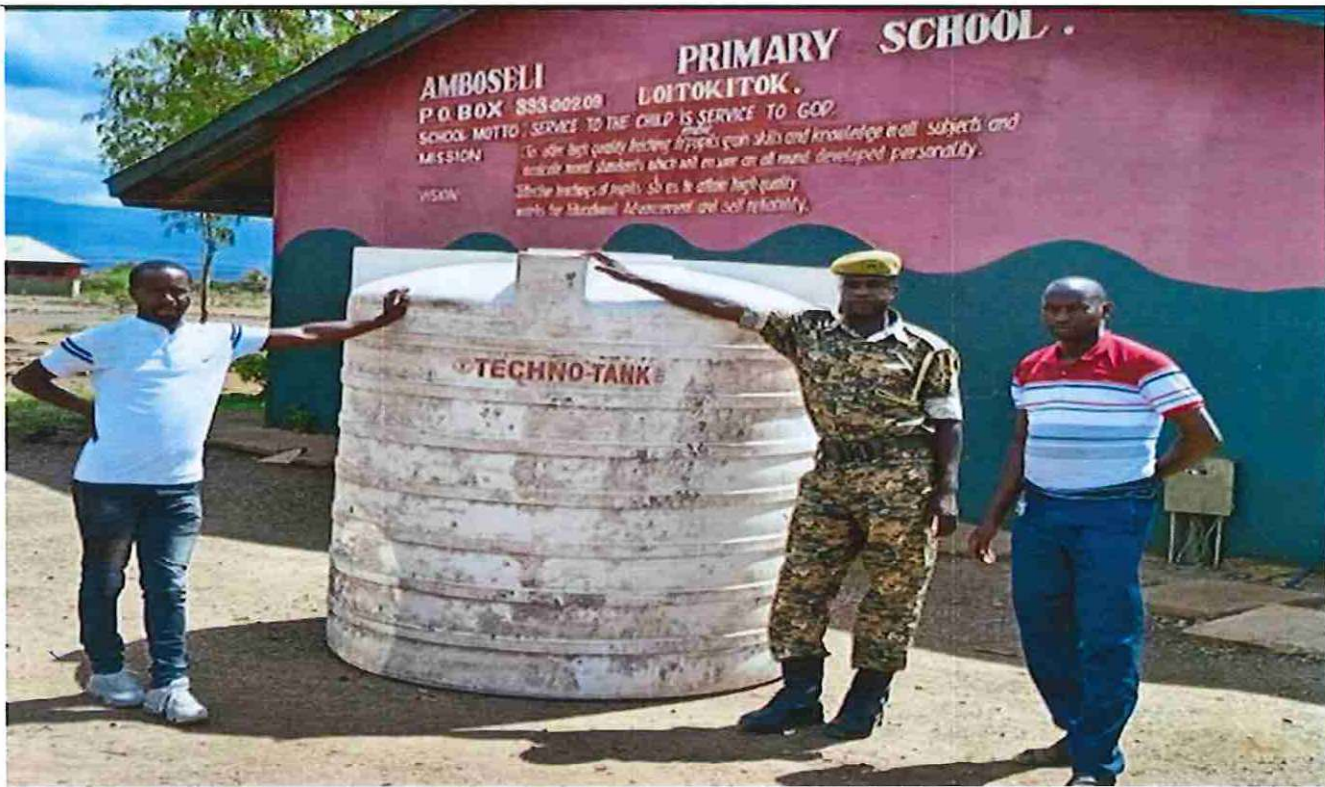


We Distributed 3,000 bales of High quality Hay and bags of Wheat Bran worth Ksh 2,460,000.00. The animal feeds were distributed to the communities who also bear the brunt of wildlife conflicts when searching for pasture in their homesteads. The communities are also affected by wildlife through livestock predations.



During the period under review we distributed water tanks to schools neighbouring Amoseli National Park which included Amboseli, Meshenani and Ngao Nare primary schools.





11. Report of the Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of affairs for the Kenya Wildlife Service (the “Service”).

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Service are;

- a) Conserve and manage national parks, wildlife conservation areas, and sanctuaries under its jurisdiction;
- b) Provide security for wildlife and visitors in national parks, wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries;
- c) Promote or undertake commercial and other activities for the purpose of achieving sustainable wildlife conservation;
- d) Develop mechanisms for benefit sharing with communities living in wildlife areas;
- e) Coordinate the preparation and implementation of ecosystem plans;
- f) Prepare and implement national park management plans and advise in the preparation of management plans for community and private wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries;
- g) Undertake and conduct enforcement activities such as anti- poaching operations, wildlife protection, intelligence gathering, investigations and other enforcement activities for the effective wildlife conservation;

- h) Conduct and co-ordinate, all research activities in the field of wildlife conservation and management and ensure application of research findings in conservation planning, implementation and decision making;
- i) Advise on the establishment of national parks, wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries;
- j) Promote and undertake extension service programs intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and training;

ii) Results

The deficit for the year amounts to **Kshs 1,391,676,994** compared to deficit of **Kshs 1,098,962,351** in 2022, has been adjusted on net reserves.

iii) Dividends

It is notified that KWS is not for profit making entity and as such, no dividends are payable

iv) Trustees

The Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page 3 - 7

v) Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Kenya Wildlife Service in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board



Benta Musima
Ag. Corporation Secretary/ Secretary to the Board
Nairobi

Date.....

12. Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and State Corporation Act 2015, & Wildlife Conservation & Management Act 2013, requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Service at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Service for that year. The Trustees are also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Service. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Service.

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Service's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Service for the year and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023.

This responsibility includes:

- (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Service;
- (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Service;
- (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Trustees accept responsibility for the Service's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (the State Corporations Act of 2015) ,Wildlife Conservation & Management Act 2013. The Trustees are of the opinion that the Service's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of its transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of its financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that the Service will not remain a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Approval of the financial statements

The entity's financial statements were approved and signed on behalf of the Board by:



Dr. Erustus Kanga, EBS, HSC.
DIRECTOR GENERAL



Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton
CHAIR - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Wildlife Service set out on pages 34 to 73, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income,

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Wildlife Service for the year ended 30 June, 2023

statement of changes in equity (net reserves), statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenya Wildlife Service as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Irregular Expenditure on Foreign Travel

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration cost amount of Kshs.9,747,952,000 which includes transportation, travelling and subsistence expense amount of Kshs.183,166,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. Included in the amount is Kshs.4,836,232 incurred by five (5) officers who participated in an Exchange Visit to South Africa on Wildlife Economy. However, a directive letter from the Cabinet Secretary dated 13 January, 2022 only authorized for the release of four (4) specific officers for the visit. However, the officers who participated did not fall within the specified categories. The five (5) officers attended the exchange program, leading to an irregular expenditure of Kshs.672,301 to accommodate the extra participant.

Further, the officers incurred an additional irregular expenditure of Kshs.300,000 for contingencies, including meal and per diem allowances. In addition, the Accounting Officer, who was part of the delegation to South Africa, did not seek approval from the Head of Public Service for travel clearance, indicating a lapse in the required authorization process. The foreign activity undertaken did not have official endorsement from the parent Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and the proposed budget for the activity lacked approval from the designated Accounting Officer (Director General).

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and regularity of the expenditure of Kshs.4,836,232 could not be confirmed.

2. Variances in Revenue Collection and Accounting

2.1. Overstatement of Turnover

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects turnover of Kshs.4,810,933,000 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statement. However, the supporting schedules reflects a balance of Kshs.4,748,605,188 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.62,327,812.

2.2. Other Erroneous Revenues in Revenue Management System

The analysis of revenue data revealed that the total amount collected from the pay bill designated for the collection of park entry fees during the year amounted to Kshs.169,641,170. However, the revenue data from the Revenue Management System (RMS) amounted to Kshs.164,563,167 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.5,078,003.

2.3. Variances Between the Ledger and Pay Bill

All park entry fees paid through the reserved pay bill were reflected in the RMS portal and the same was posted to the revenue ledger. However, review of the revenue revealed an unexplained variance of Kshs.1,214,355 between the ledger and the amount collected through the pay bill.

2.4. Variances Between Revenue Collected and Banked

Park entry fees collected through the pay bill were transferred to the KCB collection account. Review of the Mpesa statements and bank statements revealed that an amount of Kshs.153,367,351 was collected through Mpesa, but only Kshs.152,498,156 was transferred to the KCB collection account resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.869,195.

2.5. Understatement of Deferred Revenue

Recalculation of the deferred revenue balance of Kshs.196,274,063 and comparison of the reported balance in the financial statements of Kshs.109,225,590 revealed unreconciled and unexplained understated revenue of Kshs.87,048,473 .

2.6. Variances in Revenue for Two (2) National Parks

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects turnover balance of Kshs.4,810,933,000 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. However, analysis of the supporting documents indicated that the balance includes Kshs.1,443,091,176 reported for Lake Nakuru of Kshs. 634,056,435 and Amboseli National Parks of Kshs.809,034,741. Review of the Safari Card Ticketing System carried out in August, 2023 for the two (2) parks revealed a total revenue of Kshs.2,021,025,001 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.577,933,825.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the turnover of Kshs.4,810,933,000 could not be confirmed.

3. Unconfirmed Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.5,483,195,000 which, as disclosed in Note 12 of the financial statements includes undetermined amount of non-current assets under Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute which became an independent entity separate from the Service with effect from financial year 2021/2022. Further, the asset register did not account for depreciation on various categories of assets.

In addition, the balance includes motor vehicles and tractors with a net book value of Kshs.277,873,000. Review of the motor vehicles records revealed that twelve (12) donated motor vehicles lacked ownership documents.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and ownership of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.5,483,195,000 could not be confirmed.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.7,015,721,000 held in seventy-five (75) bank accounts. However, review of bank transactions revealed that, the Service did not disclose the mortgage bank account held in a commercial bank which had a closing balance of Kshs.6,213,661 while the bank reconciliation statements for seven (7) bank accounts were not provided for audit.

Further, the balance includes an amount of Kshs.38,467,777 held in one (1) bank account. However, review of the supporting documents for the account revealed a balance of Kshs.38,752,644 resulting in an unexplained understatement of Kshs.284,867.

In addition, the balance includes an amount of Kshs.82,935,648 relating to six (6) overdrawn bank accounts. This was contrary to IFRS 1 that states that assets and liabilities, and income and expenses, may not be offset unless required or permitted by an IFRS. Further, there was no authority provided for the overdrawn accounts.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.7,015,721,000 could not be confirmed.

5. Anomalies in Trade and Other Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.1,026,919,000 as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements. The balance includes trade debtors, prepayments and mobilization fund debtor balances all totalling Kshs.210,043,655 which has been outstanding with no movement for more than three (3) years. Management has not taken the necessary steps to recover these amounts thereby casting doubt on their recoverability.

Further, the balance includes net staff receivables balance of Kshs.121,796,000 (Gross: Kshs.149,198,000) after provision of impairment loss. The balance includes gross staff receivables balance of Kshs.149,198,000. Included in the amount are staff advances of Kshs.29,030,162 which constitutes an amount of Kshs.14,009 and Kshs.29,044,171 with description of "zzz" and temporary imprests (employee EST No. 9999), respectively. The balance of Kshs.121,796,000 also includes a cumulative debt of Kshs.7,071,603 owed by staff who were active in service yet the amounts owed were not recovered from their salaries while a further amount of Kshs.12,316,147 was owed by staff who were deceased, dismissed, retired and terminated from service. Although an impairment of loss of Kshs.27,402,000 has been provided, the amount has not been explained and may not be adequate to cushion the Service should the debt crystallize.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and recoverability of debts amounting to Kshs.210,043,655 could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.1,668,207,000 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, the schedule in support of the balance provided for audit revealed unexplained duplicated entries amounting to Kshs.24,513,224.

Further, the balance includes an amount of Kshs.61,183,011 in respect to trade payables and accruals with debit balances. However, no corresponding reconciliations were provided to correct the anomalies.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other payables balance of Kshs.1,668,207,000 could not be confirmed.

7. Excluded Long Outstanding Debt - Endowment Fund

The statement of financial position reflects endowment fund balance of Kshs.5,439,110,000 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. However, as previously reported, this balance excludes an amount of Kshs.2,474,710,000 which has not been received from the Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA). Review of board minutes and a Grant of Easement Agreement dated 23 September, 2015 revealed that KENHA was to compensate for land hived off for the construction of the Southern Bypass which has been outstanding since 2015. The recoverability of Kshs.2,474,710,000 was in doubt. However, no documentary evidence was provided on the follow up of this debt and further, the amount was not disclosed in the KeNHA financial statements for 2022/2023.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and recoverability of endowment fund balance of Kshs.5,439,110,000 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Wildlife Service Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my adverse opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects budgeted receipts of Kshs.9,603,033,000 against actual receipts of Kshs.8,356,275,000 resulting in an under-funding of Kshs.1,246,758,000 or 13% of the budget. Similarly, the Service spent Kshs.9,747,952,000 against actual receipts of Kshs.8,356,275,000 resulting in an under-utilization of Kshs.1,391,677 or 117% of the actual receipts.

The under-funding affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board templates.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Human Resources Management

1.1. Irregular Payment of Special Duty Allowances

Review of the payroll data revealed that payment of special duty allowance to eighty (80) members of staff in different cadres exceeded the maximum six (6) months stipulated in Section C.15 (4) of the Public Service Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual 2016. Further, review of personal files revealed that the payment of special duty allowances was not approved by the Authorized Officer (Board of Trustee) since the Services operated without the Board of Trustee in the financial year 2022/2023. No explanation was provided for the excessive special duty allowance payments beyond the stipulated six (6) months. In addition, it was noted from the sampled pay slips that Management paid a higher rate than the recommended rate of 15% of the officer's basic salary, resulting in an overpayment of special duty allowance amounting to Kshs.2,123,147.

1.2. Irregular Payment of Acting Allowances

Review of the payroll data revealed that thirty-two (32) members of staff exceeded the maximum six (6) months stipulated in paragraph C.14 (1) of the Public Service

Commission Human Resource Policies, May, 2016. Further, review of personal files revealed that the acting allowance was not approved by the Authorized Officer (Board of Trustee) since Kenya Wild Life Services operated without the Board of Trustee in the financial year 2022/2023. No reason was provided for the additional payments of acting allowance beyond the six months stipulated in the manual. The officers were paid for 7,8,9 and 10 months respectively in the year under review.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

3. Non-Compliance with Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 and Regulations, 2020

3.1 Invitation of Unregistered Suppliers

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes administration costs of Kshs.9,747,952,000 which includes advertising, printing, stationery and photocopying expenses of Kshs.80,783,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. Review of the procurement process revealed instances where unregistered suppliers were invited from various local companies for procurement of creative digital screen and placements of billboards, supply of assorted branded gifts and social media campaign, development and execution of the Marine ecosystem and June Campaign and execution of the festive holiday campaign for November, 2022 January, 2023. This was contrary to Section 106(2)(a) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that an accounting officer of a procuring entity should only deal with the registered suppliers.

3.2 Lack of Professional Opinion

Further, review of procurement processes revealed instances where the Head of the procurement function did not give professional opinion based on a market survey for procurements from various local companies as required by Regulation 91(4) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020. This regulation states that before any decision to award a procurement under a request for quotation, the Head of the procurement function shall by way of professional opinion make a recommendation based on a market survey.

3.3 Irregular Splitting of a Tender

In addition, the Service awarded a quotation for the supply and delivery of assorted paper tickets to a local company at a total cost of Kshs.4,712,400. Review of the procurement process revealed that the procurements were initiated through a requisition note and approved on 02 February, 2023 where the quantity requested was 3740 booklets at an estimated cost of Kshs.4,712,400. The estimated cost exceeded the maximum level of expenditure of Kshs.3,000,000 per requests for quotation for goods as per the threshold matrix in the Second Schedule of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020. Management split the quantity into two, where firms were invited to supply 1,795 booklets under quotation reference KWS/HQS/137/2022-2023 and 1,945 booklets under quotation reference number KWS/HQS/138/2022-2023. In both requests for quotations similar firms were invited and evaluated separately but an award was made to a local company using the same professional opinion approved on 14 February, 2023. This was contrary to Section 54 (1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act,

2015 which states that no procuring entity may structure procurement as two or more procurements for the purpose of avoiding the use of a procurement procedure except where prescribed.

3.4 Non-Competitive Evaluation of Request for Quotations

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes administration costs of Kshs.9,747,952,000 which includes advertising, printing, stationery and photocopying expenses of Kshs.80,783,000 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. Review of the sampled procurement processes revealed cases whereby less than three (3) firms submitted their quotations prior to evaluation resulting to lack of competition. This was contrary to Section 106(2)(d) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that an accounting officer of a procuring entity shall deal with the request for quotations by ensuring that at least three persons shall submit their quotations prior to evaluation.

3.5 Irregularities in the Procurement of Air Tickets

3.5.1 Procurement of Air Tickets from Unregistered Suppliers

During the year under review, Management engaged various airline companies to provide air tickets amounting to Kshs.14,919,953. However, none of the service providers were registered as authorized suppliers by the Service, as mandated by Section 106 (2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015. Further, the criteria adopted by Management to identify the invited firms was not explained. This was contrary to Section 106(2)(a) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer of a procuring entity shall give the request to such persons as are registered by the procuring entity.

3.5.2 Lack of Tender Opening and Evaluation Committees

Further, review of the procurement processes for air tickets amounting to Kshs.14,919,953 revealed that Management did not appoint tender opening and evaluation committees. This was contrary to Section 46 and Section 78 (1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015. Further, the procurements of the air tickets were not subjected to evaluation and an evaluation report was not prepared.

3.5.3 Lack of Mandatory Procurement Documents

In addition, review of the procurement processes revealed that the organization awarded tenders to multiple airline companies, amounting to Kshs.14,919,953. However, the tenderers failed to submit mandatory tender documents as required by procurement guidelines. The documents include a completed business questionnaire, a valid tax compliance certificate and the necessary business registration documents.

3.6 Irregular Procurement of Fuel and Oils

Note 11 to the financial statements reflects administration costs expenditure of Kshs.9,747,952,000. This expenditure amounting to Kshs.59,178,986 on fuel and oil was procured through direct procurement method in various parks visited for audit inspections in August, 2023. This was contrary to Section 103(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which stipulates that direct procurement should not be used to avoid

competition unless permitted under sub-section (2). There was no evidence provided to confirm adherence to the procedures for direct procurement.

3.7 Delayed Delivery of Goods

Review of payment vouchers revealed that Kshs.1,712,400 was paid to two (2) suppliers who had delivered goods more than five (5) months after the stated delivery date. This was contrary to Regulation 53(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which specifies that a local purchase order or local service order shall be valid for thirty days from the date of issue. Management received the goods after the stipulated period and processed their payments contrary to Regulation 53 (2) of the Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015.

3.8 Irregularities in Procurement of Works at the KWS Animal Orphanage

Review of the procurement proceedings for request for quotations for rehabilitation of guardrails, rehabilitation of mazeras, installation of gazebo and landscaping at a total cost of Kshs.6,690,439 revealed that the members of the evaluation committees did not initial each page of the evaluation report. This was contrary to the requirement by Section 83(3) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that; each member who was part of the due diligence by the evaluation committee shall initial each page of the report to acknowledge that the report is a true reflection of the proceedings held.

In view of all above, Management was in breach of the law.

4. Unremitted Withholding Tax

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.1,668,207,000 which includes trade payables balance of Kshs.725,450,000 which in turn includes a withholding tax amounting to Kshs.30,215,554. However, the withholding tax was not remitted to Kenya Revenue Authority during the period under review. This was contrary to Section 42A of the Tax Procedures Act which states that a person who is required under this section to withhold tax commits an offence if the person (a) fails to withhold the whole amount of the tax which should have been withheld; or (b) fails to remit the amount of the withheld tax to the Commissioner by the twentieth day of the month following that in which the deduction was made.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

5. Irregular Charges in Revenue Management System

Revenue collected from the Revenue Management System (RMS) was paid through mobile based payment platform. Out of this revenue collected, the service provider withheld 7.3% commission at source before remitting the balance to the KWS revenue account. The 7.3% commission was automatically drawn from a holding account and remitted to the service provider while the balance was remitted to the Service collection account number. As at 30 June, 2023, the total monies collected through the payment platform was Kshs.169,641,170, out of which the service provider retained Kshs.11,541,291, as a 7.3% commission. This was contrary to Regulation 64(4) and (7) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015, which

requires that all public monies collected by a receiver of revenue or collector of revenue or collected and retained by a National Government entity, shall be paid into the designated government bank accounts and shall not be used by any public officer in any manner between the time of their receipts and payment into the bank except as provided by law.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

6. Breach of Contract for Revenue Management System

6.1 Contract Award

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) entered into a contract with a service provider on 16 August, 2021 for the design, supply, implementation, testing and commissioning of a Revenue Management System (RMS) in all KWS national parks and reserves. The solution was a hybrid managed service where the high capex system components (software, hardware, and connectivity) were outsourced, while the Service managed its data and the system would eventually transfer to the Service after the contract tenure for a management fee. The contract between the Service and the service provider provided for a negotiated management service fee of 7.3% per transaction to be charged to the end user for fifteen (15) years, after which the software ownership was to be transferred back to the Service.

The contract stipulated that the service provider complete the system within forty (40) weeks after signing the contract as per Clause 15.1. The project was expected to be completed by June, 2022. However, the project implementation had not commenced by the end of the forty (40) weeks from the contract date. The pilot phase began on 1 July, 2022, after the expected completion date had elapsed but continued even after the expiry of the period.

6.2 Implementation of Revenue Management System

The pilot phase was rolled out to eleven (11) single-entry parks on a cloud solution contrary to the contract, which required a hybrid solution hosted within the service data center with a backup in the public cloud. Throughout this period, the service provider continued to charge a 7.3% commission above the gazetted park fee in the piloted eleven (11) parks contrary to Clause 11.5 of the contract until 4 May, 2023, when the revenue system was reported unavailable by customer service in various parks and confirmed by the ICT Department. It was noted that during the pilot phase, the Service did not have database access or the ability to perform backups, relying instead on daily transaction reports available to the Service Finance Department.

6.3 Revenue Management System Incident

On 4 May, 2023, the Service customer service reported system downtime of the revenue management system in eleven (11) parks where it had been piloted. The RMS was unavailable in the eleven single-entry parks, leading to the Service to resort to using paper tickets and Mpesa paybills to collect revenue. At the time of the unavailability, the Service's Finance Department had not obtained reports for the period between 1 May, 2023 and 4 May, 2023.

According to an incident report sent on 16 May, 2023 by the service provider, the system's unavailability was caused by non-payment of the Azure cloud subscription by the service provider that hosted the RMS solution. The service provider obtained the services of a new Azure cloud without the knowledge of the Service management, contrary to Clause 22.6 of the contract. As at the time of audit in May, 2024, the system had not been restored and KWS has not been able to recover data contained in the Azure cloud hosted by the service provider. This was contrary to Clauses 22.10 and 22.11 of the contract which required the service provider to maintain a business continue plan and disaster recovery plan to mitigate any incidences that may impact the provision of the services. Further, the service provider had not disclosed the organization providing the cloud services as required by Clause 20.7.1 of the contract.

6.4 Contract Termination Process

The Director General wrote to the Solicitor General on 11 May, 2023 for a professional opinion on the contractual challenges the Service was facing. In a letter dated 5 June, 2023, the Attorney-General wrote to the Service an advisory on how to terminate the contract with the service provider. The Service was requested to provide a termination agreement along with requisite documents to the Attorney General's office for further review. Subsequently, on 22 August, 2023, the Solicitor General issued a legal opinion to the Service advising them to terminate the contract and pursue any available reliefs against the service provider. Further, the Service was advised to abide by the provision of Regulation 141(6) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 and report to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority accordingly. However as at the time of audit in May, 2024 the Service had not terminated the contract thereby exposing the Service to possible legal action.

In the circumstances, there is possibility of financial loss, data loss or exposure, litigations and value for money on the revenue management system could not be confirmed.

7. Lack of Reporting for Staff Housing Scheme

The Board approved a Staff Housing Scheme for employees and appointed Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) as the Administrator on 9 May, 2014 and made a deposit of Kshs.200,000,000 with the bank. As at 30 June, 2023, sixty-four (64) employees had been granted mortgage loans and ten (10) employees had fully repaid their loans. According to the records, the total value of the outstanding mortgages as at 30 June, 2023 stood at Kshs.227,538,667. During the financial year ended 30 June, 2023, the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) prescribed the financial statements and the reporting format for national government car loan and mortgage funds. However, Management did not prepare and submit the financial statements for the mortgage scheme to the Auditor-General in compliance with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) Circular.

In the circumstances, the regularity and financial status of the housing scheme could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the

financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Weaknesses in Inventory Management

The statement of financial position reflects an inventory balance of Kshs.265,682,000 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. Physical inspection at the Service's central stores within Nairobi revealed that items were purchased centrally and issued to other departments. However, the store's record keeping system was manual and relied heavily on paperwork and had not been automated. No explanation was provided for failure to automate the store's system which could have improved controls and increase efficiency.

Further, the firefighting appliances in the Central workshop had not been serviced for a long time, posing a risk of loss of stock due to weak controls in inventory management controls.

In the circumstances, the existence of an effectiveness mechanism for safeguarding inventories and manage the inventories could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of a Disaster Recovery Plan

Review of the security processes and strategies revealed that the Service had no Disaster Recovery Plan in both hard and soft copy. The Service is thus exposed to loss of data and information system in case of an external attack on its system which will result to disruption of the systems and data loss.

In the circumstances, safety of the Service's data and information system could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of an Approved Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy

Review of KWS information technology systems revealed that the Service did not have an approved IT Policy for the governance and management of its ICT resources. In addition, there was no ICT steering committee in place to assist in the development of ICT policy framework to enable them to realize long term ICT strategic goals.

Lack of an approved IT policy may result in an unclear direction regarding maintenance of information security across the organization and safeguarding the service's ICT assets. Further, without a sound and approved framework, users do not have any rules and procedures to follow to minimize risk of errors, fraud and loss of data confidentiality, integrity and availability.

In the circumstances, existence of effective ICT controls could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of an Imprest Register

Review of imprest records revealed that Management did not maintain an imprest register during the year under review. This was contrary to Regulation 91(2)(c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states; Before issuing temporary imprests under paragraph (2), the Accounting Officer shall ensure that the applicant has been recorded in the imprest register including the amount.

In the circumstances, the internal controls, risk management and governance of the imprest may not be effective and the Management was in breach of the law.

5. Non-Payment of Trade Payables

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements reflects trade payables and accruals balance of Kshs.1,668,207,000 which comprises of trade payables balance of Kshs.899,893,000 due to various suppliers of goods and services which were not paid during the year. However, Management did not provide explanations for non-payment of the trade payables.

In the circumstances, non-payment of the pending bills is likely to adversely affect the subsequent year's budget provisions and is likely to expose the Service to litigations.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Trustees

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for maintaining effective internal controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Service's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Service or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing the Service's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal controls in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal controls that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal controls components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Service's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Service to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Service to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures, as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable, related safeguards.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

15 May, 2024

14. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30th June 2023


Revenue	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs'000'	Kshs'000'
Turnover	6	4,810,933	2,057,504
Grants from National Government	7	2,025,000	3,348,200
Grants, Donations and Compensation	7	992,107	3,419,902
Other Income	9	505,485	371,657
Total revenue		8,333,525	9,197,263
Operating Expenses			
Administration Costs	11	9,747,952	10,328,734
Total operating expenses		9,747,952	10,328,734
Operating loss before interest income		(1,414,427)	(1,131,472)
Net interest income	8	22,750	32,509
Operating Loss		<u>(1,391,677)</u>	<u>(1,098,962)</u>


These financial statements on pages 40 to 69 form an integral part of these financial statements


15. Statement of Financial Position as at June 2023

	Notes	2022/2023 Kshs'000'	2021/2022 Kshs'000'
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	5,483,195	6,067,542
Total non-current assets		5,483,195	6,067,542
Current assets			
Inventories	13	265,682	249,601
Trade and other receivables	14	1,026,919	1,681,166
Bank and cash balances	15	7,015,721	6,354,282
Total non-current assets		8,308,322	8,285,049
Total Assets		<u>13,791,517</u>	<u>14,352,591</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Capital reserves		1,271,887	1,271,887
Revaluation reserve		2,805,102	2,805,102
Capital grants reserve		13,034,446	13,024,446
Revenue reserve		(11,637,563)	(10,251,474)
Total reserves		5,473,872	6,849,961
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	1,668,207	1,368,458
Unexpended specific donations	17	1,210,329	1,065,279
Endowment Fund	18	5,439,110	5,068,893
Total current liabilities		8,317,645	7,502,630
Total net reserves and liabilities		<u>13,791,517</u>	<u>14,352,591</u>

The financial statements were approved on 28/9/23 and signed on behalf of the Board by:


Dr. Erustus Kanga, EBS, HSC.
DIRECTOR GENERAL


CPA Peter Mathenge
AG. DD-A
ICPAK M/NO: 4854


Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Walter Raria Koipaton
CHAIR-BOARD OF TRUSTEE

The notes set out on pages 40 to 69 form an integral part of these financial statements

18/1/20

18/1/20

18/1/20

18/1/20

18/1/20

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2022/2023 Kshs'000'	2021/2022 Kshs'000'
Operating activities			
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	19	(1,952,448)	(7,023,909)
Interest received		22,750	32,509
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		(1,929,699)	(6,991,400)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(425,969)	(646,871)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Purchase of intangible assets			
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		(425,969)	(646,871)
Financing activities			
Grants for recurrent expenditure	7	3,017,107	6,768,102
Capital donor funds received		0	694,300
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		3,017,107	7,462,402
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		661,439	(175,869)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,354,282	6,530,151
Increase in cash and cash Equivalent		661,439	(175,869)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15	7,015,721	6,354,282

The notes set out on pages 40 to 69 form an integral part of these financial statements

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the period ended June 30, 2023

Description	Approved budget		Revised budget		Actual on comparable basis		Performance Difference		% Variance		Comments
	2022- 2023	a	2022- 2023	b	2022- 2023	c	2022- 2023	d	2022- 2023	e=(d/b)	
Revenue		Kshs '000'		Kshs '000'		Kshs '000'		Kshs '000'			
Turnover	3,086,000		5,269,592		4,810,933		(458,659)		-8.704		
Transfers from the Government	1,960,000		1,960,000		2,025,000		65,000		3.316		
Grants and donations	2,011,708		1,694,953		992,107		(702,846)		-41.467		
Other Funds	-		678,488		505,485		(173,003)		-25.498		
Net interest income	-		-		22,750		22,750				
Total income	7,057,708		9,603,033		8,356,275		(1,246,758)				
Expenses											
Compensation of employees	5,251,890		5,251,890		5,263,352		(11,462)		-0.22		
Operation and Maintenance	3,657,927		4,351,055		3,474,283		876,772		20.15		
Depreciation of plant, property and equipment	950,000		950,000		1,010,316		(60,316)		-6.35		
Total expenditure	9,859,817		10,552,945		9,747,952		804,993				
Deficit for the period	(2,802,109)		(949,912)		(1,391,677)		(2,051,752)				

COMMENTS

- a) GOK Subventions allocations as per the printed estimates for financial 2022/2023 was **Kshs. 1.96 billion**. Additional Kshs.65 million was given in Supplementary 2. The Service received the total recurrent allocation for the period under review.
- b) Operations and maintenance costs for the year had been budgeted for **Kshs. 4.35 billion**. The actual expenditure for the year was **Kshs. 3.47 billion** resulting to a variance of **Kshs. 0.9 billion**. The under expenditure is majorly due to measures employed by management minimizing implementation of some activities to match cash flow shortfalls as a result of GOK.
- c) Depreciation expense had been budgeted to cost **Kshs.950 million** but the actual expenditures were **Kshs.1.01 billion**. The cause being increased funding of roads projects by Kenya Roads Board leading to more roads being done which, as per organization policy are capitalized.
- d) The overall performance for the year was a deficit of **Kshs. 1.39 billion** as compared to the budget deficit of **Kshs. 949.9 million** which is within the depreciation charge. KWS overall mandate as per the Wildlife and Management Act, 2013 is on conservation sustainability of both wildlife and its habitat within the protected areas and also outside which include reserves and private conservancies. Out of the total 66 Parks and Reserves, only the major seven (7) parks generate meaningful revenues. These include; Nairobi Park, Amboseli, Lake Nakuru, Tsavo East, Tsavo West, Aberdare and Mt. Kenya.

All the other Parks and Stations are cost centers and due to the increased human wildlife conflicts and threats to Wildlife security, a lot of costs are incurred. Thus, it hasn't been possible to breakeven leading to the continued under performance in financial perspective. However, the management is exploring avenues of diversification of revenue streams and also creation of an Endowment Funds that is geared towards long term sustainability of the organization.

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The Service is classified as a State Corporation under PC 3A and the registered office is;

KWS Complex
Langata Road
P.O. Box 40241-00100
NAIROBI

2. Statement of Compliance and basis of Preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) recommended by The National Treasury and in accordance with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012, the State Corporations Act and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings. The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs.), rounded to the nearest thousand

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with IFRS which requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Service's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3

b) Going Concern

The trustees believe that the Service will continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. The trustees believe that it is appropriate to prepare the Service's financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Service will continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future. Section 14 a, b &c of

Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 provides financial guarantees by the government.

3. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023

Title	Description	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 16 titled Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use (issued in May 2020)	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, prohibit a company from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing an asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
Amendments to IAS 37 titled onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract (issued in May 2020)	The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. They are effective for contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on or after 1 January 2022.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
Amendments to IFRS 1 titled subsidiary as a first-time adopter.	The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, provides a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent with an exemption relating to the measurement of its assets and liabilities. The exemption does not apply to components of equity.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

Amendment to IFRS 9 titled fees in the '10 per cent' test for de-recognition of financial liabilities.	The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, to IFRS 9 clarifies the fees that a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted
Amendment to IAS 41 titled taxation in fair value measurements (issued in May 2020 as part of the annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020).	The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, to IAS 41 removed the requirement to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring fair value. This amendment aligned the requirements in IAS 41 on fair value measurement with those in other IFRS.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted

The Directors have assessed the applicable standards and amendments. Based on their assessment of impact application of the above, they do not expect that there will be significant impact on the Service's financial statements.

- ii. New and amended Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.

Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 17 insurance contracts (issued in May 2017)	The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, established principles for the recognition, measurement, representation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

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	discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The company does not issue insurance contracts.	
Amendments to IAS 1 titled Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (issued in January 2020)	The amendments, clarify a criterion in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current: the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendments to IAS 1 titled Disclosure of Accounting Policies (issued in February 2021)	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued in May 2017)	The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023, establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

	contracts. The company does not issue insurance contracts.	
IAS 12 – Income Taxes	IAS 12, “Income Taxes” implements a so-called ‘comprehensive balance sheet method’ of accounting for income taxes which recognizes both the current tax consequences of transactions and events and the future tax consequences of the future recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of an entity’s assets and liabilities. Differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities, and carried forward tax losses and credits, are recognized, with limited exceptions, as deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets, with the latter also being subject to a ‘probable profits’ test.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Errors and Estimates	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, introduce a definition of ‘accounting estimates’ and include other amendments to IAS 8 to help entities.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS Insurance Contracts (issued in May 2017)	The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January 2023, establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

	entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The company does not issue insurance contracts.	
	Distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.	On or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

iii. Early adoption of standards

Kenya Wildlife service did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022-2023

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal of accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The entity recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

- i. Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognized in the year in which the entity delivers products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.
- ii. Grants from National Government are recognized in the year in which the entity actually receives such grants. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.
- iii. Finance income comprises interest receivable from bank deposits and investment in securities, and is recognized in profit or loss on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.
- iv. Dividend income is recognized in the income statement in the year in which the right to receive the payment is established.
- v. Rental income is recognized in the income statement as it accrues using the effective interest implicit in lease agreements.

vi. Other income is recognized as it accrues

b) In-kind contributions

In-kind contributions are donations that are made to the entity in the form of actual goods and/or services rather than in money or cash terms. These donations may include vehicles, equipment or personnel services. Where the financial value received for in-kind contributions can be reliably determined, the entity includes such value in the statement of comprehensive income both as revenue and as an expense in equal and opposite amounts; otherwise, the contribution is not recorded.

c) Property, plant and equipment

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain categories of property, plant and equipment are subsequently carried at re-valued amounts, being their fair value at the date of re-valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Increases in the carrying amounts of assets arising from re-valuation are credited to other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases in the carrying amount of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve account; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the net carrying amount of the items, and are recognised in profit or loss in the income statement.

d) Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. Capital work in progress relates mainly to the cost of ongoing but incomplete works on buildings and other civil works and installations.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset or the re-valued amount to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual rates in use, as guided by National Treasury policy on assets depreciation are:

Freehold land	Nil
Fences and Barriers	10%

Machinery and Water Supplies	10%
Furniture and Equipment	10%
Motor Vehicles and Tractors	20%
Computer and Accessories	20%
Aircraft	7.5%
Boats and Boats engines	10%
Roads and Bridges	10% (No residual value)
Building on long leasehold and freehold land	2%
Building on short leasehold land	over the lease period

A full year's depreciation charge is recognised both in the year of asset purchase and in the year of asset disposal.

Items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

f) Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. All intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an intangible asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

g) Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured

at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

h) Right of Use Asset

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the entity incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfer's ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

j) Trade Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. These are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of

doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off after all efforts at recovery have been exhausted.

k) Taxation

i. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in

the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various Commercial Banks at the end of the reporting period. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprest and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

m) Trade Payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are carried at amortised cost, which is measured at the fair value of contractual value of the consideration to be paid in future in respect of goods and services supplied, whether billed to the entity or not, less any payments made to the suppliers.

n) Retirement benefit obligations

The Service employees are eligible for retirement benefits under defined and defined contribution schemes. The funds are administered independently of the Service's assets.

(a) Defined Benefit Scheme – KWS Staff Superannuation Scheme

The Scheme operates a defined benefits basis and has been closed to new entrants and to future accrual of benefits with effect from December 31, 2006.

The closure of the scheme to new entrants and to future accruals benefits followed a fundamental review of Kenya Wildlife Service of its retirement benefits arrangement. As part of this review, KWS also set up a new defined contribution scheme with effect from January 1, 2007 in which all the pensionable employees participate in with effect from January 1, 2007. KWS discontinued contributions to the old Scheme with effect from December 31, 2006.

The amount in the balance sheet is determined as the present value of the defined past service benefits obligation net of value placed on existing scheme assets as computed by an independent actuary. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to reserves in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

(b) Defined Contribution Scheme – KWS Staff Retirement Benefits Scheme 2006

The service operates a defined contribution scheme whereby it matches contributions to the scheme made by the employees up to 11% of the employee's gross salary which the employees contribute 5% of their pensionable salaries. The Service's contributions to the fund are charged in the income statement in the year to which it relates.

The Service also contributes to the National Social Security Fund for its employees. The Service's obligation is limited to a specified contribution per employee per month. Currently, the contribution is limited to a maximum of Shs.1,080 per employee per month. The Service's contributions are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The Service has no legal obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all the employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

o) Provision for staff leave pay

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised as they accrue at the employees. At provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave at the reporting date.

p) Exchange rate differences

The accounting records are maintained in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, Kenya Shillings. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year/period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Any foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

q) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022-2023 was approved by the National Assembly on 5th September 2022. Subsequent revisions appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Service upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Service recorded additional appropriations of **Kshs.65 Million** during supplementary 2 on the 2022-2023 budget following the National Treasury's approval.

KWS's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under Section 17 of these financial statements.

r) Service concession arrangements

The Entity analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Entity recognizes that asset

when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Entity also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

s) Comparative figures

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

t) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made:

a) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

b) Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the assets

c) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: the Service has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

6. Turnover

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Analysis of revenue by category:		
Park entry fees	4,769,583	2,016,090
Accommodation	41,350	41,414
Total	<u>4,810,933</u>	<u>2,057,504</u>

These are total revenues generated through collections from the visitors entering various gates to the national parks and accommodation charges at various facilities inside the parks and campsites. During year under review there was great improvement of revenue collected. This was due to increased visitation after the easement of Covid19 local and international travel restrictions.

7. Grants from National Government

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Donations and Compensation	992,107	3,419,902
GoK Subvention	2,025,000	3,348,200
Total	<u>3,017,107</u>	<u>6,768,102</u>

The Service received **Kshs.2 billion** from the National Treasury being recurrent grant and no development funds were received for the year under review.

Detailed analysis of grants received from the Government

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2021-2022
	Kshs000	Kshs000	Kshs000	Kshs 000	Kshs000
State Department for Wildlife	2,025,000	-	-	2,025,000	3,348,200
State Department for Wildlife	-	-	-	-	1,239,300
Total	2,025,000	-	0	2,025,000	4,587,500

8. Interest Income

	2022-2023	2021-2022
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Interest from receivables	-	-
Interest from commercial banks and financial institutions	22,750	32,509
Interest on staff loans	-	-
Total	22,750	32,509

The interest income was realized from current accounts designated as interest earning accounts.

9. Other Income

	2022/2023	2021/2022
Descriptions	Shs'000	Shs'000
Rental income	240,621	114,687
Hire of aircrafts and vehicles	105	24
Air wing sales	43,062	34,876
Telecommunication facilities	62,056	26,832
Insurance compensation	22,147	198
Training services	31,212	94,387
Tuition fees – KWSTI	0	45
KWS Officers' Mess	17,780	19,557
Accommodation and Training	1,266	1,857
KWS Shops	22,476	20,371
Other miscellaneous income	64,760	58,823
Total	<u>505,485</u>	<u>371,657</u>

10. Other Gains and Losses

	2022-2023	2021-2022
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	40,878	(7,086)
Loss/gain on disposal on sale of investments	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Fair value gain or losses on revaluation of investment property	-	-
Revaluation losses on inventory	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gains/(losses)	-	-
Total	40,878	(7,086)

11. Administration Costs

	2022/2023	2021/2022
Description	Kshs'000'	Kshs'000'
Staff costs (note 11b)	5,263,352	5,265,368
Directors' emoluments	14,341	4,227
Electricity and water	60,060	71,521

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Communication services and supplies	43,623	30,773
Transportation, travelling and subsistence	183,166	139,225
Advertising, printing, stationery and photocopying	80,783	61,093
Staff training expenses	115,613	50,529
Insurance costs	148,803	165,098
Bank charges and commissions	48,822	23,671
Office and general supplies and services	21,425	16,396
Auditors' remuneration	8,456	7,000
Legal fees	161,974	134,581
Consultancy fees	4,044	20,783
Repairs and maintenance	1,079,060	1,085,469
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	9,725	(8,409)
Depreciation	1,010,316	980,698
Other operating expenses	1,494,317	2,280,710
Total	9,747,952	10,328,734

11b Staff Costs.

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and allowances of permanent employees	4,306,583	4,346,132
Wages of temporary employees	5,903	65,740
Medical insurance schemes	518,921	462,282
Employer's contributions to pension scheme & NSSF	337,626	314,413
Leave pay	79,291	67,576
Staff welfare	15,027	9,226
Total	5,263,352	5,265,368
The average number of employees at the end of the year was:		
Permanent employees – Management	4,738	4,694
Temporary and contracted employees	748	1,100
Total	5,486	5,794

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12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Buildings		Residential KShs '000	Non- Residential KShs '000	Computers & Accessories KShs '000	Machinery , Water Supplies ,furniture & Equipment KShs '000	Motor Vehicles & Tractors KShs '000	Aircraft KShs '000	Boats and Boat Engines KShs '000	Roads & Bridges KShs '000	Airstrips KShs '000	Fences & Barriers KShs '000	Work-in- Progress KShs '000	Total
COST														
At 1st July 2022	1,504,546	2,558,583		395,594	2,614,263	2,525,716	698,274	39,234	4,509,216	384,225	1,664,713	323,864	17,218,228	
Additions	-	-		1,117	71,518	43,896	-	-	158,863	-	150,576	-	425,969	
Transfers/Disposals	31,440											(31,440)	-	
At 30th June 2023	1,535,986	2,558,583		396,711	2,685,780	2,569,612	698,274	39,234	4,668,079	384,225	1,815,289	292,424	17,644,197	
DEPRECIATION														
Accumulated Depreciation as At 1 July 2022	(1,127,077)	(643,483)		(311,340)	(2,213,304)	(2,151,114)	(435,326)	(36,930)	(3,166,370)	(230,537)	(835,206)	-	(11,150,687)	
Charge for the year	(49,410)	(29,404)		(23,311)	(147,237)	(140,625)	(31,831)	(2,319)	(474,405)	-	(111,774)	-	(1,010,316)	
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2023	(1,176,487)	(672,887)		(334,651)	(2,360,541)	(2,291,739)	(467,157)	(39,249)	(3,640,775)	(230,537)	(946,980)	-	(12,161,003)	
NBV as at June 30, 2023	359,499	1,885,696		62,060	325,239	277,873	231,117	(15)	1,027,304	153,688	868,309	292,424	5,483,195	
COST														
At 1st July 2021	1,504,546	2,558,583		337,246	2,569,272	2,468,472	698,274	39,234	4,155,611	384,225	1,571,134	284,758	16,571,356	
Additions	-	-		58,348	44,990	57,244	-	-	353,605	-	93,579	39,106	646,872	
Transfers/Disposals													-	
At 30th June 2022	1,504,546	2,558,583		395,594	2,614,263	2,525,716	698,274	39,234	4,509,216	384,225	1,664,713	323,864	17,218,228	
DEPRECIATION														
Accumulated Depreciation as At 1 July 2021	(1,077,667)	(614,129)		(294,588)	(2,048,374)	(2,025,378)	(398,404)	(34,611)	(2,708,436)	(230,537)	(737,866)	-	(10,169,990)	
Charge for the year	(49,410)	(29,354)		(16,752)	(164,930)	(125,736)	(36,922)	(2,319)	(457,934)	-	(97,340)	-	(980,697)	
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2022	(1,127,077)	(643,483)		(311,340)	(2,213,304)	(2,151,114)	(435,326)	(36,930)	(3,166,370)	(230,537)	(835,206)	-	(11,150,687)	
NBV as at June 30, 2023	377,469	1,915,100		84,254	400,959	374,603	262,948	2,304	1,342,846	153,688	829,507	323,864	6,067,542	

12 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost Kshs '000'	Accumulated Depreciation Kshs '000'	NBV Kshs '000'
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	4,094,569	1,849,374	2,245,195
Computers And Related Equipment	396,711	334,651	62,060
Machinery, Water Supplies, Furniture & Equipment	2,685,780	2,360,541	325,239
Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles & Tractors	2,569,612	2,291,739	277,873
Aircraft	698,274	467,157	231,117
Boats and Boat Engines	39,234	39,249	(15)
Roads & Bridges	4,668,079	3,640,775	1,027,304
Airstrips	384,225	230,537	153,688
Fences & Barriers	1,815,289	946,980	868,309

13. Inventories (Consumables)

	2022/2023 Shs'000	2021/2022 Shs'000
Spare parts and tools	43,984	47,486
Aircraft spares	56,942	54,815
Ammunition	91,264	92,154
Stationery	4,200	3,554
Telecommunication equipment spares	374	225
Building, water and fencing materials	8,215	4,846
Uniforms and compositions	91,755	70,070
Shop items	6,188	5,050
Fuel and oils	3,164	7,961
General stores and tools	3,367	5,548
	309,453	291,710
Less: Provision for slow moving and obsolete items	(43,771)	(42,109)
Total	<u>265,682</u>	<u>249,601</u>

14. Trade and Other Receivables

14 (a) Trade Receivables

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Trade Receivables (Note 14 (a))	414,079	454,064
Deposits and prepayments	409,447	479,672
Staff receivables (Note 14 (c))	149,198	179,287
Other receivables	232,875	737,098
Gross Trade and Other Receivables	1,205,599	1,850,151
Provision for Bad And Doubtful Receivable	-178,680	-168,955
Net Trade and Other Receivables	1,026,919	1,681,166

Description	2022 -2023	2021-2022
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Gross Trade Receivables	414,079	454,064
Provision for Doubtful Receivables	(145,941)	(132,763)
Net Trade Receivables	268,138	321,301
At June 30, the ageing analysis of gross Trade Receivables was as follows:		
Less than 30 Days	-	-
Between 30 and 60 Days	-	-
Between 61 and 90 Days	-	-
Between 91 and 120 Days	-	-
Over 120 Days	414,079	454,064
Total	414,079	454,064

14 (b) Reconciliation of Impairment Allowance for Trade Receivables

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
At the beginning of the year	132,763	147,470
Additional provisions during the year	13,178	-
Recovered during the year	(-)	(14,707)
Written off during the year	(-)	(-)
At the end of the year	145,941	132,763

14 (c) Staff Receivables

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Gross staff advances	149,198	179,287
Provision for impairment loss	(27,402)	(30,855)
Net staff advances	121,796	148,432
Less: Amounts due within one year	(-)	(-)
Amounts due after one year	121,796	148,432

14 (d) Reconciliation of Impairment Allowance for Staff Receivables

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
At the beginning of the year	30,855	24,557
Additional provisions during the year	-	6,298
Recovered during the year	(3,453)	(-)
Written off during the year	(-)	(-)
At the end of the year	27,402	30,855

Receivables represent outstanding balances from the various hotels and facilities in the park and balances held by staff at the closure of the financial year

15. Bank and Cash Balances

	2022-2023	2021-2022
Description	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Cash at bank	7,015,720	6,315,350
Cash in hand	1	38,932
Total	7,015,721	6,354,282

2022/2023
Shs'000

2021/2022
Shs'000

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include the following:

Bank balances – KWS Operations	306,599	273,523
Bank balances – Projects	6,709,121	6,041,827
Cash In Hand-KWS Operations	1	38,932
Total	<u>7,015,721</u>	<u>6,354,282</u>

Cash and Cash equivalent represent the organization money held petty cash and in the various banks in KES and USD

Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents

	Name	CURRENCY	ACCOUNT NUMBER	2023	2022
	ABSA				
1	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	2043513322	5,447,436.33	7,737,178.00
2	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	2043513314	11,581,190.17	26,995,919.00
3	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	2043513330	1,456,949.00	6,357,189.00
4	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	USD	2043513349	26,973.81	23,070.00
				18,512,549.31	41,113,356.00
	CO-OP				
5	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	01120126192800	4,541,993.63	4,594,330.00
6	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	02120126192800	(497,855.88)	10,810,206.00
7	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	01120126192801	2,178,956.92	3,997,200.00
	Sub total			6,223,094.67	19,401,736.00
	EQUITY				
8	Kws Meru Kora Project	KES	0400295171362	2,335,302.05	2,591,972.00
9	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	0810294985073	0	-
10	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	0810294985077	854,245.46	(21,993,077.00)
11	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	0810294985092	5,773,148.78	16,332,206.00
12	Marsabit N.P- AFD	KES	0810261186879	13,916.45	15,130.00

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13	Hells Gate National Park	KES	0200296550999	3,364.85	3,365.00
14	KWS Meru N.Park	KES	0400295171324	359,988.40	647,738.39
	Sub total			9,339,965.99	(2,402,665.61)
	KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK				
15	Kws Usaid Account	KES	1107170117	158,217.15	596,771.00
16	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	1107169712	46,497,977.02	15,871,678.00
17	Moyale Station	KES	1236205405	58,078.88	67,996.00
18	Ithumba Station	KES	1236424638	1,686,361.15	(2,180,043.00)
19	Hells Gate National Park	KES	1236229061	43,914.35	3,185.00
20	Mt. Elgon National Park	KES	1236339339	217,022.34	1,953,228.00
21	Tsavo West N.Park	KES	1236196198	2,479,354.11	3,675,915.00
22	Wajir Station	KES	1236291530	200,898.05	73,770.00
23	Tsavo East National Park	KES	1236229347	5,376,673.95	3,303,837.00
24	Shimba Hills National Reserve	KES	1236230574	1,461,438.53	110,057.00
25	Kwsti	KES	1236238028	8,775,839.56	13,082,322.00
26	Nasolot/Kapenguria Station	KES	1236305469	194,710.70	485,161.00
27	Manyani FTI	KES	1236229770	9,628,623.33	12,088,272.00
28	Tana River/Ijara Station	KES	1236291298	328,520.09	262,366.00
29	Samburu Station	KES	1236394623	7,196.20	76,614.00
30	Marsabit Np	KES	1236350138	214,723.75	496,466.00
31	Lamu Station	KES	1236401824	363,931.74	(2,336,010.00)
32	Narok Station	KES	1236236378	328,028.40	191,495.00
33	Mandera Station	KES	1236306937	757,875.33	267,529.00
34	Kisite Mpunguti N. P.	KES	1236281098	93,693.95	158,417.00
35	Ruma N.Park	KES	1236203615	1,171,808.69	1,201,955.00

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36	Mwea N. R /Embu Satation	KES	1236268326	760,112.05	1,701,003.00
37	Amboseli National Park	KES	1236305078	361,572.55	11,712,555.00
38	Iten Station	KES	1236198972	1,365,950.40	976,911.00
39	Meru National Park	KES	1236337379	899,579.51	9,811,585.00
40	Sibiloi/Lodwar Station	KES	1236231023	323,865.70	113,965.00
41	Garissa Station	KES	1236419766	453,641.50	(24,399.00)
42	Isiolo Station	KES	1236389557	2,125,858.20	633,623.00
43	Kenya Wildlife Service Hqs	KES	1107172543	38,404,791.93	46,040,499.00
44	Kwsti	KES	1105267024	(29,174,589.21)	(30,502,832.00)
45	Kenya Wildlife Service Hqs	USD	1109164351	(468,376.01)	37,087,430.00
46	Kws Endowment Fund	KES	1288105444	5,439,110,124.10	5,048,317,308.00
	Sub total			5,534,207,417.99	5,175,318,629.00
	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK				
47	Kisumu Station/Impala	KES	0108033037415	97,411.30	447,564.00
48	Mombasa Marine N.P	KES	0108033037406	1,956,133.59	2,199,793.00
49	Lake Nakuru National Park	KES	0108033037413	289,617.40	1,173,803.00
50	Laikipia Station	KES	0108033037412	4,798,858.75	380,365.00
51	Ol Donyo Sabuk N.Park	KES	0108033037414	339,798.60	66,446.00
52	Malindi National Park	KES	0108033037407	960,683.95	85,170.00
53	Mt. Kenya National Park	KES	0108033037411	1,301,525.40	1,595,104.00
54	Nairobi National Park	KES	0108033037408	8,384.40	6,314,097.00
55	Airwing	KES	0108033037409	17,803.10	644,776.00
56	Aberdares National Park	KES	0108033037410	274,513.60	420,565.00
57	Kws Insurance Claims	KES	0104433037400	101,663,189.02	62,819,929.00

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58	Kifaru Ark Shop	KES	0104433084000	4,498,436.00	3,123,752.00
59	Kws Hqs Operations A/C	KES	0104433037411	185,542,471.12	123,739,871.00
60	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	KES	0104433037409	(48,712,134.55)	(52,452,257.00)
61	Kws Hqs Collections A/C	USD	8708033037400	74,661.52	(15,511,581.00)
62	Kws - Officers Mess	KES	0104433037416	1,090,226.45	296,758.00
63	Kws Salaries Account	KES	0104433037418	1,544,875.70	18,586,340.00
64	Kenya Wildlife Service Hqs	KES	0108033037402	389,337.75	2,048,504.00
65	Kws-Amboseli Ecosystem Project	KES	0108033037405	-	5,722.00
66	Kws Donations Account	KES	0108033037400	98,134,455.63	125,732,900.00
67	RMLF Account	KES	0104433037413	1,065,573,166.23	756,467,755.00
68	Kws Endowment Fund	KES	0104433037419	(200.00)	20,575,597.00
69	Kws Hqs- AFD Account	KES	0108033037401	1,249.55	1,213.10
70	Kws-Gov't Of Canada-Dfatd	KES	0108033037404	1,897,341.60	23,295,091.00
	Sub total			1,421,741,806.11	1,082,057,277.10
	BANK OF AFRICA				
71	Kws Hqs Operations Account	USD	421040508	834,258.60	709,120.00
72	BANK A/C-EEC PAWS	KES	01265620300	2,823.68	(73,130.75)
	Sub total			837,082.28	635,989.25
73	Mpesa Pay Bills	KES	VARIOUS	5,254,206.22	(23,392,814.00)
74	Control Accounts	KES	VARIOUS	(4,082,491.53)	61,550,516.26
75	Bank Guarantee	KES		23,687,068.15	18,680,939
	TOTAL			7,015,720,699.19	6,354,282,023.00

16. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Trade payables	725,450	527,018
Accruals	201,379	267,955
Payroll deductions	468,924	382,215
Contract retention payable	66,461	73,987
Other payables	205,993	117,283
Total	<u>1,668,207</u>	<u>1,368,458</u>

17. UNEXPENDED SPECIFIC PROJECTS

	2022/ 2023	2021/ 2022
	Shs'000	Shs'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,065,279	906,531
Additions	1,140,192	1,289,476
Utilized in the year	(995,142)	(1,130,728)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,210,329</u>	<u>1,065,279</u>

These are donor funds unutilised at the close of the financial year

18. ENDOWMENT FUND

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs'000'	Kshs'000'
Endowment Fund	5,439,110	5,068,893

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill 2013 has provided that the Service shall establish a Wildlife Endowment Fund and which shall be vested in the Board of Trustees. Some of the functions of the Fund will include; development of wildlife conservation initiatives, management and restoration of protected areas and conservancies, protection of endangered species, habitats and ecosystems as well as support of wildlife security operations. The fund has not been fully set up but the process is still ongoing.

19. CASH FLOW WORKINGS	2022/2023 Kshs'000'
Operating deficit for the year	(4,408,784)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation charge	1,010,316
Gain on disposal of assets	-
Interest income	(22,750)
Prior year Adjustment	15,588
Changes in working capital	
Inventories	(16,081)
Trade and other receivables	654,247
Trade and other payables	299,749
Unexpended specific donations	145,049
Endowment Funds	370,217
Cash Used in Operations	<u>(1,952,448)</u>
Operating Deficit for the year Workings	
Total Internally Generated Incomes.	5,339,168
Total Recurrent Expenditures	<u>(9,747,952)</u>
Operating Deficit for the year	<u>(4,408,784)</u>

20. Related Party Disclosures

i. Government of Kenya

The Service is fully owned by the Government of Kenya. The Government of Kenya provides grants to KWS to finance its operations. It also provides full guarantees to all long- term lenders of the Service, both domestic and external. The relevant balances are shown in appendix 2.

ii. Key management compensation

Key management includes the salaries and benefits of the Director General and Deputy Directors. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2022/2023 Kshs'000'	2021/2022 Kshs'000'
Salaries and other short-term employment benefits	64,546	109,041
iii. Trustees' remuneration		
	2022/2023 Kshs'000'	2021/2022 Kshs'000'
Fees for services as a trustee	14,341	4,227
Other emoluments included in employment benefits	-	-
Total remuneration of trustees of the Service	<u>14,341</u>	<u>4,227</u>

Numerous Human Wildlife Conflict cases;

There are currently 1,373 cases filed across the country against KWS resulting out of human death, human injury and property damage. About 50 will be completed in the current year and KWS will be liable to at least Ksh.150, 000,000 in damages should judgement be entered against the Service.

21. Financial Risk Management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

The company's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

(iii) Market risk

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Service's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the Service's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Service has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Implementation Status of Auditor-General prior year recommendations

The following is a summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.1	Physical verification of fixed assets across the regions to be carried out.	To carry out the physical assets verification exercise and update the assets register.	H-Finance	On Going	December 2024
1.2	Disposed assets to be removed from the assets register	To carry out assets verification and update the assets register	H-Finance	On-Going	Continuous
1.3	Misstatement of Depreciation charge	To reconcile the assets register to the GL and adjustment to be effected	H-Finance	Not resolved. to be done after assets valuation	December 2024
1.4	Regular assessment of WIP	To carry out regular assessment of the WIP to ascertain the completed projects for transfer to respective assets accounts.	H-Finance, Head of Fleet & buildings	continuous	Annually
1.5	Impairment of assets	The Service to carry out impairment of assets on annual basis to comply with IFRS.	H-Finance	On going	Continuous
1.6	Title deeds processing	To continue engaging the lands ministry and other stake holders to	J. Makena- Head lands & H-Finance	On Going	Continuous


Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		secure all title deeds for the Service land.			
2.1	Adequate provisions of receivables	To assess the Service receivables and make provisions accordingly	H-Finance	Resolved	Quarterly
2.2.1	Medical receivables from employees	To provide ex-gratia budget allocation to cover excess medical for staff who have left the Service or have passed on.	DD-Human Capital & H-Finance	On-Going	June 2024
2.2.2	Leave allowance monitoring	Regularly monitor leave allowances paid and reconcile payroll to GL	H-Finance	Resolved	Continuous
2.2.3	Mortgage scheme reconciliation regularly	Regular reconciliations will be carried out on the mortgage account to bring up to date.	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
3.1	Inventories module	To adopt an inventory module on its financial system during the system upgrade	H-Finance	Not resolved	June 2024
3.2	Inventories aging analysis	To work out aging analysis of the Service inventories to ensure obsolete stock are adjusted in the GL	H-Finance	Not resolved	June 2024
4.1-2	Cash & Bank reconciliations	To reconcile the cash & bank balances to bring them up to date	H-Finance	Continuous	Monthly

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
4.3	Updating of signatories	To review all bank signatories and delete those who have left the Service	H-Finance	Resolved	Continuous
5.0	Manual ticketing	To fast track an automated revenue system to replace the manual ticketing at the Park gates.	H-Finance	On-Going	June 2024
6.1	Reconciliation of Endowment Fund account	To reconcile the endowment Fund account to bring it up to date	H-Finance	Resolved	Quarterly
7	Kenha & SGR funds utilized on recurrent expenditure	To follow up with the parent Ministry and The National Treasury for a possible reimbursement	H-Finance	Not resolved	Continuous
8.1	Supplier reconciliations	To reconcile all supplier accounts in the Ledger.	H-Finance	Continuous	Monthly
9.0	Reconciliation of VAT accounts	Management has constituted a team to reconcile the VAT accounts	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
10.1	Actuarial valuation of the DBS-Pension	Management appreciated this requirement and will annually undertake a valuation.	H-Finance	Resolved	Bi-Annually
10.2	Timely remittance of statutory deductions	A few instances were noted where statutory deductions were remitted a few days later due to	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		unavailability of the ITMS system.			
10.3	Management of leave days	To assess leave days on regular basis to ensure staff take their leave in accordance to policy.	Deputy Director Human Capital & Head Finance	Resolved	Quarterly
10.4	Payroll to GL reconciliations	To carry out monthly reconciliations on payroll to GL	H-Finance	Resolved	Monthly
10.5	Regularizing the recruitment of temporary staff	To review the contracts of long serving employees to consider them for permanent employment.	Deputy Director Human Capital & H-Finance	Not resolved	On going


Head Finance

Director General 
Date.....

Date.....

Appendix 2: Inter-Entity Transfers

ENTITY NAME:		KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE		
Break down of Transfers from the State Department for Wildlife				
Financial year 2022/2023				
a. Recurrent Grants				
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
1	State Department for Wildlife	22/08/2022	163,333,333	2022-2023 FY
2	State Department for Wildlife	27/09/2022	163,333,333	2022-2023 FY
3	State Department for Wildlife	07/10/2022	163,333,334	2022-2023 FY
4	State Department for Wildlife	14/11/2022	163,333,333	2022-2023 FY
5	State Department for Wildlife	06/12/2022	163,333,334	2022-2023 FY
6	State Department for Wildlife	13/01/2023	163,333,333	2022-2023 FY
7	State Department for Wildlife	02/02/2023	163,333,333	2022-2023 FY
8		03/03/2023	65,000,000	2022-2023 FY
9	State Department for Wildlife	23/03/2023	150,333,333	2022-2023 FY
10	State Department for Wildlife	29/03/2023	13,000,000	2022-2023 FY
11	State Department for Wildlife	03/05/2023	153,333,333	2022-2023 FY
12	State Department for Wildlife	31/05/2023	10,000,000	2022-2023 FY
13	State Department for Wildlife	06/06/2023	163,333,333	2022-2023 FY
14	State Department for Wildlife	27/06/2023	163,333,334	2022-2023 FY
15	State Department for Wildlife	30/06/2023	163,333,334	2022-2023 FY
		Total	2,025,000,000	

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the Parent Ministry

Head of Finance
Kenya Wildlife Service

Head of Accounting Unit
State department for Wildlife

Sign 

Sign-----

Kenya Wildlife Service
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Appendix 3: Transfers from Other Government Entities

Name of the MDA/Donor Transferring the funds			SUBVENTION	DROUGHT MITIGATION	FIRE MGMT	TOTAL TRANSFERS DURING THE YEAR
	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/ Development/Others				
SDW	22/08/2022	Reccurent Grant - July 2022	163,333,333			163,333,333
SDW	27/09/2022	Reccurent grant - August 2022	163,333,333			163,333,333
SDW	07/10/2022	Reccurent grant - Sept 2022	163,333,334			163,333,334
SDW	14/11/2022	Reccurent grant - October 2022	163,333,333			163,333,333
SDW	24/11/2022	Drought Mitigation		98,000,000		98,000,000
SDW	06/12/2022	Reccurent grant - Nov. 2022	163,333,334			163,333,334
SDW	13/01/2023	Reccurent grant - Dec. 2022	163,333,333			163,333,333
SDW	02/02/2023	Reccurent grant - Jan 2023	163,333,333			163,333,333
SDW	03/03/2023	Fire Management (Mt. Kenya N.P)			65,000,000	65,000,000
SDW	23/03/2023	Reccurent grant - Feb 2023	150,333,333			150,333,333
SDW	29/03/2023	Reccurent grant - Feb 2023	13,000,000			13,000,000
SDW	03/05/2023	Reccurent grant - March 2023	153,333,333			153,333,333
SDW	31/05/2023	Reccurent grant - March 2023	10,000,000			10,000,000
SDW	06/06/2023	Reccurent grant - April 2023	163,333,333			163,333,333
SDW	27/06/2023	Reccurent Grant -May 2023	163,333,334			163,333,334
SDW	05/07/2023	Reccurent Grant -June 2023	163,333,334			163,333,334
Total			1,960,000,000	98,000,000	65,000,000	2,123,000,000

Note: SDW – State Department for Wildlife

