Jambo from the Chyulu,

There are both positive and negative notes to share with you for this second quarter; let’s first focus on the positives: The Government assisted with the vaccination of most of our staff. A huge relief. We do not have any new, confirmed Covid deaths in the Group Ranch, which is both surprising and comforting. The Health programme is doing well and having a really good impact. On education we are also doing quite well.

Very positive news is that the Chyulu REDD+ Project is doing extremely well, with cumulative sales since inception now standing at around $10,000,000. A remarkable achievement.

We are going through a new verification process this coming month, and we expect the carbon credits to be augmented compared to previous projections.

Now the not so good news: Covid has had serious impacts on the lives of many Kenyans. Poverty and lack of food have turned people into poachers. We have lost an unacceptable number of giraffes; far too many. We have been limited by a number of factors: reduced salaries, reduced work force and reduced community meetings. The MWCT Game Scout commander left the office to pursue a political career, leaving a void which we are about to fix.

I trust that the rangers’ work will be better and more effective next quarter. Tourism has not yet returned, leaving MWCT in a dire need for funding. However, spirits are high and we will do our best to keep protecting the wonderful Nature and people we have dedicated ourselves to.

Best regards,
Luca Belpietro
MWCT Director

FOUNDER'S MESSAGE

IMPORTANT:
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the social distancing regulations issued by the Kenyan Government, MWCT ordered their staff to be under lockdown starting mid-March 2020. Stringent measures are put in place to ensure that everyone’s health and safety are of the utmost priority. Any meetings, outreaches and programs that violate the social distancing parameters, are put on hold until further notice.
Iltial sector covered the greatest distance (1,394 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>ACTUAL DISTANCE (Kilometers)</th>
<th>TARGET DISTANCE (Kilometers)</th>
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Total 7,455

Ranger patrol targets and actual distances reached. Distance targets vary depending on the size of the sector.
APR 4 - SUSPECTED LION POISONING

Reported by: Motikanju Ranger Sector
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Motikanju Conservancy

Summary: The Admin Sergeant and our Rapid Unit were immediately deployed to support the Motikanju patrol team when the incident was reported that morning.

Upon reaching the scene, the team tracked the movements of the lion until its tracks were no longer visible from being mixed with livestock tracks. Initially, the team ruled out poisoning as the cause of death, because the carcass was days old, consumed (presumably by vultures), and there was no evidence of dead vultures or flies.

Strangely however, there were drag marks indicating that the lion was pulling a dead prey. That evening, KWS reported they would come to the site the following day. Consequently, our team was pulling a dead prey. That evening, KWS reported they would come to the site the following day. Consequently, our team immediately deployed to support the Motikanju patrol team when the incident was reported that morning.

APR 9 - NATURAL GIRAFFE DEATH

Reported by: Motikanju Rangers
Report received by: Admin Sergeant
Area covered: Enkii

Summary: Early that morning, Motikanju Rangers heard yelling while doing their patrols and immediately rushed towards it. They found a hyena chasing young boys who were looking after their goats.

Our Rangers successfully rescued both the livestock and the boys and took them home. The hyena had died a few days earlier, because of possible poisoning in the area. As such, the carcass was burned to minimize the risk of spreading the suspected poison.

APR 10 - SUSPECTED HYENA POISONING

Reported by: Motikanju Rangers
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Motikanju Conservancy

Summary: Early that morning, Motikanju Rangers heard yelling while doing their patrols and immediately rushed towards it. They found a hyena chasing young boys who were looking after their goats.

Our Rangers successfully rescued both the livestock and the boys and took them home. The hyena had died a few days earlier, because of possible poisoning in the area. As such, the carcass was burned to minimize the risk of spreading the suspected poison.

APR 12 - NATURAL DEATH OF NDERITO (IL1) SUPER TUSKER

Reported by: ‘Tembo One’ Rangers
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Olpusare

Summary: Early in the morning, our ‘Tembo One’ Rangers reported that Nderito (IL1) was found dead in Olpusare. Our Rangers had been monitoring the elephant for the past 7 months. The last location of the super tusker was near Iltilal High School, where he was grazing the previous evening. From his last position, the rangers tracked the elephant towards Olpusare where they found him dead.

Upon receiving the devastating news, our Assistant Ranger Commander contacted the Tsavo Warden and the Tsavo Vet Unit (Dr. Poghon) to investigate and determine the cause of death. The elephant had been treated twice previously in conjunction with Tsavo Vet. According to Dr. Poghon, who did the post-mortem, intestinal torsion was the cause of death. Intestinal torsion occurs when intestines twist creating an obstruction.

The tusks of the elephant were recovered and taken to Komboyo KWS headquarters. The right tusk weighed 46 kgs and the left tusk weighed 45 kg.
MAY 3/4 - EUTHANIZED ELEPHANT

Reported by: Olpakaai Ranger Sector
Report received by: MWCT Radio Room
Area covered: Iltilal

Summary: May 3 – Olpakaai Rangers reported a limping elephant near the lava area. The injured elephant also had a calf with her. Our Deputy Commander contacted the Senior Warden of Amboseli National Park. A Vet Unit was immediately deployed to the site. The injured elephant hid within the lava and could not be approached. Kenya Wildlife Service decided to call off the operation and planned for a second attempt with aerial support the following day. The operation was planned the next day.

May 4 – KWS and our Olpakaai Rangers, along with an aerial team, were able to dart the elephant. After assessing its injury, the vet observed that it had multiple fractures and an infection on the leg. Moreover, the vet could not determine whether the injuries were human induced. It was hypothesized that she might have fallen in a steep trench or lava. In conclusion, the vet deduced that the elephant was injured and had her tusks removed. In a second attempt with aerial support the following day, the operation was planned the next day.

MAY 19 - GIRAFFE SPEARING

Reported by: Daniel Sessen, Olpusare Field Officer
Report received by: MWCT Conservation Manager
Area covered: Iltilal

Summary: Upon initial inspection of the carcass, our team established that the giraffe was female and was speared on the left flank, towards the heart. Through further investigation, the Wildlife Pays Coordinator and the Assistant Ranger Commander established that the giraffe was speared by young herders who were ‘playing’ with a spear near Singita.

The investigation is ongoing as area Chiefs and MWCT staff attempt to identify the culprits.

MAY 24 - GIRAFFE POACHING

Reported by: Samal Sector Rangers
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Samal

Summary: Our Rangers reported a snared giraffe in Kaitoriori area leading to Red Ants. The wildlife pays coordinator quickly informed KWS of the incident. Our rangers pursued the suspect as they had leads from the local community. In the evening, our Rangers apprehended a suspect that confessed to the incident, who also named his accomplice. Our team was able to successfully seize the second suspect that same night.

Both suspects were booked at Loitokitok Police Station on May 25 but unfortunately, they were released on a cash bail the very next day.

MAY 26 - GIRAFFE POACHING

Reported by: Motikanju Rangers
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Samal

Summary: Our Rangers encountered a relatively fresh poached giraffe carcass while on a routine patrol in the Maisoyati area. Our Assistant Commander instructed the rangers to pursue the tracks and reinforced them with community rangers from Olsibura and the Rapid Unit sectors. Our tracking team traced the bushmeat poachers to Langata area and identified a suspect. However, there was no evidence to validate an arrest.

Regardless, our team shared the information collected with the local administration and the Group Ranch Officials. As a result, local leaders summoned the suspect and educated him on the negative aspects of bushmeat poaching to him as an individual, conservation and the community.

MAY 19 - GIRAFFE SPEARING

Reported by: Daniel Sessen, Olpusare Field Officer
Report received by: MWCT Conservation Manager
Area covered: Iltilal

Summary: Upon initial inspection of the carcass, our team established that the giraffe was female and was speared on the left flank, towards the heart. Through further investigation, the Wildlife Pays Coordinator and the Assistant Ranger Commander established that the giraffe was speared by young herders who were ‘playing’ with a spear near Singita.

The investigation is ongoing as area Chiefs and MWCT staff attempt to identify the culprits.

JUNE 8 - IVORY COLLECTION

Reported by: Daniel Sessen, Field Officer
Report received by: Conservation Manager
Area covered: Olpusare

Summary: Our Field Officer found and collected a piece of ivory from a task in the area where (Super Tusker) Nderito had died. Our team suspects that it is possible the ivory broke off from one of the elephants that were mourning the death of the tusker. Our team had the task piece taken to CROC, and was taken to Komboyo Headquarters on June 10. The ivory piece was approximately 30 cm long and 0.7 kg.

JUNE 13 - GIRAFFE POACHING

Reported by: Irinkisanjani Zone Elder, Mbasua Sumulei
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Olkaria

Summary: A giraffe was reported as killed in Olkaria. Our Assistant Ranger Commander and Rapid Unit Team mobilized to the incident immediately.

Our rangers found the giraffe carcass had some parts removed and identified it as a case of poaching for ivory. While following the tracks, they came across a knife dropped by the suspects. Our rangers continued to pursue the tracks to a boma nearby. As our patrol car approached the boma, one person was seen fleeing the scene. The rangers tried to pursue the suspect but were not able to arrest him. Following the incident, we increased foot patrols in the area. Additionally, the local administration (including the Chief and Nyumba Kumi) were requested to assist in identifying the suspects and to discourage poaching within the community.
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 1 of the pride’s movement (via satellite) during APR - JUN 2021 are illustrated in the map. The other 6 prides have been monitored by our Simba Scouts via telemetry. Monitoring is important for assessing population growth rates and habitat utilisation on KGR.

Orkrikoi’s (male) & Namunyak’s (female) collars did not transmit data via satellite. Naisula’s (female) collar stopped working early December 2019. Marti (male) was re-collared July 31, 2019 - his collar stopped working March, 2020. Mawoi (female) was re-collared October 26, 2019. She was speared January 2, 2021. 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.

LION (male) was re-collared July 31, 2019 - his collar stopped working March, 2020. Mawoi (female) was re-collared October 26, 2019. She was speared January 2, 2021. 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.

Nasha (female) is part of a pride of 8 members. She spent most of her time in Kani Conservancy, Masaai, Olkech, Okeri, Senta and tribal villages.

Her pride was not involved in livestock predations this quarter.
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 several lions involved in livestock killings and four lion retaliatory hunt attempts. Our team was able to successfully mitigate all lion hunts in Iltilal (2), Langata (1) and Ohlaska (1).

**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 PAY CLAIMS**

**SIMBA SCOUT PATROLS**

**KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS**

**CONSERVANCY**

**56,409**

Total kilometers covered on foot this Quarter

110%

vs. Q2 2020
CAMERATRAP
SIGHTINGS

- GIRAFFE
- ELEPHANT
- HYENA
- Spotted
- Striped
- WARTHOG
- LION
- Female
- Male
- Cubs
- LEOPARD
- CHEETAH
- GAZELLE
- Grant’s
- Thomson’s
- BABOON
- IMPALA
- HARTBEEST
- WILDEBEEST
- ZEBRA
- BUFFALO
- Dik Dik
- JACKAL
- MARTIAL EAGLE
- KORI BUSTARD
- PORCUPINE
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 237 claims is up from the 235 claims recorded during Q2 of 2020. The Iltilal Wildlife Pays zone accounted for the highest number of incidents at 99 of the approved 237, equivalent to 42% of the total losses, while Oltiasika (41.7%) and Enkii (24.9%) zone had the least number of incidents.

The most livestock taken in relation to predators were due to Hyenas (74) followed by Lion (45), Leopard (42), Cheetah (24), Jackal (21), Snake (8), Baboon (4), and predator Bird (1). Specific percentages for the amount accounted for from each predator are reflected in the info graphic below.

A total of 323 heads of livestock were killed this quarter. The majority of livestock killed by predators were sheep (134/41.5%), followed by the other livestock species seen in the info graphic below.

WILDLIFE PAYS

PREDATORS / WILDLIFE SPECIES

CLAIMS & LOSS TYPES

The total pay-out of claims was 1,821,400 Ksh (USD 16,833), which is higher than the amount paid in Q2 2020 (1,341,200 Ksh) (USD 12,438).

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.

HEADS OF LIVESTOCK

CLAIMS & PAY-OUT VALUE PERCENTAGES

PREDATOR PAY-OUT VALUE PERCENTAGES

41.5% Hyena
31.6% Lion
14.6% Leopard
12.6% Cheetah
8.9% Jackal
7% Snake
5.4% Baboon
1.5% Predator Bird
OLPSARE CONSERVATION

Chyulu Conservancy is a 450,000 acre wetland which has suffered from unsustainable farming techniques for many years. Our land restoration project aims to restore the land to what Africa is known as wilderness - some, drylands, 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 communities, Kenya’s national parks authority (Kenya Wildlife Service – KWS), its national forest service (Kenya Forest Service - KFS) and three NGOs, Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (acting Project Officer), PO Box 1678, Nairobi, and Sheldrick Wildlife Trust.

This quarter, the following activities were achieved:


date
activity

APRIL
- KRIS met the beneficiary of the replacement water tanks damaged by wildlife to share experiences, a donor’s guidelines, a donor’s guidelines, and the basic steps to follow for the best practices.
- Additional beekeeping training for the East area.
- A CRDF meeting for identifying and prioritizing the necessary funds for the Fire Management Plan. Priority was coaxed to apply for newly allocated grants.
- Five micro enterprises chaired by the women.

MAY
- Developing training and two inspections were held in the East, and one micro enterprise chaired by the women.
- Equipment procurement for the reforestation plan.

JUNE
- Work by the KFS/KNP to distribute 42500/100000/105000 kg of seeds to the 100% owned and managed by local institutions.

HIVE CHECKS

The following hives were checked:
- Etko / 30 hives colonized – harvested 345kg
- Enkii / 54 hives colonized – harvested 267kg
- Mangalete / 66 hives colonized – harvested 150kg
- Rombo / 81 hives colonized – harvested 364kg
- Northern Kibwezi / 42 hives colonized – harvested 284kg
- Southern Kibwezi / 31 hives colonized – harvested 290kg
- Enkii - 60 hives colonized – harvested 281kg

RESTORATION PROJECTS

The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project aims to protect the Chyulu Hills landscape, its forests, woodlands, savannahs, wetlands and springs, and its wildlife. The project includes local initiatives 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 – KWS), its national forest service (Kenya Forest Service - KFS) and three NGOs, Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (acting Project Officer), PO Box 1678, Nairobi, and Sheldrick Wildlife Trust.

This quarter, the following activities were achieved:


APRIL
- Verification 2020 – community outreach
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting

May
- Leakage plot assessments started this month.
- A CHCT board meeting was held for updates on verification and approval of funds for the Fire Management Plan. Partners were invited to apply for newly allocated grants.
- Beehives were inspected in Rombo and the East to guarantee the best yield.
- We released 4/9 allocated funds to partners.

JUNE
- Weeding and fence maintenance
- Fire management plan implementation
- Meeting with the Maasai Women’s Group on reforestation projects.
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.

**HEALTH PROGRAMME**

1 school was visited in Shokut Primary School. 60 boys and 69 girls took part in our co-educational sessions on Puberty Education & Menstrual Hygiene Management.

5 community engagement and dialogue meetings were held in Enkusero, Loosoitok, Ironjoi, Lesimiti and Olorkia. 57 men and 59 women participated.

12 Outreaches
3,604 Patients
386 Anti Natal Clinic
98 Hospital births
1,563 Lab tests
1,715 Polio Vaccinations
375 Family planning

PATIENTS REACHED APR - JUN 2021

9% VS. Q2 2020

Covid measures have played a big part in the decrease of impacts.
ACHIEVEMENTS

Iltilal and Elangata Enkima primary schools have the highest enrolment of pupils, each stands at 871 enrolments.

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.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, schools closed down in early March 2020. 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.

25 Schools supported
61 Teachers employed
13 Support staff
9,492 Students enrolled
53% Boys
47% Girls
64 Scholarships
18 Active
207 Bursaries
54 Active

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

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<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
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Total                      | 4,550| 4,088 | 8,638 |
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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