

Fareed. G



NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK NEWS

19th Edition

Cover Photo By: "Fareed. G"

Friends of Nairobi National Park Newsletter | 19th Edition
January 2021

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Chairman's Monthly Updates | January 2021



Gareth Jones
Board Chairman
FoNNaP

Greetings to all of you,

We all hope and pray that 2021 will be a better year for all of us. The current global reality is very sobering and is of great concern to many nations including Kenya. The economic fallout as a direct result of Covid-19 is impacting the global economy negatively and many companies in Kenya are struggling to survive, especially in sectors that cater for tourism related income. We do, however, continue to pray that increased forms of normal life continue to return.

Financially, 2020 was a very difficult year for FoNNaP. Income sources need to increase in the year 2021 to ensure that FoNNaP can continue to operate meaningfully. Following an analysis of the current membership fee structure the FoNNaP Board has approved the following annual membership fees effective from the 1st February 2021. Individual Membership will increase from Ksh.2000 to Ksh.3000 / Family Membership to increase from Ksh.4000 to Ksh.5000 / Students to remain at Ksh.500 / Corporate Membership to be integrated from 3 to 1 category at Ksh.25000. It should be noted that FoNNaP has not had a membership fee increase for a number of years. For example, with the new fees, annual membership for individuals is Ksh.3000, this translates to Ksh.250 per month (virtually the price of a cup of coffee). Other conservation orientated organizations have much higher membership fees than FoNNaP. We appeal to all current members to renew their memberships when due. Your contributions will be meaningful in ensuring that FoNNaP can continue to be a voice for the creatures in the Nairobi National Park who cannot speak.

Please mark your calendars for Saturday 20th February 2021. FoNNaP is holding a fundraising event at Matbronze Cafe from 4.30 to 8.30 pm. We have some great prizes available on raffle tickets and there is a delicious renowned Matbronze barbeque meal included in the price. Members ksh. 2500 / non-members ksh.2800 / Children 4-12 years ksh.1500 / Children up to 3 years – FREE. Apart from the prizes, we plan to have FoNNaP merchandise available, including a new NNP large folding map. We also hope to show the new FoNNaP website at this event. There will also be a table for renewal of memberships & new members. Please do come if you are able. All Covid-19 protocols will be observed. The creatures of the Nairobi national park will really benefit should this event be well supported.

FoNNaP participated in an invasive species removal initiative in mid January 2021, that involved the removal of many toxic parthenium plants. Well done to those who participated in this effort. The process remains an ongoing battle to ensure that these invasive species do not dominate the park flora species.

The Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife, CS Hon Najib Balala, approved the Nairobi National Park 10-year Management plan and it was officially gazetted on the 7th January 2021. For those who would like to read the entire document, a pdf format is available as a download on the Kenya Wildlife Service website – [www.kws@go.ke](http://www.kws.go.ke)

It is also noted that the 16th December 2021 will be the 75th Anniversary of the Nairobi National Park. In this regard the FoNNaP board has already had an initial meeting on the 21st January 2021 with the Senior Warden, Joseph Dadacha, to discuss how KWS & FoNNaP can work together. A sub-committee is being formed and members will be encouraged to participate in multiple activities over a few months.

The annual FoNNaP AGM is scheduled for 10am on Saturday 27th February, venue to be confirmed. Please can all members consider nominations for FoNNaP board members for the year 2021/2022
Please continue to take care out there and stay well!! Pray God help us in our actions!!!

Kind regards
Gareth Jones
Chairman

Nairobi National Park Lions In December 2020 & January 2021

By Trish Heather-Hayes

It has been a mad month for the three big male lions, mating with one female after another during the last weeks of December up to the middle of Jan.

At the end of November, Kitili was, for a few, days mating with Safi at No 14. She has since been alone in the Athi basin and last week seen looking fit and healthy with a large girth, but from a good meal or cubs? She was not showing any teats, but there are cubs in the making. We can expect them to be born around mid March, but do not expect to see them until possibly mid April. Gestation period is 110-114 days and then the cubs are normally kept under wraps until 6-8 weeks old. Obviously they may be seen early than that.



Safi at Athi Basin - Credit Sidney Shema

Mpakasi was mating with Solo near No 9 in mid December, but that only seemed to last a couple of days before he was with Kitili lazing at No 8.

Sirikoi has been seen with the KF4 older mums, Morana and Leboia together, and was seen mating with them in turn on the No 2 plains for several days at the beginning of January ... later he was in the company of Alamaya, but was not seen actually mating.



Sirikoi & Alamaya – credits Olga Levari Ercolano

Meanwhile Kitili was seen with Isinya who was doing her best to ignore him. She seemed to be more interested in going towards Mpakasi and the next sighting of her was with Mpakasi with whom she mated for almost 8 days.



Kitili and Isinya - Credit Judi Kravos

Mpakasi, after his days of actually mating with with Isinya, was then in the company of her and her 3 sisters of the KF7 group - Naipanoi, Namunyak, and Naisenya, around the SGR road between 18 and 16. A few days later he seen mating with Namunyak around the No 6 to SGR area.



Mpakasi & KF7 females – credits Olga Levari Ercolano

Kitili has still been staying in the 7-8-14 areas, spending time firstly with Nala and then with Solo, actually seen mating with Solo only. He is already the father to the 5 sub adults by Solo and Nala.



Kitili & Nala – credits Olga Levari Ercolano

It will be interesting to see in time which female produces cubs, roughly all around the same time in April/May, but most probably not seen until around June.

I had seen Serena around the end of November and she was definitely pregnant, so I calculated that cubs could be expected to be born around December. On the 18th Jan a Ranger reported to me that he had seen her with 3 very small cubs around No 13, then she went down into the Sosian valley. She was again seen by Rangers with the 3 cubs behind the toilet area of Hippo pools on the 22nd Jan. So my calculation was correct, judging by the Rangers description I estimate they were born in the first half of December.

The KF4 family have been quite split up with the young sub adults venturing out on their own, Two young males, the offspring of the late Amani are growing into beautiful young males, (one already named Lenana) as are the two young males of Solo and Nala. All roughly the same age.



Lenana of the KF4 family , with Morana and Barika



Young male of the MF family - Credits T H-Hayes

The 2 KF4 mums, Alamaya and Leboia seem to be together most of the time, and Morana was seen by Olga and myself on the road above Karen C Upper dam with Barika, her daughter, who has not been seen for the last 6 months,

so that was a relief to know she is still around and looking great. They were also in the company of the older sub adult male Lenana.



Barika, Credit T H-Hayes

Quntai and Leshan as usual together mostly around the Hyena dam to No 6 area, well fed and looking marvelous. Growing into big males now, having just turned 4 at the end of December.



Quntai and Leshan - Credit Kabiru Wang'anga

Looks like this coming year is going to be cub time again as the 10 previous cubs of the KF4 and MF groups are now Sub Adults.

Parthenium Removal Exercise

By Vishal Shikotra



Environmental Seva Kenya

On the 9th of January, the Young Adults of the Sri Sathya Sai International Organisation of Kenya participated in a joint collaboration with Friends of Nairobi National Park (FONNAP) and Kenya Wildlife Service in an Environmental clean up Seva held in Nairobi National Park.

This exercise included the removal of Parthenium weeds that are extremely harmful. It is an invasive species and very toxic to the animals. The team managed to clean up around 1.5 acres.

The day culminated with a beautiful game drive.

We are pleased to share glimpses of these Sai Soldiers in action.

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An Environment-friendly Approach; Parthenium Pullout

By Caroline Kibii, an Environmentalist and founder Enviro Wild



2021 started with a hive of activities at the Nairobi National Park, one being the parthenium pullout, an action that primarily attracts conservationists; most, if not all, are members of the Friends of Nairobi National Park.

This time, the activity attracted members, friends, and employees of Sri Sathya Sai International Organization in Kenya.

The joint effort by the members of the two groups evidenced the need for strengthening partnerships in advancing conservation activities in protected areas and especially at the Nairobi National Park.

Despite the rains, the team, which included young children, bravely pulled out the parthenium that had grown in some of the disturbed areas in the park.

Parthenium hysterophorus is considered an invasive weed that has the ability to colonise disturbed areas aggressively.

The Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International demonstrates that the weed was introduced to many countries in Africa, Asia, and Australia and has become a threat to agricultural production, humans, and biodiversity.

Further research shows that *Parthenium hysterophorus* has unquantifiable economic significance and that it is unpalatable to cattle.

Going by the existing knowledge and scientific evidence, environmentally-friendly and sustainable ways of controlling the weed are fundamental.

An environment-friendly way being applied currently at the Nairobi National Park is pulling out the weed while still young; that is before it flowers as an efficient approach to limit seed dispersal.

Similarly, biological control of the weed has been applied in other parts of the world, like in Australia and Asian countries, reporting success; however, that is unfavourable in conservation areas where biological diversity is being promoted.

It is apparent that at the Nairobi National Park, *Parthenium hysterophorus* favours disturbed areas. Undisturbed areas have not been invaded. This, therefore, should be a basis to stop distressing the park to reduce the weed's growth and spread.



THE NAIROBITENTED CAMP; A Case of Tranquility with a Purpose

By Prudence Mbolu



The importance of environmental protection and conservation measures has increasingly been recognized over the past 2 decades in Kenya. It is now generally anticipated that strategies for economic development are compatible with environmental sustainability goals. This specifically requires that environmental considerations are incorporated into the development process. It has therefore become vital that the decisions and choices made by stakeholders ultimately promote sound use and development by understanding environmental functions.

The Nairobi Tented Camp is an environmentally friendly tourist facility for tourists who wish to travel and experience the abundance of nature and wildlife inside Nairobi National Park, but not too far away from the Nairobi City.

The fundamental basis of the camp is to not only provide its visitors with an unforgettable wilderness experience but also provides them with an opportunity to experience it in a manner collaborative with the wildlife and its environment. This is a venture not only supports wildlife and environmental conservation, it gives tourists an immeasurable experience in the wild and also provides a source of income to the Nairobi Tented Camp team.

The Camping Site



I got the chance to visit the Nairobi Tented Camp (NTC), actually the only camp inside the Nairobi National Park. My partner and I had been going hard at work for so long, we felt we needed to take a breather amid the Covid-19 pandemic. We therefore decided to visit Nairobi Tented Camp, a welcome break from the hustle and bustle of Nairobi City albeit just 7 kilometers away from the city. Both of us are environmentally conscious and therefore on paper, the Nairobi Tented Camp had already ticked most of our boxes. All that was left was for us to live through the experience in the wilderness, and judging from the images on their website, my expectations for the two days one-night experience were high.

The NTC team led by Joseph, the camp manager was very professional and courteous. They were quite forthcoming with information even before we arrived at the camp. Right from our pick up point at the KWS main gate, it was clear that our driver was skilled in protective driving practices. He adhered to the park speeds at all times, stopped to let animals cross and was even able to track animals using their footprints during our game drive. I found that intriguing. We were lucky to spot a lion just by the roadside on our way to the camping site.

The waste water generated from the camp's kitchen, laundry, guest and staff tents undergoes different stages of treatment and is then recycled or released into the environment. No untreated waste effluents are released to the environment. There are also waste bins all around the camp and inside the guest tents to prevent littering. Built on low environmental impact designs and materials the camp aims to cause very minimal interference on the surrounding wildlife and natural vegetation. This does not however compromise the tasteful rustic designs and colors that blend in perfectly with nature. All the lights at the camp emit low light hence reducing the emission of distractive light and disruption of animals at night.

Nairobi Tented Camp's nuisance to the immediate physical and biological park environment is relatively minor. The anticipated environmental effects of the camping site such as environmental degradation, animal disturbance, uncontrolled waste and waste water are all under control as the camp has over time rigorously planned and implemented specified environmental impact mitigation measures.

There are therefore no major environmental and social impacts concerns that can be highlighted, and if any, the benefits of the project to both the tourists and the environment would completely outweigh them.

The camp is environmentally sustainable and continues to be feasible provided that it continually monitors and mitigates the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of its activities and also upholds proposed implementation arrangements rigorously.

The staff at the campsite were incredible, they went above and beyond to make our stay wonderful. I am very grateful to them as they contributed majorly to our unforgettable experience in the wilderness.

The Nairobi Tented Camp is more than a vacation; it is an experience of proof of economic growth embedded on environmental sustainability. It is a statement of 'yes we can have a sustainable economic growth when the primary goal is ecological sanity and making profit a secondary benefit.'

I would definitely visit Nairobi Tented Camp again and so should you.



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7

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The Secretive Lizards of the Nairobi National Park Forest

By Stephen Spawls (stevespawls@hotmail.com)



Kilimanjaro Forest Lizard, Nairobi National Park

Many of the twenty species of lizard known from Nairobi National Park occur largely in the open country, and several occur in both the forest and the savanna. But three lizard species are confined to the forest; they are Jackson's Chameleon, (who we met in a previous article), the Kilimanjaro Forest Lizard and the Kilimanjaro Five-toed Skink.

I lived for 13 years in Nairobi, from 1961 to 1974, I actively collected lizards for all those years, and snakes from 1966 onwards. And in all that time, I never once saw a Kilimanjaro Forest Lizard, *Adolfus kibonotensis*. These long-limbed lizards are actually fairly common in the woodlands in and around Nairobi; they are in Karura and Ngong Forests, the City Park, wooded areas of the suburbs of Lang'ata and Karen, and in the Nairobi National Park forest. But they live in trees, and rarely descend to the ground, and so you just don't see them. They are there, but out of sight, which is a pity, as they are most attractive with their blue spotting and varying background colours.

There is an interesting story, some dramatic name changes, and some Kenyan history, attached to this arboreal lizard and its relations. It was originally described in 1899, by George Boulenger, the leading taxonomic herpetologist at the Natural History Museum in London. The specimen was sent to the British Museum from 'Ravine Station' (Maji Mazuri station, near Eldama Ravine) by Frederick Jackson, so Boulenger named it for Jackson, *Lacerta jacksoni*. Jackson was an adventurer who came to Kenya in 1884. In 1907 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor for the East African Protectorate, and then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda in 1911. Jackson was a keen hunter and naturalist, and collected a number of animals that now bear his name; including Jackson's Francolin, Jackson's Hartebeest,



The surprising underside of the Kilimanjaro Forest Lizard

Jackson's Tree Snake and Jackson's Mongoose. He also wrote the first comprehensive guide to Kenya and Uganda's birds, 'The Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate', published in 1938, after his death.

Known in English as 'Jackson's Forest Lizard', the new animal's scientific name was later changed from *Lacerta jacksoni* to *Adolfus jacksoni*, as it became clear it wasn't closely related to the European lizards of the genus *Lacerta*. Initial work at the National Museum in Nairobi established that Jackson's Forest Lizard occurs widely across the high forested country of Kenya, west to the Albertine Rift. However, in 2018, some elegant research by an international team of herpetologists, led by Eli Greenbaum of the University of Texas, and including Dr Patrick Malonza at the National Museums of Kenya, established that Jackson's Forest Lizard, as originally described, was a 'complex' that contained several species. With evidence based on analysis of the lizards' biological molecules, their DNA, the herpetologists worked out that there were three species within the cluster. Those from west of the eastern escarpment of the Gregory Rift Valley remained as *Adolfus jacksoni*, and you can see them at Saiwa swamp, Mt Elgon, at Kakamega and in the riverine forest of the Mara. But those from east of the escarpment (including those from Nairobi, the Chyulu Hills and Mt Kilimanjaro) were different, and were awarded the name *Adolfus kibonotensis*. And, fascinatingly, the specimens from the Mathews Range, from near Kitich Camp, were found to be quite different from the other two, and thus received a totally new name; *Adolfus mathewsensis*, the Mathews Range Forest Lizard. For those who are interested, the Mathews Range in northern Kenya (often worryingly misspelled as Matthews) was named for General Lloyd Mathews, Brigadier-General of Zanzibar, by the explorers Count Samuel Teleki and Lieutenant Ludwig Von Hohnel, on their travels to Lake Turkana. Lloyd Mathews was a principled man, and actively involved in the abolition of the East Coast slave trade. Tragically he died of malaria at the age of 51.



The real Jackson's Forest Lizard, Mt. Elgon

Another fascinating, little-known lizard of the forest in Nairobi National Park is the Kilimanjaro Five-toed skink, *Leptosiaphos kilimensis*. *Leptosiaphos* is a genus of 18 species of smooth-bodied, long-tailed skinks largely associated with the great forests of central Africa. They are sometimes called leaf-litter skinks, as they usually live there, hiding in the damp. Seven species occur in Cameroon and five of those are Cameroon endemics. Only a single species occurs in Kenya. The Kilimanjaro Five-toed Skink is a secretive animal, and yet it can be common; one afternoon in Parklands I found over 10 in a suburban garden, under logs and in the leaf litter. No-one knows much about their habits, but they seem to be crepuscular; active on the forest floor at dusk and dawn. Most members of the genus have long, surprisingly stout tails, and no-one knows why their tails are so shaped. They look dull brown at first glance, but close examination reveals surprisingly vivid colours.



Kilimanjaro Five-toed Skink, by Michele Menegon



Kilimanjaro Five-toed Skink, from Nairobi

There may still be lizard mysteries to be uncovered in the Nairobi National Park Forest. In 2018, a survey at Nairobi City Park found a specimen of a forest gecko, *Cnemaspis*. These are poorly known, diurnal forest geckoes, a handful of African species are described. They live in cracks in trees and rock cavities. The City Park specimen is as yet unidentified, but if it occurs there, it will almost certainly be in the Nairobi Park Forest. Dr Patrick Malonza and his team at the National Museum are busy surveying and describing several new forms from the forested hills of central Kenya; who knows what they will find.



An undescribed Forest Gecko, *Cnemaspis* from Kenya



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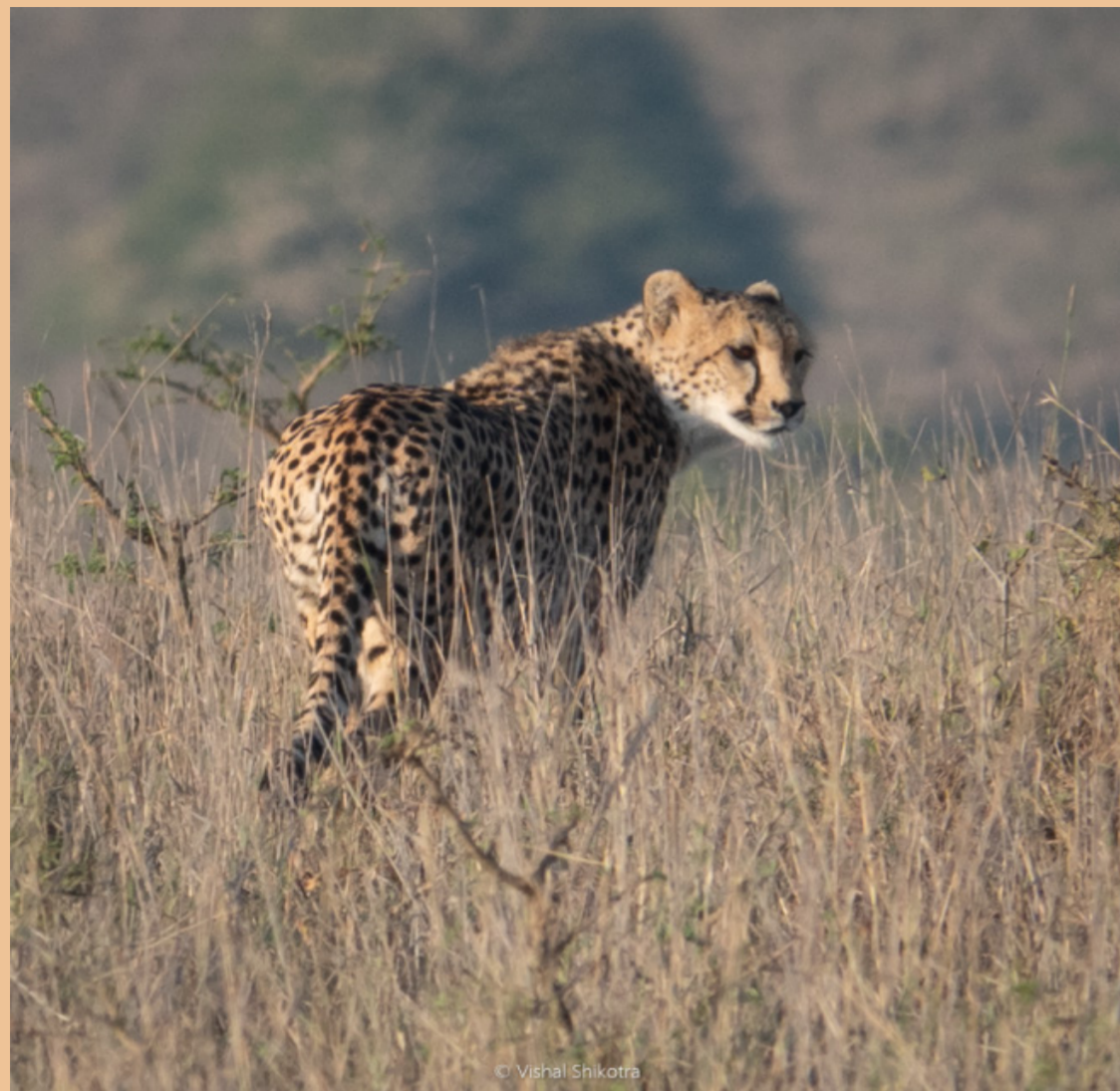
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Lamak Sheikh

Three cheetah cubs at no 14 murram pits by Lamak Sheikh on 25th of January 2021

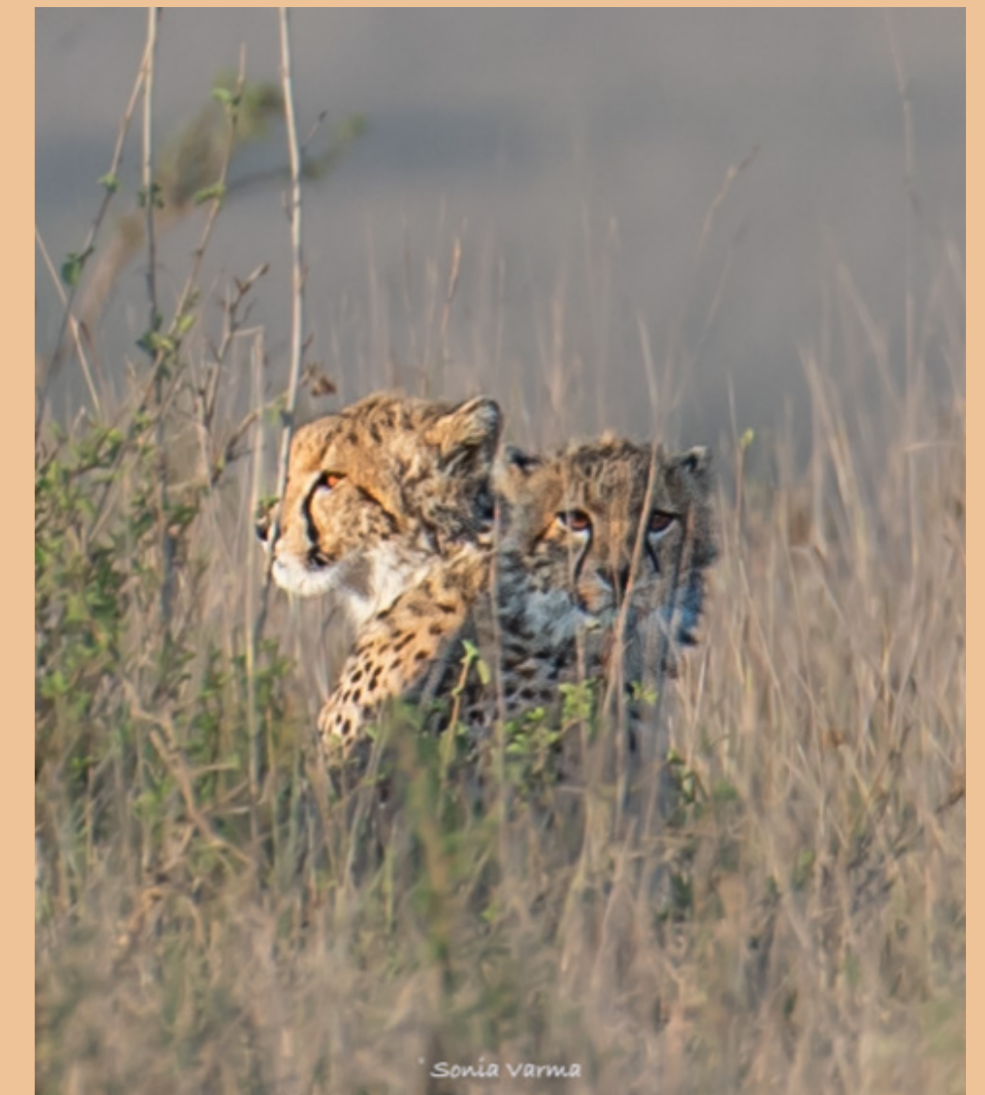
Cheetah Mother And 3 Cubs Seen During The Month Of January 2021



Credits - Vishal Shikotra



Credits - Vishal Shikotra



Credits – Sonia Varma



Credits – Sonia Varma



Credits – Lamak Sheikh



Credits – Vishal Shikotra

There have been various sightings, by several park visitors, of the cheetah mother with her three cubs during the month of January 2021. We bring you some photos taken by Sonia Varma and Vishal Shikotra on 21st January at no.10b, and by Lamak Sheikh on 25th January at the no 14 murrum stacks.

Sunbird Therapy !!

by Gareth Jones



After plentiful rains this year, there is an abundance of wild flowers in the park. As a result, many species actively gain nutrition from flowers, including the wonderful sunbirds. Sunbirds are incredibly created and are a pleasure for those who take time to find and watch them.

According to the Checklist of birds of Nairobi – there are possibly as many as 13 species of sunbirds that could frequent the park, ranging from rarely seen to commonly seen. Most sunbirds feed largely on nectar, but will also eat insects and spiders, to boost their protein intake especially when feeding their young. Flowers that prevent access to their nectar because of their shape (for example, very long and narrow flowers) are simply punctured at the base for access, then the birds sip the nectar. Their flight is fast and direct, thanks to their short wings.

Sometimes it can be very rewarding to find a place where there are many flowers and then sit quietly and wait for sunbirds to visit the flowers, like the *Leonotis leonurus* (lions head or wild dagga) that attracts nectivorous birds (mainly sunbirds), and various insects such as butterflies. The flowers are mainly orange to orange-red colour and tubular shaped.

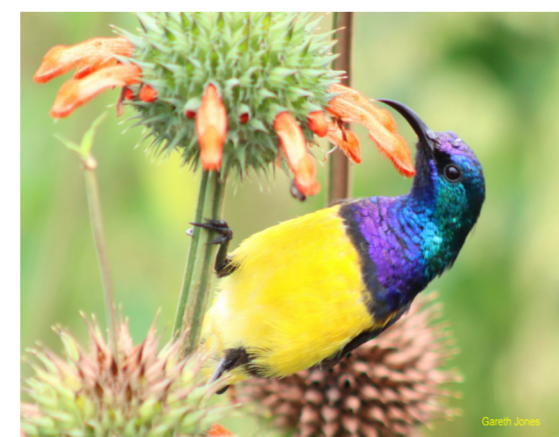
Apart from being a pleasure, it is also very therapeutic to watch them for some time. In this fast paced crazy world we live in, it is good to find moments that we can escape for a while and focus on something else. Sitting amongst hundreds of wild flowers and watching many sunbirds come and go, is like a wonderful "power dawa" or "soul tonic" for our innermost being.

tonic " for our innermost being. I believe that God created much of the beauty in nature for the joy and pleasure of mankind. Why don't you try some sunbird therapy? The park is open daily from 06h00 to 19h00 .

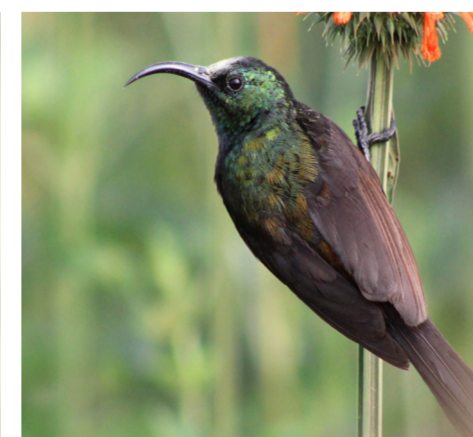
For more information on the park you can link to the following website www.kws.go.ke.



Immature male scarlet chested sunbird on aloe



Variable sunbird



Malachite sunbird

Obituary

Tribute to a former FoNNaP Board member, Inge Burchard, who passed away recently in December 2020.



I can say that of all the FoNNaP board members since FoNNaP's beginning in 1995, I may well have known Inge Burchard best. We worked together continuously from 1995 until around 2011. In 1995, my husband, Davinder, and I, returned to Kenya after finishing our studies in the US. The first thing we did was to sign up as FoNNaP members. Inge also started with FoNNaP at this time. FoNNaP has always had a daunting uphill battle, no matter the current fight. During the early years, the FoNNaP membership was badly divided on conservation strategies. Many could not comprehend community engagement. Therefore, by 2000, FoNNaP membership was sorely lacking, yet the pressures were enormous. FoNNaP at this time was the key institution effective to save the open ecosystem of Nairobi National Park. Inge had the iron determination to do all she could to keep FoNNaP going; setting up the AGM, constituting the board, preparing accounts, calendar regular meetings, constant vigilance and visits to the Park. By 2002, the Jamii Bora Housing Project in Isinya was getting underway. As FoNNaP, Inge and I fought this project first pursuant to the Environment Management Coordination Act, and then under Civil law in High Court. Tragically, FoNNaP's complaint against Jamii Bora was eventually dismissed in 2006. Also during these years, Inge worked tirelessly with Alan Donovan to create and produce the hugely successful African Heritage celebrations, raising many Ksh millions for FoNNaP community benefit programmes. During the miserable 2007 election, the Empakasi MP was shot, and Inge strapped herself with cash to pay on the compensation schemes.

Now, in 2021, conservation and FoNNaP has learned a lot. We keep fighting. Whatever small wins we have managed are owed to Inge's courage and unfailing persistence. Thank you very much, Inge Burchard; you paved the way.

Mrs. Joan Sikand,
The Wildlife Foundation
FoNNaP, Vice Chair 2002-2010

The community projects Inge and I worked on that Joan Sikand speaks of, were Three African Heritage Days to save the lions of the Nairobi National Park after 11 lions had been cruelly slaughtered by Maasai who did not get payments for livestock lost to lions. We raised money to pay the Maasai and nurtured the lion population back to 28. US Ambassadors Michael Ranneberger and William Bellamy were my guests of honor for two of those events and the money collected is commemorated in a plaque at the entry to the National Park at the main gate, with Coca Cola being the Number One Donor. At this first African Heritage Day in 2004 the KWS presented me with plans for a new gate to replace the one prematurely closed at Athi River, along with a "key" to the gate. Although the money and will for the gate disappeared and we are still discussing the gate to service Mombasa Road and Mavoko and more importantly the JKIA airport where passengers are stranded, or delayed even with overnights who could visit the park only 10 minutes away instead of having to face 2 hours of traffic both ways to get to the main gate at Langata and back. The gate would generate enormous proceeds for the Nairobi National Park which is now being lost. I met with the representatives of the Ministry of Tourism and KWS again two weeks ago and Senior Warden Dadacha promised to proceed with this now decades old project so vital to the park and future generations.

Alan Donovan
African Heritage

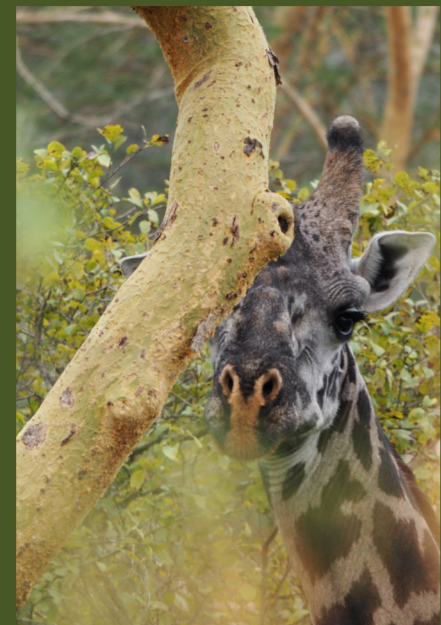


Sightings of Nairobi National Park January 2021

Junior Photos



Seyan Hirani - 14yrs



Veer Sikand - 12Yrs



Veer Sikand - 12yrs



Fareed Gulamhusein - 15yrs -



Eric K. Karanja



Hitesh Kalyan



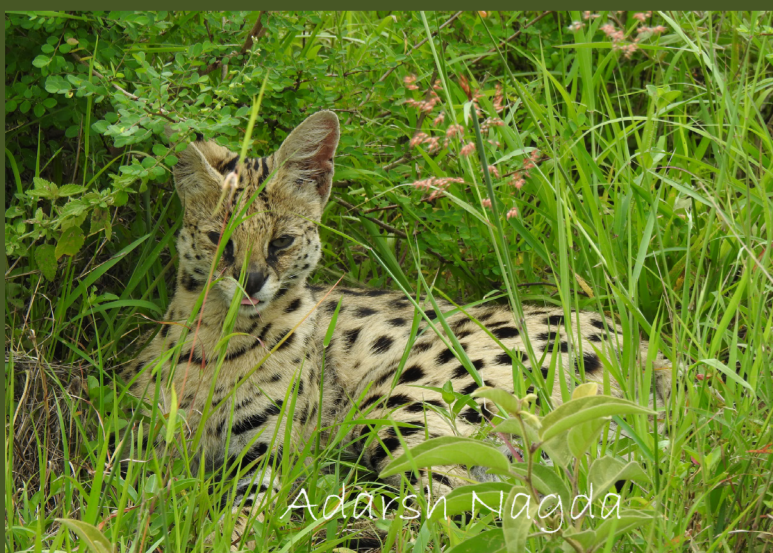
Saya Blanc - 11 yrs



Jonathan Pereira



Shazir Virji



Adarsh Nagda - 12yrs



Ebrahim Najmi



Ofir Drori



Sumaiya Yakub

sumaiya yakub



Hema Shah



Olga L Ercolano



Luvai Gohar



Zahoor Ismail

Zahoor Ismail



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Siddarth Patel

18

**A thank you letter from Kreeshna Mehta
Winner of the 2020 Junior Category FoNNaP
Essay Competition**



What a great way to start 2021! The morning game drive with Mr. Paras Chandaria was an absolute thrill. We saw some incredible sightings, like the serval cat and 14 rhinos (we had never seen a rhino in NNP before!). We also managed to see Kitili, Sirikoi and their partners. In terms of wildlife, it was such a treat!

After the game drive, we had an amazing breakfast at the Kingfisher picnic site, courtesy Mrs. Gaye D'costa, which was the perfect end to a special day in the NNP. It was inspiring to learn of the passion and dedication that the team of volunteers have towards the Park.

Spending time with Mr. Paras and Mrs. Gaye and getting to know about the different methods through which every individual is working to conserve the Park makes me really appreciate how priceless NNP is. Thank you for the conservation efforts so that more children like myself get the chance to explore and learn from this wonderful heritage of ours!

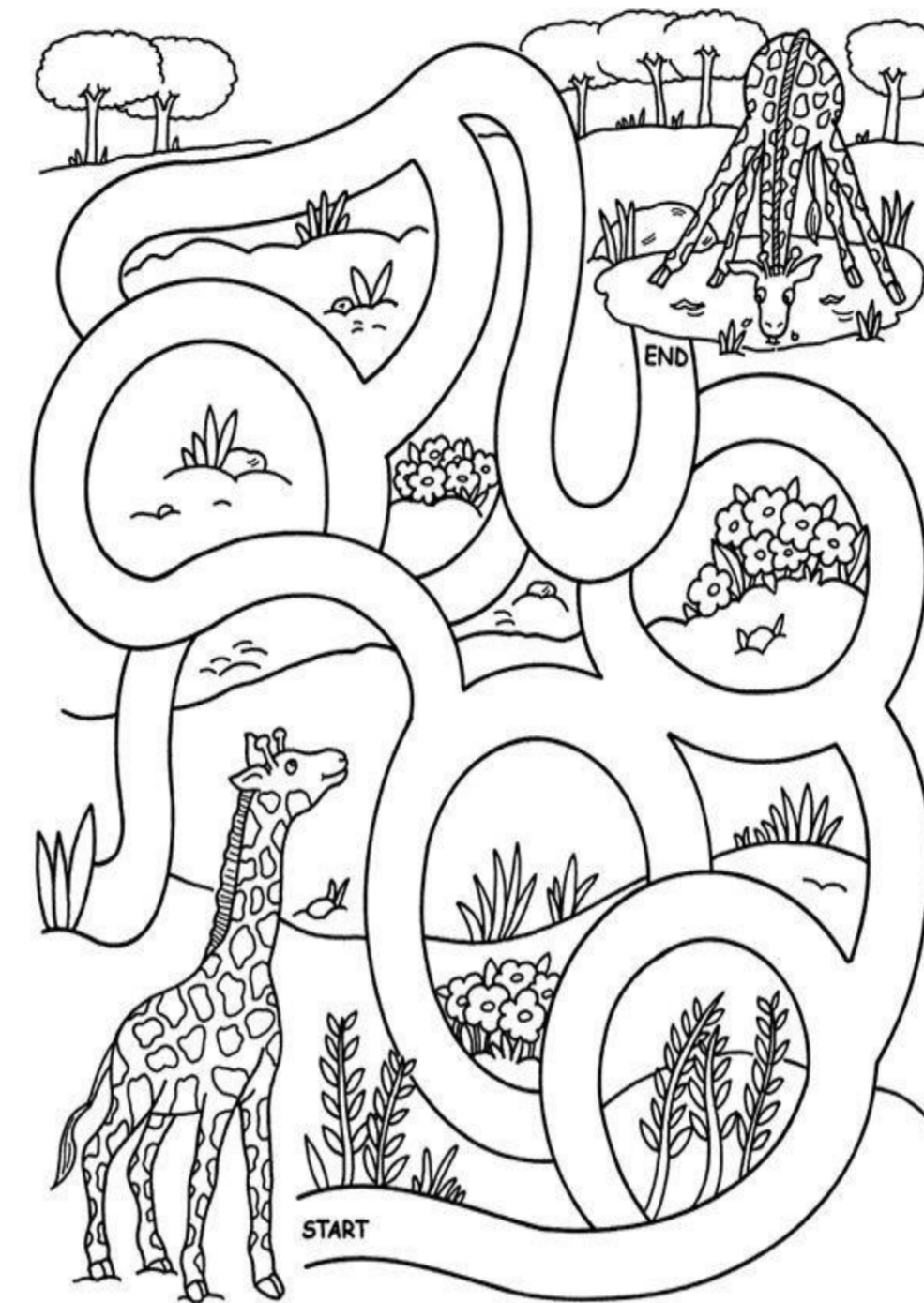
I would like to thank FoNNaP for the essay competition and the once in a lifetime treat. It was something that my family and I will remember for a long, long time. All that now remains is for us to spot the elusive Nguruman or Koko! Hopefully we can do so next time we are there! ☐

FoNNaP FORTHCOMING EVENTS

07 February, 2021 – KWS/FoNNaP NNP
GAME COUNT Exercise

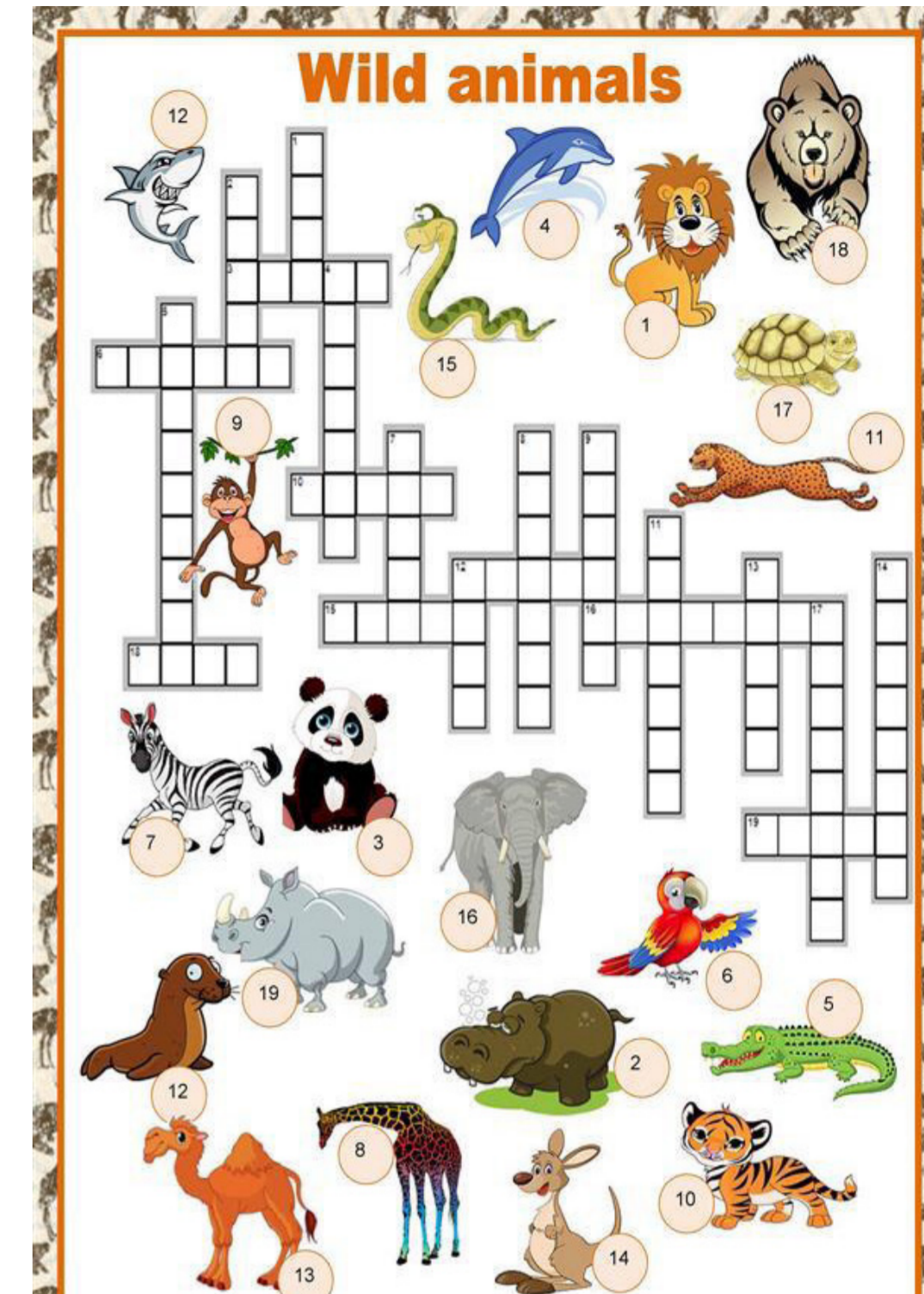
20 February, 2021 – Annual Fundraising
Barbeque at Matbronze Cafe

27 February, 2021 – AGM & Board
Nomination



The giraffe at the start of the path wants to join her friend at the water hole. Please find the way for her.

**FoNNaP
Kids Column**





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Friends of Nairobi National Park

FoNNaP is a non-profit membership society founded in 1995, dedicated to assisting the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to nurture and protect biodiversity within Nairobi National Park, and the broader ecosystem to which the park belongs.

Join today and be a Friend of the Park!

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