



# **MAASAI** WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



# OUR MISSION

*The Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust works to protect the legendary ecosystems and astounding biodiversity of East Africa through conservation that directly benefits local Maasai communities.*

**MWCT's efforts are focused on the Maasai communities and landscapes of Kenya's Chyulu Hills, within the world-famous Amboseli-Tsavo Ecosystem. Within this land lie critical wildlife migration corridors and habitat reserves, forests that are carbon sinks, and rivers and springs that supply the fresh water not only to this ecosystem, but to more than 7 million people across Kenya, including the second largest city.**

**MWCT funds and operates programs and projects that promote sustainable economic benefits from conserving this ecosystem, working with communities to create innovative and dynamic natural resource conservation models that support human development goals through tangible economic benefits.**

**Through 3 major areas - Conservation, Education, and Health - MWCT helps protect the environment as a whole, encouraging the active participation of just 17,000 people in the stewardship of an ecosystem that extends over 283,000 acres and is critical to Kenya's future.**



# Table of Contents

## **INTRODUCTION**

## **SECURITY – WILDLIFE & HABITAT PROTECTION**

RANGER PATROLS

PATROL COVERAGE

CONSERVANCIES

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

*POACHING & HABITAT DESTRUCTION*

*LION POISONING*

## **WILDLIFE MONITORING**

AFRICAN LION & ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

SPECIES SIGHTINGS

KUKU AERIAL CENSUS

LION MONITORING & RESEARCH

*LION COLLARING*

SIMBA SCOUTS

*PATROLS*

## **HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT**

PREDATOR PROTECTION – LION HUNTS

ELEPHANT SPEARING – ROMBO

## **WILDLIFE PAYS**

## **PROJECTS**

CHYULU HILLS REDD+ CARBON PROJECT

HABITAT RESTORATION

GRASS SEED BANK - MOILO

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

## **HEALTH**

OUTREACHES

IMPROVED DIAGNOSTIC CAPABILITIES

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS & EDUCATION

PUBLIC HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT

HIGHLIGHTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

## **EDUCATION**

STAFFING

ENROLLMENT

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

SCHOLARSHIPS

EXAMINATIONS

LIBRARY PROGRAM

EDUCATION DAY

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

## **EVENTS**

NYC MARATHON

## **PARTNERS & DONORS**



# INTRODUCTION

## *A word from our Trustees*

### **2016: Truly a remarkable year for MWCT**

We, as founders and trustees, are extremely proud of our amazing team of 259 passionate wonderful people. The team has never been so closely-knit, dedicated and efficient. Perhaps the MWCT retreat held in February seeded stronger bonds among us all. This led to saving the life of our loved Peter Lais, MWCT Education coordinator. Peter has been working tirelessly for nearly two decades, to improve education within Kuku Group Ranch. At the retreat we noticed Peter was unusually tired. Exams carried by our doctor later found that Peter had a severe kidney failure. The situation degraded and became life threatening. The whole MWCT team and the entire Campi ya Kanzi team raised internally the funds to get a kidney transplant. All went superbly well and Peter, while we write, is out on the field to support our education program. This is to us the most remarkable achievement of 2016: together we saved the life of one of us. Somehow the other exciting achievements, as great as they are, are shaded by this amazing one.

Touching on just a few meaningful successes...

We are moving toward securing a very important Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES): the REDD+ carbon project. After validation we went smoothly through verification in late 2016; the verification's findings are expected in the first quarter of 2017. Edward Norton, as President of our US arm, is actively engaging top players not only for selling a good amount of credits, he is also moving in the front run to establish an audited carbon market, where price of carbon is reflecting the real costs of forest protection.

Our tourism PES has worked well in 2016, with a good recovery from the previous though year. Wildlife Pays, financed by the tourism PES, has proven extremely successful, even if there were significant challenges, due to high predation in a particular zone. Overall Wildlife Pays is helping to achieve better husbandry and, regardless of an increased population of both livestock and lions, number of incidents is decreasing.

The rangeland restoration project done with Naga was amazingly successful and it is ongoing. It has given us the base to address more aggressively an holistic grazing plan for the whole of Kuku. This will be one of our main goals for 2017, through UN GEF funding.

Poaching has never been so low. We thank the Leonardo DiCaprio foundation for the meaningful funding which has enabled us to be so effective.

The education program is also thriving, with great academic results across the Group Ranch and with now 51 post-secondary scholarships.

The health program has seen Dr. Omete returning to Kuku, with increased passion and visions. Our outreaches have increased and, overall, we have served the community better and wider.

Antonella and Luca would like to have a special mention for Samson Parashina, whose love for his culture and motherland is exemplary and has led to Samson being appointed Chairman of the Chyulu Hills Conservation Trust, the legal entity dealing for PES for the entire region. He has been instrumental to harmonize the views of the stakeholders of an over 4,000,000 acres ecosystem, shaping its revenue sharing plan. Well done Samson!

Special thanks from the three of us go to all of the other 256 passionate MWCT women and men doing so much to accomplish all of our goals, to our supporting Boards, and our generous supporters. Thank you!

In 2017, we will work in keeping the poaching contained, in increasing our PES, in expanding our collaborative network and in bringing new long term non-philanthropic income to continue proving to the Maasai landlords that wilderness with thriving wildlife is economically productive.

**Luca Belpietro, Antonella Bonomi & Samson Parashina**

# Security – Wildlife & Habitat Protection

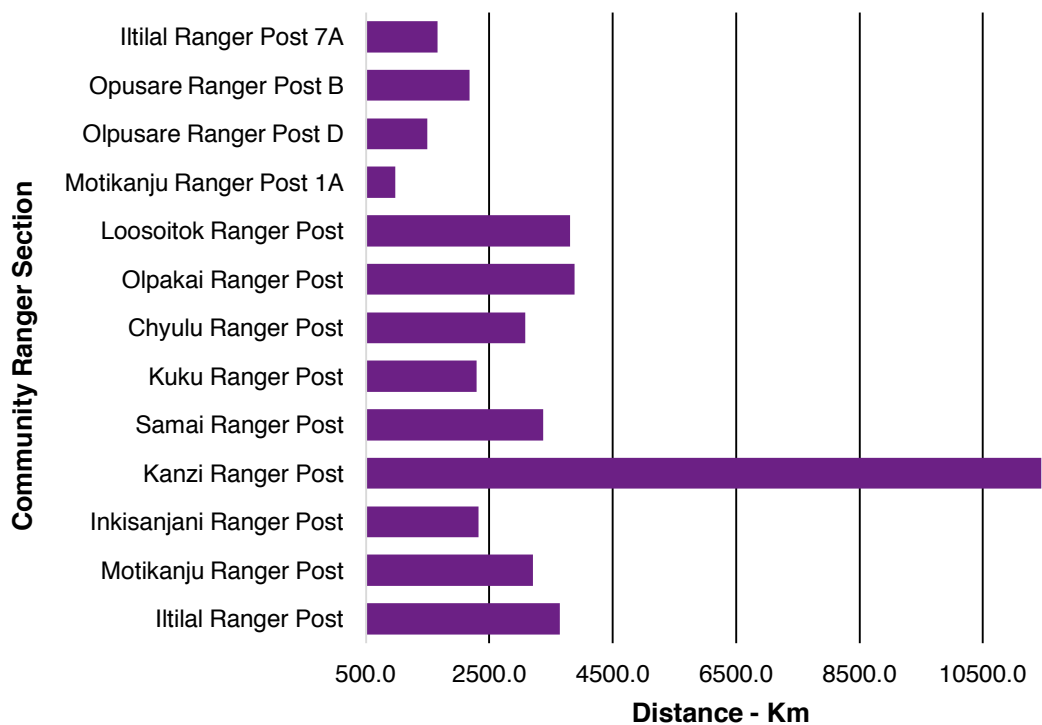
## Ranger Patrols

There is a dedicated team of 118 rangers, 76 whose mandate is to patrol the Kuku Group Ranch (KGR) daily. Patrols are conducted solely on foot and all rangers have been trained in the use of SMART and Cybertracker, which they use to collect field data and information on threats related to illegal wildlife activities. The 76 community rangers that patrol the Group Ranch are deployed among 13 different field stations spread out strategically. During 2016, a total of **3,206** anti-poaching patrols were conducted. These patrols amounted to a total of **43,350 km** of distance covered. All of the abovementioned patrols are conducted by rangers trained in the MWCT technical monitoring protocol and in the use of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) and Cybertracker, an innovative collection and analysis platform that is used on smart phones and GPS technology, which improves effectiveness and data quality for wildlife tracking and monitoring. The graph below shows the distances covered by each ranger sector during 2016 (C2).

During July 2016, The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) donated 12 smartphones which have been distributed to rangers to replace malfunctioning tablets and to replace other malfunctioning equipment. With these additions we have seen improved data recording and patrol distances in 2016.



(C1) MWCT Rangers conducting drills during ranger training.

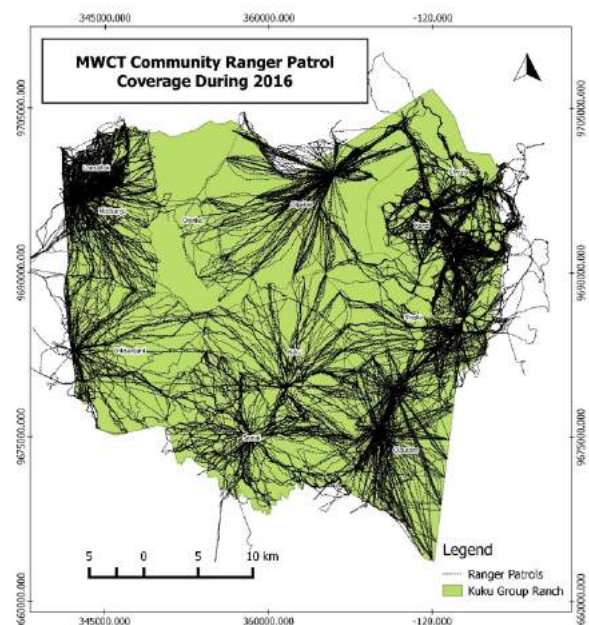


(C2) The community ranger distances covered by the different ranger sectors during the year of 2016. Certain ranger's stations were only formed mid 2016 (Ittilal 7A, Olpusare B & D), thus the distances for these zones are lower than expected for an annual analysis.

## Patrols Coverage

The 283,000 acres that compromise the KGR are patrolled to protect against poaching, destruction of natural resources and illegal land uses on a daily basis. Ranger patrols are conducted on foot only and in MWCT, all rangers are from the local Maasai communities. During 2016 MWCT employed additional community wildlife rangers, and all rangers have been trained in bush craft either in house or by the KWS Manyani Law Enforcement Academy.

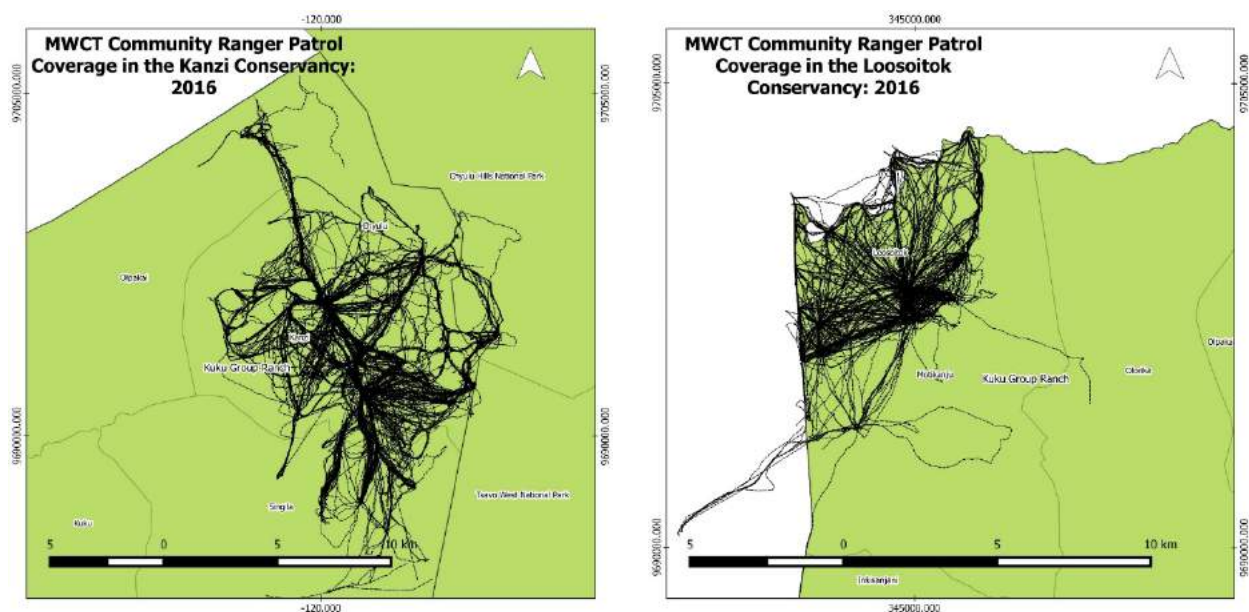
(C3) A map showing the spatial coverage and patrol effort achieved by MWCT community rangers during 2016 security patrols conducted on the Kuku Group Ranch.



These patrols protect against poaching of wildlife, incursion into the forest and the felling of trees, provide communication and liaison with community members, and collect monitoring and research data. All field data is entered and analyzed in SMART, which has helped us to complete the full circle of monitoring and improve our conservation effectiveness through results-based management (C3). We have implemented quarterly feedback and evaluation meetings with our rangers where their work is mapped, discussed and then strategic planning takes place for the next set of patrols.

## Conservancies

12,000 acres of high-value conservancy land has successfully been protected during on the KGR during 2016. Within these conservancies no form of grazing or other resource use is allowed and this land has been prioritized from a law enforcement and anti-poaching perspective. These conservancies protect forest and grassland and are critical conservation areas for wildlife, and key wildlife corridors. There are 20 community rangers whose sole mandate is to patrol and effectively protect these conservancies. During 2016 conservancy rangers cumulatively conducted a total of **1,398** security and anti-poaching patrols. These patrols together constituted a total of **13,709 km** of foot patrols solely on conservancy areas (C4).



(C4) A map showing the spatial coverage and patrol effort achieved by MWCT community rangers during 2016 security patrols conducted within formalized conservancy areas on the Kuku Group Ranch.



# Illegal Activities

## Poaching & Habitat Destruction

| (C5) A summary of illegal activities occurring on the Kuku Group Ranch from 2014 through to 2016. |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|
| Activity  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Bushmeat Poaching   | 3    | 13   | 5    |
| Wildlife poisoning  | 8    | 1    | 1    |
| Charcoal Burning & Wood Logging   | 9    | 20   | 5    |
| Illegal Fires   | 4    | 7    | 7    |

Bushmeat poaching and charcoaling were the most prevalent illegal activities on the KGR in 2016 (C5). A total of five incidents each were discovered by MWCT rangers leading to a total of ten arrests. There is a significant **decrease of 75%** between 2015 and 2016 in charcoaling incidents and also a significant **decrease in bushmeat poaching of 61%**. No recorded cases or incidents of elephant poaching were recorded in 2016, although one natural mortality and two incidents involving elephant being speared in neighboring group ranches and dyeing on the KGR occurred. Poisoning of wildlife resulted in the deaths of one adult lion, the recently collared male Ledupai in 2016.

Overall, **illegal activities declined by 56%** from 2015 due to increased ranger force and greater more effective community cooperation with MWCT rangers. We have begun to scale up activities across the KGR and have also strategically strengthened our ties with the local Maasai community. This has been accomplished by using SMART to make better management decisions, identify weak areas in the patrolling and security plan and to adapt accordingly to data being collected in the field by community rangers and Simba scouts. The number of illegal incidents, including, bushmeat poaching, illegal wood harvesting and charcoal burning has shown a significant decrease in 2016. This drop in the number of illegal activities represents a 25.00 % drop from 2014 to 2016 and an impressive 56.00% drop from 2015 through to 2016.



## *Lion Poisoning*

Lion predation issues in the Kuku/Samai area were prevalent in the first half of the year, due to the increased rainfall and the subsequent migration of livestock back from the Chyulu Hills and other dry season grazing areas, reflecting on a high concentration in livestock and wildlife in the same area, consequently the area attracted a higher number of lions. The Maasai community tolerated very high lion predation (with almost daily incidents in the same area) for nearly 3 months. On 12th April 2016, Samai zone elder reported to the radio base that lions had attacked and killed two cows in the Samai Sector. Unfortunately, soon after the attacks, the owner of the cows returned to the carcass and poisoned it with a chemical known as Furadan. Following the event one of the MWCT collared Lion, Ledupai satellite collar stopped transmitting and on the 29<sup>th</sup> the Simba Scouts visited the site of the last coordinates and found the lion dead and recovered the collar in few meters from the carcass (C6). The collar was taken to MWCT headquarters. MWCT immediately organized an operation and arrested two suspects, to then be transferred to Mtito Andei. Due to a lack of solid and fresh evidence it was not possible to tie the two suspects to the incident and were set free. Investigation and surveillance of the suspects is ongoing.

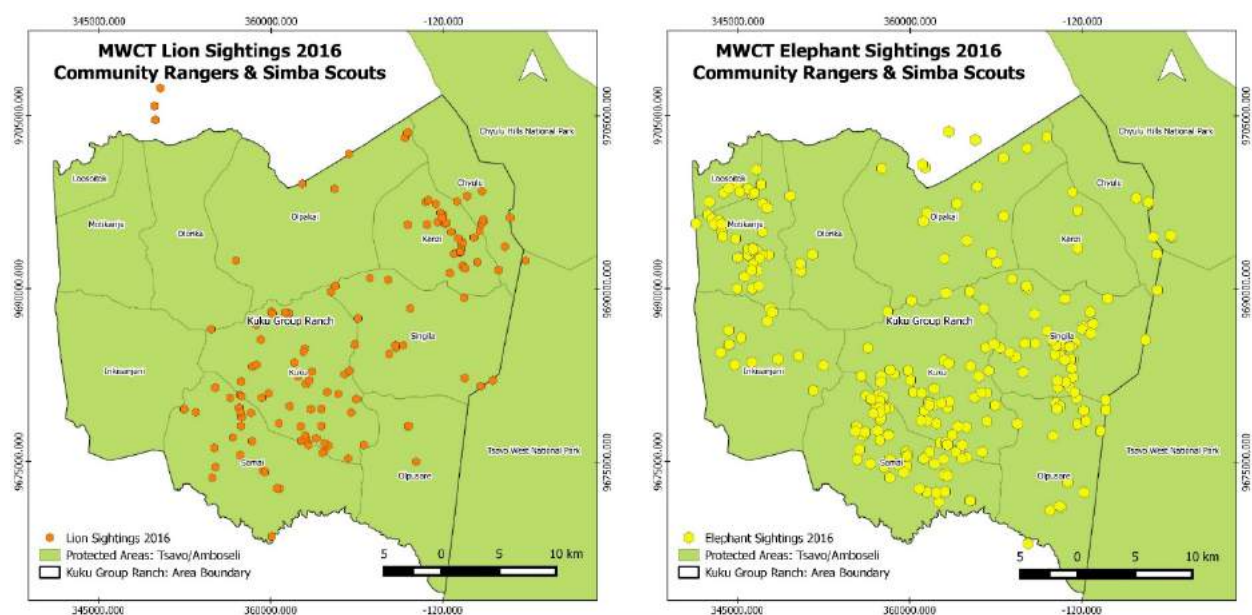


*(C6) A series of images showing from left to right the poisoned carcass used to lure in the Lion as well as the remains of the lion killed and the recovered GPS/VHF satellite collar.*

The primary objective of the wildlife monitoring program on the KGR is to protect and research the wildlife within the important Tsavo-Amboseli wildlife ecosystem and the critically important migration corridor. Furthermore, the ongoing monitoring provides an indication of the key species distributions on KGR and how wildlife are utilizing the group ranch over time.

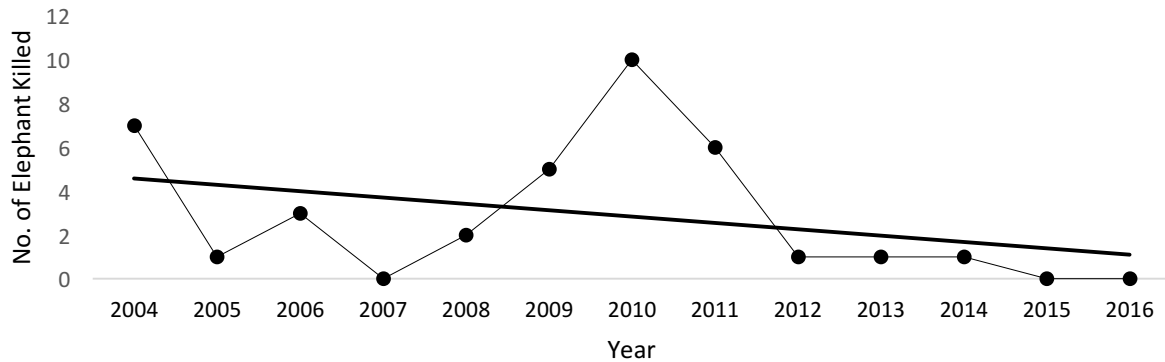
# African Lion & Elephant Conservation

MWCT has an ongoing lion conservation, monitoring and research program. In 2016, there were five lions with GPS collars and two with VHF collars on the Kuku Group Ranch. The 14 Simba Scouts actively track these individual lions and record data and observations in MWCT SMART system as part of the ongoing lion research program. The research helps to monitor the number of lions, the pride structure, ranging behavior and prey species taken. In addition, the data is used in real time to advise community members about the presence of lions so that they can adapt their grazing regime and herd management to reduce the risk of predation. In total the community rangers and Simba Scouts combined had a total of 198 sightings of lion. These sightings are stored in the SMART database and are analyzed monthly to track lion distribution and habitat preference across the Group Ranch.



(C7) Maps showing the distribution of both the Lion and Elephant as recorded by direct sighting of community rangers and Simba Scouts during 2016 within areas on the Kuku Group Ranch

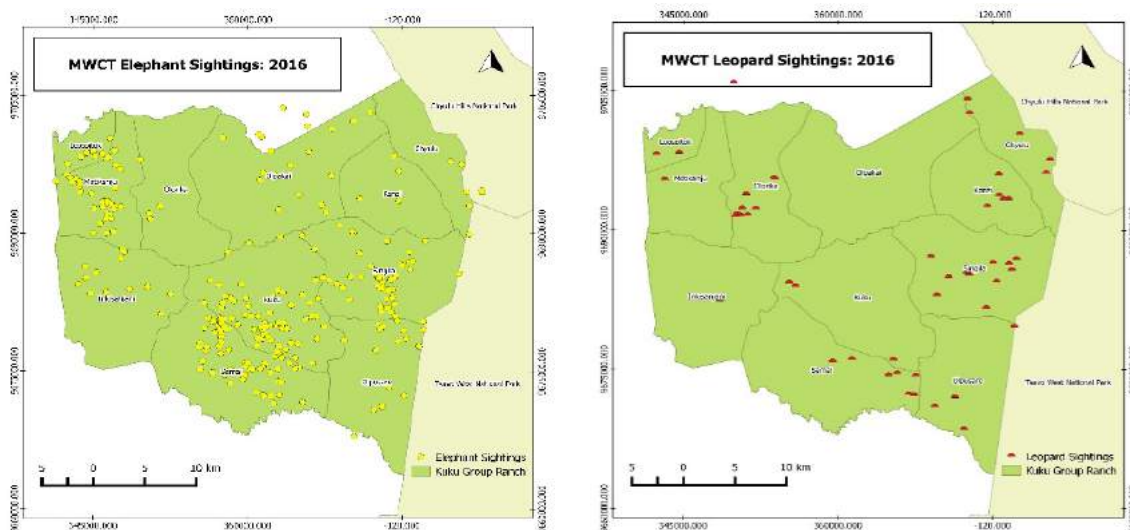
In addition to the Lion monitoring, the studying and protection of the African elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*) on the KGR is a top priority for MWCT. Rangers have been trained in tracking and monitoring elephant. All sightings, both direct and indirect, are recorded on the rangers monitoring devices and all data is uploaded and analyzed monthly and quarterly (C7). Elephant conservation is succeeding on the KGR and we have been effective in our security and anti-poaching efforts as shown in the graph below (C8).



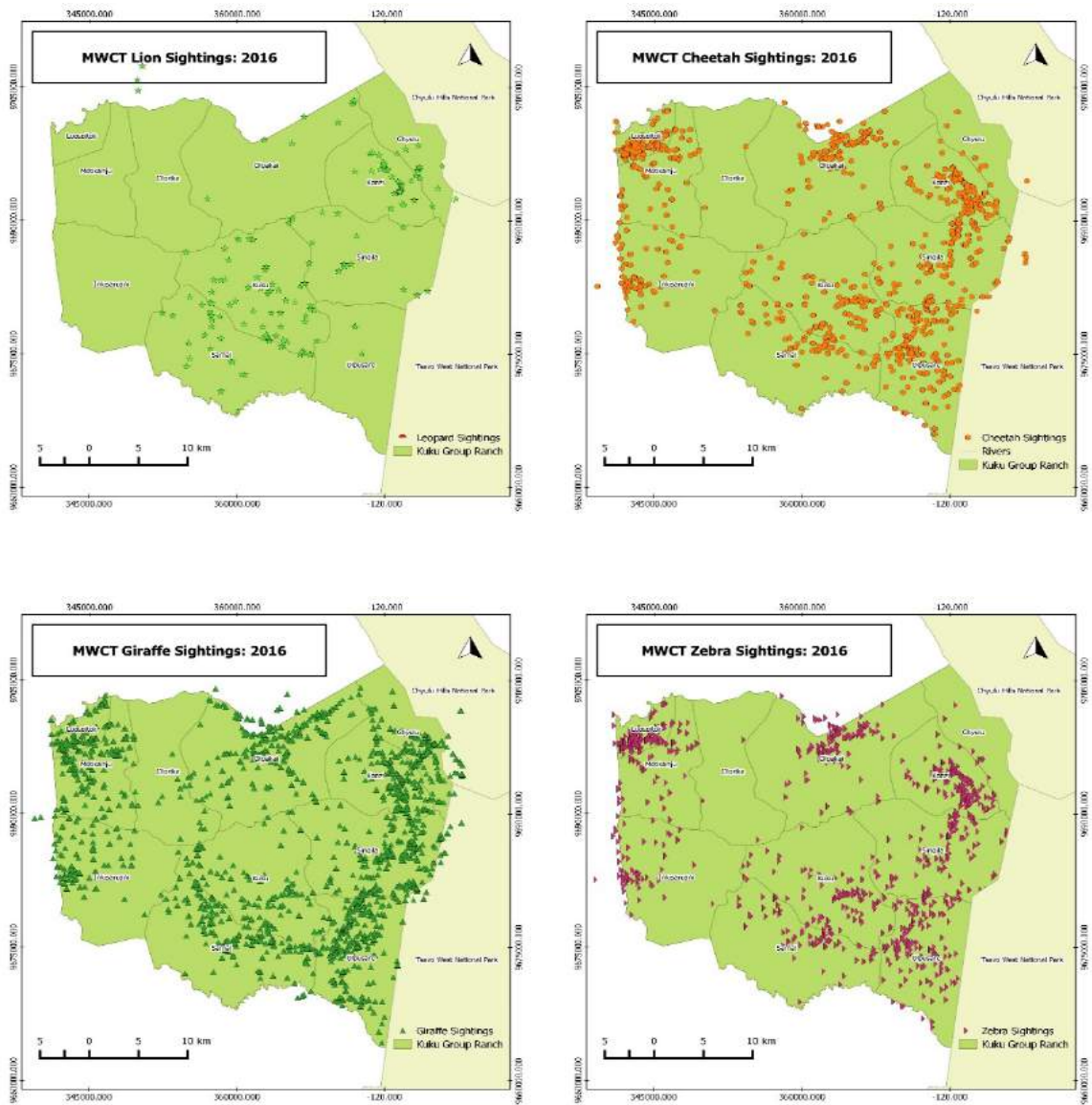
(C8) A graph representing the total annual Elephant mortality rates on the Kuku Group Ranch caused by poached and human wildlife conflict related activities. The 2010 spike was due to the presence of a Chinese company developing a boundary road from Emali to Loitokitok, creating a local demand for ivory. The graph does not include natural elephant mortalities.

## Species Sightings

The maps below outline species sightings by both community Rangers and Simba Scouts. The maps combine sightings for the year of 2016.







(C9) A series of maps produced from combined Community Ranger and Simba Scout sightings on Kuku Group Ranch during 2016. Species shown depicted in the maps above are Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Cheetah, Giraffe, and Zebra.

## Kuku Aerial Census

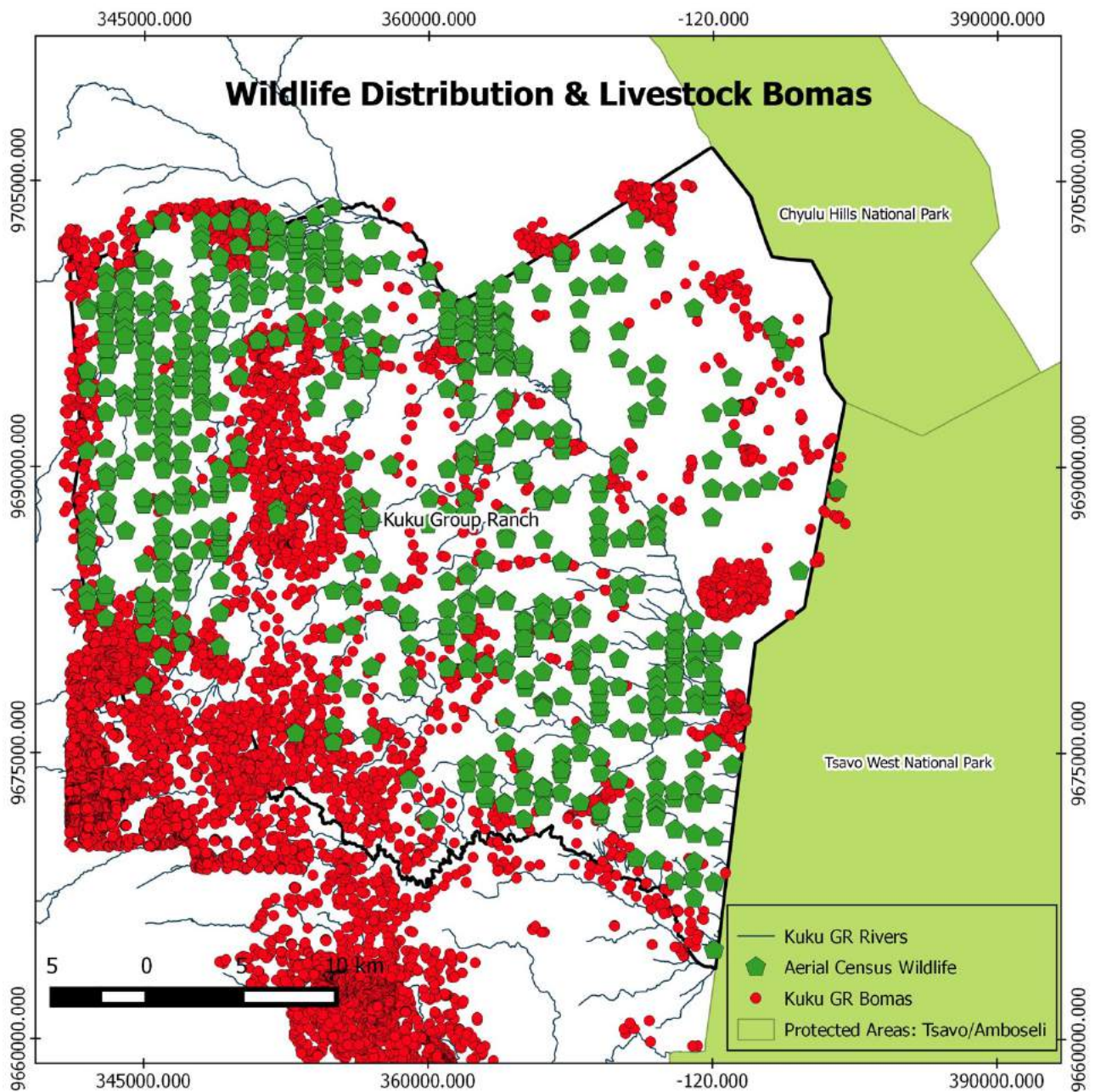
Understanding wildlife and livestock distribution and abundance on KGR, and being able to monitor trends and changes over time, are an important part of being able to develop appropriate conservation management strategies to effectively implement adaptive management. Because of this need, aerial surveys were initiated on the KGR in 2010 as part of a long term ecological monitoring plan for the group ranch, and to inform decision making going forward. The 2016 survey was conducted on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August. Transects were flown systematically following a north to south bearing at a height of approximately 500 and at a speed of approximately 110 mph with a total cumulative 7 hours and 12 minutes of flight time.



*(C10) The aerial counting team of 2016 from left to right: M. Langston, I. Olivier, M. Ntanin, I. Wangari, T. Cruz (kneeling), D. Kanai, J. Gane, and C. Ogoti & L. Belpietro.*

All wildlife and livestock are counted during the survey, including all animals encountered in bomas. Overall the wildlife population remains stable with both reductions and increases in various species population sizes. A very positive result is the greatly increased Elephant population, most showing an increase of 21% from the count conducted in 2015. Overall wildlife occurred in greatest densities where there are the least number of bomas and livestock.





(C11) A map depicting the distribution of wildlife compared to livestock bomas on the Kuku Group Rang during 2016. Green polygons on the map depict wildlife, while small red circles depict seasonal and permanent bomas and also other built structures.



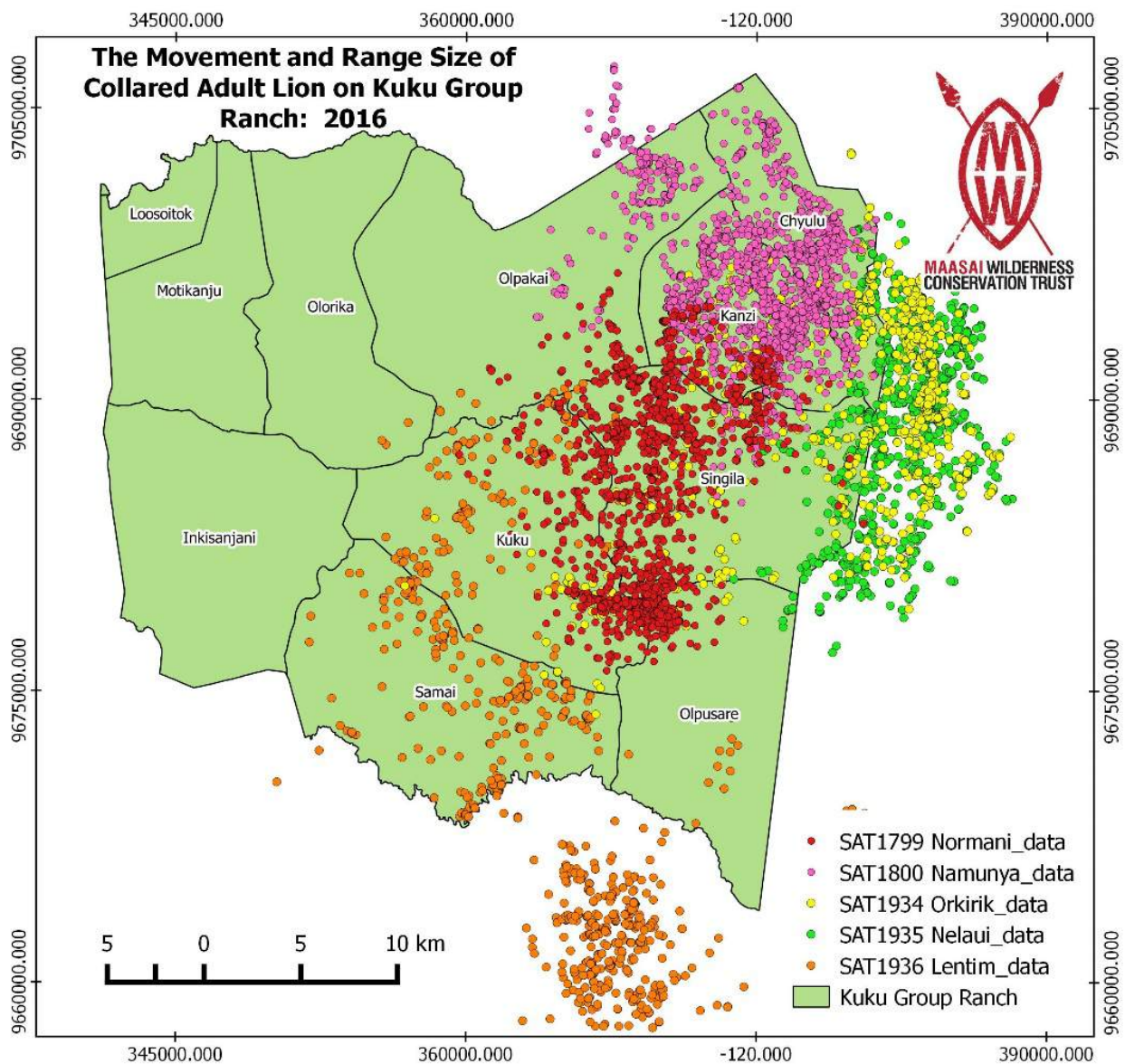
## Lion Monitoring & Research



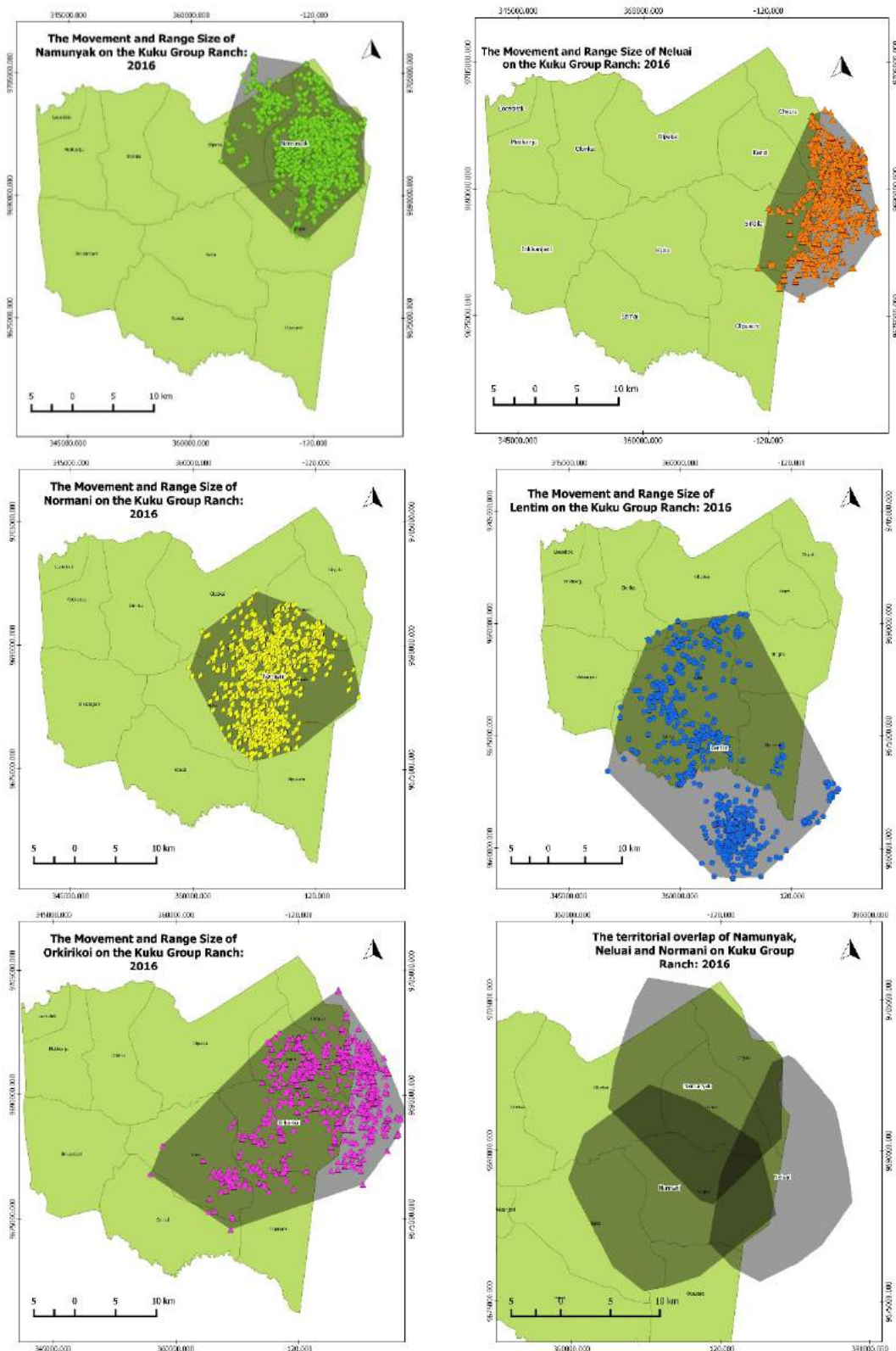
(C12) A photograph taken of an adult Lioness from the Normani Pride.

Five individual Lions on the KGR have been collared with combination satellite and Very High Frequency (VHF) tracking collars, while an additional two are only fitted with VHF collars. The movement of these lion during 2016 is illustrated in the descriptive maps shown below (C13). In summary, the territorial size of Neluai's pride, Normani's pride and Namunyaks pride was **21,045**, **28,595** and **27,033** hectares respectively during 2016.

Additionally, the territory size of the two collared adult male lions was for Lentim: **72,521** hectares and Orkirikoi: **50,994** hectares. Significant territorial overlap was evident in 2016, with multiple points of overlap between the Namunyak, Neluai and Normani prides and that of Orkirikoi. The only significant result with no overlap was that of Lentim who did not overlap with any pride apart from briefly in the territory of Normani and spent considerable time in Rombo Group Ranch and on the Mokoine (Tsavo) river (C14).



(C13) Map indicating the movements of the five GPS collared Lions in 2016. Individual Lion can be identified by colors as outlined in the map legend.



(C14) Map indicating the movements of the five GPS collared Lions in 2016, as well as a map indicating the territorial overlap of the three main prides currently collared on the Kuku Group Ranch



## *Lion Collaring*

During the second quarter of the year, a lion collaring exercise was carried out by the MWCT team in collaboration with the KWS veterinary unit and a consultation team of Lana Muller & Dirk van der Goes. The operation was successful. On April 2<sup>nd</sup>, one male lion named Ledupai was collared at the Samai area by the team and on April 3<sup>rd</sup> the same team re-collared Neluai whose collar had stopped transmitting at Iltilal near Ololarami hill. Additionally, during third quarter, the MWCT team were able to collar two adult male lions from different areas on the Kuku Group Ranch (C15). The two lions, named by our Simba Scout coordinator and our Scouts, Lentim and Orkirikoi, were both fitted with new VHF & GPS tracking collars. The purpose of collaring lions on Kuku Group Ranch is to reduce human wildlife conflict, which often results in the retaliatory killing of lions. Thus, data collected assists in minimizing conflict since we are able to inform herders about the location of lions before these conflicts arise. Data collected also aids in a better understanding of lion behavior and biology allowing us to conserve this critically endangered species. The operation was conducted in collaboration with KWS and Dr. Poghon from David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust Veterinary Unit. The collaring of both Lentim and Orkirikoi was a great success, and took a great deal of hard work and dedication from all team members.



*(C15) Photographs depicting the collaring exercise carried out in 2016.*

## Simba Scouts

The Simba Scout Program forms part of the initiative to maintain a healthy population of lions in the landscape. During the year MWCT had 14 Simba Scouts, who have undergone in-house training on tracking, field observation and in the use of Cybertracker and SMART procedures. This team monitors GPS collared lions and other wildlife species and provide additional coverage to the ranger force. Data collected is used to record the movements of lions, monitor their population and provide real-time information on their location, which can be used to warn cattle-herders to mitigate human-wildlife conflict with the local Maasai communities.



*(C16) A photograph depicting Simba Scouts tracking Lion on the Kuku Group Ranch*

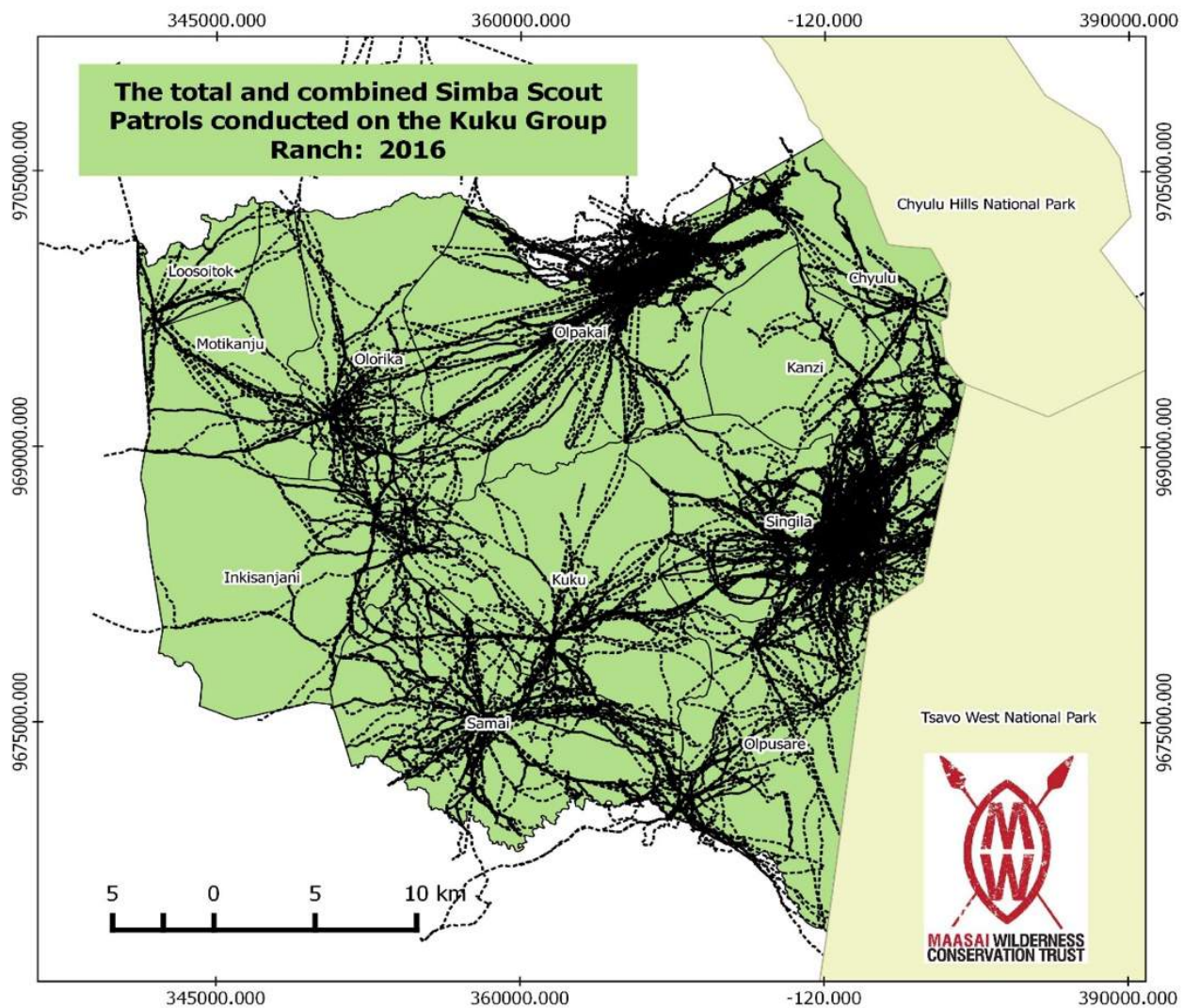
## Patrols

This is a dedicated team of 14 Maasai warriors (Morans) day in day out monitoring GPS collared lions and other wildlife species (C16). Data collected is analyzed and used to gauge various aspects of different wildlife species, such as their eating habits and other ecological information. The monitoring is also a very significant measure to mitigating human-wildlife conflict within the local Maasai communities.

In total the Simba Scout team conducted a total of **1,539** official patrols and in doing so, logged **14,107 km** of foot patrols within the group ranch (C17) (C18).

**(C17) Total Km covered by Simba Scouts patrols in 2016.**

| <b>Simba Scout</b>   | <b>Distance (km)</b> |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Olkewua Ole Nandanin | <b>2,148</b>         |
| Sonkoi Ole Ketero    | <b>1,425</b>         |
| Parsioko Nterreko    | <b>2,037</b>         |
| Moonra Punyapunyi    | <b>2,626</b>         |
| Payiai Parmeteu      | <b>685</b>           |
| Suyianka Ole Kurat   | <b>846</b>           |
| Sikoyo Laudini       | <b>1,231</b>         |
| Lipayo Moyenke       | <b>1,374</b>         |
| Sarimu Ole Namunyata | <b>1,359</b>         |
| Denka Kuku           | <b>928</b>           |
| Leiyen Ole Rimpa     | <b>1,597</b>         |



(C18) A descriptive map indicating overall Simba Scout patrol efforts during the year of 2016 throughout the Kuku Group Ranch.



# Human-Wildlife Conflict

Early on in 2016, we had an unusually high predation by lions and other predators. We suspected two causes: an increased number of lions, with big coalitions (one pride of 12 and another of 9) and a very high density of livestock. The combination of these two factors has led to higher predation. What is very important to report is that these incidents led to the suspension of Wildlife Pays for some weeks, however there were also very highly productive community meetings. We believe the challenges were turned into the opportunity to re-evaluate Wildlife Pays, find ways to improve its effects on the community and manners to better manage it internally. The program has since received immense support from the community and is driving an unprecedented tolerance toward very high predation.

## Predator Protection

### *Lion Hunts*

Thanks to the collaboration between our MWCT Verification Officers, Simba Scouts, and Community Rangers, a total of seven lion hunts were prevented from taking place during 2016. Two lion hunts were stopped at the beginning of the year, one was in Samai on 20th March, after three lions killed a cow in a local Maasai boma. The community wanted to pursue the lion but the MWCT team on the ground including David Kanai, Johanna and Head Commander, Muterian Ntanin were able to persuade the community to abandon this hunt. The other hunt was on 24th March in Langata after three lions attacked a cow while herding in which our team was again able to talk the community out of killing the lions. The remaining three attempted lion hunts took place in December, three in Kuku (20<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Dec) one in Samai (14<sup>th</sup> Dec) and most recently in Langata (29<sup>th</sup> Dec). On all occasions MWCT have been able to rapidly deploy a vehicle with rangers, verification officers and Simba Scouts and appease the community.

*(C19 Simba Scout Leyian Rimpa following up on the Normani Pride with Telemetry after a kill in the Kuku sector.*



# Elephant Spearing

## Rombo

In early September, community members of Neiti area within KGR called the MWCT radio room with the information of an injured sub-adult elephant. Immediately, MWCT sent Olpusare B Rangers sector to the area to investigate while the MWCT operation commander called Tsavo West senior warden Capt. Ochieng who sent a team to join MWCT on the ground. After the teams monitored the elephant for two days and saw that the fore leg was swollen, it was found that there was a need for a vet to come for treatment. On Sept 4<sup>th</sup>, a veterinarian from Amboseli National Park treated the elephant. The rangers continued to monitor until the elephant crossed Mokoine River to Rombo side when MWCT operation commander alerted BigLife rangers who took over the monitoring.



*(C20) Images of the MWCT team following up on the elephant spearing incident.*



# Wildlife Pays

MWCT, in addition to the employment of community Rangers and Simba Scouts, protects the major predators of our ecosystem on the KGR, through the Wildlife Pays Compensation Program. In contrast to many other predator compensation programs, MWCT's initiative is sustainable and funded by the conservation surcharges that Campi ya Kanzi (our ecolodge partner) leverage through tourism. This is a form of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and the program does not rely on institutional or philanthropic funding. Through a rigorous multi-layer system of verification and dedicated officers, Wildlife Pays is able to detect and prevent possible cases of fraud that might undermine the program. Payments are made quarterly and compensation is based on four types of livestock losses to ensure the Maasai pastoralists utilize good husbandry practices to prevent greater or further losses. Community outreaches and meetings are an integral part of our predator protection strategy. Rangers, along with prominent community figures in conjunction with MWCT staff, conduct meetings with communities that are feeling increased pressure of predation, as well as with the young Maasai warriors (Morans), to prevent the groups from any lion killing in retaliation to livestock losses.

Overall, livestock predation incidents were high during the year of 2016 with the total amount of compensation going above the previous agreements quarterly cap of \$16,000 in three of the four quarters. However, in the new agreement the cap was raised to \$20,000, which was not exceeded in any quarter. MWCT Wildlife Pays employees, group ranch officials and senior MWCT staff including MWCT president Samson Parashina met on three separate occasions at CCRC to discuss the updated and revised Wildlife Pays Agreement. The new agreement was finalized and signed on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2016. Wildlife Pays verifying Officer (C21) Johanna, took all meeting attendees through a discussion that analyzed issues faced in the field in the verification of incidents, new additions to the agreement as well as understanding of the greater scope of MWCT programs and how these tie in to the Wildlife Pays program and the overall conservation on KGR.



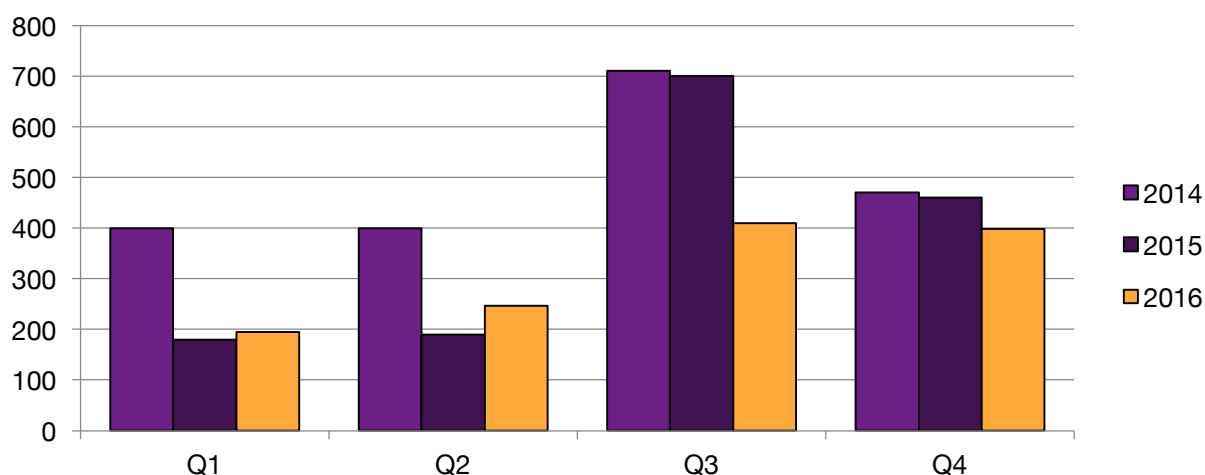
*(C21) Photographs of the MWCT Verifying Officer Team. From Left to right the verifications officers are, Pastor, Johanna, Tomaina, Joshua.*



## Total Incidents

A total of **1,218** incidents of livestock predation were reported for 2016. The Ittilal and Oyarata Wildlife Pays zone accounted for the highest number of incidents at **410** (34%) and **194** (16%) of the total losses respectively, while Enkii (30) Inkisanjani (48) and Langata (55) zones had the least incidents, equivalent to 2%, 4% & 4% respectively, thus making these the three zones with the least incidents within the KGR. Overall, the number of incidents has decreased from 2014 and 2015 with the most noticeable reduction being in quarter's three and four (C22). This shows how Wildlife Pays is leading to better husbandry.

**Wildlife Predation Incidents: 2016**

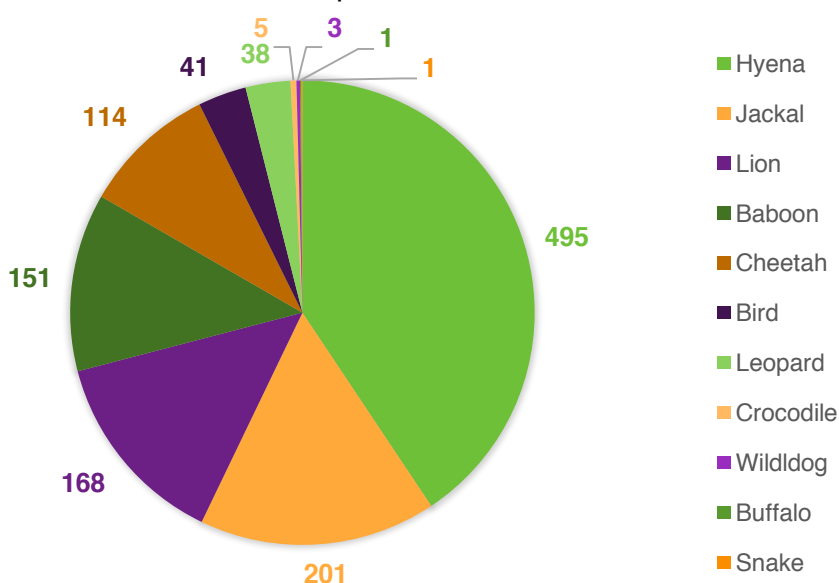


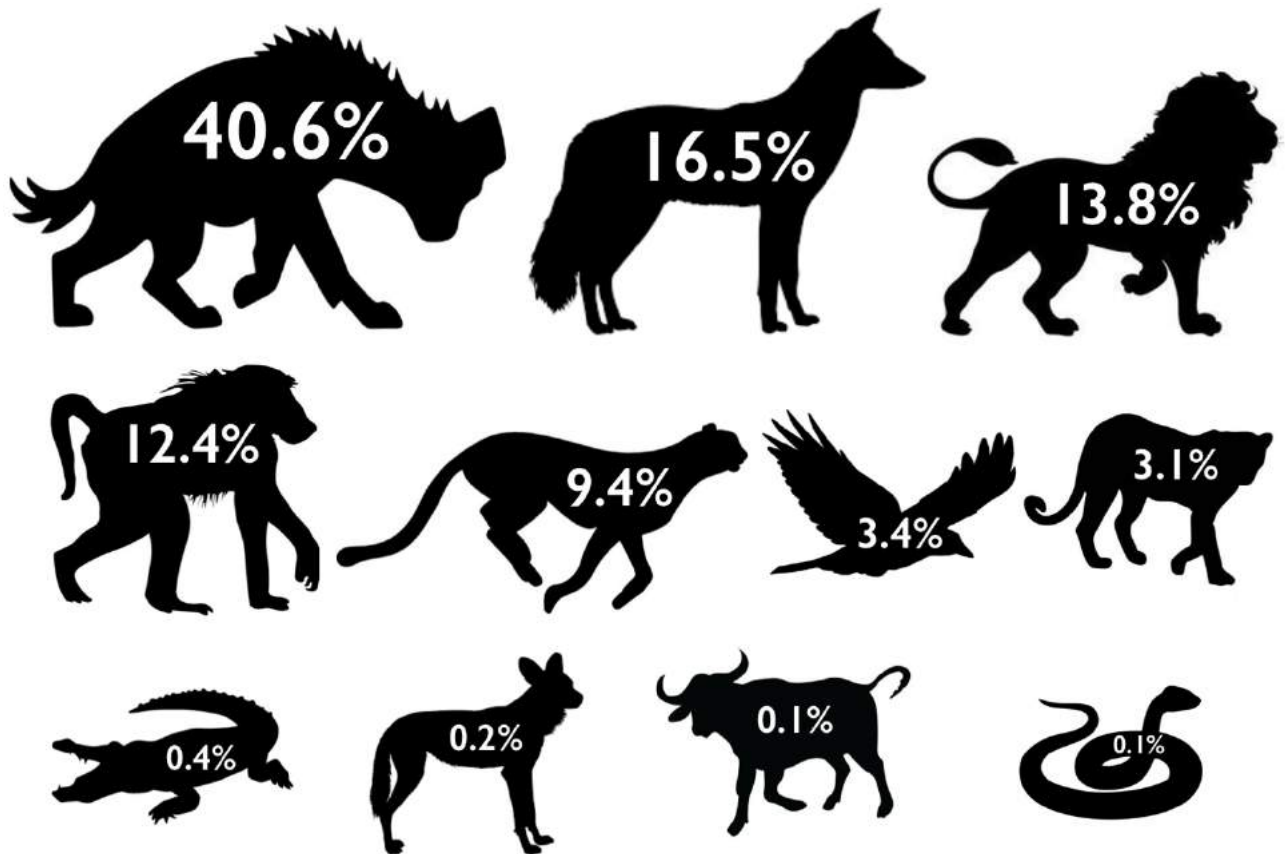
(C22) A summary analysis of the incidents occurring on the Kuku Group Ranch during 2016. The number of incidents are arranged by quarter and for reference, purposes include 2014 and 2015.

## Predators

During 2016, most incidents reported and recorded in Wildlife Pays were due to Hyena (495), followed by Jackal (201), Lion (168), Baboon (151) and Cheetah (114). Specific percentages for the amount accounted for from each predator are reflected in the info graphic below.

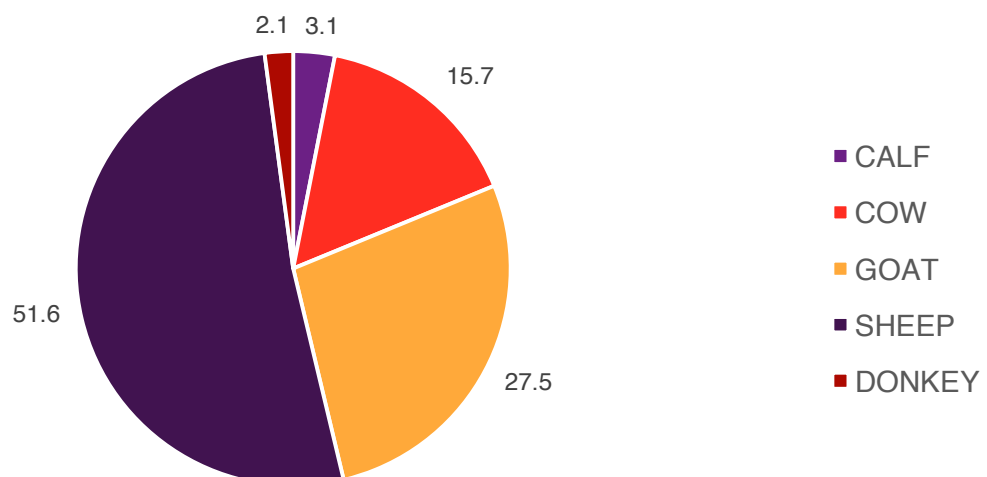
(C23) A summary analysis of the incidents related to predator species Involved in the Kuku Group Ranch during 2016.



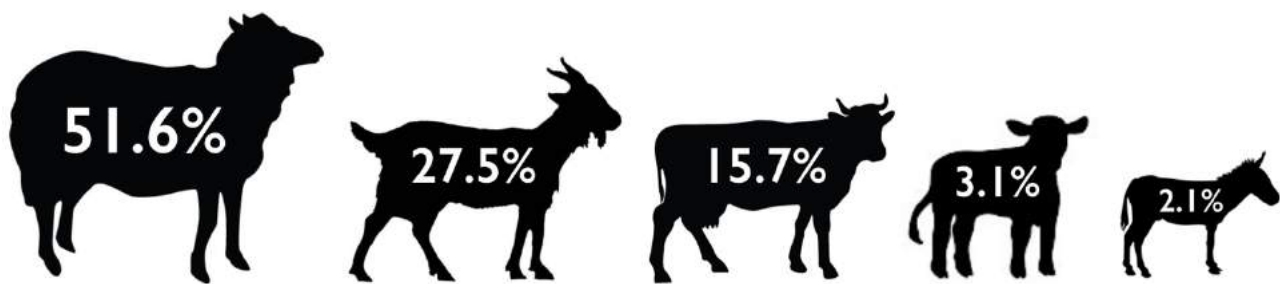


### *Heads of Livestock*

Out of the **1,218** total incidents there were a total of **1,943** heads of livestock predated (**1003 Sheep, 534 goats, 305 cows, 60 calves and 41 donkeys**). The percentage represented by each livestock species killed are represented in the infographic below.



(C24) A summary analysis of the incidents related to livestock species predated upon in the Kuku Group Ranch during 2016. The figures in graph represent the percentage each livestock species predated represents.



## Value of Pay-Out

The total amount paid out for Wildlife Pays in 2016 was **\$65,807**. The quarterly cap of \$16,000 was exceeded in Q1, Q2 and Q3. In Q4 the total quarterly cap had been increased to \$20,000 and was not exceeded during the quarter (\$19, 609). The majority of incidents took place in Iltlal, representing 34% of the total incidents occurring in 2016 (C25).

| (C25) The total number of wildlife pays incidents recorded per zone on Kuku Group Ranch During September 2016. |   |                                  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Wildlife Pays Zone on the Kuku Group Ranch   | # Of Incidents Per Wildlife Pays Zone in 2016 | % accounted for per Zone in 2016 |
| Enkii  | 30  | 2%                               |
| Inkisanjani  | 48  | 4%                               |
| Langata  | 55  | 4%                               |
| Olorika  | 58  | 5%                               |
| Enkutoto   | 79  | 6%                               |
| Oltiasika  | 82  | 7%                               |
| Samai  | 129   | 11%                              |
| Kuku   | 133   | 11%                              |
| Oyarata  | 194   | 16%                              |
| Iltlal   | 410   | 34%                              |
| <b>Totals</b>  | <b>1218</b>                                   | <b>100%</b>                      |



## Loss Types

Please note the types of incidents or “loss” are scored along a sliding scale related to level of protection and negligence afforded to livestock by their owners. The percentage of incidents per loss type is presented in (C26). Claims with loss type 1H or 1B (no negligence while herding or while livestock killed in a well-constructed boma) receive the highest level of compensation. Loss type 2 (not well-constructed boma) claims have the second highest level of compensation and loss type 3 (full negligence) has the lowest level of compensation. In summary the two most common loss types experienced during the year were Loss type 1H (37.68%) and Loss type 3 (33.91%).

| (C26) A summary of the different loss types experienced on Kuku Group Ranch During 2016. |                |                        |
|--|----------------|------------------------|
| Wildlife Pays: Loss Type:  | No. of Claims: | % Of total claim count |
| Loss Type 1H   | 459            | 38%                    |
| Loss Type 1B   | 114            | 9%                     |
| Loss Type 2  | 232            | 19%                    |
| Loss Type 3  | 413            | 34%                    |
| Totals   | 1218           | 100%                   |

## Projects

### Chyulu Hills REDD+ Carbon Project

The Verification of the Chyulu Hills REDD+ carbon project started with meetings in Nairobi with Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). From the 30<sup>th</sup> of November to the 07<sup>th</sup> of December, the SCS validators visited MWCT and spent a full week verifying community awareness and consent and carbon measurements on Kuku A, Kuku B, Rombo and Mbirikani Group Ranches. The team also visited MWCT at the Chyulu Hills Conservation & Research Centre, The Big Life Foundation, Tsavo West National Park (KWS) and the Chyulu Hills National Park.

Verification looks back over three years (Sept 2013 – Dec 2016), at what the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has achieved as described in the project Monitoring Report. This includes the technical calculation of the actual deforestation that has been avoided through the project activities and a description of those project activities, thus the focus of the verification was in these two areas. Soil sampling throughout the Project Area was completed in the summer of 2016. As this is new technical work since the validation, SCS focused significant time to review the soil sampling, visit plots and collect new samples to verify the results (C27). Overall the verification field visit was highly successful and we expect the project to be fully verified and the sale of Carbon Credits to begin on the first Quarter of 2017.



*(C27) Local community member's employees as the Carbon soil sampling team during the verification visit conducted in November and December 2016.*

## Habitat Restoration

### NAGA

Project implementation of the Naga/Justdiggitt project began in early 2016. This project aims to increase the water availability for the resettlement of vegetation over an area of eight square kilometers, thereby sustainably improving the productivity of the rangeland, and increasing the resilience of the local Maasai community to climate change. On a larger scale the project will contribute to increased vegetation cover in the Tsavo-Amboseli ecosystem and positively influence the regional climate in the area. The KGR “Justdiggitt” initiative has served as a pilot project to demonstrate the feasibility of restoring degraded grassland on KGR. The program involves constructing stone contour lines and semi-circular bunds to slow down surface run-off and retain rainwater, enhance infiltration and recharge the ground water table. The retained water increases soil moisture and allows grasses to re-grow. MWCT has worked in partnership with the Naga foundation for approximately one year, and has to date undertaken a restoration pilot program covering an area of 8 km<sup>2</sup>. Grazing has also been excluded from these areas. The program has provided casual employment for over 150 women from the local community. The results have been quite remarkable, with grass showing a strong recovery (C28). The pilot project demonstrates that the approach could be used to restore large areas of degraded land, if carried out as part of an overall rangeland management strategy.



(C28) Local community member's working in the JustdiggIt plot areas and a photograph depicting water retention in the bunds during the rainy season in 2016.

## Progress

The project has employed 150 community members as casual workers to dig the bunds and create the contour stone lines. In addition to these employments the project has also made it possible to employ an additional 18 community rangers who have been trained and whose primary responsibility it is to manage grazing in the project area and surrounding landscape. There has been a total of 70,496 bunds constructed, with the final target being 72,000 (C29). In addition to these, there are also many completed stone lines that have been constructed. There have been a total of three students employed by Naga who have all conducted research monitoring the impact of the project (vegetation regrowth, soil moisture). Lastly there has also been a professional documentary made about the project, its impacts and the local community involvement. This documentary can be viewed at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bu6WAlSdcBY&t=5s>.



(C29) A series of photographs depicting vegetation regrowth and improved cover in the Naga plots during the rainy season in 2016.



## Benefits

Employment of local community members remains one of the biggest benefits experienced due to the project to date. The income generated from the project helps to improve the livelihoods of the community, and also serves as an alternative source of income, which is much needed in the current drought conditions, where crops fail and the condition of livestock is poor. In the long-term the project will ensure that the bare land will be re-vegetated, and groundwater table be recharged. This will provide direct benefits to the community and the wildlife in the area, as more forage and water will become available for the people, their livestock and the wildlife. The project will also help to reduce soil erosion in the area. It is already evident from the results of the students' research reports, that the soil moisture content in the project site is higher than the soil moisture content in the surrounding areas. This proves that the water harvesting interventions are working and benefiting the hydrology system in the area.

## Grass Seed Bank

### Moilo

The Moilo grass seed bank project was sponsored by the Naga Foundation. The project proposal was happily accepted by all community leaders and members; permission was given to commence the project in the proposed area at the beginning of 2016. Construction of the electric fence was completed and an Askari was employed to guard the areas permanently. A women's group was formed in order to maintain and manage the grass seed bank (C30). In this way the grass seed bank will provide sustainable ecological and social benefits to the community of Moilo.



(C30) Photographs depicting local women working at the Moilo Seed bank Project and weigh seeds for sale during 2016 field work and planning.

Through this project MWCT has provided 10 local women from the Moilo area with an alternative livelihood, in the form of a Grass Seed Bank (C31). The project area itself is 10 ha in size and has been fenced with a 1.5 mt high electric fence. To date, the first harvesting of the seeds has taken place and in total 410 kg of seeds were harvested. 27 Bales of hay have also been harvested, out of which 10 have already been sold. The Kuku

Ranch “Justdiggit” project has provided employment for over 100 women and offers the potential for future expansion from other sources of funding.



*(C31) Photographs depicting local women working at the Moilo Seed bank Project and weigh seeds for sale during 2016 field work and planning.*

The Moilo Seed Bank Project has now completely finished and has been commissioned to the local woman’s group. The women have sold some hay to the community during the dry season. The Naga/Justdiggit foundation will buy 200 Kg's of seed at a rate of \$12 per kilogram from the Naga women’s group, thus if the group manages to sell all their seeds they can earn nearly \$5,000.

## Women Empowerment

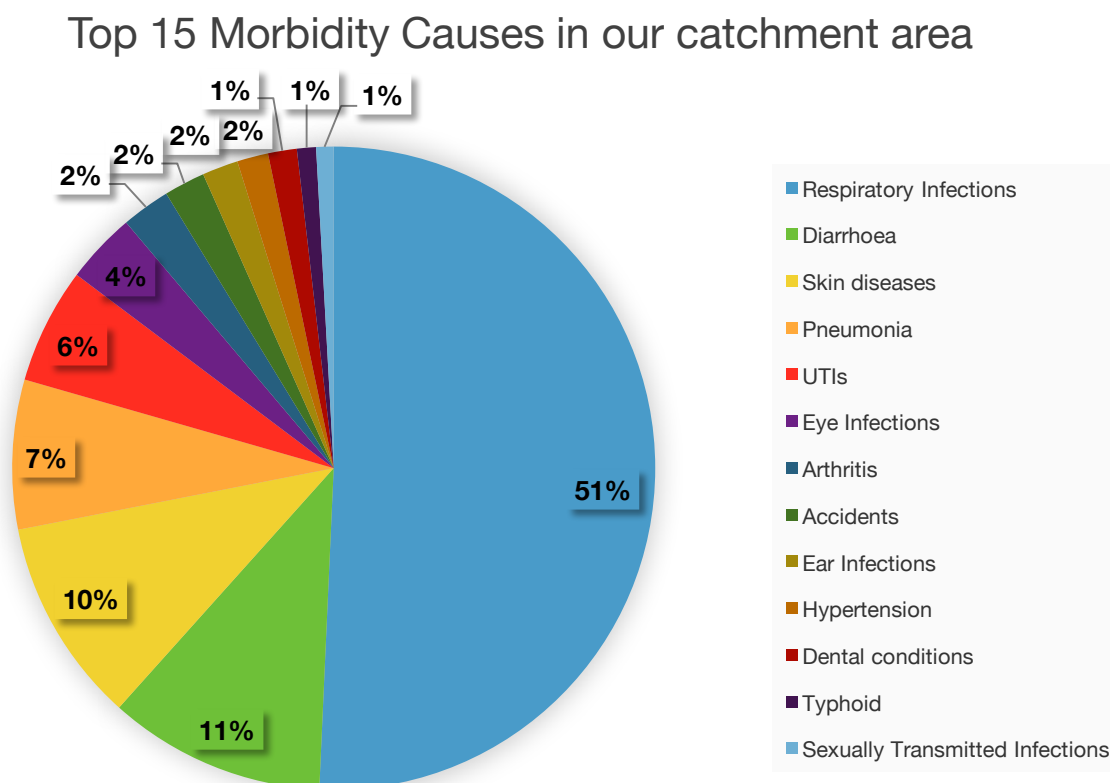
In 2016 MWCT continued our projects aimed at empowering women. The first was a Grass Seed Bank project discussed above. In late 2016 New Course donated a number of Luci Solar Lights, produced by MPOWERD, to MWCT to empower women of the local Maasai community on KGR. The goal was to not only reverse the negative health effects from the kerosene lanterns traditionally used, but also to provide a platform for the women to establish an alternative income generating enterprise for themselves. By saving money from no longer purchasing kerosene, the women were able to contribute regularly to an enterprise that would benefit them in a sustainable way. In 2016 more than 170 Luci Lights were distributed to women across Kuku Group Ranch.



# Health Program

It was a successful year for the MWCT Health Program. We increased some of our set targets in collaboration with Kajiado County Government and our other partners. Our focal intervention points are informed by the Ministry of Health's guidance and the morbidity and mortality data for our County.

(H1) Causes of morbidity in our catchment area.



Our approach in delivery remains both static in-facility, Itlilal Health Centre and Langata Enkima Dispensary, as well as outreaches to mobile sites and the other 4 health facilities within the Kuku Group Ranch.

## Outreaches

MWCT health team accomplished **71 outreaches** in 2016, an increase of 27% from 2015 outreaches (H2). We served **1,612 patients** in the outreaches representing a 25 % increase above the 2015 figures. Our static site, Itlilal Health Centre achieved **7,905 outpatient visits**, reflecting a 13% higher number than the 2015 figures. The high numbers are partly attributable to more outreaches and higher rates of clinic revisits, especially for chronic conditions.



| (H2) Yearly stats of Outreaches, Patients, Lab Tests and Ambulance use for 2016 |                   |              |              |                 |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Period  | No. of Outreaches | Patients     | Lab tests    | Ambulance Evacs |
| Q1  | 8                 | 152          | 21           |                 |
| Q2  | 20                | 429          | 936          | 1               |
| Q3  | 25                | 669          | 1,499        | 2               |
| Q4  | 18                | 362          | 813          | 6               |
| <b>TOTALS</b>   | <b>71</b>         | <b>1,612</b> | <b>3,269</b> | <b>9</b>        |

This year, we saw **89 women** that visited the Antenatal Clinic (ANC) in Ittilal and **313** at the outreach sites, **83% of pregnancies** were delivered at Ittilal Clinic and **17%** were delivered at outreach sites, **7,905 Consults** were given at Ittilal Clinic and **1,612** at outreach clinics and **506 sessions for Family Planning** were conducted at Ittilal Clinic.

## Improved Diagnostic Capabilities

Over the last few years MWCT has supported the Ministry of Health to raise the quality of healthcare offered to Kuku residents (H3). In 2016 we embarked on a 2-year plan to improve the diagnostics arm of our Ittilal facility. An ECG machine was procured and will offer cardiology services to the community in 2017.



(H3) MWCT lab technician with one of our clients

We also invested in tests for screening infections of viral blood and liver infections. In order to ensure laboratory services reach as many Kuku residents as possible, last year saw 3,269 lab tests done during the 71 outreaches. Our emphasis has been on infectious diseases early detection to reduce spread. Other serious non-communicable diseases are also screened.

To reduce the risk of communicable infectious diseases in the community, MWCT in partnership with the County Government health department, waived laboratory service charges for HIV and TB patients. This aims at ensuring higher compliance to treatment, better monitoring and follow up and fewer defaults. Ultimately reducing the risk of transmission to other community members.

## Breast Cancer Awareness & Education

MWCT health program is supported by a Susan G Komen Foundation grant to promote breast cancer awareness and education among the local Maasai women. This is implemented through training nursing staff on breast cancer and conducting Clinical Breast Exams (CBEs). Similarly, the Community Health Worker Extension Program (CHEP) enables staff and Community Health workers (CHWs) to pass the message to the community on self-breast exam. The Susan G Komen grant enabled our outreach programs to achieve the targets below:



- **5 CHW trainings by MWCT doctor**
- **51 CHEP conducted community**
- **489 Women reached with message**
- **220 received CBE**

## Public Health & Environmental Department

In 2016 MWCT hired a Public Health Officer (PHO) to support the department in sensitizing the community on health education and environmental hygiene campaigns. The PHO oversees town cleanups, pit latrine use promotion and water / food vending premises safety inspection. He also offers health talks and education on Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health (ASRH), non-communicable disease education and tracing for notifiable disease and defaulters.



- **School health talks - 12 sessions**
- **Deworming students - 6 schools**
- **Food premises inspection - 4**

## Highlights

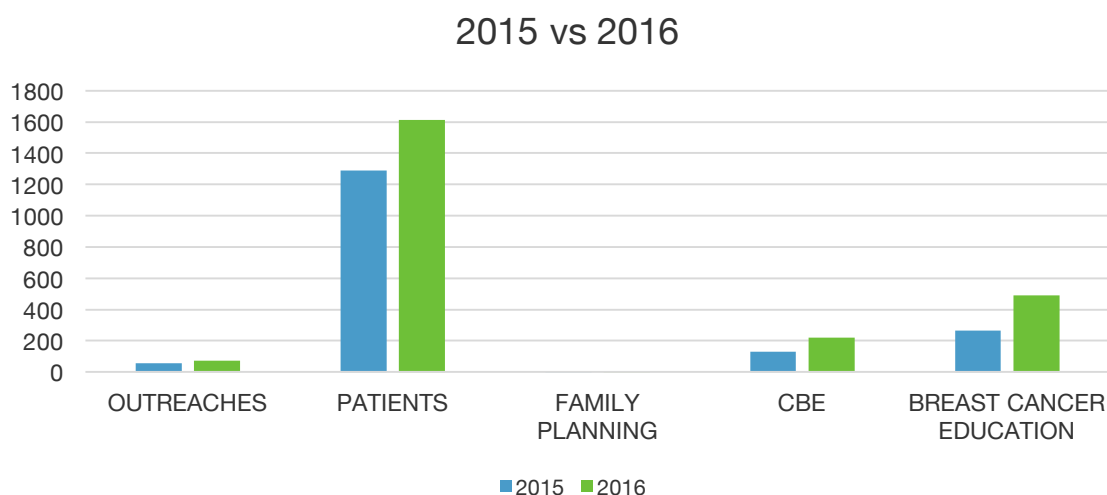
Our Reproductive Health/Family Planning efforts are showing good returns within Iltilal and Langata where MWCT has employed health staff. The number of women delivering babies in the clinics are also higher in these two areas. In contrast the number of females using Family Planning methods, average Antenatal Clinic (ANC) attendance and percentage of babies delivered in clinics are very low in Oltiasika and Olorika. Immunization completion is also lower in these two underserved areas. Average family sizes are also noted to be larger in Olorika and Oltiasika areas. Lifestyle and non-communicable diseases continue to rise in the community and the health department hopes to improve on the diagnostic capability of our laboratory to screen for these. In particular, basic cancer screening like prostate specific antigen titers.

A phenomenal and remarkable common effort by all of MWCT employees and Campi ya Kanzi employees, plus support from Campi ya Kanzi visitors, enabled us to assist Peter Laito, the Education Coordinator for MWCT, with a kidney transplant. This saved Peter's life. Peter has been serving the Trust since its inception.

We have achieved a lot with the limited resources that we have.

## Summary of 2016

- Number of outreaches improved by 27% compared to 2015
- A 25% increase in number of patients reached by outreaches
- A 13% increase in patients served at our Iltilal static site (total Out-Patient visits at Iltilal 7,905)





# Education Program

## School Staffing

The Trust supported **22 schools** within Kuku Group Ranch (KGR) through the employment of **56 certified teachers** and **13 support staff** this year. The employment of education staff especially teachers continues to be a crucial contribution by the Trust for benefit of KGR community whose schools face acute shortage of teachers. However, some schools within KGR still have a ratio of **over 50 pupils to 1 teacher**, which is difficult to manage towards high academic standards. This situation would have been worse without the support of the Trust, which is highly appreciated by both the Kuku community and the Ministry of Education in Kenya. The Trust engaged a volunteer student from USA to offer educational services at Ittilal Kanzi Primary School during the second term of 2016.

## Enrollment

The 22 KGR schools supported by the Trust registered an enrolment level of **8,151 pupils** by the end of the year 2016 with **52% being boys** and **48% being girls**. The lower primary classes continue to attract higher enrolment compared to upper primary classes. However, this situation is expected to normalize in the future years as pupils move to higher classes, but the greatest challenge remains having sufficient classrooms and teachers to cater for the high enrolments in all the schools. Ittilal Kanzi Primary School continued to have the highest enrolment of pupils, which stood at 986, with Inkisanjani and Elangata Enkima following closely with enrolments of 968 and 895, respectively.

## School Supplies

The Trust continued with its commitment to provide all school supplies to Ittilal Kanzi Primary, with other schools receiving supplies on availability basis. This year, the Trust provided all needed exercise **books, textbooks, pencils, pens and erasers** to each of the 986 pupils enrolled in Ittilal Kanzi Primary School. In addition, this school continued to enjoy provision of **solar power** and **tapped water** besides 13 teachers all from the Trust. This school also received a fully equipped **computer lab** from Safaricom (E1) and this has helped in improving computer literacy levels among the teachers and pupils. The lab has **11 workstations** and additional **10 laptops** were donated by a client of Campi ya Kanzi, the tourism partner of the Trust. Elangata Enkima Primary School was selected as a pilot project for the Government's **e-learning program**. There is an effort by the Trust to source for general school supplies for the benefit of pupils enrolled in other schools within KGR.



(E1) Computer lab donated by Safaricom to Ittilal Kanzi Primary School in 2016

## Scholarships

The Trust in collaboration with local community leaders continued to offer bursaries towards university education for KGR students. To this end, the Trust gave bursaries to **51 university students** in 2016, an increase from the 42 beneficiaries in 2015. In addition, the Trust continued to support **18 scholarships** at secondary and primary school levels. One of the students under the Trust scholarship program successfully sat for the IGCSE examination at Naisula School and was enrolled for A-levels in the same school. The Trust has so far offered 56 secondary scholarships and only 18 were active in 2016. The total number of beneficiaries from university bursaries stood at 93 at the end of 2016. Three new scholarships were offered in 2016 at Naisula School (E2).



(E2) Naisula School new scholarship students pose for a photo at their new school in 2016 (from left: Moonyoi Ntagusa, Emmanuel Matipei, Natasha Natalian and Ntrukanai Motia)

## Examinations

The results of the 2015 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examination were released in February 2016. There were **7 students under the Trust scholarship** program who sat for the national examination with the best scoring a mean grade of A-, the highest ever under the Trust scholarship program. This best student was a girl schooling at Moi Girls School, Eldoret. Besides this top student, 3 others qualified to join Kenyan public universities while the remaining 3 qualified to join middle level colleges.

The Trust sponsored a common examination among 14 schools within KGR to prepare their candidates for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examination. A total of 524 candidates sat for the common examination. **Ittilal Kanzi Primary School emerged the best with a mean score of 300.20** in the common examination. Olorika and Oltiasika Primary Schools took second and third positions with mean scores of 290.92 and 276.47 respectively (E3).

| (E3) Kuku Group Ranch 2016 Common Examination Results |             |               |       |         |           |         |           |               |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| POSITION  | SCHOOL      | NO. OF PUPILS | MATHS | ENGLISH | KISWAHILI | SCIENCE | S/STUDIES | TOTAL         |
| 1   | ILTILAL     | 34            | 58.29 | 53.26   | 50.71     | 71.12   | 66.82     | <b>300.20</b> |
| 2   | OLORIKA     | 39            | 62.46 | 45.82   | 48.46     | 73.13   | 61.05     | <b>290.92</b> |
| 3   | OLTIASIKA   | 15            | 59.60 | 44.93   | 53.40     | 60.67   | 57.87     | <b>276.47</b> |
| 4   | SAMAI       | 20            | 52.60 | 47.65   | 49.35     | 64.40   | 57.15     | <b>271.15</b> |
| 5   | ENKII       | 46            | 57.09 | 43.80   | 42.95     | 63.64   | 55.32     | <b>262.80</b> |
| 6   | LOOSOITOK   | 10            | 38.60 | 47.10   | 58.10     | 56.20   | 62.40     | <b>262.40</b> |
| 7   | SHOKUT      | 27            | 40.89 | 45.78   | 50.41     | 63.04   | 50.41     | <b>250.53</b> |
| 8   | OLKARIA     | 51            | 43.14 | 45.49   | 42.45     | 60.16   | 55.25     | <b>246.49</b> |
| 9   | MARLAL      | 20            | 46.20 | 48.35   | 46.15     | 51.00   | 49.10     | <b>240.80</b> |
| 10  | ELANGATA    | 106           | 42.83 | 39.06   | 42.36     | 55.92   | 53.35     | <b>233.52</b> |
| 11  | KUKU        | 28            | 42.14 | 41.89   | 45.32     | 53.25   | 48.57     | <b>231.17</b> |
| 12  | ENKUSERO    | 21            | 37.71 | 38.14   | 40.95     | 53.62   | 44.05     | <b>214.47</b> |
| 13  | OYARATA     | 18            | 39.53 | 42.94   | 41.41     | 47.60   | 35.47     | <b>206.95</b> |
| 14  | INKISANJANI | 89            | 38.34 | 37.58   | 40.39     | 49.64   | 40.78     | <b>206.73</b> |

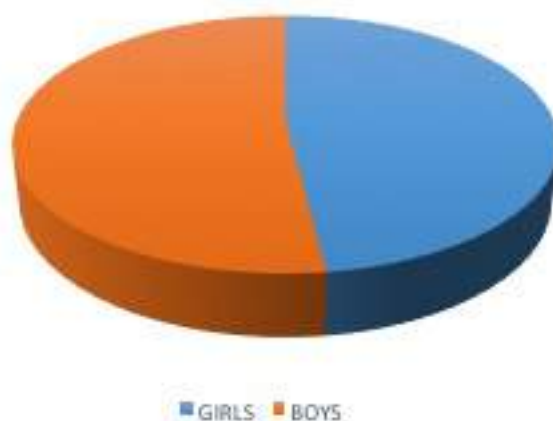
This initiative by the Trust to sponsor common examinations among KGR schools with candidates for the national examination has consistently yielded positive results. However, in line with the ongoing reforms in the education sector in Kenya, the Ministry of Education has banned common examinations other than the national examinations. The



Trust shall duly comply with the Ministry's directive and sponsor other common activities among Kuku Group Ranch schools instead of examinations.

A total of **536 candidates** spread in 14 schools within Kuku Group Ranch sat for the 2016 **KCPE examination**. The entry of 14 schools in 2016 was an increase from the 11 schools that sat for KCPE in 2015. The 536 candidates were made up of 52% boys and 48% girls. This was perfectly consistent with the enrolment of pupils at the end of the year 2016. The boys performed better than girls (E4).

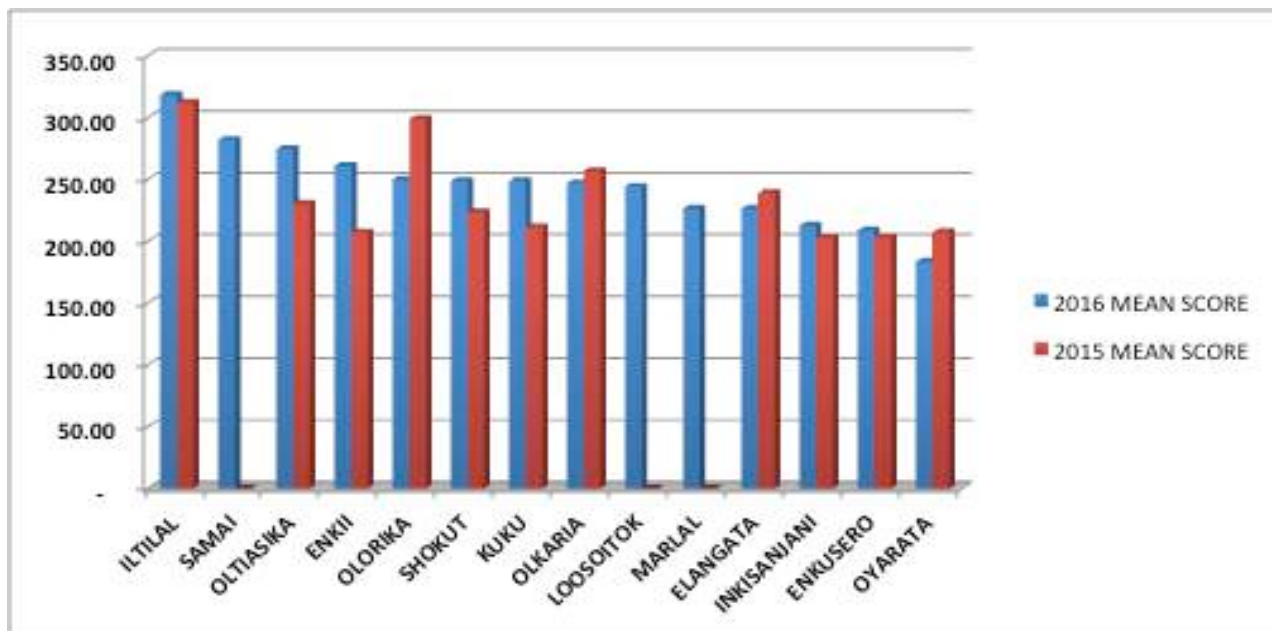
(E4) 2016 KCPE Performances by Gender below.



The top pupil was, Simona Sintiyo, a girl from Ittilal Kanzi Primary School who scored 392 marks out of 500 marks. This performance by the top pupil was higher than the top score of 379 in 2015 KCPE. Simona Sintiyo has been offered an admission to Alliance Girls School, one of the best schools in Kenya. Boys dominated the top 10 positions with the only other girl appearing in position 8 (E5).

| (E5) Kuku Group Ranch 2016 KCPE Top Pupils |                 |        |     |      |       |     |      |       |       |     |
|--|-----------------|--------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----|
| NAME                                       | SCHOOL          | GENDER | ENG | KISW | MATHS | SCI | S/ST | TOTAL | AV    | POS |
| SIMONA SINTIYO                             | ILTILAL         | F      | 79  | 88   | 76    | 74  | 75   | 392   | 78.40 | 1   |
| NTAWUASA NKAYIO                            | ILTILAL         | M      | 71  | 78   | 86    | 73  | 75   | 383   | 76.60 | 2   |
| BIRONGA COLLINS GESEMBE                    | OLKARIA         | M      | 78  | 86   | 78    | 66  | 74   | 382   | 76.40 | 3   |
| TETU ENOCK TAJEU                           | OLKARIA         | M      | 74  | 77   | 78    | 66  | 75   | 370   | 74.00 | 4   |
| JOHN MUTERIAN KIMOYO                       | ILTILAL         | M      | 70  | 78   | 81    | 69  | 71   | 369   | 73.80 | 5   |
| LEYIAN DAUDI MUYENTET                      | MARLAL          | M      | 66  | 73   | 78    | 74  | 73   | 364   | 72.80 | 6   |
| BENSON SEMPETA OLTUMBE                     | ILTILAL         | M      | 69  | 78   | 79    | 65  | 67   | 358   | 71.60 | 7   |
| OLEKU YIANOI                               | SAMAI           | F      | 66  | 69   | 86    | 66  | 71   | 358   | 71.60 | 7   |
| AARON ALII                                 | ELANGATA ENKIMA | M      | 59  | 70   | 81    | 76  | 70   | 356   | 71.20 | 9   |
| RUBEN TIKOYIAN                             | ELANGATA ENKIMA | M      | 67  | 66   | 83    | 68  | 72   | 356   | 71.20 | 9   |
| NYAOKE MICHAEL OCHIENG                     | LOOSOITOK       | M      | 62  | 79   | 75    | 66  | 74   | 356   | 71.20 | 9   |

The top school in 2016 KCPE among the KGR schools was Iltital Kanzi Primary. This school not only maintained the top position for the second successive year but also broke its own record of highest performance ever in KGR of 312.24 by attaining a mean score of 318.41 in 2016 KCPE. **Iltital Kanzi Primary School** led all the other schools in all subjects examined by scoring a mean score of over 60% in every subject (E6). This is an outstanding performance, which has never been achieved before among KGR schools.



(E6) Performance of the 14 Schools and their mean scores

Samai Primary School, which registered candidates for the first time in 2016, took the second position by scoring a mean score of 282.25 while Oltiasika Primary School was third with a mean score of 274.56 after registering an improvement of 19% from its performance in 2015. Enkii Primary School registered the highest improvement at 26% while Kuku Primary School registered an improvement of 18%. However, Olorika, Olkaria, Elangata and Oyarata Primary schools registered a drop in their performances. In terms of the number of candidates who sat for 2016 KCPE per school, Elangata Enkima and Inkisanjani Primary Schools registered the highest numbers at 112 and 91 respectively. The best-performed subject among all KGR candidates was Science at 51% while the worst performed subject was English at 45%. The mean score of all candidates within KGR was 240.76, which is below average. Apart from Samai Primary School, other schools, which registered KCPE candidates for the first time in 2016, were Loosoitok and Marlal (E6).

The results of the 2016 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examination were released in December 2016. There was only one student under the trust scholarship program who sat for the national examination at St. Clare Girls Secondary School. She scored a mean grade of D+. A total of 60 candidates from Enkii Secondary School sat for 2016 KCSE examinations. The top student scored a mean grade of B and only 14 students attained the minimum university entry grade of C+. However, the school registered an improved performance index of 5.33 in 2016 KCSE examination results compared to a performance index of 5.09 attained in 2015 KCSE.

## Library Program

The library at Iltilal Kanzi primary school continues to benefit pupils and the community at large.



(E7) Photograph of pupils at Iltilal Kanzi Primary School Library in 2016.

## Education Day

The Trust organized a successful education day in July 2016 at Iltilal Primary School, which brought together community leaders, teachers, parents and pupils to celebrate top performance by the host school in the 2015 KCPE. Iltilal Primary School had recorded a mean score of 312.24, the highest ever, by then, in KGR.



(E8) Photograph of Education Day at Iltilal Primary



## Extra-Curricular Activities

The Trust continued to support Ittilal Kanzi Primary School to participate in ball games, athletics and music festivals at various levels during the first and second school terms in 2016. In line with the ongoing reforms in the Kenyan education sector, no inter-school extra-curricular activities were allowed during the third school term in 2016. All students are expected to concentrate on examinations during the third school terms. Maasai elders employed by the trust offered cultural lessons at Ittilal Kanzi and Enkii Primary Schools.



*(E9) 2016 Central Division Inter-school Ball Games at Inkisanjani Primary School*

## Ministry of Education

The Trust continues to partner with the Ministry of Education through the Loitokitok Sub-County Education Office in delivery of education services to KGR community. The trust employs teachers to offer services in Government Schools within KGR. Government head teachers, on daily basis, manage the trust teachers giving all relevant reports to the trust as well as to the Government Education Office. In addition, the trust assists the Government Education Office by offering a vehicle to transport KCPE examinations on yearly basis. This was the case in 2016.

The Trust entered into an education partnership with Naisula School, which is expected to result into meaningful benefits for both parties. The trust will benefit through annual scholarships while Naisula School will utilize identified trust programs for its Creativity, Action and Service (CAS) program which is a requirement for its proposed IB diploma.

The Trust began talks with University of Arizona towards a possible education partnership that will benefit both parties. The trust is expected to benefit through free online courses while University of Arizona is expected to benefit through research opportunities.

## Challenges & Solutions

The Trust continues to lose PTE teachers to the Government Service, which offers better salary packages. The Teachers Service Commission (TSC) absorbed a total of 5 teachers from the trust in 2016, as was the case in 2015. It is desirable that the trust continues to look for funds to harmonize teachers' salaries with those paid by the Government. In addition, it is desirable to employ more teachers and construct more classrooms when specific funds become available in order to improve the education standards in KGR.

## MWCT Events

### NYC Marathon

Young Maasai Warriors traditionally go out to hunt lions as an act of displaying their manhood and coming of age. Our partnership with neighboring organizations such as Big Life, that created the annual Maasai Olympics, enable 4 different group ranches to compete in several activities that include javelin throw, high jump and distance running. This provides an alternative avenue for young Maasai boys and girls to exercise and showcase their skills, rather than traditional practices. Every year, we sponsor the winner of the 5000m and 800m distance with a trip to NYC to run in the NYC Marathon with several other supporters from all over the world.



**TCS NEW YORK CITY MARATHON 11.06.16**  
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

**MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION'S FUNDRAISER:**  
**MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST NYC MARATHON 2016**

**BENEFITING:** Maasai Wilderness Conservation  
**EVENT:** 2016 TCS NEW YORK CITY MARATHON  
**EVENT DATE:** NOV 06, 2016  
**THE STORY:**  
For the 8th year running, the Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust will be fielding a team of dedicated supporters and conservationists for the upcoming 2016 TCS New York City Marathon.  
As our biggest fundraising event each year, your

**DONATE**  
TO THIS FUNDRAISER

**\$62,215**  
MONEY RAISED



November 6<sup>th</sup> 2016 was our 8<sup>th</sup> year running in the NYC Marathon. The event is our biggest fundraiser and campaign of the year, so it was heavily included in all of our social media channels with specifically directed campaigning towards donations. We included prizes for 3 lucky donors that increased our conversion from promotion to donations as well. The runners included the winners of the 5000m and 800m at the annual Maasai Olympics, John Metui & David Lenkai Lekimangusi, as well as long time guide of Campi ya Kanzi, Parashi Ntanin Ketende, and MWCT Founder Luca Belpietro, who also ran this year. We raised **\$62, 215** for the Trust and couldn't be happier with the amount of support we received throughout the year and during our stay in New York City.

Our #TEAMMAASAI Runners (Christopher Ross, Lee Pace, Will Turner, Theresa Davidson, Mark Somen, Ian Coleman, Angela Langford & Jing Lui), did outstanding and were all filled with so much enthusiasm, we are forever grateful for all of your support and fundraising efforts!



Below are some highlights from that trip:





# Partners & Donors



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