

IMPACT OF NAIROBI CITY TO THE NAIROBI
NATIONAL PARK

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Overview

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

LOCATION

Located within the city of Nairobi

Gazettement – the first park to be gazetted in Kenya/East Africa in 1946

Distance from the city centre

The park is about 8kms from the city centre.

Size

The park covers about 117km² (approx. 12,000 Ha/30,000 Acres)

Population of the city of Nairobi

Approximately 5million people leave in Nairobi and the surrounding towns of Kitengela, Kiambu, Athi River, Ongata Rongai and Ngong.



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- Bio diversity:

The park is a preserve of a rich biodiversity comprising of:

- Wildlife – over 80 recorded mammal species. 4 of which are members of the big 5 i.e. Lion, buffalo, leopard and the rhinos (both white and black rhinos)
- Birds – over 400 species of birds including the ostrich, the largest bird in the world.
- Vegetation – the park has 3 main vegetation zones:
 - * Dry highland forests
 - * Riverline forests
 - * Grasslands (99% of the park)

Tourism Facilities / Infrastructure

- Picnic sites – 7 picnic sites
- Camp sites – 1 public campsite
 - 1 special campsite

Roads/ Game drive circuits – about 250km of all weather road network



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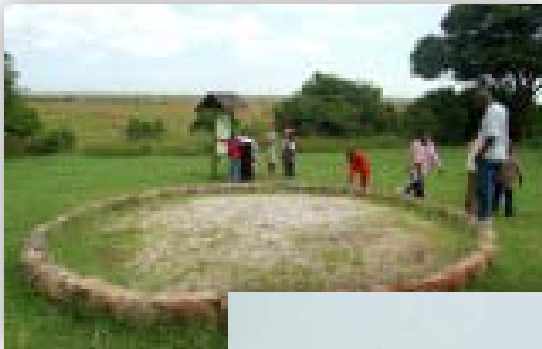
Other Benefits of the City Residents

Bush functions:

•Special social functions:

Are functions conducted at the picnic sites e.g.

- Birthday Parties
- Family get-together meetings
- Religious meetings



• Corporate functions

- - Corporate organizations use the picnic sites for:
 - * Team building
 - * Product Launching
 - * Product promotion
 - * Making company anniversaries
 - * End-of-year parties

• Bush dinners / Breakfast

- Popular with city hotels as special treatment to guests.

• Night Game drives:

- -special visitor activity to add value to wildlife tourism

Positive Benefits

Benefits of the Park to the City

- The park provides unlimited opportunities for:

- Recreation
- Learning and
- Enjoyment

Visitation: About 100,000 people visit the park annually – both international & domestic visitors

Approx. 60% are domestic visitors, majority of whom are city residents



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Visitor Attractions

- Picnic activities – e.g. Family / friends lunch-outs at the picnic sites
- Photography
- Site seeing
- Animals especially the Rhinos and Lions.





Picture This...



Negative Impacts of the City to the Park

Negative Impacts of the City to the Park

1. *Constricting dispersal areas and migration routes.*
2. *Decline in wildlife population.*
3. *Water pollution.*
4. *Air pollution.*
5. *Noise pollution.*
6. *Human- wildlife conflict.*
7. *Poaching and snaring.*
8. *Fence Vandalism.*



Mitigating the negative impacts

Mitigation of the loss of wildlife dispersal areas

- Land – lease program
- Localized land – use planning (Kitengela / Isinya land – use plan)
- Predator consolation scheme
- Creation of wildlife conservancies
- Community / Public environmental education and awareness programs
- Nairobi Greenline Project – a partnership with industrialists
- Corporate social responsibility projects.(CSR)



|| Nairobi Green line Project

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) in partnership with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) and other corporate organisations launched the Nairobi GreenLine Project on 18th February 2010.

The **Nairobi GreenLine** is a ksh 35 million project that aims at planting 250,000 trees from the Cheetah Gate in Athi River to the Carnivore restaurant in a bid to protect the Nairobi National Park from pollution, encroachment and human/wildlife conflict.



**THANK
YOU**