



AMBOSELI TRUST
FOR ELEPHANTS

Amboseli Elephant Research Project Terms of Participation (July 2010)

1. Project Background

1. Since 1972, the Amboseli Elephant Research Project (AERP), under the direction of Cynthia Moss ('the Director'), has maintained and made available an unparalleled body of knowledge on the African savannah elephant, *Loxodonta africana*. AERP's mission is to promote scientific knowledge of elephants relevant to their conservation, welfare or the maintenance of the Amboseli population.
2. The AERP data bank is based on the long-term study of the relatively undisturbed, free-ranging population of elephants inhabiting the Amboseli ecosystem. The major aim of the project is to provide, through publications, base-line information on elephant biology to relevant authorities and individuals who are responsible for the conservation and management of African elephants throughout their range. At the same time, AERP's goal is to secure the future of the Amboseli elephant population by finding a balance between the needs of animals and the needs of the people with whom they share their range.
3. Research colleagues have been invited to participate in the Project from its inception. All the studies are closely coordinated with the Director via the Scientific Advisory Committee (see below).
4. There are two defined categories of visiting researchers, Participating and Collaborating. Participating Researchers are part of the core research team determined by their level of commitment and contribution to the long-term data records. Collaborating Researchers are colleagues who join the research team for a defined period to conduct a specific study. In both cases, recognition of the contribution of AERP to the logistics and financial support of the research via access to long-term records and project infrastructure should be recognised in publication authorship, acknowledgements and to funding bodies. The financial commitments of researchers are defined in Schedule One.
5. Research Students represent a special case. Although they may, by virtue of the time-limited nature of their work, fit more logically into the category of Collaborating Researcher, they may be offered facilities and cost-recovery rates commensurate with Participating Researchers (see Schedule One).

1.1 AERP Management Structure

6. AERP is the research arm of the Amboseli Trust for Elephants (ATE). ATE has an administrative and program development office in the United States and a programme management office at Langata Link, Nairobi. The Nairobi office provides a base for administration, project support and field support. Current personnel comprises:
 - Cynthia Moss – Director AERP and ATE
 - Betsy Swart – Executive Director ATE-USA, Administration & Program Development; Endowment; Advocacy (US)
 - Purity Waweru – Administration, Project and Field Support, ATE, Nairobi
 - Joyce Poole, PhD - Trustee, ATE
 - Harvey Croze, PhD - Senior Consultant, Trustee, ATE
 - Soila Sayialel – Project Manager, AERP; Trustee, ATE
 - John Kioko, PhD – **Research Manager**, AERP

- Phyllis C. Lee, PhD – Chair, Scientific Advisory Committee AERP
- W. Keith Lindsay – Ecologist, Scientific Advisory Committee AERP
- Norah Njiraini – Training Coordinator, AERP
- Catherine Sayialel – Research Assistant, AERP
- Saruni ole Seleka - Community Liaison Officer, AERP
- Peter Ngande – Camp Manager, AERP
- Josephat Kiminza – Camp Manager (Alternate); AERP
- Nkoshopu Kiloku - Camp Assistant, AERP
- Daniel Njonjo – Camp Assistant, AERP

2. Guidelines for Participation

7. Potential projects must have prior approval before being permitted access to any AERP data records; the identification files of known individual elephants; office facilities at the Elephant Research Headquarters (ERH) in Amboseli or the management office at Langata Link; and the Elephant Research Camp (ERC) in Amboseli.

8. Each potential researcher who wishes to become associated with the project must submit a detailed proposal of his or her study, stating clearly what topics will be addressed, what long-term data will be needed for analysis, and what potential publications are expected to result. Major deviations from the project as originally proposed require a new proposal and approval.

2.1 AERP Scientific Advisory Committee

9. The Scientific Advisory Committee was constituted in 2008 to ensure that there is a long-term strategy for AERP's research, including that for newly affiliated researchers and collaborators. The functions of the SAC include review of relevant scientific paradigms, science policy setting, forward research planning, oversight of field activities and results, periodic reporting, and review of proposals.

10. Proposals should be submitted to the Director, who will forward the proposal to members of the SAC for consideration when appropriate. The committee will comment on research proposals or requests to use the long-term AERP data. SAC will provide feedback on proposals where necessary and may reject research proposals or projects that do not fit with AERP's mission to promote scientific knowledge of elephants relevant to their conservation, welfare or the maintenance of the Amboseli population. The SAC is currently composed of AERP Director, Dr. Cynthia Moss, Dr. Joyce Poole, Dr. Harvey Croze, Dr. Keith Lindsay (EDG, Oxford) and chaired by Prof Phyllis Lee (University of Stirling).

3. Obligations of AERP collaborators collecting data

11. Once a specific research project has been approved, AERP participants are required to fulfil obligations in three categories: research clearance, research responsibilities and camp responsibilities.

3.1 Kenya Government and KWS Procedures

12. Each researcher must secure all necessary clearances and permissions from both the Office of the President and the Kenya Wildlife Service before starting their study. Within Amboseli, the rules for researchers set down by KWS and the Warden must be strictly adhered to, and cooperation and dialogue with the wardens and rangers is expected. In 2004 the KWS published a new set of Research Guidelines (see Appendix 2). All fees for research clearance are the responsibility of the individual researchers.

3.2 Use of AERP Research Assistants

13. AERP's Research Assistants have specific roles, obligations and requirements with regard to data collection and publications. Departure from these responsibilities requires

agreement with the Director. There are presently three full-time AERP Research Assistants (see above). They are responsible for the long-term monitoring of the Amboseli elephants and related community and park management work that include the following activities:

- Census each of the 50 family units once per month;
- Census each of the adult, independent males;
- Monitor distribution, group size, habitat use, births, deaths, oestrus and musth;
- Update the long-term records files;
- Collect data on male independence;
- Monitor 12 vegetation plots;
- Collect genetic material;
- Respond, as appropriate, to emergencies involving elephants;
- Assist in the training of students and other researchers;
- Lecture to visiting groups (arranged by Director);
- Monitor AERP's Community Scouts;
- Manage AERP's Consolation Scheme;
- Attend park management meetings; and
- Attend Conflict Resolution Committee meetings

14. Depending on monitoring and research priorities, community meetings, emergencies, and various other time constraints, Research Assistants may be available to work with visiting researchers and collaborative projects. Their participation must be arranged on an individual basis with the SAC. If the service of one or more of the Research Assistants is required for elephant identification, focal sampling etc, researchers will be expected to cover a reasonable proportion of an assistant's salary, as well as the costs of any project vehicle and its use in the work, as agreed with the SAC.

3.3 Research responsibilities

15. Participating and Collaborating Researchers are expected to participate in monitoring and other activities and to provide these data to the project. They are expected to:

- Learn to identify individual elephants;
- Update the recognition file with new photographs or drawings when necessary;
- Record time out and in and route taken when working alone;
- Fill in the cow/calf and bull sighting sheets when working alone;
- Record births, deaths, oestrus, and musth when working alone;
- Record observations of unusual events, behaviour or interactions;
- Help with the training of students or visitors as requested;
- Lecture to visiting groups at the request of the Director.

These data become part of the long-term records for researchers and others to use, as per the MOU.

3.4 Camp responsibilities

16. The Camp Managers report to the Project Manager. The daily responsibilities of the Camp Managers are defined in the document *Camp, Work and Life in Amboseli: Information for Visiting Researchers*.

17. The Amboseli Trust for Elephants owns all of the camp and project research equipment. Each visiting researcher will pay an agreed daily rate (see Schedule One).

18. Visiting researchers are generally expected to provide on an *ad hoc* basis certain items of equipment for the camp such as sheets, towels, etc.

19. All participants are responsible for:

- Stocking the camp with food, paraffin, and gas on any trips to Nairobi (the cost will be deducted from the agreed daily rate). Researchers never come from

- Nairobi with an empty car!
- Collecting firewood and drinking water for camp, as required.
- Ensuring that basic equipment is kept in good order; reporting and correcting faults, making repairs when possible.

4. Use of Data and Publications (including Research Collaborations)

20. The Amboseli Elephant Research Project is the result of many years of collaborative and individual effort. All project participants are expected to use data in the collaborative spirit of the project. The data are of two types: the long-term records and the data collected and held by individuals who have worked on a particular aspect of elephant behaviour or ecology.

4.1 Long-term records

21. The Amboseli Elephant Research Project maintains and owns the intellectual copyright of long-term data records on the Amboseli elephant population, including individual identifications, life history of known individuals, social dynamics, ecology, ranging, and data related to the Maasai community (see list of specific datasets in Appendix 3).

22. Participation in AERP comes with obligations and restrictions with respect to the long-term records, including:

- a. Access to and analysis of long-term data are granted at the discretion of the SAC. Proposals for use of any data must be made in the form of a detailed project proposal to the Chair of the SAC and copied to the Director. The Scientific Advisory Panel will then evaluate the proposal.
- b. All AERP participants or collaborators are expected to contribute to maintenance of records as accurately and fully as possible in the context of their individual projects.
- c. Any data collected by Participating and Collaborating researchers under the terms set out herein are the property of AERP and must be provided to the SAC. These data, subject to quality review and validation, become part of the long-term database.
- d. The long-term data shall reside in computer databases or on paper copies as appropriate. Cynthia Moss, AERP Director, retains these records and arranges backup protocols and distribution via the SAC.
- e. Any colleague, whether Participating or Collaborating, wishing to analyse AERP data can only do so with prior agreement after a formal proposal to the SAC; and the full knowledge and concurrence of any other participants who collected a significant proportion of the long-term data (see Authorship below).
- f. Researchers who contribute to the long-term data shall have the right to use the data that they have personally collected as long as it is relevant to the aims and goals of their approved project. If they use long-term data in addition to their own data, they must have prior approval from the SAC.
- g. If, in the course of a study, a change of emphasis occurs, a new direction for analysis becomes apparent, or a new collaboration is suggested, then approval for a change or extension of use of the long-term data must be obtained in writing from the SAC before any further analysis of AERP records takes place.

4.2 Data held by other participants

23. Current and former researchers working on AERP have collected certain data (for instance focal samples, point samples, genetic samples, measurements, etc) that are considered their own. Any agreement on analysis or usage of such data must be made directly with the person holding the data. SAC will advise on relevant contacts.

4.3 General publication agreement

24. Participants in the project should present an outline list of publications that he or she expects to produce as a result of their individual study to the SAC. Since ideas develop in

the course of a project, the arrangements for prior agreement of publications are flexible. However, a new paper or change of emphasis must receive permission from the SAC to ensure that the input of all past workers is recognized either by co-authorship or, if agreed, in the acknowledgements. Research assistants should also be acknowledged when they have made a significant contribution to the data being analyzed.

25. **All** publications resulting from the use of the long-term AERP data must have Cynthia Moss as an author on the paper, credited as the AERP Director.

26. Joint authorship with those who have contributed substantially to the long-term data or their analysis is required when using data from a period longer than that of the individual project. Analysis and resulting publication of AERP long-term data must be co-authored with any other AERP collaborator who contributed substantially to the specific data under analysis or to the theoretical framework for its collection. As a rule: If the paper would not have been possible without someone else's input, that person, including Research Assistants, should be included as an author.

27. Use of images and videos obtained by virtue of the special proximity to Amboseli elephants from association with AERP should be confined to those necessary for scientific publications and presentations. The use of images and videos in popular publications or websites linked with individual recognition or as a result of special project access is not permitted unless associated with one-off campaign targeted at fund-raising for specific research purposes. No individual identifications can be used for profit, unless a financial return has been formally agreed with ATE.

28. AERP recognises that researchers often give oral / conference presentations based on their analysis of long-term data. Peer feedback on such presentations is a vital part of scientific exchange. A list of presentations based on Amboseli data should be provided to the SAC on an annual basis. If co-presenters are involved, the courtesy of prior comment is expected.

29. No papers (including abstracts) should be submitted for publication in any medium until all authors have approved the manuscript. Draft copies of all publications, including image or video presentations, **MUST** be submitted to all authors well prior to submission. Individuals who were responsible for significant portions of the data collection have the right to refuse permission for publication if there are unresolved issues of analysis, presentation or interpretation.

5. Other Obligations

30. During the course of any study, quarterly research reports should be submitted to the SAC and to KWS. At the completion of the study, a summary of research activities must be presented including: questions addressed, sampling and analytical methods used, definitions, numbers or hours of samples, individuals sampled, a blank copy of the data sheets or questionnaires used, and any other relevant material or descriptions of methods. A final report to AERP SAC must be submitted within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork.

31. PhD thesis resulting from work in Amboseli should be deposited with the SAC in PDF format once examined and finalised.

32. All participants should **provide two copies** of any journal publications or book chapters, both scientific and popular. Wherever possible, an electronic copy of articles should accompany the hard copies.

33. Each participant must sign and submit a risk assessment prior to departing for the field. These are available from Purity Waweru at the Nairobi Office.

31. Each participant must ensure that a proposal, budget, the signed Terms of Participation and the signed Risk Assessment have been deposited with Purity Waweru at the ATE Nairobi Office.

6. Amboseli Trust for Elephants Office Support

32. The Amboseli Trust for Elephants office in Nairobi provides significant field support to the project as a whole as well as to individual researchers. It is a major challenge to raise the funds to cover this resource, which is vital for everyone working on the project. The extent of use of this resource will vary with the project and a reasonable fee will be agreed with the SAC for each project (see Schedule One, appended).

7. Project Culture and Conduct

33. The Amboseli Elephant Research Project has always been conducted on a cooperative, friendly and trusting basis. A good and productive working relationship between everyone involved has been, and will always be, of major importance. These stipulations are to make clear what our mutual obligations are. We therefore expect that each new researcher will sign a letter of agreement for the project being undertaken, as well as signing this document to indicate understanding and compliance with the terms set forth herein.

34. A positive, constructive attitude is vital for anyone joining the project. This includes willingness to raise and discuss any issue that may develop into a problem if not aired and resolved. We all have a crucial obligation to contribute to a productive cooperative atmosphere within the project in general, and in the Elephant Research Camp, the AERP ERH office in OI Tukai and the ATE office in Nairobi. We expect personal conduct that promotes the project on any level, both inside and outside of Kenya.

Cynthia Moss
Director
P.C. Lee
Chair, SAC

I, _____, have read this document and agree to the terms and conditions set out herein.

Date _____

Signature _____

Schedule One

AERP Research and Camp Fees from Participating Researchers

Operative Date: 1 July 2010

AERP Research Fees

In order to help cover the costs of running and maintaining the research camp (food, board, camp staff salaries, administrative costs), the long-term monitoring upon which your research depends (research assistant salaries, vehicles and running expenses, database upkeep, administrative costs etc), and the ATE Nairobi Office (Rent, telephone services, accounting, other administrative costs), researchers are charged a daily rate.

The daily rate changes according to prevailing costs. In 2009 the daily cost of running and maintaining ERC and associated administrative and logistic support at the Elephant Research Headquarters (ERH) in the OI Tukai enclave in the centre of the National Park was calculated to be of the order of \$125 per day. The daily costs of running the Nairobi Office and related expenses was at least as much.

To help defray the rising costs of keeping the project going researchers will be charged one of two rates:

Participating Researchers

Participating researchers are in general those who have historically been part of the core AERP research team as determined by the level of commitment (measured in time associated with the project) and contribution to the long-term data records.

Daily rate at ERC: KES 2,600 (USD 35.00)

Collaborating Researchers

Collaborating researchers are those colleagues who join the research team for a specific period to conduct a particular study. This category includes very short term visiting scientists who are seeking research sites, participating in short-term consultations with AERP staff, gathering material for consultancy reports, etc.

Daily rate at ERC: USD 60.00

Students

Although post-graduate students would generally fall under the functional category of Collaborating Researcher, by virtue of their financial circumstances, they shall be asked to meet cost-recovery at the Participating Researcher level.

Daily rate at ERC: KES 2,600 (USD 35.00)

These rates apply as long as the research is ongoing, the researcher is in Kenya and is not on holiday. In other words these rates include periods when the researcher is in the field and when he or she is in Nairobi as long as the primary work is related to his or her research.

Research collaborators who make use of the AERP Elephant Research Camp (ERC) in Amboseli National Park are requested to contribute to the general camp upkeep and maintenance, as well as for replacement of equipment through normal wear and tear.

Use of ATE Nairobi office

The ATE office at Langata Link business centre outside of Nairobi (No. 25/26 Langata Link, Langata South Road, tel/fax +254 20 891191) can be used by all researchers. Telephone (local calls) and Internet access are provided as well as the support of the ATE Administrator and access to the at-cost services of Langata Link (photocopying, messenger, travel agent, etc).

Special Services

From time to time it may be necessary for the ATE Administrator to assist a researcher with a special service, for example, research clearance, KWS permits, the purchase and transport of camp supplies and individual items from Nairobi to Amboseli, air transport bookings, etc. In general, such services can be provided within the charge rate for the use of the ATE Nairobi office (above), but any additional fees or charges incurred must be reimbursed directly by the researcher.

Bank Charges

Collaborating researchers may use ATE banking facilities in Kenya (both Shilling and US dollar

accounts) and the USA. **Bank charges will be deducted from the monies at source and at cost.**

Appendix 1
AERP Long-term Datasets
As of 1 July 2010

The Amboseli Elephant Research Project has been collecting data on individual elephants since 1972. Some of these data are open access, others can be made available upon request and others are restricted to collaborators on agreed projects. The nature of each dataset is defined below; protocols for access and publication were defined above.

General Background Dataset (SAC permission for publication)

- Identification of individuals and families: We provide researchers with individual IDs, ages and sexes, and family composition and histories as part of their collaboration with the project, subject to a specific agreement about the nature of the research and the use that IDs will be put to.

Demography (Population Dynamics – SAC permission for use and publication)

- Demography database: Births (maternity, dates, sex of calf), death dates, death causes, and carcass locations form the basis of the population demography database, constructed from monthly censuses and general observations. These data represent 50% of the project investment from 1972 to present. These data are available for specific analyses approved by the SAC, and confined to the research questions outlined. Such data should not be passed to any third parties without SAC written permission.
- Interactions and events: Oestrus, mating, age at sexual maturity, male independence, musth activity are recorded in field notes. Scan samples of old females and males in the process of going independent are also available for some periods. These data can be made available for specific projects, in collaboration with the researchers who collected detailed information.
- Individual size and growth: these data are available upon request to P.C. Lee and with SAC approval for specific projects.
- The lower jaw collection: **these data are open access.**

Ecology (Open access)

- Vegetation monitoring: **twice yearly** biomass surveys of fixed plots have been made from **19**** to the present. These are open access data. These data are currently being added to in the form of seasonal total ground counts of all animals, with analysis of satellite photos for NDVI.
- Rainfall: sequence of data from 1968 to present, by month, available as open access
- Water table: seasonal measures of point samples from a specific borehole (**1990-** present) – open access.

Social dynamics and socio-ecology (SAC permission required)

- Sightings data: these data, taken on a daily basis are the majority of AERP's records and provide information on group size and composition, individual associations (males), family unit associations, group activities, ranging, habitat use, and reproductive state. These data have been used to create geo-referenced datasets on ranging – their use requires specific permission from SAC.
- Monthly census data: these data are in the process of being computerised for the analysis of inter-female associations. They also provide the basis of the information for the demography database.
- Intergroup interactions: these data are taken on an *ad libitum* basis and are available as field notes.

Community (Open access)

- Maasai Scout sightings of elephants and elephant signs
- Crop raiding on an *ad libitum* basis plus human-elephant conflict and consolation data

Appendix 2
AERP research areas and dates of data collection
As of 1 July 2010

- Social organization & population dynamics (C. Moss throughout as Director and financing overall monitoring)
- Oestrous behaviour (C. Moss 1972-1982)
- Calf development (C. Moss 1980-1982)
- Distribution and ranging patterns using radio-tracking (H. Croze: 1972-1974)
- Musth and male-male competition (J. Poole, 1976; 1978; 1980-1981; 1984-1990)
- Elephant feeding ecology and habitat use (K. Lindsay: 1977-1979; 1982-1984)
- Elephant physical and social development, growth, maternal and allomaternal strategies and male dispersal (P. Lee: 1982-1984; 1991 ongoing)
- Vocal communication (J. Poole: 1984-1990; 1999-ongoing);
- Female cooperation and competition (S. Andelman: 1985-1987)
- Maasai/elephant perceptions and relationships (K. Kangwana: 1990-1991)
- Reproductive hormone analysis (H. Mutinda: 1991-1992)
- Communication and social organization (K. McComb, L. Baker & S. Sayialel: 1993-2000)
- Radio tracking and ranging (I. Douglas-Hamilton: 1996-2000)
- Social determinants of ranging (H. Mutinda: 1997-2001)
- Genetic determinants of social behaviour (S. Alberts, E. Archie & N. Njiraini: 2000-2005)
- Genetic paternity (J. Hollister-Smith 2002-2005)
- Mitigating human-elephant conflict in the Amboseli ecosystem (W. Kiiru, J. Kioko, P. Granli: 2004-2007, 2008-2010)
- Human-elephant conflict in the greater Amboseli ecosystem, Kenya (C. Browne-Nunez: 2004-2005)
- Elephant behavior, socio-ecology and crop-raiding in the Amboseli Ecosystem (Patrick Chiyo: 2005-2007)
- Cognition (R. Byrne, L. Bates, J. Poole, C. Moss: 2005-2007)
- Communication and leadership (K. McComb, G. Shannon & K. Sayialel 2008-1020)

Appendix 3

KWS Research Guidelines



**RESEARCH GUIDELINES
FOR
CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN PROTECTED AREAS**

REF NO. KWS/RP/5001

VERSION 1.0

APRIL 2004

GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH IN NATIONAL PARKS

1. All research projects and activities inside National parks must be approved by Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).
2. All research proposals must have goals and objectives that complement the management objectives of the protected area. Applied research that aims at addressing the Protected Areas management needs will be given higher priority than basic or academic research.
3. All research proposals must include evidence of adequate funding.
4. All researchers must submit quarterly progress reports, (narrative together with raw data sets) to KWS Headquarters and Warden in charge of the park. The data to be included in the KWS database as appropriate.
5. Two copies of the final research findings should be deposited with KWS Headquarters and such reports should be acknowledged by the Deputy Director, Research and Development.
6. External researchers must possess a research permit issued by Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and approved by National Council of Science and Technology. Similarly, researchers must be affiliated to any one of the recognised Kenya Research Institutes.
7. External researchers must employ local Research Assistants and be willing to train such persons in the relevant field of research. Transfer of technology is considered critical and where appropriate KWS may enter a Memorandum Of Understanding with external research institutions for joint research initiatives.
8. Any contractual agreement between the researcher and KWS should not exceed five (5) years and should be reviewed every three (3) years. Research agreements that exceed five (5) years will require re-evaluation.
9. All private researchers are liable to pay normal park entry fees, camping fees and other prescribed charges. Where appropriate and with approval of the Director, they may be authorised to purchase seasonal passes instead of paying daily entry fees. KWS may charge a special research levy for foreign researchers.
10. Private guests who are not included in the official research permit and not affiliated to KWS will not be granted free entry into the park unless so approved by the Warden in-charge. Such visitors will not stay longer than is approved by the Warden.
11. Research centres, field stations, permanent camps and residence should, preferably, be constructed and located outside the national park. It is important to maintain the naturalness of the parks by minimising construction inside the protected area.
12. Only in exceptional cases and subject to a contractual

lease arrangement between KWS and a private researcher would a research centre or field station be constructed inside a National park. Such contractual agreement would be subject to any additional conditions the Director may wish to impose together with compliance to the prescribed Environmental Impact Assessment requirements

13. Construction of research laboratories and/or field research stations and facilities will be subject to a certified site plan and construction designs approved by the Director.
14. Research camps inside the Protected Areas must be kept clean and environmentally sound at all times. The Warden will inspect such research camps and field stations regularly and submit their reports to the Director. Mismanagement of the camp including strewn garbage and other forms of dirt may lead to immediate closure of such facilities.
15. Researchers will undertake to meet the costs of environmental restoration and rehabilitation arising from their mismanagement of the environment within and around the research camps inside the national parks.
16. Garbage and non bio-degradable waste material must be removed from the Protected Areas and disposed elsewhere. All bio-degradable material must be disposed of in the most efficient manner approved by the Warden and in line with sustainable management of the environment.
17. Extreme care must be exercised to ensure that uncontrolled fires do not occur or originate from the camps. Such fires must be extinguished as soon as possible and reported to the park management without delay. Any loss/damage incurred as a result of the fire will be met by the researcher if found to be responsible for the fire outbreak.
18. No samples or any form of material shall be collected for research purposes without the authority of the Director or his Deputy Director in charge of Research and Development. This includes bio prospecting and all other forms of extracting natural resources.
19. No sample or any form of material (dead or alive) may be removed from a national park for export without the an export permit issued by the Director, and subject to national laws and international protocols to which Kenya is a party.
20. Individuals and institutions conducting research inside National parks will not release any information, other than on their research subject, about the national park to any person or authority without the Director's authority. They will also observe intellectual property rights as required by law.
21. Researchers must leave the Protected Area immediately upon completion of the research project. Any extension of the research period must be accompanied by adequate

justification and a formal evaluation by the Warden and the Office of the Deputy Director, Research and Development.

22. Unless otherwise exempted in writing, all researchers must comply with existing park rules and regulations. All researchers must sign compliance forms prior to permission to do research in Protected Areas being granted by the Warden.
23. KWS is not liable for insecurity, injury or death suffered by any private researcher within a National park. All researchers should possess private insurance cover for accidents, illnesses and other eventualities that may occur in the course of research work inside a national park.'
24. The Warden and other relevant officers in KWS in consultation with the Deputy Director, Research and Development can terminate the research activity where the researcher has violated any of the rules and regulation stipulated herein.

Requests to conduct research in Protected Areas shall be accompanied by a detailed proposal and all the requirements mentioned in No.6. Such requests should reach the office of the Deputy Director, Research and Development 3 months before commencement of research activities in the protected areas.