Dear MWCT friend,

And here goes another year.

A challenging one…

There has been a boom of livestock. Better rains in the Chyulu Hills have caused Maasai from other areas to gather their cattle in Kuku Group Ranch. This has caused tension over the conservancies and unusual challenges for Wildlife Pays. No lions were killed, regardless of a very fierce predation, due to a high density of livestock. A hyena was killed in self-defence. We have successfully contained the human wildlife conflict.

Few challenges remained in the management of collecting SMART data. We have now purchased new smartphones and loss of data should be a thing of the past. Education and Health programs have been running more efficiently, leading to better outcomes.

We look at 2019 with the wish to continue the successful protection of the Chyulu Hills, to strengthen our support of the Kuku community and to contain and manage the livestock pressure, which remains one of the most important challenges we face.

Warm greetings to all from the beautiful Chyulu Hills,

Luca Belpietro
Olpusare B, is still the newest sector created which provides a more concentrated coverage of the southern part of the Kuku Group Ranch.

Loosoitok sector covered the greatest distance (1,799 km). The Motikanju and Kanzi Conservancies, and Iltilal 7A sector show no patrols due to being focused on monitoring livestock grazing and these sectors did not focus on routine patrolling during the quarter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>DISTANCE</th>
<th>PATROL POINTS</th>
<th>ACTUAL POINTS VISITED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kanzi</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samai</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chyulu</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iltil</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Olpakai</td>
<td>356</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuku</td>
<td>1,562</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motikanju</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motikanju 1a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkisanjani</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loosoitok</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olpusare B</td>
<td>654</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iltil 7A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olpusare D</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olorika</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,722</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Left: Quarter 4 Ranger Patrols points data

Ranger patrol targets and actual distances reached. Distance targets vary depending on the size of the sector.

Dedicated Rangers for daily Kuku Group Ranch patrols

135 RANGERS

14 Sectors

92 Rangers per sectors

9,722 Total kilometers covered on foot this Quarter

↑ 2% ↑ 11% *Q4 2017 - *Q3 2018

SMART & Cybertracker

Data Collection Trained

6 to 8

Kamu Group Ranch
INCIDENTS & CONFLICTS

QUICK FACTS
Wildlife Mortalities:
- 1 Hyena
Illegal Forest Destruction:
- 1 Charcoal Burning (1 Arrest)
Poaching Incidents:
- 1 - Giraffe Poaching (Inkisanjani area)
Joint Patrols:
- KWS - Elephant conflict (Samai area)

INCIDENT SUMMARIES

WILDLIFE MORTALITY
Molo Area - A hyena had entered a boma late in the evening and managed to enter the shed of the owner’s livestock. During which, the owner had woken up to the bleating sounds of his goats being attacked by the hyena. Shortly afterwards, the owner had speared the hyena and it had died inside the shed. This was a case of self defense.

CHARCOAL BURNING
Inkisanjani Area - The team was tipped off by the community that a local member was doing charcoal burning close by. The team had immediately moved to that area, found the culprit and had him arrested then taken to Mtito Andei Police Station.

Arrested:
Bonface Mwankake
OB No. 35/17/10/2018

BUSHMEAT POACHING
Inkisanjani Area - During a routine patrol, our community rangers came across a carcass of a poached giraffe. After further investigation, we later learned it was the work of a previously convicted poacher, Geoffrey Sinare. The poacher was released through presidential decree and was found accompanied by two other suspects. MWCT investigation is ongoing and we learned that the suspect is taking refuge in Lokoro Tanzania. Due to international laws, this information was shared with the security counterpart in Tanzania.

JOINT PATROLS - KWS
Iltilal, Samai, Kuku and Enkutoto Areas - Throughout this quarter, there were numerous accounts of elephant conflicts due to an elephant that was translocated from Laikipia to Tsavo WNP. The elephant had made it’s way into Kuku Group Ranch searching for water and unfortunately had damaged a school water tank, a health dispensary water tank, 3 community water tanks and a school fence. Our team continues to mitigate any conflicts to prevent any community retaliation.
Lion Monitoring

Collaring lions is a critically important step towards mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Six individual lions on the Kuku Group Ranch have been collared with GPS-VHF tracking collars and their movement during Quarter 4 2018 is illustrated in the descriptive map. The monitoring is also important as we are able to assess population growth rates and habitat utilisation on the Kuku Group Ranch.

*Norkirikoi’s (male) & Namunyak’s (female) collars did not transmit data through the satellite this quarter, but they are still being monitored by the Simba Scout team on foot through telemetry.

Marti (male) is part of a coalition of 2 males and is frequently seen with Nesambu. He spent his time moving through Tsavo National Park and Chyulu Hills National Park, Kanzi conservancy, Loorkolok and Elahi areas. He was involved in several cases of livestock predation this quarter.

Mawoi (female) is part of a pride of 11 lions. She spent most of her time in Kanzi conservancy. She was involved in several cases of predation of livestock this quarter. Her collar stopped transmitting signal at the end of December.

Naisula (female) is part of a pride of 2 females. She spent most of her time in Kuku plains, Olbongo and Kuku village. She was involved in 3 cases of predation of livestock this quarter.

Nesambu (female) is part of a pride of 2 males. She spent most of her time at Olkiloriti area and the lava close to Oldonyo Sambu with Marti. She was involved in several cases of livestock predation.

Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collar Number</th>
<th>Lion Name</th>
<th>Territory Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAT2174</td>
<td>Nesambu</td>
<td>6,861 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT2512</td>
<td>Mawoi</td>
<td>17,337 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT2513</td>
<td>Marti</td>
<td>30,937 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT2730</td>
<td>Naisula</td>
<td>11,593 hectares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nesambu Q4 Territory 11,593 hectares

Mawoi Q4 Territory 17,337 hectares

Marti Q4 Territory 30,937 hectares

Naisula Q4 Territory 11,593 hectares

Collaring lions is a critically important step towards mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Six individual lions on the Kuku Group Ranch have been collared with GPS-VHF tracking collars and their movement during Quarter 4 2018 is illustrated in the descriptive map. The monitoring is also important as we are able to assess population growth rates and habitat utilisation on the Kuku Group Ranch.
This is a dedicated team of 15 Maasai warriors (morani), who day in and day out monitor GPS collared lions & other wildlife species. Data collected is analysed and used to gauge various aspects of different wildlife species such as their eating habits. The monitoring is also a very significant measure to mitigating human-wildlife conflict within the local Maasai communities.

LION KILLINGS
Although there were several lions involved in livestock killings this quarter and a few lion hunt attempts, there were ZERO LIONS KILLED.

Right: Simba Scouts Patrol Points reached
Bottom: Overall graph depicting target distances and actual distances covered.

Those that did not reach their targets had experienced Cybertracker App/Smartphone issues or were concentrated on lion/wildlife conflicts in certain areas. We are providing them with new smartphones for the new year to eliminate the issue of data loss for the future.

4,984 Total kilometers covered on foot this Quarter
126% ↓ 14% ⃝Q3 2018 ⃝Q4 2017

4,984 Total kilometers covered on foot this Quarter
126% ↓ 14% ⃝Q3 2018 ⃝Q4 2017
WILDLIFE PAYS

MWCT, in conjunction with the employment of Rangers and Simba Scouts, protects the major predators of our ecosystem in Kuku Group Ranch, through the Wildlife Pays Compensation Programme. In contrast to many other predator compensation programmes, MWCT’s initiative is fully sustainable as it is funded by the conservation surcharges that Campi ya Kanzi (our eco-lodge partner) leverages through tourism. This is a form of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and it 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 programme. 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 also an integral part of our predator protection strategy. Rangers, along with prominent community figures and 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.

### WILDLIFE PAYS

| 4TH QUARTER | For annual comparison purposes, this total of 484 claims is up from the 478 claims recorded during the Q4 of 2017. The Itilil Wildlife Pays zone accounts for the highest number of recorded incidents, 177 of the approved 411, equivalent to 43.1% of the total losses, while Inkisanjani (3.0%) and Samai (11.2%) zones had the least number of incidents. |

### HEADS OF LIVESTOCK

A total of 669 heads of livestock were killed this quarter. The majority of livestock killed by predators were sheep (65%), followed by the other livestock species seen in the infographic below.

### PREDATORS / WILDLIFE SPECIES

The most livestock taken in relation to predators were due to Hyena (190) followed by Jackal (97), Lion (41), Cheetah (36), Baboon (28), Leopard (13), Predator Bird (4), Snake (1) and Wild Dog (1). Specific percentages for the amount accounted for each predator are reflected in the info graphic below.

### CLAIMS & LOSS TYPES

The total pay-out of claims was 2,301,400 Ksh (USD 22,945), which is lower than the amount paid in Q4 2017 (2,993,800 Ksh) (USD 29,370).

Loss type 1H - the livestock was killed while a herder was present.
Loss type 1B - the livestock was in the boma when the predator attacked and the boma is well constructed and maintained.
Loss type 2 - Livestock was in the boma when the predator attacked but the boma was not of sufficient quality to protect the livestock within from predators.
Loss type 3 - the livestock was lost when the predator attacked no herder was present.

Claims with loss type 1H or 1B receive the highest level of compensation. Loss type 2 claims have the second highest level of compensation and loss type 3 has the lowest level of compensation.

### TOTAL PAY OUT OF CLAIMS FOR Q4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>484 INCIDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3 AVERAGE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER DAY FOR Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,357 MONTHLY KMS TRAVELLED PER VERIFICATION OFFICER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18% *Q3 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12% *Q4 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$22,945 TOTAL PAY OUT OF CLAIMS FOR Q4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PREDATOR PAY-OUT VALUE PERCENTAGES

- **47.7%**
- **24.6%**
- **12%**
- **6.4%**
- **5.1%**
- **3%**
- **3%**
- **2%**

- **Loss type 1H** - the livestock was killed while a herder was present.
- **Loss type 1B** - the livestock was in the boma when the predator attacked and the boma is well constructed and maintained.
- **Loss type 2** - Livestock was in the boma when the predator attacked but the boma was not of sufficient quality to protect the livestock within from predators.
- **Loss type 3** - the livestock was lost when the predator attacked no herder was present.

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KEY UPDATES

LEADERS COMMUNITY OUTREACHES
Several meetings were organized in support of 3 group ranch leaders from Rombo, Kuku A and Kuku B to sensitize the local community on the important aspects of the REDD+ Carbon Project and its benefits for the local people and the ecosystem. The community was made aware of the new employment of rangers and teachers in both Rombo and Kuku that was made possible through the funds of our first corporate sale from Tiffany & Co.

ROMBO LEADERS
Meetings in Esukuta, Orgira and Elerai
Topics - Employment of 4 Rangers and 1 Teacher.
- Education on forest destruction within the area and the importance of protection against further incidents.
- Urgency of no new ‘shambas’ (an area of cultivated land, plot) being created as this leads to further destruction and degradation of the forest and land.

KUKU A & B LEADERS
Meetings in Enkusero, Langata and Inkisanjani
Topics - Employment of 8 Rangers and 4 Teachers.
- Chairman of Kuku A educated the community on the issues of charcoal burning within the area and how this negatively impacts the project.
- Urgency of ‘no grazing’ within the areas of the carbon project to maximize the ability for land restoration.

All outreaches received positive feedback from the community. They had shown appreciation and willingness to adhere to the recommendations towards protecting the forests from further incidents that may lead to further destruction.

WILDLIFE POISONING INVESTIGATION & SCENE MANAGEMENT TRAININGS
3-Day Training done at CCRC by Darcy Ogada from The Peregrine Fund. Attended by Admin Sergeant, Emmanuel Siito & 60 Rangers.

The key elements of the training that were covered included: reasons for wildlife poisoning, how wildlife is poisoned, how to properly identify a poisoned animal and how to manage the scene of the crime. These elements were important for our team in building their capacity when dealing with human wildlife conflicts that pertain to animal poisoning in the field.

SMART ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT MEETING
College of African Wildlife Management, Moshi, Tanzania. Attended by Conservation Manager, Lydia Bii & Head Commander, Muterian Ntanin.

MWCT attended the workshop to do a presentation on the successful use of SMART in the field used by our Community Rangers and Simba Scouts. Through this tool we have been able to improve our collection of data for wildlife tracking, monitoring and information on threats related to illegal wildlife activities. Head Commander, Muterian Ntanin demonstrated how to use SMART during the workshop and discussed how it had enhanced the capacity of the team to reduce human-wildlife conflict. Sharing this information was important to act as a successful example for other organizations within East Africa on the uses of SMART for conservation.

MEETINGS & COLLABORATIONS

HIPO ROLLER PROJECT
(Water carriers)

10 Outreaches (Inkisanjani, Enki, Illal, Kuku, Langata, Ichala, Langata 2, Enkuusoro, Enkutoto, Moilo)
2 Hippo Rollers Distributed this quarter (Kuku & Enkutoto)
20 liters x 3 per day
The average amount of water carried in a day by a Maasai Woman. This project aims to relieve women from the burden of carrying 20 liters of water on their backs for very long distances.

RESTORATION PROJECTS

Inkisanjani Grass Seed Bank
16 Women members
10 Acro Project area
500 Kgs of grass seeds harvested
Enki Grass Seed Bank
20 Women members
10 Acro Project area
150 Kgs of grass seeds harvested
Moilo Grass Seed Bank
10 Women members
10 Acro Project area
102 Kgs of grass seeds harvested

LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

Inkisanjani Grass Seed Bank
23 Women members
14 Acro Project area
600 Kgs of grass seeds harvested

Weeding
All the women worked this quarter on weeding and improving the quality of their product.

Training/Meetings
The women were organized to go over financial literacy. Beekeeping training was held in November to educate the women on the basics for keeping bees and harvesting honey.

MWCT supports 13 Maasai Women’s Groups to explore other income generating activities. While widespread illiteracy poses a challenge, MWCT has successfully built financial understanding and grew the capacity of the Maasai – especially women – to run profitable enterprises.

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To ensure that the community benefits from our Health Programme, MWCT employs health staff, runs and supports several dispensaries and supplies medical equipment and essential drugs to the community.

### Health Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>October-December 2018</th>
<th>Q3 2018 Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outreaches</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients</td>
<td>3,515</td>
<td>+4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lab tests</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>+12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital births</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio Campaigns</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3 home visits

- **71% Q3 2018**

In Olkalou to promote and sensitize families on proper Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH).

- **3,515 Patients**
- **649 Lab tests**

#### Polio Campaigns

- **1 Polio Campaigns**
- **432 Children Immunized**

#### Family Planning

- **266 Family planning**

#### Hospital births

- **16 Hospital births**

#### Polio Campaigns

- **42% Q3 2018**

1 Health Talk on emerging non-communicable and lifestyle diseases was conducted in Langata.

---

Felix Nandwa (MWCT Lab technician)
ACHIEVEMENTS

MWCT distributed 7,076 books and pens among 20 schools in Kuku group ranch. Among these 20 outreaches, 4,998 parents were reached and updated on the progress of our MWCT programmes.

Iltilal Kanzi primary school continues to have the highest enrolment of pupils, which stands at 1,220 with Inkisanjani and Elangata Enkima following closely with enrolments of 917 and 823 respectively.

We continue to meet all the operational costs of Iltilal Kanzi Primary School, which includes but not limited to employment of 13 teachers, supply of school stationery, provision of tapped water, provision of solar power etc.

CHALLENGES

Some schools in Kuku Group Ranch such as Inkisanjani, Iltilal and Elangata do not have adequate classrooms to cater for their high enrolments. They are also experiencing shortage of teachers.

ENROLLMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iltilal Secondary School</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enki Boys Secondary I</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojurua Primary School</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>277</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolasiti Primary School</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoli Nursery School</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marial Primary School</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enki Primary School</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>453</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shukat Primary School</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>Enkoliti Primary School</td>
<td>145</td>
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<td>Elangata Enkima Primary</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olorika Primary School</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>574</td>
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<td>Ottisaka Primary School</td>
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<td>Inkisanjani Primary School</td>
<td>487</td>
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<td>468</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moio Primary School</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>261</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iltilal Primary School</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>1,230</td>
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<td>Looosokiti Primary School</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td>Kalatorfi Nursery School</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>Samai Primary School</td>
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<td>190</td>
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<td>Kanzi Academy</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Oltonyo Lenkai Nursery</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rombo Nursery</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esoi Nursery</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 4,684, 4,178, 8,877

EDUCATION PROGRAMME
**WILDLIFE PROTECTION & HABITAT**

- Risk of rangers being attacked by wildlife during patrolling and data collection (sightings and photos).
- The life of the rangers might be in danger in case of confrontation with the armed poachers.

**MITIGATION OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS**

- The risk of hostile suspects with arms.
- Unfavourable weather conditions.
- Rangers life may be at risk when pursuing criminals during stake out and ambushes.

**WILDLIFE PAYS**

- Pressure from the community towards the Verification Officers in relation to the evidenciary process.
- Harsh environment and heavy use of smartphones and other technological devices can negatively affect the quality of data and as well as contribute to loss of important data (photos from the smartphones lost).

**LIVELIHOODS PROGRAM**

- Unpredictable weather conditions such as flooding and drought in relation to the grass seed banks.
- No open market for grass seeds available.
- The risk of the pastoralist community adopting a new agribusiness model.

**REDD+ CARBON PROJECT**

- Risk of confrontation by hostile crowds during outreaches.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RESULTS &amp; EVALUATION</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target /Result /Outcome</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife protection and Habitat Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of human-wildlife incidents and conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire Pays (Compensation Program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion monitoring and collaring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildlife Pays (Compensation Program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD+ Chyulu Carbon Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD+ Chyulu Carbon Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARTNERS & SUPPORT

THANK YOU - ASANTE SANA

We are grateful for the continuous support that we receive from our donors and partnered organizations that aid us in achieving our goals.
WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, THRIVING WILDLIFE AND A VITAL ECOSYSTEM.

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