



# FRIENDS OF NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK NEWS - NOVEMBER  
2021



*KRISHNA GRANIER*

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Content, articles & photos sourced, edited and compiled by Mutwiri Felix



Olga Levani Ercolano

## Chairman's Report | November 2021



**Jonathan Pereira**  
**Board Chairman**  
**FoNNaP**

Dear Members,

The month of November kicked off with a very successful clean up activity by students from Hillcrest school. I was so impressed that the 22 students and their teacher were at the park gate at the agreed time of 8 am. The group proceeded to then head to the designated site accompanied by KWS rangers. This was a site that had a lot of plastic bottles, glass bottles, used masks to mention a few of the items collected. The site was the swampy area at the edge of the pass that feeds Hyena dam. They spent hours leaving very little and only cause it was lodged in deep hard mud. At the end of the exercise they all felt a sense of achievement in helping to conserve the environment.

Following the cleanup activity, I discussed with the students the possibility of recycling plastics for money. They were super excited about this and a few days later Jim and myself were back at the school introducing them to 3Ts (Trash, Thread and Textile). This is a company that recycles PET bottles in Athi river into thread and finally textiles. After lots of questions from the students, they unanimously agreed to partner with 3Ts and get paid for the plastics they collect at the schools. They hope to raise enough money to purchase a lion collar for the Nairobi National Park. The enthusiasm and determination of the students is an inspiration to one and all.

On 24th November KWS hosted a zoom call on the implementation of the 2020-2030 NNP Master plan. It was a very informative session and they reached out to stakeholders to be part of a Management implementation committee to oversee the implementation of the plan. There are many areas in the plan the FoNNaP can take a lead role such as the reforestation of designated areas in the park.

There is a lot of activity in the park at the moment as KWS gears up to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the gazettelement of the Nairobi National Park..

Regards

**JONATHAN PEREIRA**

**CHAIRMAN**

## HILLCREST SCHOOLS VOLUNTEER TO CLEAN UP NNP

*By Diya Tanna- Year 12*



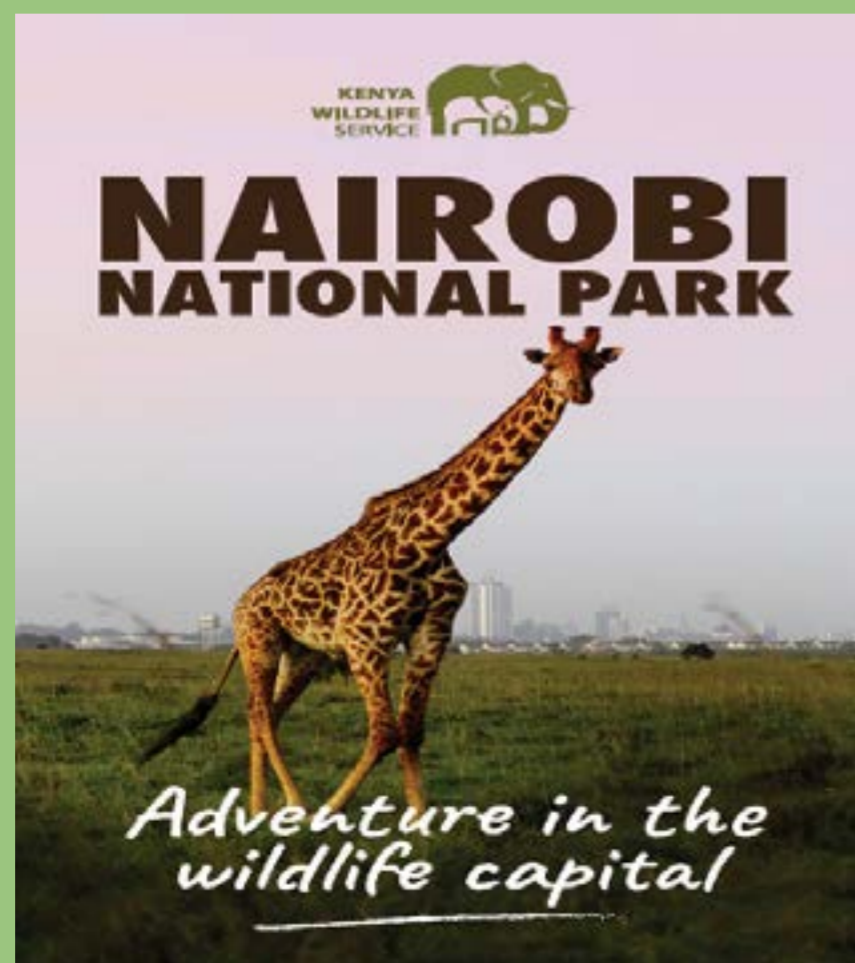
The morning of Saturday 6th November saw students piling into the bus, ready to make an impact at Nairobi National Park. Friends of Nairobi National Park, or FoNNaP, are an organisation of people passionate about our wildlife and determined to protect our environment. Members of FoNNaP often volunteer to help with park cleanup. We were given the opportunity to participate in a cleanup activity, supervised by FoNNaP and a park warden.

We were taken to a small area with a high density of waste, close to the fence of the park and a few minutes away from a water hole. Each and every one of us were shocked by what we saw. During the rains, litter is swept from the communities beyond the fence. There was more trash in the area than there were plants. Some objects were so embedded in the hard soil that they were impossible to pull out.

Armed with gloves and large collection bags, we picked up glass and plastic bottles, wrappers and bags, styrofoam, crushed cans, and other waste. We also removed invasive plant species that grew during the rains, which would affect the health of the wildlife if left in the park.

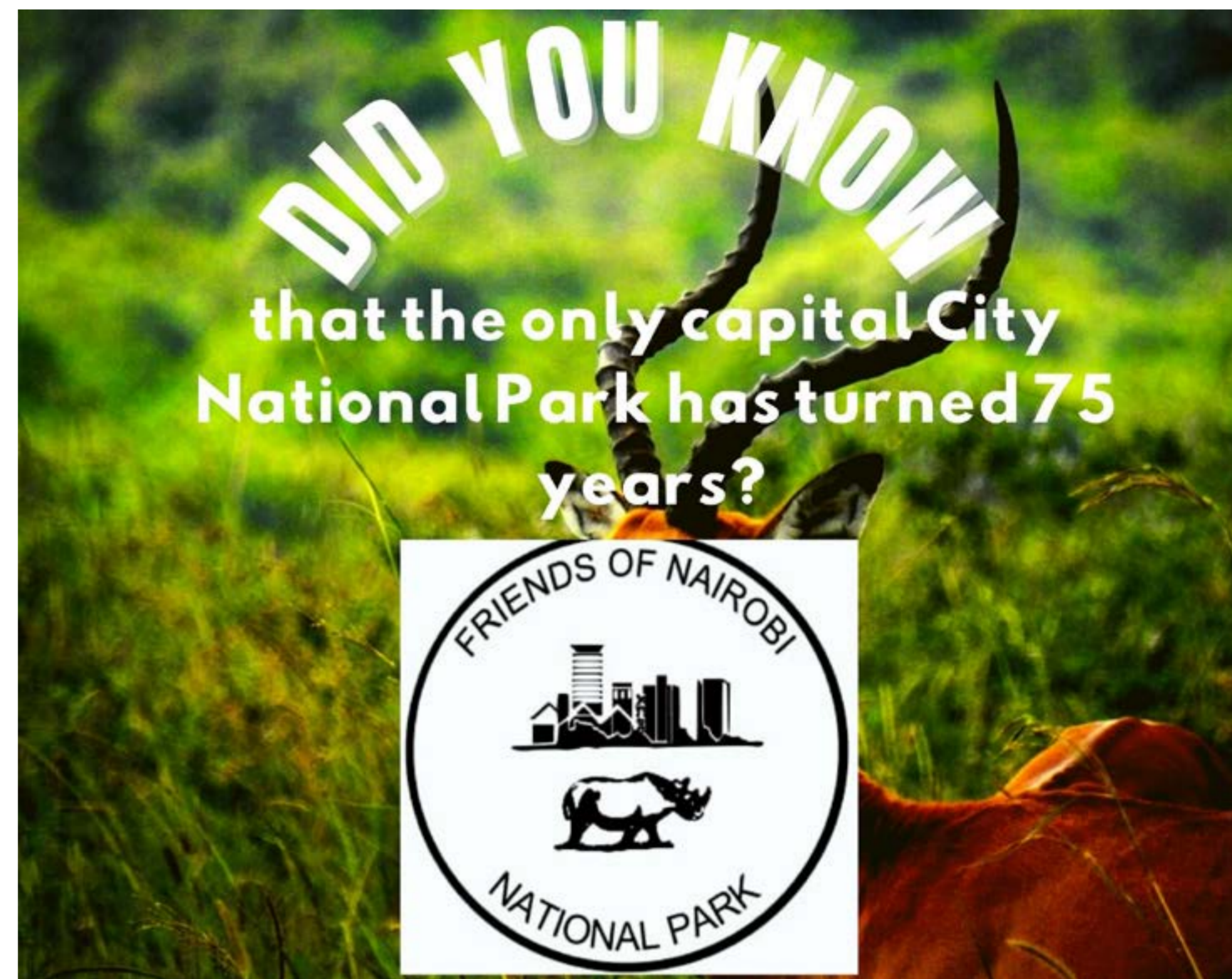
By the time we had to leave, the difference was immense. We all felt like we had made a big impact on the area, and played a part in protecting the wildlife of the park. Special mention to the Year 9 boys, who infected us all with their enthusiasm that morning.

The Hillcrest vision includes making students 'members of our Global Community'. This encompasses fundamental elements such as respect for our environment and determination to make a difference; qualities that every student on the trip embodied. That they were willing to spend their Saturday morning working to better our environment is a truly commendable action. A big thank you to everyone who came, and to Mrs Kimutai and FoNNaP for arranging this activity.



## CELEBRATING 75 YEARS OF NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK

*By Mutwiri Felix*



Kenyans are celebrating 75 years since the establishment of Nairobi National Park in 1946. It is during this era that the idea of National Parks was born in Kenya paving way for the establishment of over 25 other national parks in Kenya from Coastal, arid, mountainous, aquatic, and forested habitats. Indeed, this was a sign of hope in a young African country still under the control of colonialists.

Through the 20th century, Kenya was faced with an unprecedented increase in cases of poaching which threatened the existence of our biodiversity and natural places, at the same time, there was massive infrastructural development which led to the degradation of the famous natural places in the country. To curb the trend of both poaching and deforestation, the newly established Kenyan government instituted and strengthened the capacity of the Kenya wildlife Service to effectively address such matters.

After the establishment of KWS, the government was able to strengthen security in National Parks and the enactment of the wildlife conservation act was a milestone at the policy-making level.

It is important to recognize the efforts of the unsung heroes that saw the significance of establishing this magnificent ecological center hosting a diverse array of wildlife at the heart of Nairobi city.

As we join hands with stakeholders, citizens, governments, and families to mark these celebrations, let us also take note of the contemporary numerous threats facing NNP and we cannot afford to ignore them, let us recognize that the next generations should experience the same joy that the park offers today, let us partner and support the conservation efforts by various organizations working towards the protection of NNP.

**HAPPY 75TH ANNIVERSARY!!!!!!**

# THE UNSUNG DUNG HERO'S

by Gareth Hones

## THE UNSUNG DUNG HERO'S (Photos credit- Gareth Jones)

Sometimes there are times when I really slow down to look for the really small things , after crawling along the road slowly our reward came in the form of some dungbeetles rolling some dung .Watching them it was very interesting to see just how hard they work ,as they methodically work will the dung of animals like Buffaloes and Rhinos. Recently after some good rains the hardened soil had been wonderfully softened .As we approached the Hippo pools area I noticed a dung beetle hard at work in the process of burying a ball of dung .The technique was interesting in that the dungbeetle actually dug a circle underneath the ball of dung , as if it was excavating a cavern .Then the ball of dung slowly sank down into the cavern as the tireless dung beetle re-emerged to do the final touches of the burying process on the surface .



Cambeftort and Hanski (1991) classified dung beetles into three functional types based on their feeding and nesting strategies such as – Rollers, Tunnelers and Dwellers. The “rollers” roll and bury a dung ball either for food storage or for making a brooding ball. In the latter case, two beetles, one male and one female, stay around the dung ball during the rolling process. Usually it is the male that rolls the ball, while the female hitch-hikes or simply follows behind. In some cases, the male and the female roll together. When a spot with soft soil is found, they stop and bury the ball, then mate underground. After the mating, one or both of them prepares the brooding ball. When the ball is finished, the female lays eggs inside it, a form of mass provisioning.

Some species do not leave after this stage, but remain to safeguard their offspring. The dung beetle goes through a complete [metamorphosis](#). The larvae live in brood balls made with dung prepared by their parents. During the larval stage, the beetle feeds on the dung surrounding it.

The behavior of the beetles was poorly understood until the studies of [Jean Henri Fabre](#) in the late 19th century. For example, Fabre corrected the myth that a dung beetle would seek aid from other dung beetles when confronted by obstacles. By observation and experiment, he found the seeming helpers were in fact awaiting an opportunity to steal the roller's food source.

They are widely used in ecological research as a good bioindicator group to examine the impacts of climate disturbances, such as extreme droughts and associated fires, and human activities on tropical biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, such as seed dispersal, soil bioturbation and nutrient cycling.

# THE UNSUNG DUNG HERO'S

by Gareth Hones

So what is the big deal about dung beetles ? What do they do ? Well apart from the immense good they do in the Nairobi National Park , let me take you on a brief journey to Australia to explain . In the 1880's cattle were introduced to Australia , 80 years later by 1960 there was a massive problem with cow dung causing fly infestation and large barren areas due to millions of hard cow dung patties . From 1965 to 1985 nearly 200 different special bovine orientated species of dung beetles from South Africa , Kenya and Europe were successfully introduced . The dung beetles aerated the soil and released nitrates in the dung , plus broke up the dung patties , the result has been a much more fertile soil in Australia , with less flies . Dung beetles can roll a ball of dung 50 times their own weight , they are therefore incredibly strong by relative to their size .



So how about slowing down and observing the smaller creations like Insects (dudu's) , spiders and dungbeetles , that all have a purpose as God made them . Insects are often seen as an irritation , but dung beetles are the “unsung dung hero's” as they humbly and tirelessly work to fertilize the soil as they lay there larvae eggs in the dung balls and beneath the ground , plus we should thank them for largely reducing fly numbers .

Remember this “when we look for the smallest we also see the largest” , from beetles to buffalo's..etc , bring your family and come explore the wonders of the Nairobi National Park .

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## LIONS IN NOVEMBER 2021

Trish H. Hayes

Down in the Athi Basin, just after the Acacia Bridge on the road to No 11, were the family of Mokoyiet (or Middle family.) Nowadays as the Athi family is no longer around (except for Mpakasi who is the only member left...and he was busy elsewhere) the family can be found mainly in the basin and as far up as No 9 and 14. Nala, and her 3 cubs together with the Matriach of the family, Solo, and two younger females (from Solo and Nalas previous litters) Kaia and Lilida were under a bush with a fresh zebra kill.

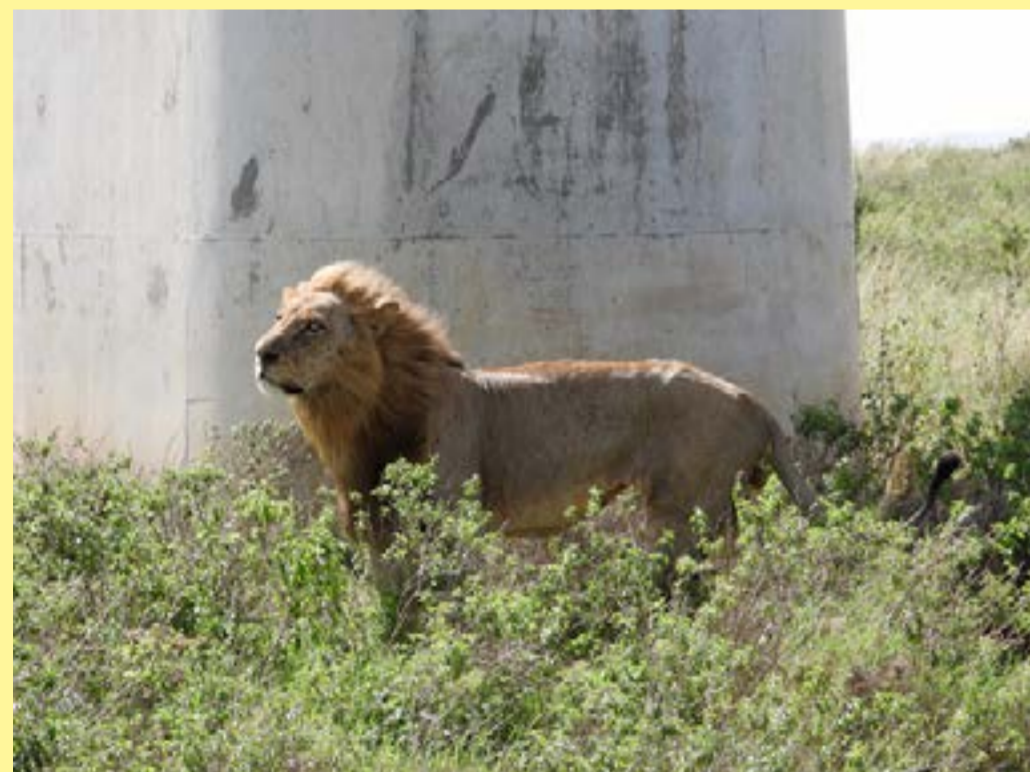


**Leboia and cubs...credit T H-Hayes**



**Credit T H-Hayes**

Mpakasi, Kitili, Isinya, Namunyak and Naisenya enjoying the shade of the SGR between No 7 and No 8. The three females belong to the KF7 group and are often to be found in this area in the company of these two males. Their lazy day was disturbed and they all got up and moved to different places but stayed the whole day in the same area giving everyone some very photo opportunities.



**Kitili gets up after a alzy couple of hours.... Credit T H-Hayes**

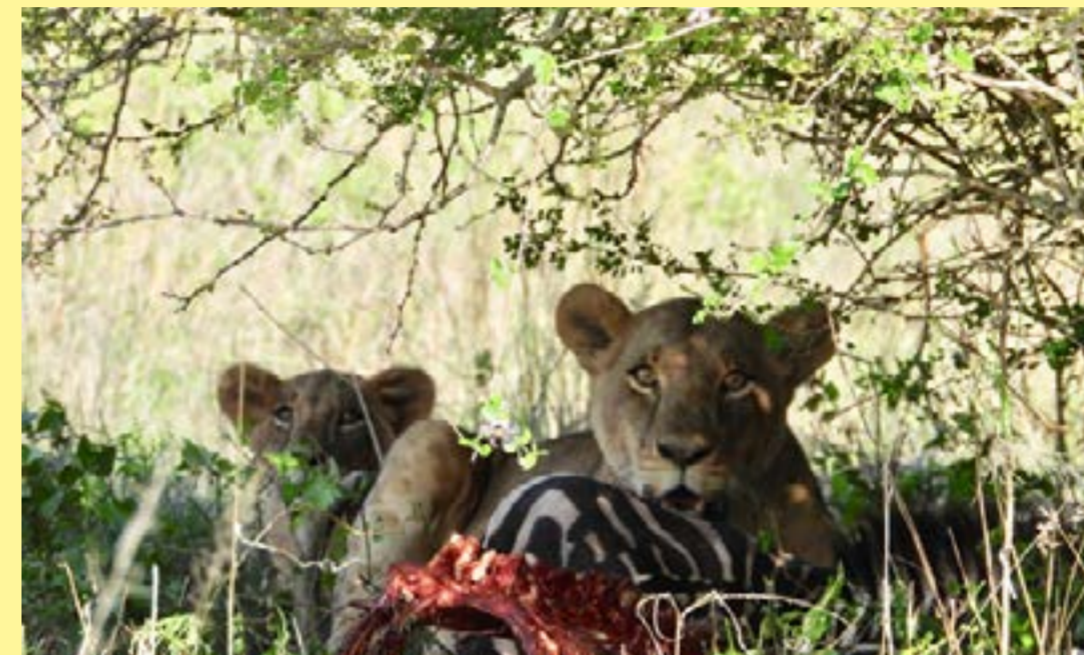


**Mpakasi, testing the scent of one of the females maybe ? ...credit T H-Hayes**

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**One of the 3 cubs, who are fairly shy, together with his older sister Lalida, give us a frosty stare over their meal. Credit T H-Hayes**

Earlier in the day the females and cubs had been joined by the older of the two young males, Elengat, (brother to Selengei, Kaia, Lilida and Nwata) , who had eaten his fill and was lying on the road further down from the family.



**Elengat...credit T H-Hayes**

Came across the young male Selengei quite a distance from his usual home in the Athi basin. He was in the company of one of the KF7 sisters Naipanoi but they parted company in the valley below No 8. He stayed around the area and was the next day seen close to the Karen C Dam not far from Kitili, his father.



**Selengei from the Athi basin ....credit T H-Hayes**

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# In Praise of Nairobi's Brown House Snakes (REPOSTED...)

By Stephen Spawls ([stevespawls@hotmail.com](mailto:stevespawls@hotmail.com))

Between 1966 and 1974, Glenn Mathews and I actively collected snakes in and around Nairobi. Some years later, I analysed our collection, and also looked at the Nairobi snakes preserved in the herpetology collection in the National Museum. Between our efforts, and the museum specimens, we had recorded just fewer than 550 snakes, of 26 different species. Of these, 85 (so over 15%) were harmless Brown House Snakes (*Boaedon fuliginosus*). They were the second most common Nairobi species, surpassed only by Battersby's Green snake (*Philothamnus battersbyi*), a harmless tree snake, the only bright green snake found in and around Nairobi).



Typical Brown House Snake from parklands



Big adult Brown House Snake

The Brown House Snake, as presently defined (of which more later) is one of the most common snakes in Africa. It is found virtually throughout the semi-desert, savanna and woodland of sub-Saharan Africa, and in the past, when the Sahara was savanna, it extended even further north; a relict population exists in Morocco. The Brown House Snake is a medium sized snake, reaching a length of over 1 m, although most specimens are between 50 and 80 cm. They are harmless, although they will bite rapidly and freely when first handled, often drawing blood with their very sharp little teeth. They feed on a wide variety of small vertebrates. Juveniles eat a lot of lizards, but the adults largely eat rodents, and are thus the farmer's friends. In remote country, Brown House Snakes are not particularly common, but they are very adaptable, and in urban and semi-rural areas they thrive, rather like the black kite, which is equally uncommon in undisturbed country but becomes abundant around towns. In suburbia, Brown House Snakes rapidly become the most common species, due to their secretive nocturnal way of life and wide choice of diet. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, I did a lot of snake collecting around Naivasha, particularly along the south shores of the lake.

At the time, there was little development, the area was mostly farms, and I only ever found one Brown House Snake, but on a return visit to the Naivasha area in 2012, I spent a few days looking for snakes in the now heavily urbanised south lake region, and found ten snakes, seven of which were Brown House Snakes. A similar situation exists around Nairobi, in 1971 a team from Nairobi Snake Park did some surveying in the National Park, and we collected over 50 snakes, only one of which was a Brown House Snake (which was sliding across the tarred road at dusk, just as we turned by Nagolomon Dam towards the gate). But at the same time a bit of intensive collecting in the suburbs of Lavington, Karen and Langata produced 20 snakes, 8 of which were Brown House Snakes. If you live in Nairobi and want to find a house snake, turn over some rocks, logs, and other debris lying on the ground.



Adult House Snake without head stripes

On our Facebook forum, 'East African Snakes and Other Reptiles', the snake we are most often asked to identify is the Brown House Snake. They can be fairly easily identified with a little care; a combination of size, shiny and relatively small scales, and a head shaped like that of a python, are all useful field clues. As you might expect, they are usually brown, although their colour can vary a lot; some are yellow, orange, black, even dull olive green. They also usually have two light stripes on the head, and in some specimens the upper lines extend down the body, particularly those from low-altitude dry areas. However, these head stripes are not always present. People who know little about snakes, confronted with a dark Brown House Snake, often misidentify it as something dangerous.



Distinctive head stripes of a Brown House Snake

The Facebook group 'Digital Farmers Kenya' has over 440,000 members, who debate all things farming. Recently, a farmer posted a picture of a dead snake, asking for identification. It was clearly a harmless Brown House Snake. Within an hour, literally dozens of people had confidently identified it as a black mamba. Bizarrely, some attempted to justify their identification by posting pictures from the internet of real black mambas, which obviously looked quite unlike the house snake. Some of those who tried to inject some sense into the debate were abused by other posters, although this probably says more about the nature of social media than about farmers.



Nice orange House Snake from the Fairview Hotel

With such a huge range, some taxonomists (scientists who study evolutionary relationships) have suggested that the Brown House Snake represents a 'species complex', with hidden forms, and have suggested that the group should be split (a similar debate exists about that status of the African elephant). However, these proposed splits have not been widely accepted. Even within Nairobi, several colour phases exist, most are brown, but some orange ones occur and some are very dark. I once found a yellow one, dead on the road at the top of Valley Road, this colour phase has recently been called *Boaedon subflavus* by the noted French herpetologist Jean-Francois Trape. Further splits may be on the cards.



Yellow colour phase of the Brown House Snake

As the Swahili saying goes, 'nyoka ni nyoka'. Snakes are often killed; the average person fears snakes because they might be a dangerous species. However, being very common and so adaptable, Brown House Snakes are not in danger of extinction. They are snakes that we should all get to know, tolerate and appreciate; because they eat the rats that destroy our stored food.



Brown House Snake doing its job, swallowing a striped grass mouse



Long stripes on a House Snake from low altitude



## CELEBRATING NNP@75

### FIONAH NJERI (Photos credit- Fionah Njeri)



Happy 75 to the invaluable gem in the heart of Nairobi, Nairobi National Park.

It was an idea turned into a reality, eventually becoming pivotal to Nairobi's climate, heritage and beauty. I call it my home because I reside close to it. Its fresh atmosphere is the nostalgic scent that takes me back to my younger days; a constant reminder of the part it plays in the ecosystem balance, thus inspiring my passion for environmental conservation. I am therefore highly honored to be part of the growing trees initiative in NNP to commemorate this impressive landmark. As I plant these trees, it is my hope that in a few years to come, as I embark on one of many game drives, I can acknowledge and take pride in being a part of this initiative, considering the immense benefit to the wildlife and their environs.

As a nearby resident, I observe the challenges facing NNP such as technology, buildings and roads, pollution and ignorance. Therefore, we keep fighting every day to ensure a rich heritage and a beautiful land; a reminder of the purity and elegance of African nature. It has been an amazing journey to mobilize and interact with fellow young people and communities at large to preserve the ecosystems neighboring and within NNP through environmental clean ups, tree growing, and community conservation awareness. It is my hope that our actions will amount to the protection of our wildlife.

Thank you FONNAP for allowing us to take part in this noble initiative to protect and conserve our wild space. Being a member of FONNAP has enabled me to be part of the influencers of the policies that inform the well being of NNP.

Here's to 75 and more as we keep pushing for the protection of our wildlife!

Fionah Njeri  
A conservation model and a student member of FoNNaP



## NNP@75

### Anita Gitonga & Joshua Gitonga (photo credit-Anita)



My brother, Joshua and I, Anita, live a few minutes' drive from the Nairobi National Park. We occasionally enjoy a stroll in the Nairobi Safari walk and appreciate the nature as well as game drives in the park. Preservation of the park is important to us.

Animals and plants need each other to survive. The plants provide foliage for food and shade for the animals while the animals provide manure and help in pollination of the plants. Both animals and nature are a tourist attraction for the country. As members of FoNNaP, we had the opportunity to participate in NNP@75 this year whereby we engaged in tree planting exercises. We benefited from demonstrations on how to plant trees in the correct manner in the holes that were dug for that purpose. One exciting experience was learning about seed balls for the first time.

It was very encouraging to see the volunteers that came to participate in this exercise. The park provides recreation away from the noise of the city. Having a park in the capital city makes it easily accessible to many, and we should not take that for granted. During the COVID-19 pandemic, parks and outdoor activities became increasingly popular as people learnt to appreciate the gift of nature and outdoor activities. This should be a reminder that we need to take care of nature to secure our future. Our future generations will thank us.

**Anita Gitonga (12yrs old)**

**Joshua Gitonga (9yrs old)**



## PLAN PURPOSE

In response to threats impacting the NNP and its dispersal area, the purpose of this management plan has been defined as: "To provide NNP managers and stakeholders a practical framework for conserving and protecting natural resource values at the NNP and its wildlife dispersal area."

### NNP Vision Statement

*The NNP Vision Statement describes the future desired state of the NNP and its dispersal area in the next ten years. It was developed by stakeholders in response to the plan purpose and key threats and issues facing the park and its dispersal area.*

### The vision of Nairobi National Park is:

NNP is a natural jewel in Nairobi City, showcasing best practices in maintaining ecological integrity and ecosystem conservation that uses scientific based evidence, cultural values and knowledge to promote excellence in park management, ecological services, economic and social values. The park offers genuine memorable wilderness experiences to its visitors.

### NNP Purpose and Values

#### The Purpose of the Nairobi National Park is:

To protect diverse critical habitats, especially highland dry forest, savannah and wetlands, and their associated wildlife species of conservation concern such as Rhinos and Lions for the benefit of present and future generations.

### Major issues of concern

The top twelve issues that this plan seeks to address are: habitat loss and fragmentation in the dispersal areas; decline in wildlife population; poaching, Human Wildlife Conflicts; alien and invasive species; pollution; mining and quarries; climate change; low park visitation; increased urbanization; settlement threats on the Sheep and Goats Ranch; and infrastructure development.

## Proposed management options to address the major issues of concern at NNP and adjacent areas

In order to address the management issues facing the wildlife and its habitats in the NNP and its dispersal area, four management options have been considered. These options are the different ways of resolving most, if not all, of the environmental issues associated with the plan. The four management and policy options are:

- Option 1 - Maintaining the status quo;
- Option 2 - Habitat improvement through controlled burning, grass mowing and mineral supplementati
- Option 3 – Enclosing the entire park with a predator proof fence; and
- Option 4 - Habitat improvement in the park coupled with progressively fencing willing land owners to establish a buffer zone along the parks southern boundary

*The management plan is based on Option 4. This option is preferred as it addresses most of the major management issues discussed in the plan.*

TO ACCESS THE NNP MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020-2030 AND OTHER RELEVANT STRATEGIC PAPERS FOLLOW THE LINK

<http://www.kws.go.ke/downloads>



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By Nimrod Fadhili

## A LETTER TO WANGARI MAATHAI

Dear Wangari...  
 It's a decade since your demise  
 And Kenya isn't as you left.  
 The air's smoggy from loose chimneys,  
 Rivers turned to phlegmy cesspools  
 And parks, have become parkings.  
 Since your demise,  
 The poachers' guns still scout for tusks  
 Loggers still roam the forest  
 Unbuckling the green belt.  
 Rain is a blessing we seldom relish.  
 And the sun never never shines,  
 It scorches like the embers of hell  
 Cremating us while walking.  
 The sun, fueled by us,  
 Is an arsonist conspiring with loggers  
 To annihilate the world.  
 We're coaxed to buckle the green belt  
 By activists flaunting "the red belt"  
 But Mama,  
 Deeds chaperoned your words.  
 Unbowed you were, like a cactus in the desert.  
 And nature thrived from your resilience.  
 Mama, lest not your demise,  
 Be the death of mother nature  
 But an eternal epitome of conservation.



By Tamara Juma

With age has come beauty,  
**Seventy-five years of serenity,**  
 Nairobi National Park a prodigy,

A jewel to behold in its entirety.  
 Making people all around aware,

For the animal's welfare,  
 Creating an environment full of care,  
 Where our wild can be healthier.

A task not so easy,  
 Patrolling and keeping busy,

The staff have been diligent,  
 A trait so eminent.

We celebrate you today,

A moment worth the praise,

Nairobi National Park, a glass we raise,

**Seventy-five and still on the rise**



By Dennis Njoroge

Let's all give it a thought,  
 The fascinating southern scenery ,

Making the rowdy city look like an haven.  
 Concealing the unfriendly streets .

The major source of the almost timely rains  
 bounding our capital.

The ultimate destination to our foreign friends  
 A home to our precious wild lifes

Calling it jungle is an insult  
 ,I would rather sit under those lovely shades .

Below that towering giraffe  
 Graceful devouring those ever green vegetation

And definitely drowning in the lovely vocals  
 of those ever happy birds

This park is our home,  
 Our goldmine and our pride.

Nairobi city is a fairy land  
 But the park makes it Shangri la.

Keep the park safe !

Keep Nairobi dreamy

### New Updated Maps of Nairobi National Park

Available for 500/=  
 at the FoNNaP office  
 Lang'ata Links (office No.14), opp Kenya  
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# NEW MEMBERS SECTION



I am sarafina mwangi, pursuing a degree in environmental studies and community development in Kenyatta university.  
I love nature. I find nature to be a perfect home.  
I am very passionate about environmental conservation and protection and i always play my part to stop pollution and protect nature for what it offers. Nature is amazing and am always happy been surrounded by it.  
I have recently built a new connection with Nairobi National Park through FoNNaP which has given me the opportunity to continue learning and serving mother Earth



My name is Oyugi Osoro Darius. I am a student at Kenyatta university, pursuing a bachelor's degree in environmental planning and management. I heard about FONNAP through a poster invitation for a conservation drive at the park.  
I am very happy that the park is celebrating 75 years of existence. As a student leader and a conservation enthusiast, I will urge my fellow comrades to take part in Conservation programs called by FONNAP to help conserve and protect The Nairobi National Park for 75 more years to come.



The animal world is full of magnificent and beautiful creatures who are a significant part of our biodiversity. I really enjoyed being part of the FONNAP and taking part in the game count.  
Animal lovers are the best people to be around because no one else understands care and compassion better than them. If one has loved animals with all their heart, and if i am being honest, it's most unlikely that they've never been disappointed in return. I have always been actively participating in every wildlife club in my life, from childhood. I love animals for quite a number of reasons: they're just plain cute, wildlife comes in all shapes, sizes, and colors. When I was out in nature, I marveled at the huge variety of shades and shapes that exist. Wildlife is nothing short of unbelievable.  
i was fascinated by their endless intelligence which was a great reminder that we share this world with them and that they are quite capable and impressive.



I am Isaac Jahu Ndirangu.  
Am a student at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, currently pursuing a Bachelors degree in Environmental Science. I am also the Chief Operating Officer at Silver Oak Mazingira Hub, a youth led environmental organization. Being an environmentalist, I champion for conservation of the environment and all of its resources. As stewards of the Earth, its only right if we devote and direct our efforts to ensuring that we leave it in a better condition than we found it. I believe FONNAP is on the right track and will help me achieve my goal both as an Environmentalist and a Conservationist.



Name: Lucy Mueni  
School: The Technical University of Kenya  
Course of Study: Technology in Travel and Tourism Management.  
As a tourism student and a generally tourism stakeholder it is my responsibility to always ensure that I involve myself in sustainable tourism activities and therefore FoNNaP provides the necessary platform for me. Nairobi Park is also the close to my residential area and school and i am willing to volunteer in Park protection activities. I have visited NNP severally & I think FoNNaP is doing an amazing job.  
I also hope FoNNaP awards certificates to the youth members.

THANKYOU.



# NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK NOVEMBER SIGHTINGS.

Please send photos to

fonna newsletter@gmail.com to be featured in the NNP sightings column



Photo credit- Hitesh Kalyan



Photo credit- Hitesh Kalyan



Photo credit- Lamak Sheikh



Photo credit- Kushil Hirani



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## Bird Sightings



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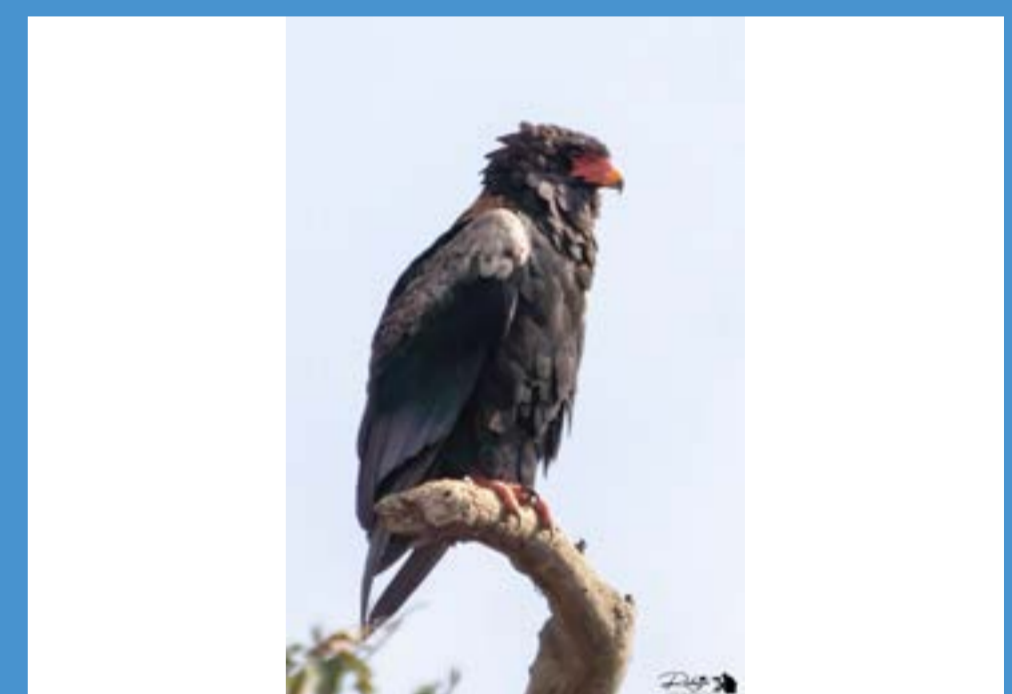


Photo credit- Rakesh Shah



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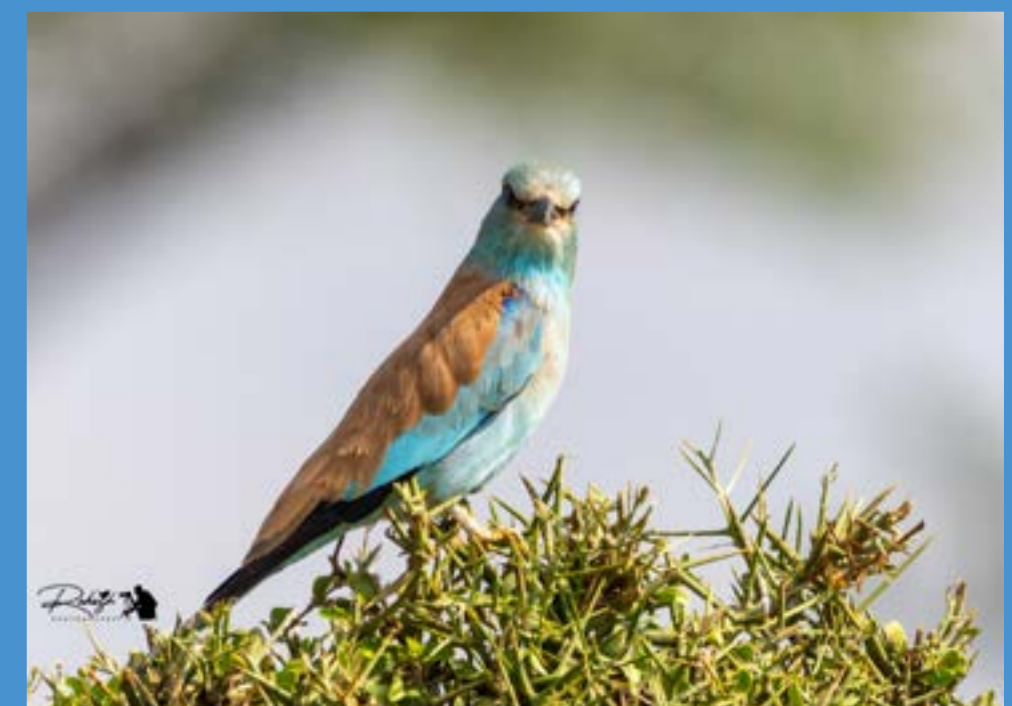
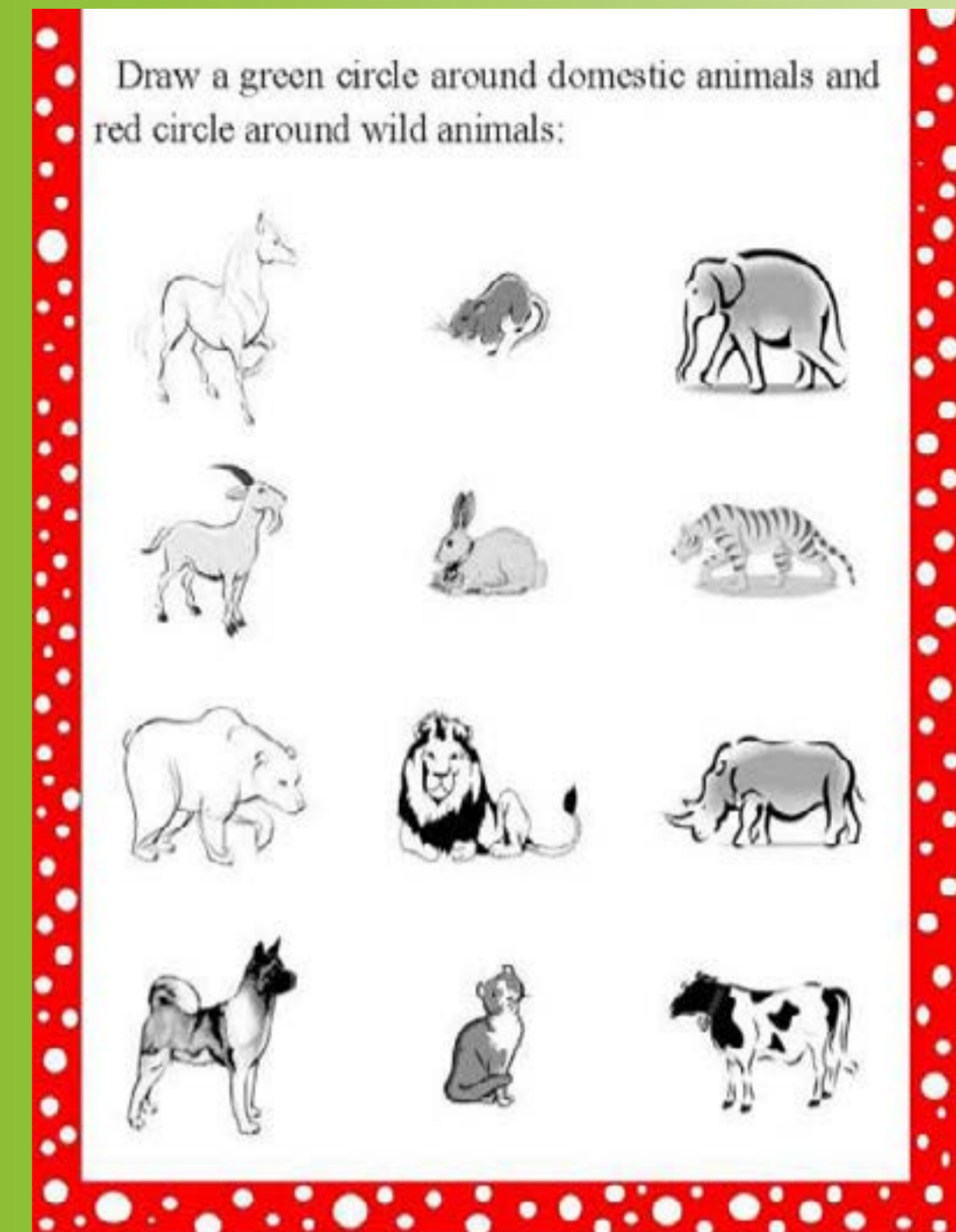
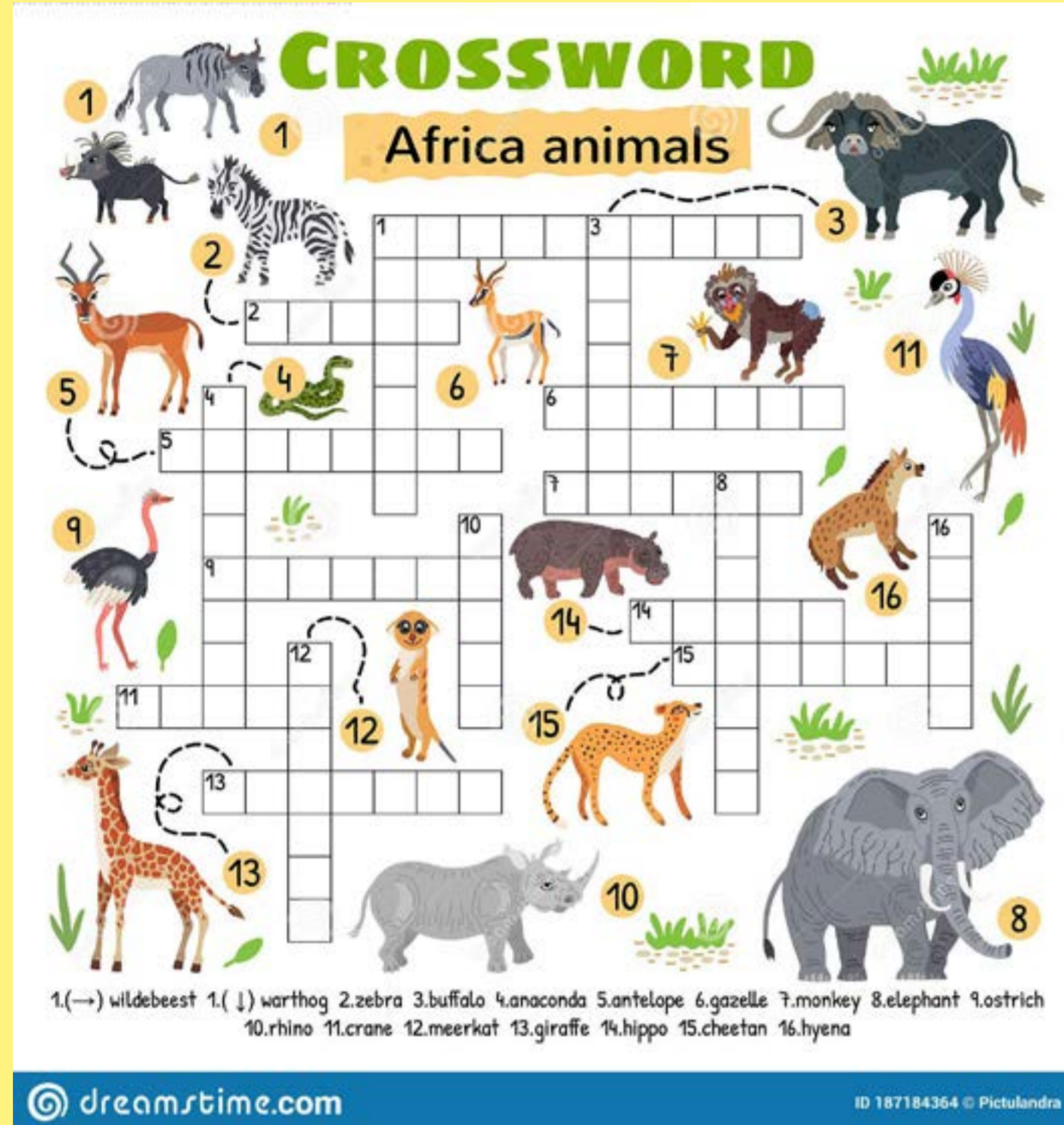


Photo credit- Rakesh Shah



## OUR CORPORATE MEMBERS





### 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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