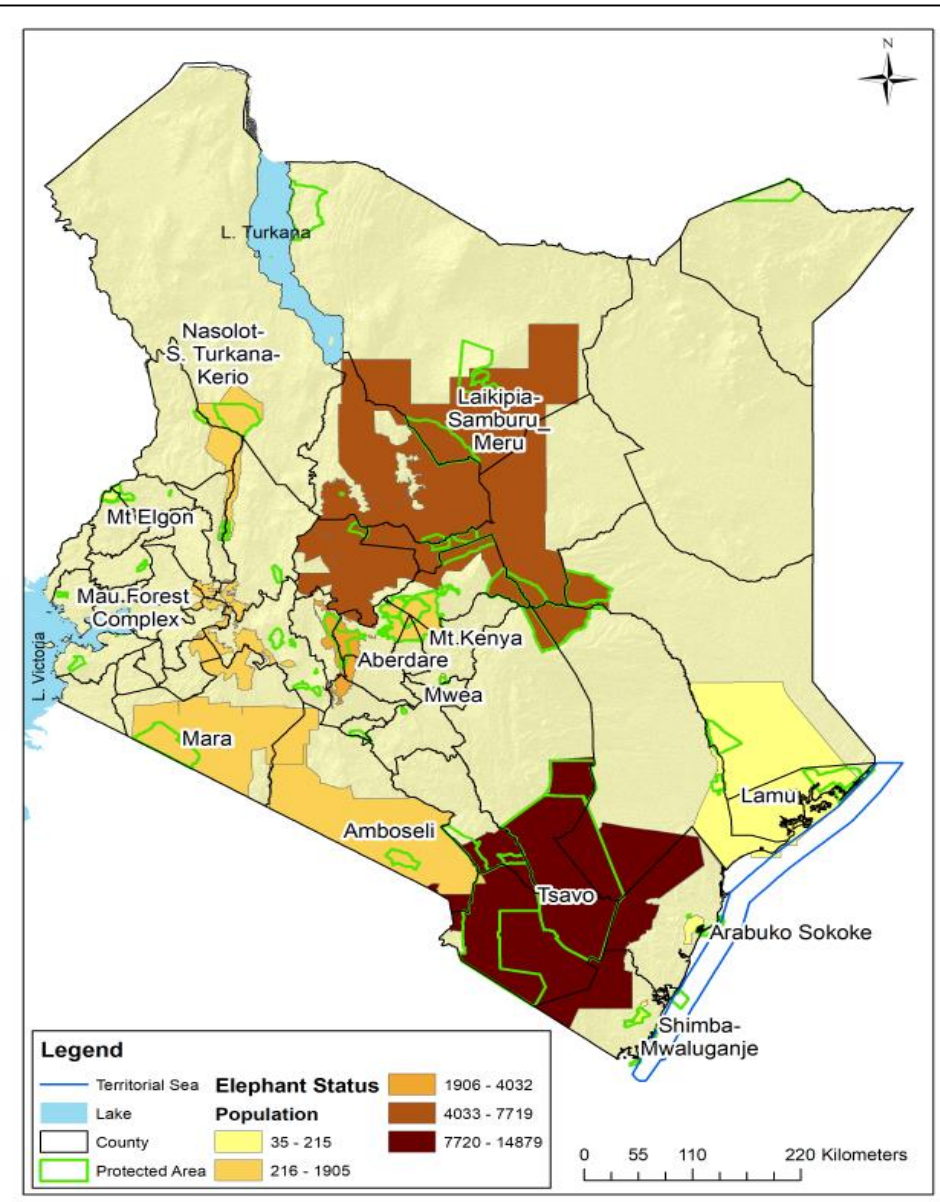


Elephants occur in the following specific ecosystems or protected areas within the 8 conservation areas



COAST CONSERVATION AREA: Shimba Hills – Maluganje ecosystem , Lamu-Tana River Boni-Dodori ecosystem, Arabuko Sokoke forest

TSAVO CONSERVATION AREA: Tsavo ecosystem (Tsavo East, Tsavo West and Chyullu Hills NPs, Taita ranches, Galana & Kulalu ranch & South Kitui NR

SOUTHERN CONSERVATION AREA: Amboseli-Magadi ecosystem

CENTRAL RIFT CONSERVATION AREA: Maasai Mara ecosystem Mau forest complex ecosystem, Loita forest

WESTERN CONSERVATION AREA: Kerio Valley-Nasolot-South Turkana ecosystem Mount Elgon forest

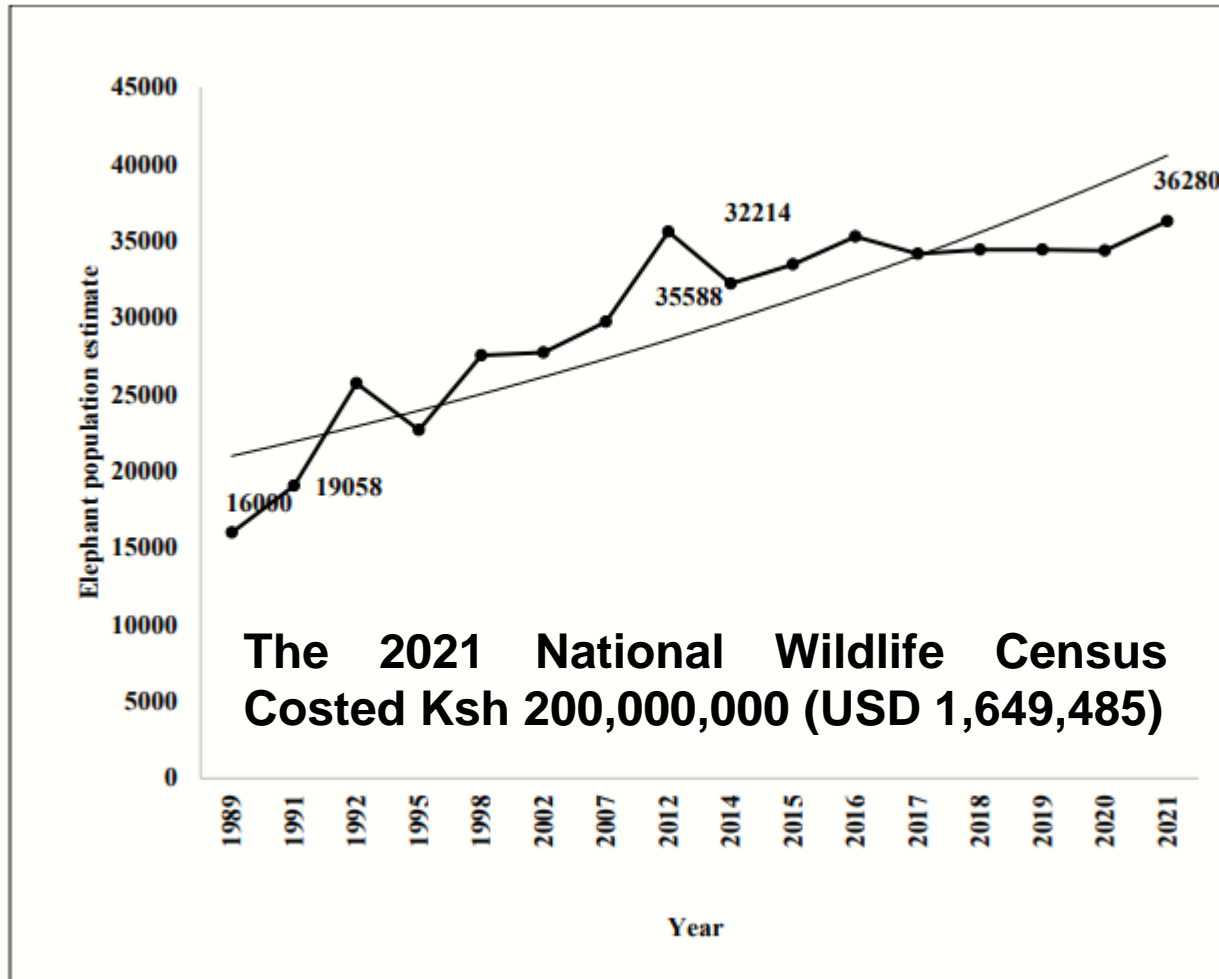
MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION AREA: Laikipia-Samburu ecosystem, Abardare, Imenti and Mount Kenya Forest, Mwea N. Reserve, Loroki-Kirisia forest

NORTHERN CONSERVATION AREA: Marsabit N.Park/Reserve

EASTERN CONSERVATION AREA:Meru Conservation Area, Lower Garissa county and Isiolo county

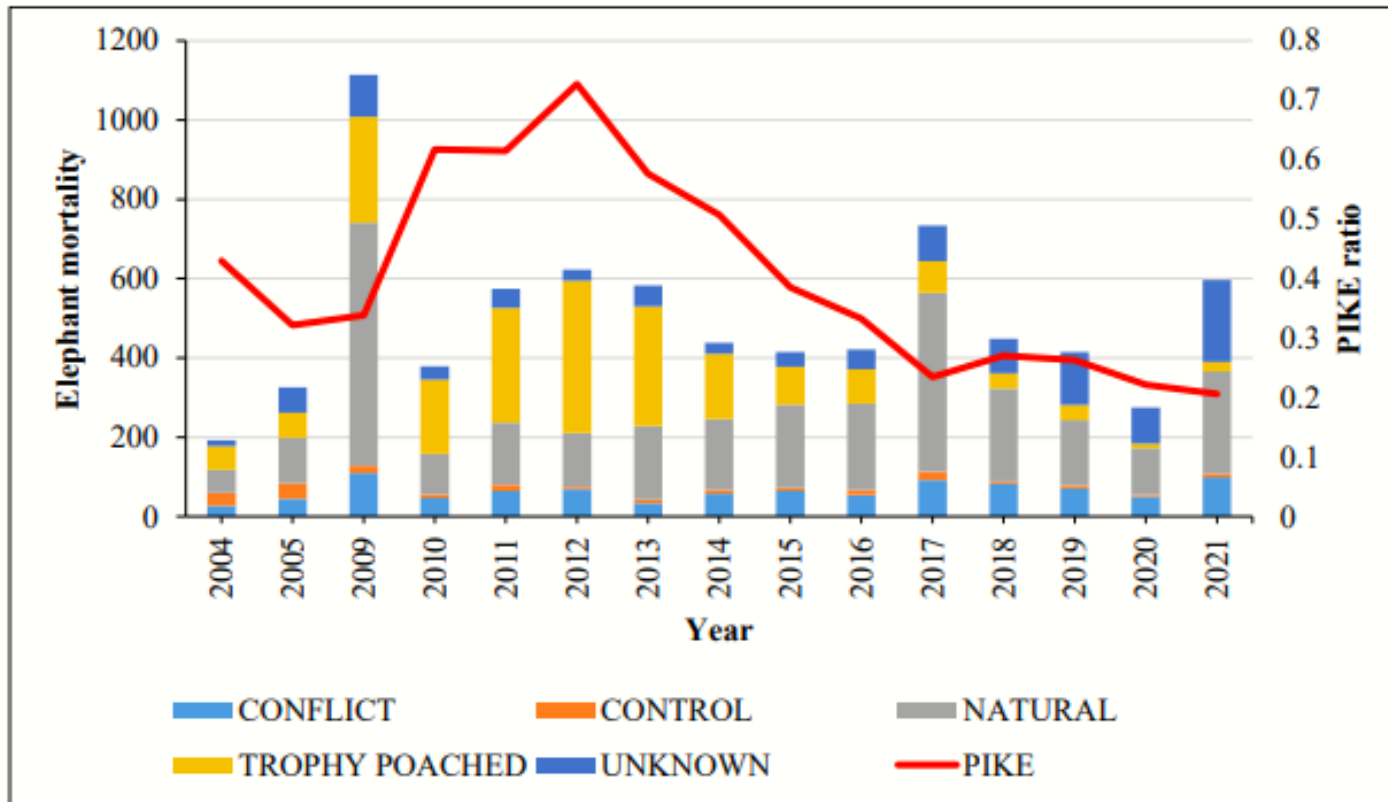
2021 census covered **132,328 sq. km** that host elephants, about **22.8%** of Kenya's landmass (**580,367 sq.km**)

ELEPHANT POPULATION STATUS AND TREND IN KENYA - 2021



1. By end of 2021, Kenya elephant population was estimated as 36,280 individuals from 16,000 in 1989
2. Overall, there has been a more than 2.6% annual population increase since 1989.
3. Kenya's elephant population slightly declined between 2012 (35,588 elephants) and 2014 (32,214 elephants), at a rate of (-) 0.4% annual population change due to poaching

ELEPHANT MORTALITY TREND 2004 - 2021



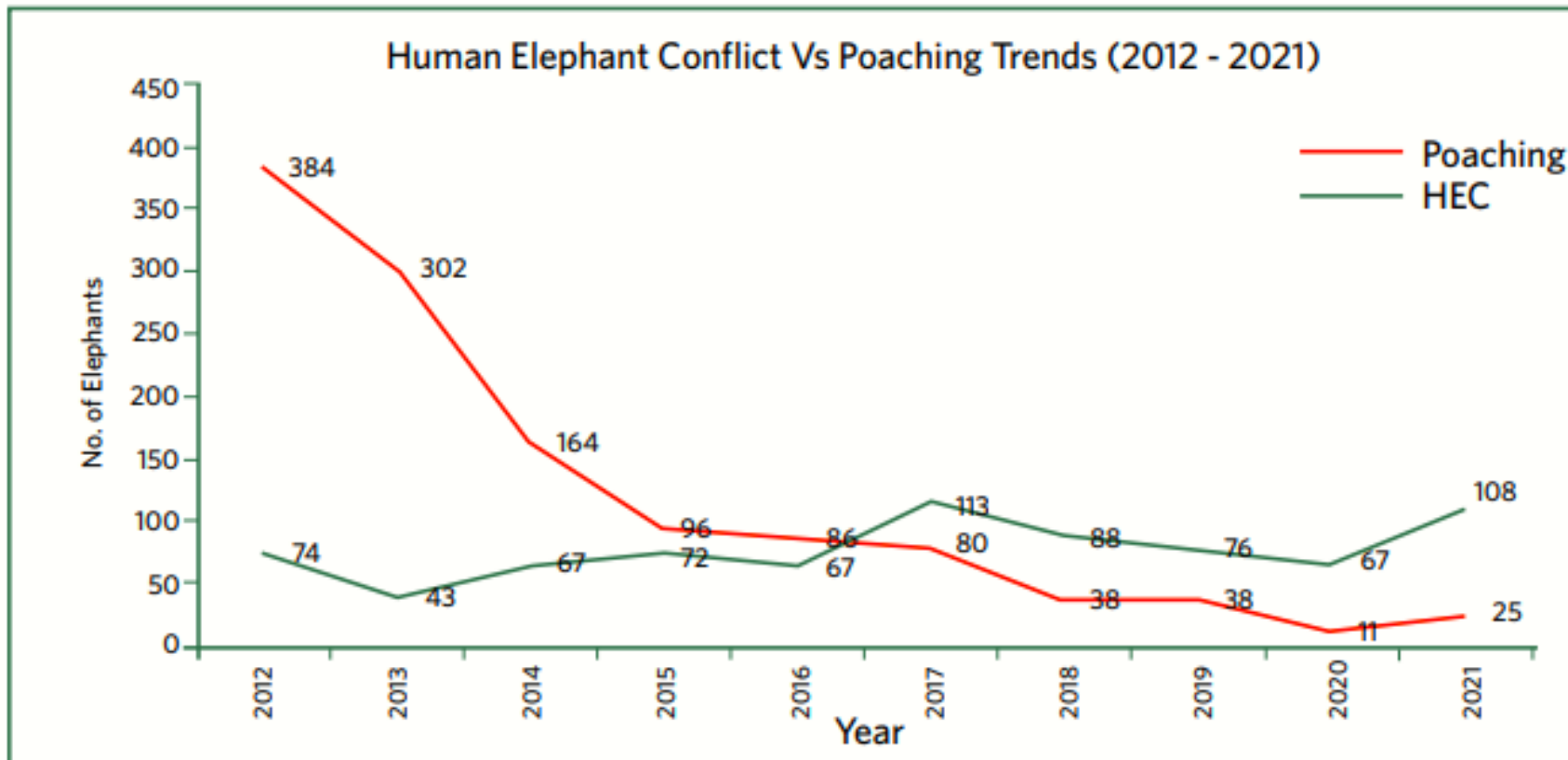
Other factors that may have contributed to the slow population increase are:

1. the droughts experienced in 1993, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2017), ,
2. Heightened Humans-Elephant Conflicts
3. Habitat fragmentation and loss

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND THREATS TO ELEPHANTS IN KENYA

1. Increasing human population
2. Change in land use – settlements, infrastructure, crop farming ETC
3. Poverty and unplanned agricultural practices
4. Habitat loss – degradation and fragmentation
5. Human-wildlife conflicts
6. Poaching and illegal ivory trade
7. Climate change – erratic rains and temperatures
8. Increasing livestock numbers and incursion into protected areas
9. Policy and legislation – e.g. wildlife ownership, land use zoning

- Kenya has developed the second edition of National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP, 2022-2031) and it will be launched soon.
- The plan priority action is to reduce human-elephant conflicts



The New NEAP 2022-2031 has the following Vision, Goal & 8 Strategic Objectives

Vision: Sustain a thriving elephant population and their habitats, while ensuring beneficial and harmonious co-existence with humans for posterity by 2031.

Goal: Maintain viable, healthy and secure elephant populations while reducing human-elephant conflict, restoring elephant habitat and increasing the value of elephants to people by 2031

