



IMPACT REPORT
OCT - DEC 2020

Q4

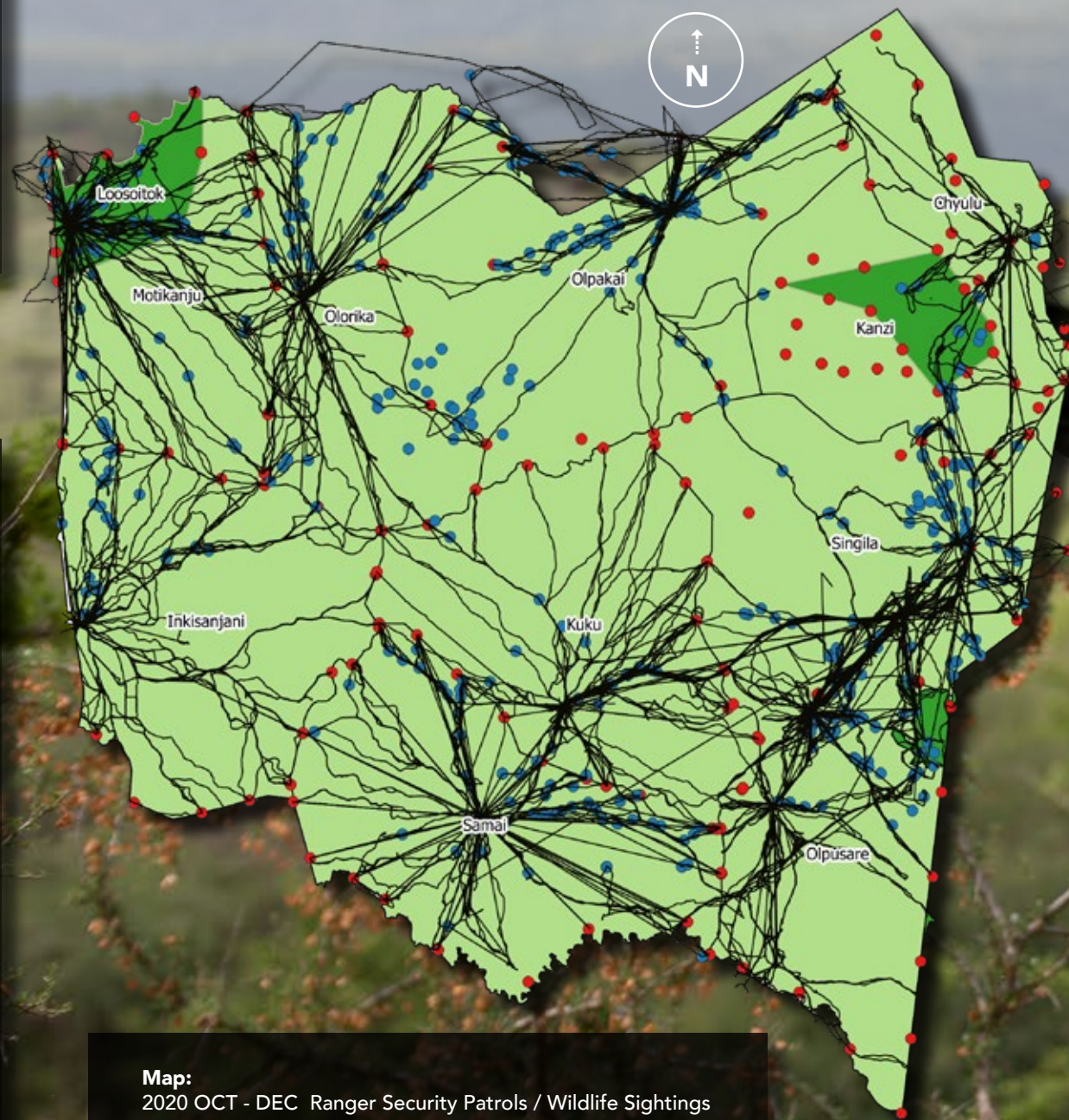
WILDLIFE & HABITAT PROTECTION

Olpusare D sector covered the greatest distance (1,271 km). The team faced some technological challenges with SMART (connect), which had contributed to some data delays and lower statistics.

Data was also extracted from both radios and SMART. The conservation team has since rectified these issues.

SECTOR	ACTUAL DISTANCE (Kilometers)	TARGET DISTANCE (Kilometers)
Samai	1,185	834
Chyulu	661	438
Ittilal	1,099	774
Olpakai	853	762
Kuku	1,010	840
Motikanju	1,229	762
Inkisanjani	957	900
Olpusare B	1,126	900
Olpusare D	1,271	900
Olorika	707	750

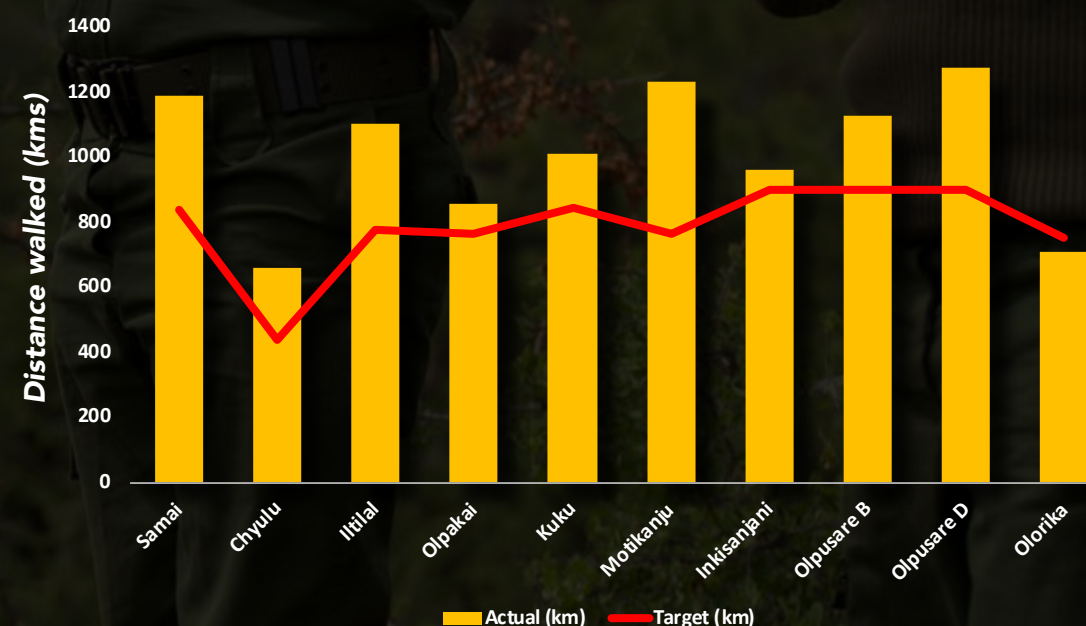
Total	10,098	7,860
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Map:
2020 OCT - DEC Ranger Security Patrols / Wildlife Sightings

- WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS
- PATROL POINTS
- RANGER PATROLS
- KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS
- CONSERVANCY

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



SMART & Cybertracker
Data Collection Trained



179
RANGERS

14
Sectors



6 to 8
Rangers per sectors



104
Dedicated Rangers for daily
Kuku Group Ranch patrols



10,098
Total kilometers on foot

↑44%
vs. Q4 2019



INCIDENTS & CONFLICTS

WILDFIRE

OCT 14 to 15 - SOUTHERN END OF CHYULU HILLS

Reported by: MWCT Senior Programme's Officer (SPO), Max Lovatelli.
Report received by: Tsavo West Senior Warden, Kenneth Ochieng and MWCT Ranger Commander, Muterian Ntanin.

On October 14th, a car was organized by Muterian to take 6 rangers to assist Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) in fighting the fire in the Chyulu. The strong winds and heat of the day made it nearly impossible to suppress the fire.

Later in the evening, Max (SPO), along with 3 rangers and 5 staff members from CCRC, joined the team on the ground. The lower temperature and the cessation of winds made the operation viable. They fought the fire throughout the night, managing to successfully put it out at 4:45am on October 15.

At 6:30am, while driving back to CCRC, Max noticed the fire had re-ignited. Our team returned that evening (when the temperature had dropped, and the winds had died down) in a joint operation with KWS and Tsavo Trust where the fire was successfully suppressed.

KWS initiated an investigation in order to identify the cause and possible culprits of the fire. The investigation is ongoing.

SEARCH & RESCUE

OCT 17 to 18 - MISSING WOMAN FOUND

Reported by: Community members
Report received by: Olpakai community rangers

Areas covered: Olpakai, Olorika, Motikanju and Mbirikani Group Ranch

MWCT deployed 4 community rangers to patrol the areas and search for the missing woman for two days. On the second day, our rangers found the missing woman in Ilchalai, near Motikanju area. The woman was immediately taken to the hospital by her family, where she was later diagnosed with meningitis. Her family expressed their gratitude for our assistance in locating her whereabouts. Unfortunately, she passed away days after she was found.

WILDLIFE MORTALITIES

NOV 7 - GIRAFFE POACHING

Reported by: Wildlife Pays Reporter Lemarika Paretei
Area covered: Neiti Location, Samai zone

On receiving information that a giraffe was found with a snare around its neck, MWCT's Deputy Commander, Nayayio Ole Meeki, rushed to the area to assess the situation.

Upon arrival, the giraffe was unfortunately found dead. Nayayio then proceeded in setting up a night ambush with the rangers on November 8th in the area with the aim to catch the poachers. The operation was unfortunately unsuccessful as the poachers did not show up. A large clan of hyenas came in the night and consumed a significant part of the carcass. The following morning, our team learned that the poachers would not come back, and the operation was called off.

On November 9th, our rangers came to MWCT HQ with the recovered snare for safekeeping and appropriate disposal. Our rangers on the ground continue to investigate this case for possible suspects and have increased their patrols in the specific area to both identify other snares and suspicious activities.

NOV 12 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY

Reported by: Samai and Kuku Rangers Sector
Area covered: Samai and Kuku

A young boy found an elephant carcass and informed his father, Lekoko Lemaron, who informed our Samai rangers. Our rangers immediately notified the MWCT Radio Base (Operator, Grace Resian). The same information and GPS coordinates were shared with MWCT Senior Programme's Officer (SPO), who contacted Assistant Director Tsavo and Platoon Commander IPZ Tsavo West, who then sent a team to the site, the following day.

The Samai rangers spent the night by the carcass, in order to respond to any possible illegal activity. On Nov 13th, our team, with KWS, carried out an investigation identifying the cause of death as a spear wound which was found on the upper right shoulder of the elephant. Tusks were recovered weighing 9 kgs, 140cm in length (right) and 10kgs, 139cm in length (left). Our Samai rangers continue to investigate the incident in order to identify the culprit(s).

On the same day, later in the evening, Kuku Ranger, Matasha Melita reported to the Radio Operator, Grace Resian, that another dead elephant was found in Kuku village at UTM 37M 356949mE, 9679891mN. Our team immediately deployed our MWCT Rapid Unit to the scene. Upon arrival, the team determined the cause of death was identified as a spear wound to the right flank. After thorough investigation from MWCT and KWS rangers, the tusks were recovered (weighing 3 kgs, 98 cm in length (right) and 3.2 kgs, 100 cm in length (left)).

From the investigations, it became clear that the 2 adult elephants were victims of retaliation. The significant increase in crop raiding in Kuku area and that both elephants were found with both tusks intact, helped both MWCT and KWS to rule out poaching. The KWS Amboseli vet, Mr. Edward Kariuki, conducted post-mortems in order to identify any possible poison used on the spears; results have yet to be received.

Our team deployed our MWCT Rapid Unit to further protect the farms and crops from any future elephant incidents in the area.

NOV 22 - SNARED BUFFALO

Reported by: Sarjore Kirruti, Kanzi Conservancy Ranger
Area covered: Kanzi Conservancy

Our ranger reported to the MWCT Radio Base (Operator Grace Resian) that a snared buffalo was seen near Campi ya Kanzi Airstrip in the afternoon.

A herd of buffalo was reported in the area. It is suspected that the snared buffalo panicked and separated from the herd after being caught in the snare. The buffalo was in clear discomfort. The same information was relayed to KWS Tsavo. There was no response on the same day, and the following day the buffalo was reported dead. Our team investigated further by back-tracking where the buffalo came from. And it was identified that it had come from the cloud forest of The Chyulu National Park.

The rangers monitored the carcass to collect the snare, which was difficult to remove before it decayed. Following the incident, our team conducted an operation within the same general area, but no suspicious human activities were found.

NOV 26 - SUSPECTED POACHED GIRAFFE





Reported by: Motikanju Sector Rangers
Area covered: Enkaroni area - Olorika

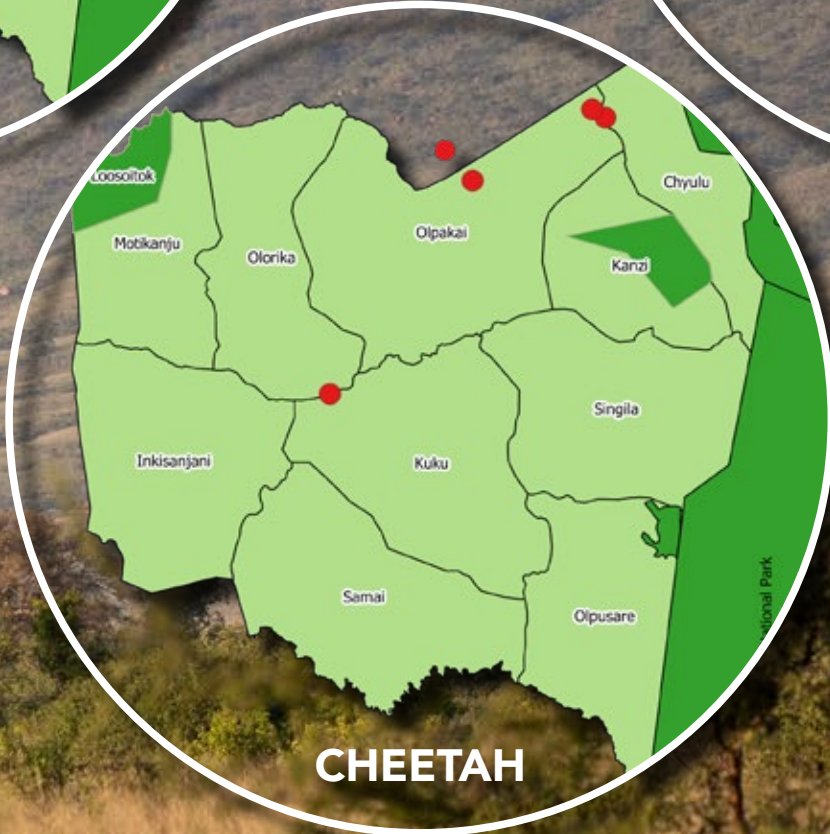
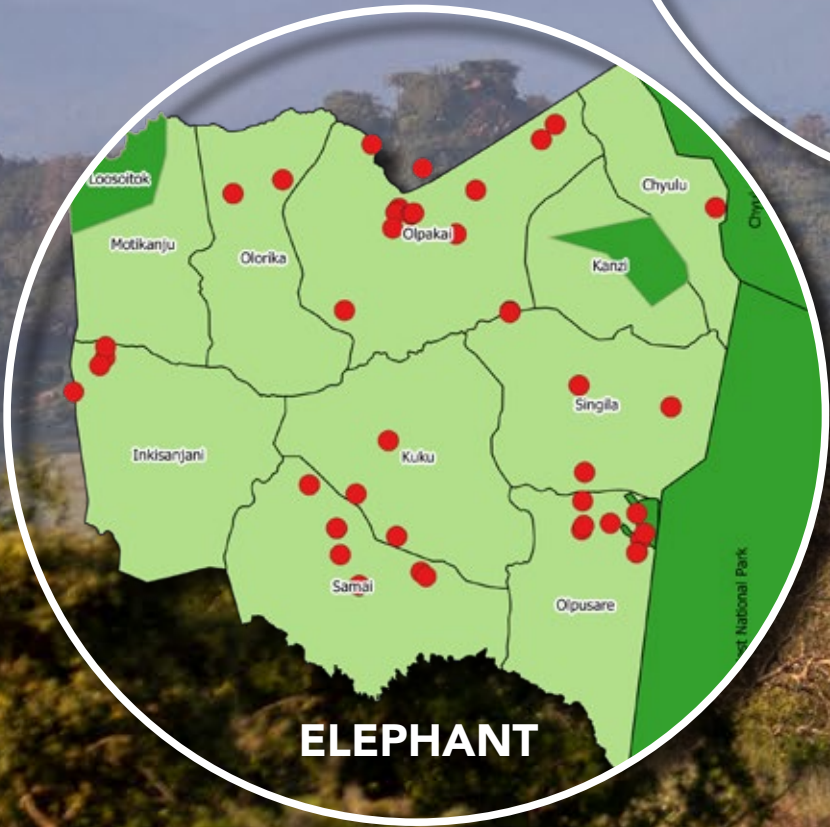
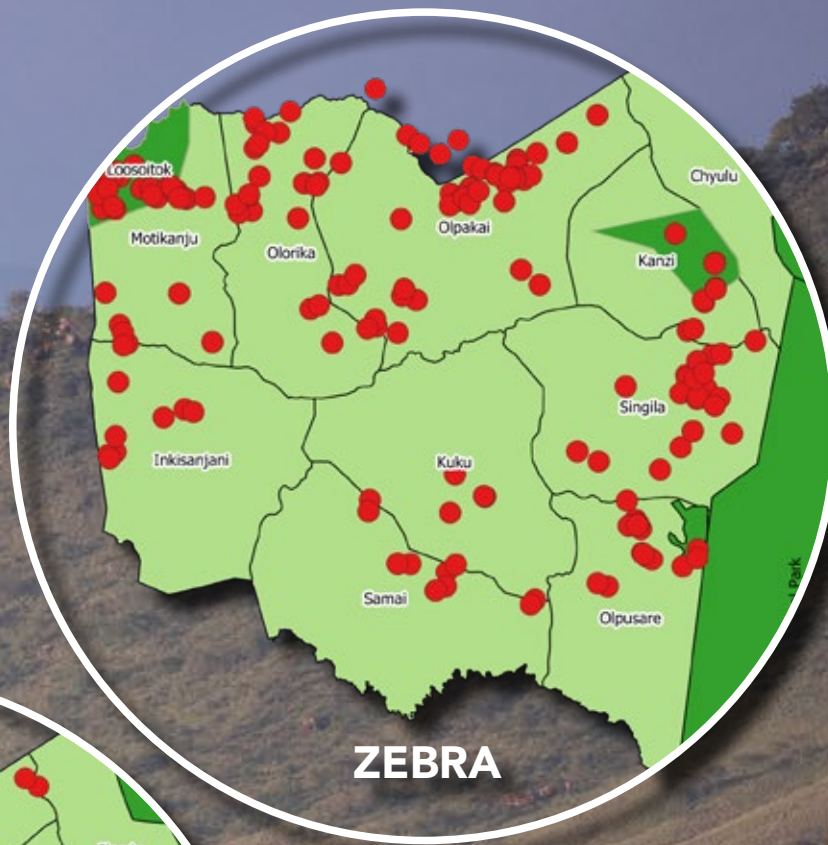
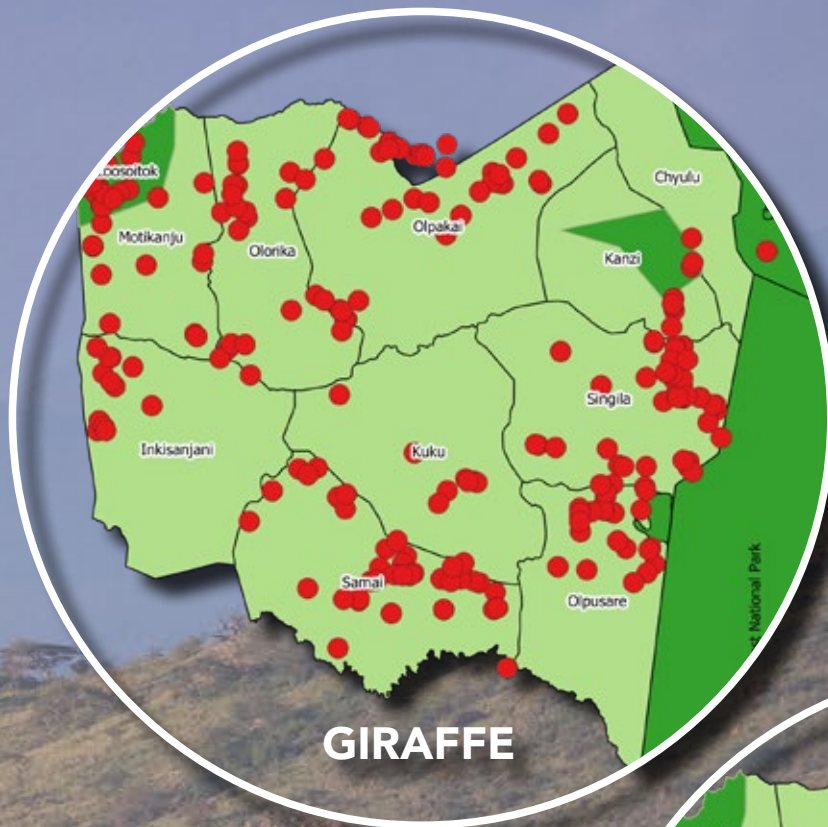
During a routine patrol, our rangers found a fresh giraffe carcass with some of its parts cut off. While investigating the incident, our rangers identified four pairs of footprints and one motorbike track, which our team suspected to have been used to carry the giraffe meat.

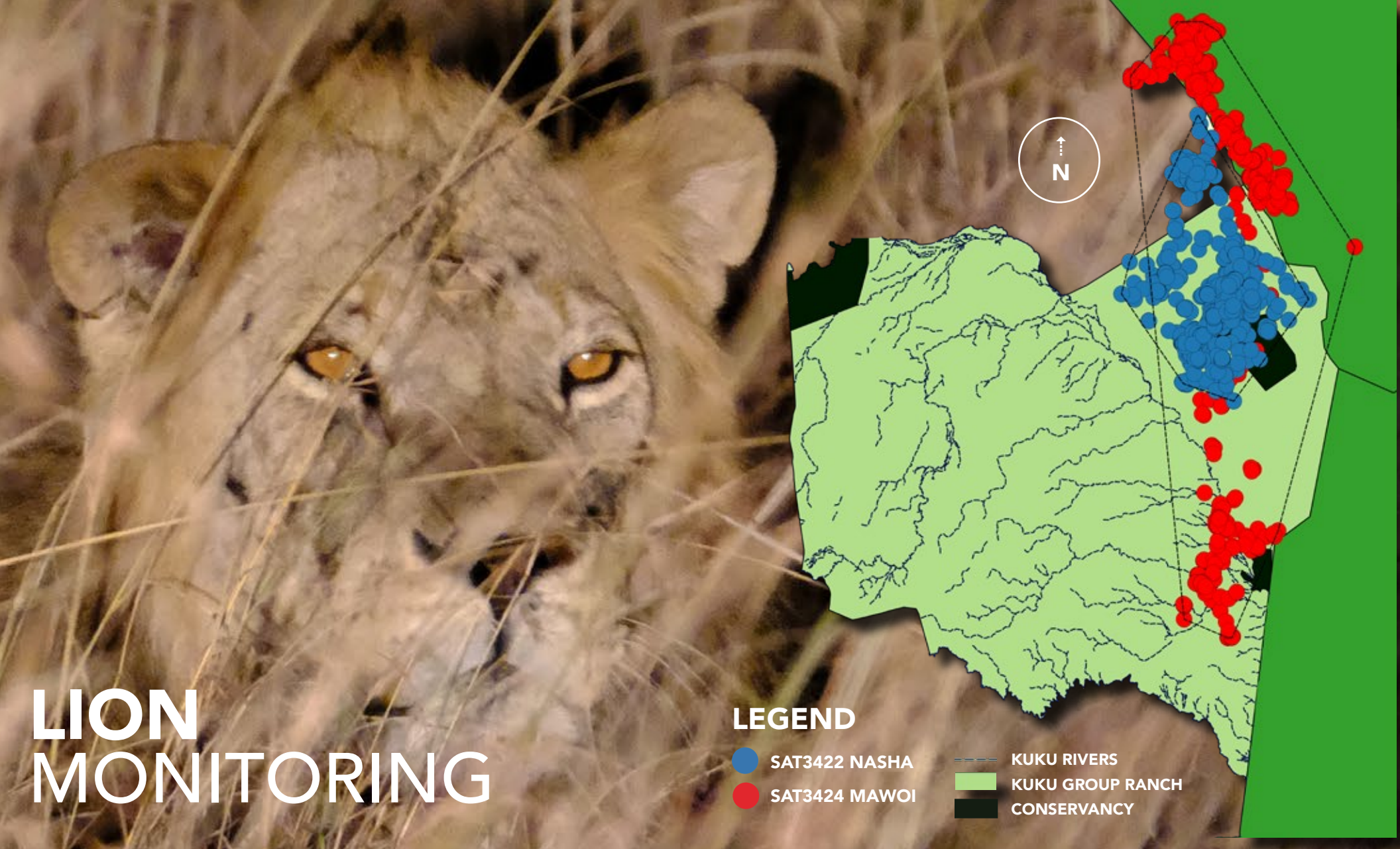
Immediately, a joint operation was organized with Olorika rangers to patrol and lay ambushes in the general area for any suspicious activities. The operation is still ongoing.

WILDLIFE MONITORING

LEGEND

-  SIGHTINGS
-  NATIONAL PARKS
-  KUKU CONSERVANCIES
-  RANGER SECTORS





Collaring lions is a critically important step towards mitigating human-wildlife conflict. **Seven** individual Lions on the Kuku Group Ranch (KGR) have been collared with GPS/VHF tracking collars and **2** of the pride's movement (*via satellite*) during **OCT - DEC 2020** are illustrated in the map. The other **5** prides have been monitored by our Simba Scouts via telemetry. Monitoring is important for assessing population growth rates and habitat utilisation on KGR.

Orkirikoi's (male) & **Namunyak's** (female) collars did not transmit data via satellite. **Nesambu's** (female) collar stopped working early April 2019. **Marti** (male) was re-collared July 31, 2019 - his collar stopped working March, 2020. **Mawoi** (female) was re-collared October 26, 2019. **Nasha** (Namunyak's sister) was collared on October 28, 2019. We plan to use this to further track Namunyak and de-collar her on the next collaring operation.

MAWOI (female)
is part of a pride of 7 members.
Her pride spent time in Kerai, Oldonyo Sambu, Olmanie area, Moilo, Olpusare Conservancy and Chyulu NP. Her pride was involved in livestock predations this quarter.

● LION POINT EVERY 3 HRS
■ 10% CORE TERRITORY
■ 50% TERRITORY
■ 95% TERRITORY
■ KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS
■ NATIONAL PARKS



NASHA (female)
is part of a pride of 8 members.
She spent most of her time in Kanzi Conservancy, Loonkisugin, Mukao, Senta and Mbirikani GR. Her pride was not involved in livestock predations this quarter.

● LION POINT EVERY 3 HRS
■ 10% CORE TERRITORY
■ 50% TERRITORY
■ 95% TERRITORY
■ KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS
■ NATIONAL PARKS



SIMBA SCOUTS

This is a **dedicated team of 18 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 HUNTS

There were zero lion hunts this quarter.

7,633

Total kilometers covered
on foot this Quarter

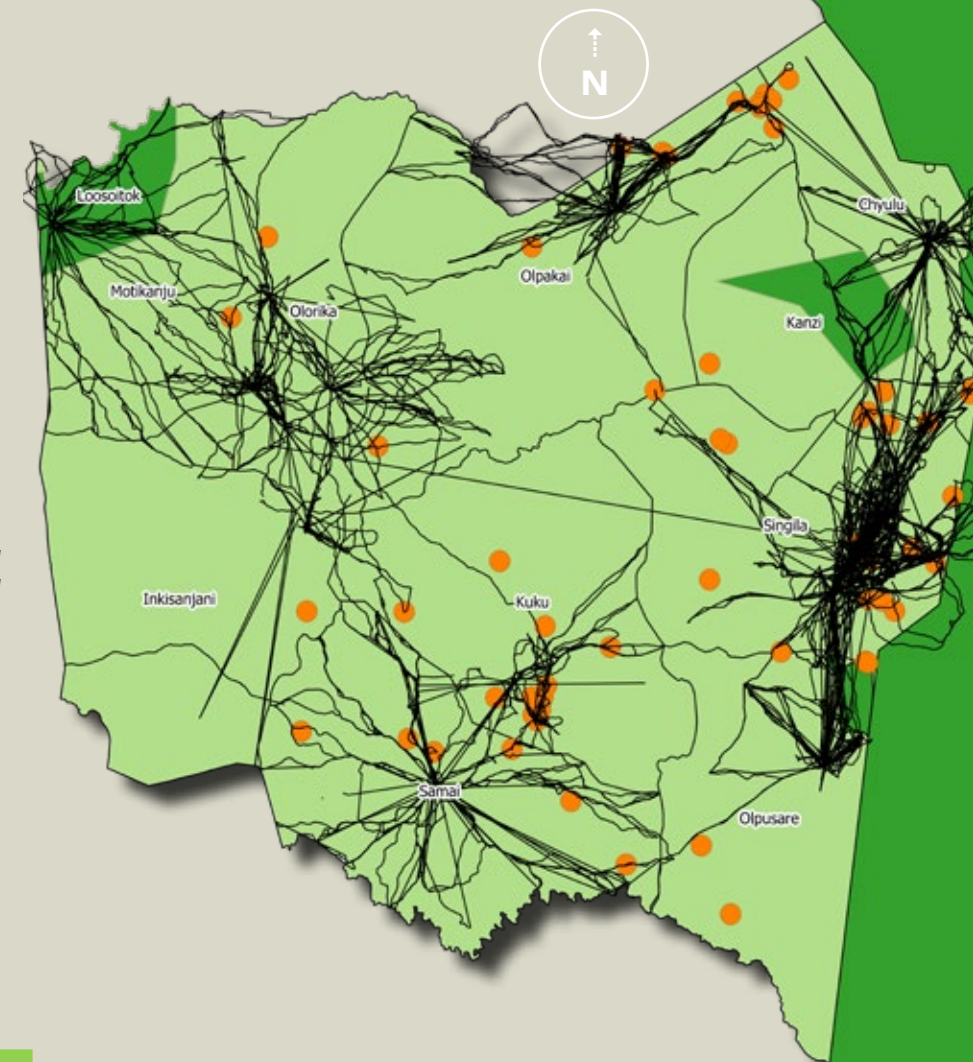
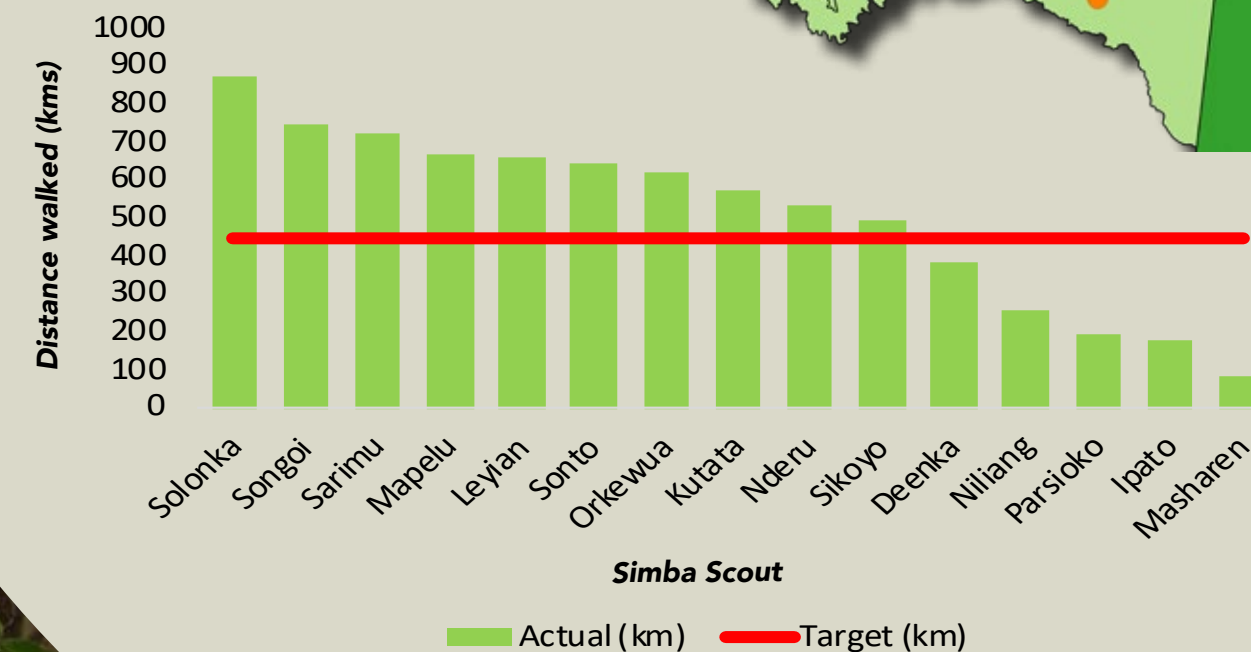
↑51%

vs. Q4 2019

MAP: Simba Scouts Patrol Points reached
GRAPH: Overall graph depicting target
distances and actual distances covered.

**Those that did not reach their targets had
experienced health issues and SMART download
issues or were concentrated on lion/wildlife
conflicts in certain areas.*

LION WILDLIFE PAYS CLAIMS ●
SIMBA SCOUT PATROLS —
KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS ■
CONSERVANCY ■



CAMERATRAP SIGHTINGS

✓ **GIRAFFE**

ELEPHANT

HYENA

✓✓ Spotted
Striped

WARTHOG

LION

✓ Female
✓ Male
Cubs

LEOPARD

CHEETAH

GAZELLE

Grant's
Thomson's

BABOON

✓ **IMPALA**

HARTEBEEST

WILDEBEEST



✓
✓ **BUFFALO**

DIK DIK

JACKAL

MARTIAL EAGLE

KORI BUSTARD

✓ **PORCUPINE**



\$21,169

**TOTAL PAY OUT
OF CLAIMS
FOR Q4**

360
INCIDENTS

↓ 10%
vs. Q4 2019

4

**AVERAGE NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS
PER DAY**

1,300

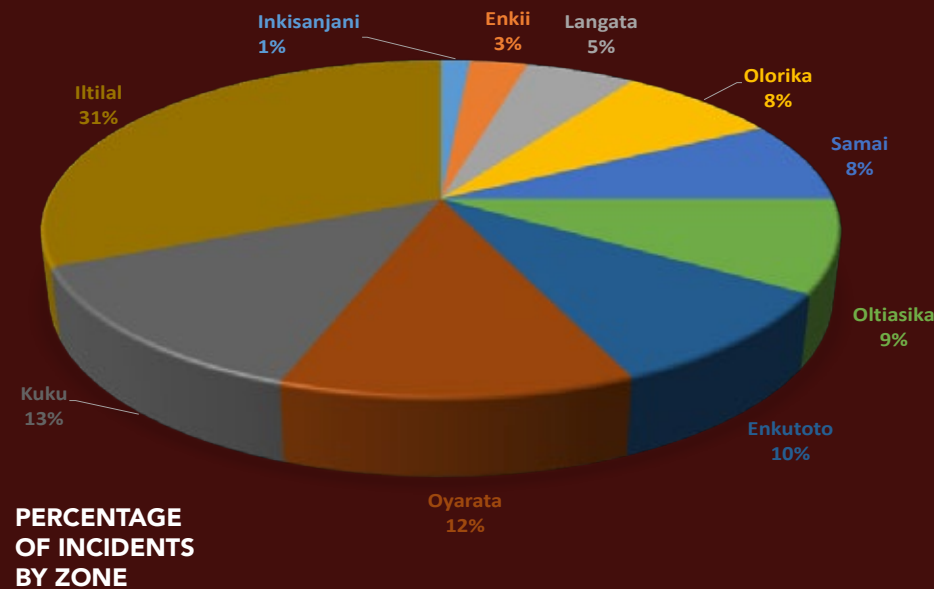
**AVERAGE MONTHLY
KMS TRAVELLED PER
VERIFICATION
OFFICER**

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.

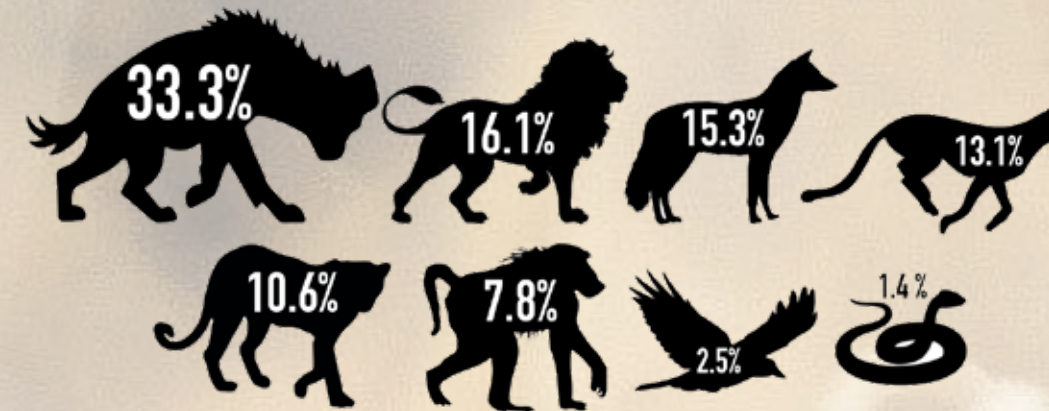
Through a rigorous multi-layer system of verification and dedicated officers, Wildlife Pays is able to detect and prevent possible cases of fraud that might undermine the programme. Payments are made quarterly and compensation is based on four types of livestock losses to ensure the Maasai pastoralists 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 (Morani), to prevent the groups from any lion killing in retaliation to livestock losses.

For annual comparison purposes, this total of **360** claims is down from the 400 claims recorded during Q4 of 2019. The Ittil Wildlife Pays zone accounted for the highest number of incidents at 113 of the **approved 360**, equivalent to 31.4% of the total losses, while Inkisanjani (5/1.4%) zone had the least number of incidents.



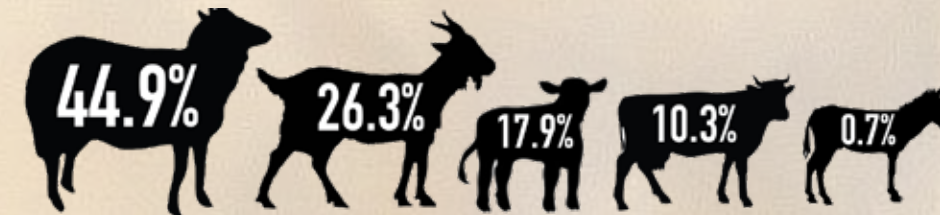
PREDATORS / WILDLIFE SPECIES

The most livestock taken in relation to predators were due to Hyena (120) followed by Lion (58), Jackal (55), Cheetah (47), Leopard (38), Baboon (28), predatory Bird (9), and Snake (5). Specific percentages for the amount accounted for from each predator are reflected in the info graphic below.



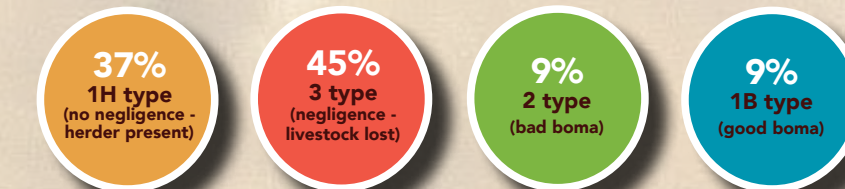
HEADS OF LIVESTOCK

A total of **457** heads of livestock were killed this quarter. The majority of livestock killed by predators were sheep (205/44.9%), followed by the other livestock species seen in the info graphic below.



CLAIMS & LOSS TYPES

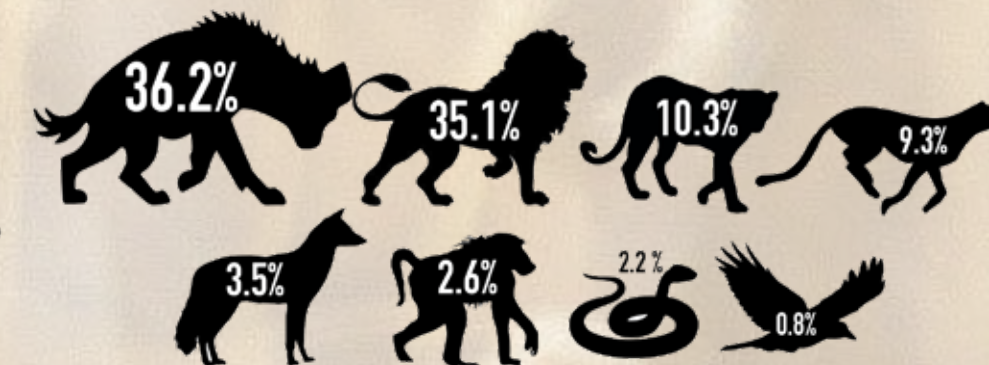
The total pay-out of claims was **2,321,200 Ksh** (USD 21,169), which is lower than the amount paid in Q4 2019 (2,407,500 Ksh) (USD 23,905).



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.

PREDATOR PAY-OUT VALUE PERCENTAGES



LAND RESTORATION / BEE-KEEPING

OLPUSARE CONSERVANCY

Olpusare Conservancy is a 450 acre wetland which has suffered from unsustainable farming techniques for many years. Our land restoration project aims to restore the wetland, its soil and its spring, with sustainable farming and reforestation activities. This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

TREE NURSERY PROGRESS

We experienced a lot of growth this quarter thanks to the wildlife-proof shed net we built. The team planted hundreds of various types of tree seeds in protected seedbeds and continued to take care of the seedlings in pots. Through the weeks, the seeds germinated and grew strong, especially the *Acacia xanthophloea* and *Acacia senegal*. Some were transplanted into pots for further growth and maintenance. The strongest and tallest seedlings were relocated into the “forest” fence, where the team prepared holes for transplanting. 238 trees were planted before the rains arrived. We also received a horizontal learning visit from Matonyok Organisation, who gave us tips on the tree nursery and how to improve it. The team also continued to vigorously restore Chyulu Wilderness Camp with grass seeds and tree seedlings. When the rains arrived, the grass grew tall and fast, proving successful restoration and rewilding of bare areas.

ORGANIC FARM PROGRESS

This quarter was important for the organic farm, which finally saw its first vegetable sprouts! The water tank stand was mounted, and the tanks placed, the solar pump was tested and installed, and we tested the soil of the 1-acre organic farm area. The land was prepared and levelled, before the drip irrigation system was successfully installed. A new farmer was hired. The team received a 3-day training from KOAN on organic farming and natural pesticides. We planted 100 herb seedlings / insectary plants and hundreds of various vegetable seeds, in line with the rotation program prepared. Most of these seeds germinated and were transplanted from the seedbeds into the farm. Organic compost was also made. We were visited by Biobest to advise us on the natural pesticides and fertiliser we should use. Overall, the organic farm is now up and running, the solar pump and drip irrigation system are working, and vegetables are growing!

HIVE CHECKS

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS HIVES

Enkii - 6/15 hives colonized
Inkisanjani (Women's Group) - 15/15 hives colonized
Inkisanjani (Farmer) - 15/15 hives colonized
Moilo - 0/15 hives colonized

MWCT HIVES

Campi ya Kanzi - 3/4 hives colonized
CCRC - 19/19 hives colonized
Chyulu - 4/4 hives colonized
Naga D & B - 3/4 hives colonized

REDD+ HIVES

Northern & Southern Kibwezi - 33/100 hives colonized
Rombo - 102/150 new hives delivered
Mangaleta - 6/100 new hives delivered

INDIVIDUALLY OWNED HIVES

Enkii - 3/3 hives colonized
Inkaramatak - 8/10 hives colonized

REDD+ CARBON PROJECT

The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project aims to protect the Chyulu Hills landscape, its forests, woodlands, savannahs, wetlands and springs, and its wild populations of Africa's best known animals - lions, cheetahs, wild dogs, rhinos, elephants, and various antelopes. It is 100% owned and managed by local institutions that either own the land or manage conservation and community programmes on behalf of the land owners. The nine owners include **4 indigenous Maasai community groups**, Kenya's national parks authority (**Kenya Wildlife Service**), its national forest service (**Kenya Forest Service**) and three NGOs, **Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust** (acting Project Office), **Big Life Foundation**, and **Sheldrick Wildlife Trust**.

This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

- The Chyulu Hills Conservation Trust held a virtual board meeting in December. The local group ranch board members attended together at MWCT (Project Office). This board meeting was mainly to discuss current issues, grants and project activities, new ways of developing strategies, and plot verification.

- Finalization of East Engagement Grant Bursaries. The Bursary Committee (formed by the partners) assessed and vetted the student list and it was then validated by local community leadership. The program will fund a total of 90 students through the REDD+ Project support.

- Conservation International (CI) provided a full training programme on biomass sampling to the 3 biomass sampler teams composed of members of the local community (Kuku A, Kuku B, Rombo, Mbirikani & Eastern side) and botanists from the botany department of the National Museums of Kenya.

- The project continued the development of bee-keeping across the project zone with eastern community groups receiving an additional 200 beehives and those who had earlier received beehives were donated honey harvesting gear. Training for the new groups were also conducted. Rombo Group Ranch also received 150 new beehives and training in beekeeping best practices.

- In consultation with the community, Big Life Foundation identified the need for a new communal water point for community members living in one area of the Group Ranch. Nol Turesh Water and Sewerage Company graciously agreed to supply water to the new supply point.

LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

MWCT supports **13 Maasai Women's Groups** to explore other income generating activities. While widespread illiteracy poses a challenge, MWCT pursues creative ways to build financial understanding and grow the capacity of the Maasai – especially women – to run profitable enterprises.

HIPPO ROLLERS in use (A 90 liter water carrying device)

1 Iltilal Women's Group
6 Kuku Women's Group
5 Langata Grass Seed Bank
1 Langata Beading Group
1 Enkutoto Women's Group
7 Moilo Women's Group
1 Inchalai Women's Group
8 Inkisanjani Women's Group
7 Enkii Women's Group
4 Oltiasika Women's Group
3 Oyarata Women's Group
10 Nolasiti Women's Group
1 Ekusero Women's Group

Hippo Rollers were donated to MWCT by the Marshall family and have all been distributed, including 3 to two farmers and 2 to the Olpusare

SUSTAINABLE FEMININE CARE KITS

A pilot project to test different feminine care kits was started this quarter.

One young woman from Iltilal was chosen to test out the feminine care kits and to provide feedback on their comfort level as well as how easy the kits were to use or not. We met her in Iltilal to give her the test kits and discussed how each item in the kit is used.

We will evaluate her feedback in the new year.



RESTORATION PROJECTS

Moilo Grass Seed Bank

10 Women members
10 Acre project area
90% Project area fully restored
Weeding and fence maintenance
285kg of grass seeds sold

Inkisanjani Grass Seed Bank

16 Women members
10 Acre project area
Project area is under grass cover
Fencing done
300kg of grass seeds sold
60 bales of hay sold

Enkii Grass Seed Bank

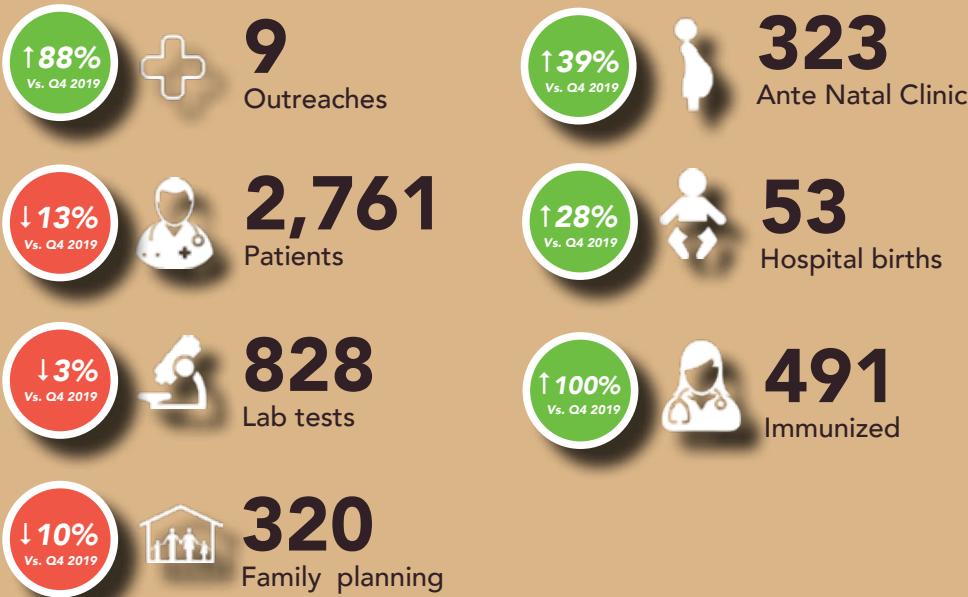
20 Women members
10 Acre project area
85% Project area fully restored
Harvested seeds & hay
Fencing done
100kg of grass seeds harvested

Langata Grass Seed Bank

23 Women members
10 Acre project area
90% Project area fully restored
400kg of grass seeds sold to Enkii
bunds restoration project

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.

*there were reductions in numbers due to mobility and access difficulties.



3 CHV
(Community Health Volunteer) refresher trainings were held.

36 CHVs
from Ittilal, Oltiasika and Olorika Health Units attended advocacy trainings.

6 community
engagement and dialogue meetings were held in Oltiasika, Kuku and Ittilal.

17 women & 82 men
attended a Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights advocacy and awareness seminar.



HEALTH PROGRAMME





25
Schools supported



61
Teachers employed



13
Support staff



9,467
Students enrolled
53% Boys **47%** Girls



64
Scholarships
19 Active



207
Bursaries
54 Active

ACHIEVEMENTS

Ittilal Kanzi primary school continues to have the highest enrolment of pupils, which stands at **1,272** with Inkisanjani and Elangata Enkima following closely with enrolments of **910** and **864** respectively.

We continue to meet all the operational costs of Ittilal 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, Ittilal and Elangata do not have adequate classrooms to cater for their high enrolments. They are also experiencing shortage of teachers.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, schools closed down in early March. After the closure, schools have been attempting to continue their teaching through online platforms. However, Naisula school - where MWCT supports 6 students - are experiencing internet connection issues in their homes, so while learning is happening, WiFi challenges are proving difficult for completion.

Teachers remain ready to return until the Kenyan government requires them to resume. While bursaries and scholarships remain active (online applications ongoing), their processing is linked to the lifting of the school closures.

ENROLLMENT

	School Name	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Ittilal Secondary School	40	41	81
2	Enkii Boys Secondary I	420	0	420
3	Oyarata Primary School	140	133	273
4	Nolasiti Primary School	159	179	338
5	Neiti Nursery School	58	40	98
6	Marlal Primary School	231	178	409
7	Enkii Primary School	228	270	498
8	Shokut Primary School	182	166	348
9	Enkolili Primary School	179	150	329
10	Leinkati Primary School	80	75	155
11	Elangata Enkima Primary	458	406	864
12	Olorika Primary School	339	311	650
13	Oltiasika Primary School	206	176	382
14	Inkisanjani Primary School	457	453	910
15	Olkaria Primary School	385	285	670
16	Kuku Primary School	152	206	358
17	Enkusero Primary School	113	147	260
18	Moilo Primary School	121	99	220
19	Ittilal Primary School	627	645	1,272
20	Loosoitok Primary School	104	102	206
21	Kaitoriori Nursery School	59	49	108
22	Samai Primary School	159	179	338
23	Oltonyo Lenkai Nursery	40	22	62
24	Manyata Nursery	66	38	104
25	Esoit Nursery	44	70	114
Total		5,047	4,420	9,467

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

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.



MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST

WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY FOR THE PROTECTION AND
PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, THRIVING WILDLIFE
AND A VITAL ECOSYSTEM.

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