

A close-up photograph of a Maasai beaded necklace. The necklace features multiple strands of small, round beads in various colors including orange, white, red, blue, and green. Larger, flat, blue and orange beads are interspersed throughout the strands. The necklace is shown against a dark, textured background, possibly a person's skin.

MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST

IMPACT REPORT
APR - JUN 2021

Q2

FOUNDER'S MESSAGE

Jambo from the Chyulu,

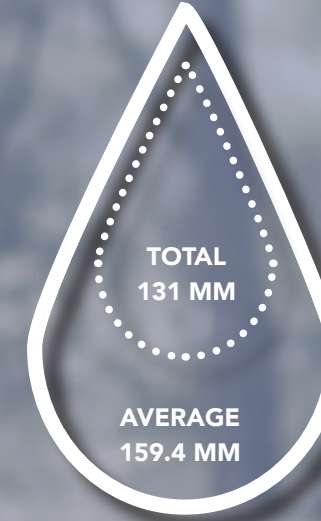
There are both positive and negative notes to share with you for this second quarter; let's first focus on the positives: The Government assisted with the vaccination of most of our staff. A huge relief. We do not have any new, confirmed Covid deaths in the Group Ranch, which is both surprising and comforting. 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*



RAINFALL

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.

CONSERVATION

Wildlife Security & Habitat Protection
Ranger Patrol
Incidents & Conflicts

Wildlife Monitoring
Species Sighting
Lion Monitoring
Simba Scouts
Camera Trap Results

Predator Protection
Wildlife Pays

Land Restoration
Bee-Keeping
REDD+ Carbon Project

LIVELIHOODS

Hippo Rollers
Menstrual Hygiene
Restoration Projects

HEALTH

Outreaches
Family Planning

EDUCATION

Achievements
Challenges

PARTNERS & SUPPORT



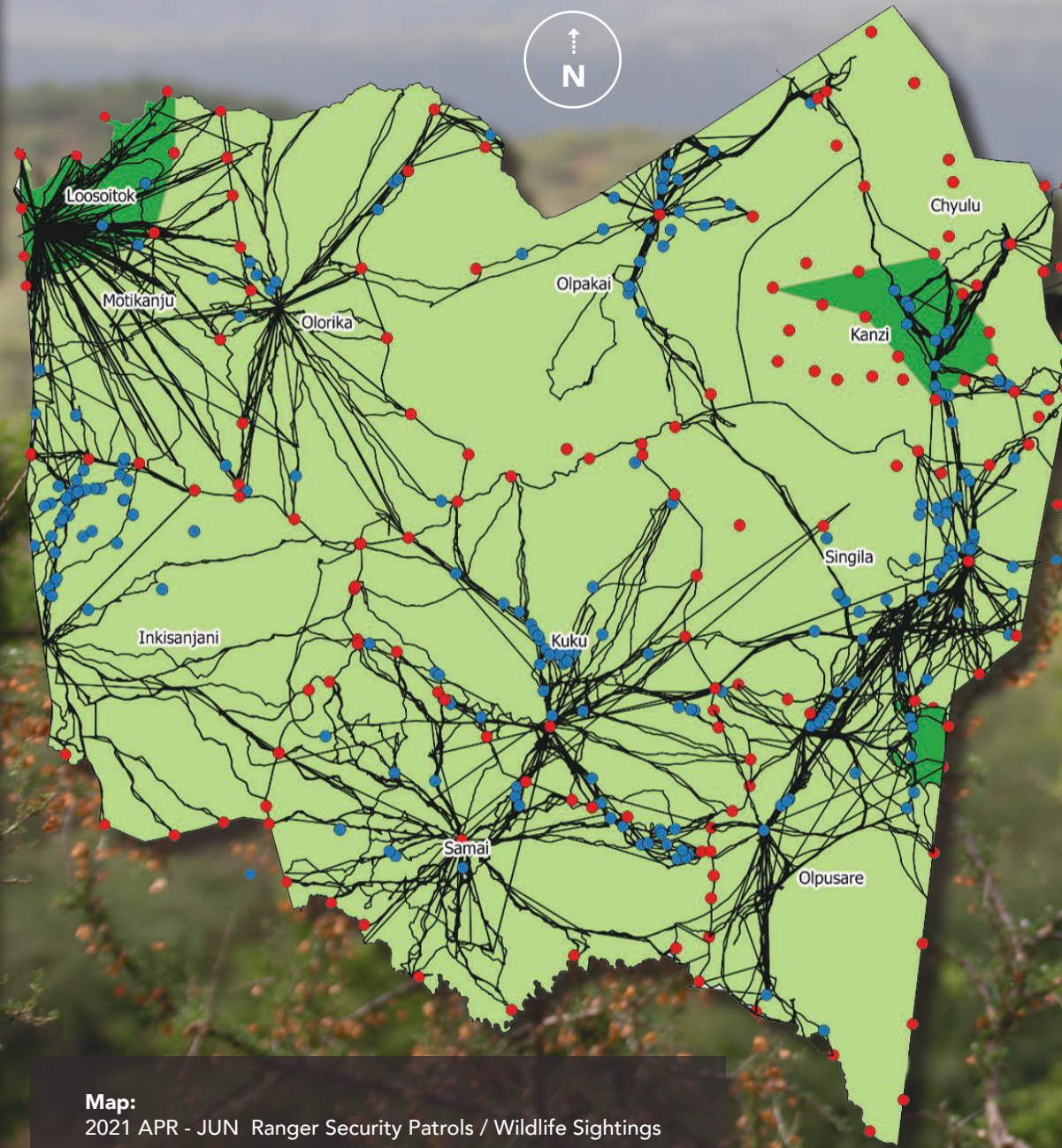
WILDLIFE & HABITAT PROTECTION

Iltilal 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.

SECTOR	ACTUAL DISTANCE (Kilometers)	TARGET DISTANCE (Kilometers)
Samai	1,073	834
Chyulu	414	438
Iltilal	708	774
Olpakai	744	762
Kuku	928	840
Motikanju	1,394	762
Inkisanjani	540	900
Olpusare B	424	900
Olpusare D	762	900
Olorika	468	750

Total	7,455	7,860
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Map:
2021 APR - JUN 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

123

Dedicated Rangers for daily
Kuku Group Ranch patrols

7,455

Total kilometers on foot

↑31%
vs. Q2 2020

APRIL

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 site, 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 decided to protect the carcass using thorn bushes until the next day. While in the process of covering the carcass using Acacia branches, our Rangers discovered a carcass of an equally consumed hyena in the thickets. At this point, the possibilities of poisoning resurfaced.

The Assistant Ranger Commander immediately shared the findings with KWS. KWS reported to the scene of the incident the next morning. Unfortunately, there were heavy rains in the area during the night, so much so, that some of the pieces of the decomposing carcasses were washed away. As a result, the veterinary team could neither collect usable samples nor determine the cause death of the hyena and lion with certainty. Nevertheless, suspected poisoning remains as the most plausible cause of death.

APR 9 - NATURAL GIRAFFE DEATH

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

Summary: Our radio base received information that an immobile male giraffe was seen near a boma. According to the residents near the boma, the giraffe was seen laying down, but had tried to rise without success several times, since early that morning.

MWCT rangers stayed and protected the giraffe by ensuring that the residents did not unsettle him. It was also confirmed that the giraffe had no wounds or injuries. The Admin Sergeant informed the KWS vet of the incident and had planned for an operation for the following day. Unfortunately, the rangers reported that the giraffe died at around 3:00 pm that same day. As per the vet’s instructions, our rangers kept watch over the carcass.

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 informed the Admin Sergeant about the incident. Our Assistant Commander then contacted the Loitokitok Community Warden to share the information as well.

That same evening, the same hyena was found dead near Kimana Sanctuary. It is suspected that the hyena might have consumed the carcass of the lion/hyena that 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 Trust. 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.

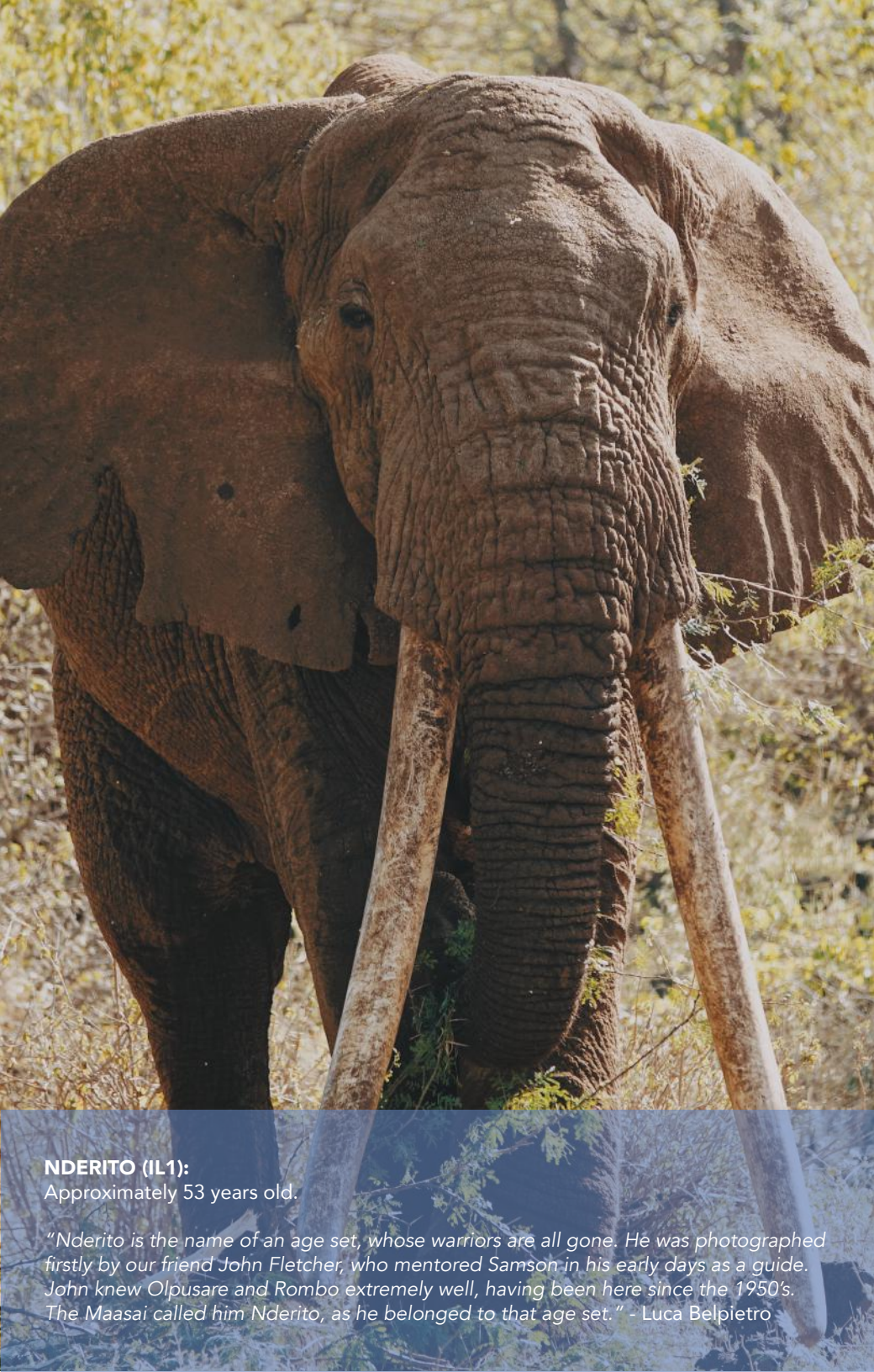
The tusks of the elephant were recovered and taken to Komboyo KWS headquarters. The right tusk weighed 46 kgs and the left tusk weighed 45 kg.

APR 22 - SNAKE BITE

Reported by: Community Members
Report received by: Assistant Ranger Commander
Area covered: Oyarata

Summary: A snake had bitten a woman named Masilayo Mamayi, on her leg, while she was collecting firewood, in the late afternoon. It is suspected that the woman was bitten by a puff adder.

She was rushed to Loitokitok Hospital by other community members. Unfortunately, the lady had succumbed to her injury 5 days later and was buried on May 1. Our team provided information of the incident to KWS by the Deputy Commander for the possibility of compensation, although compensation for a snake bite incident is not guaranteed by the government.



NDERITO (IL1):
Approximately 53 years old.

“Nderito is the name of an age set, whose warriors are all gone. He was photographed firstly by our friend John Fletcher, who mentored Samson in his early days as a guide. John knew Olpusare and Rombo extremely well, having been here since the 1950’s. The Maasai called him Nderito, as he belonged to that age set.” - Luca Belpietro

MAY

MAY 3/4 - EUTHANIZED ELEPHANT

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

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 injuries were beyond treatable. A decision was made to euthanize the elephant. The calf was safely taken by the Vet Unit for proper care and follow up and the tusks were recovered by KWS.

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 Singila.

Our team suspects that the speared giraffe did not immediately die, she walked towards the park, rested close to an Acacia tree near CCRC, where she collapsed (presumably due to blood loss) and died. The incident was reported to the Chiefs within the area to assist our team in identifying the culprit(s) and to further sensitize the community on the negative impacts of spearing wildlife. The giraffe was left on site and was consumed by the various predators.

Following the incident, various public barazas were held to sensitize the community against killing of wildlife. As Covid-19 protocols do not allow for huge gatherings, the following steps were taken:

- Wildlife Pays Coordinator informed the church of the incidents in Iltilal
- Simba Scout Wildlife Pays and Assistant Ranger Commander

conducted informal meetings within the villages that have livestock frequently moving within the areas where the giraffe was speared.

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



CAMERA TRAP CAPTURE 5/21/2021 7:47AM
Speared giraffe being scavenged by a group of several white-backed vultures.

MAY 24 - GIRAFFE POACHING

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

Summary: Our Rangers reported a snared giraffe in Kaitoriori area and our Assistant Ranger Commander quickly informed KWS of the incident. Our rangers pursued the suspects 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: Enkii

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 Olorika 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 Singila.

JUNE

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 tusk near 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 tusk piece taken to CCRC, and then 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: Inkisanjani 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 foot tracks nearby. While following the tracks, they come 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.

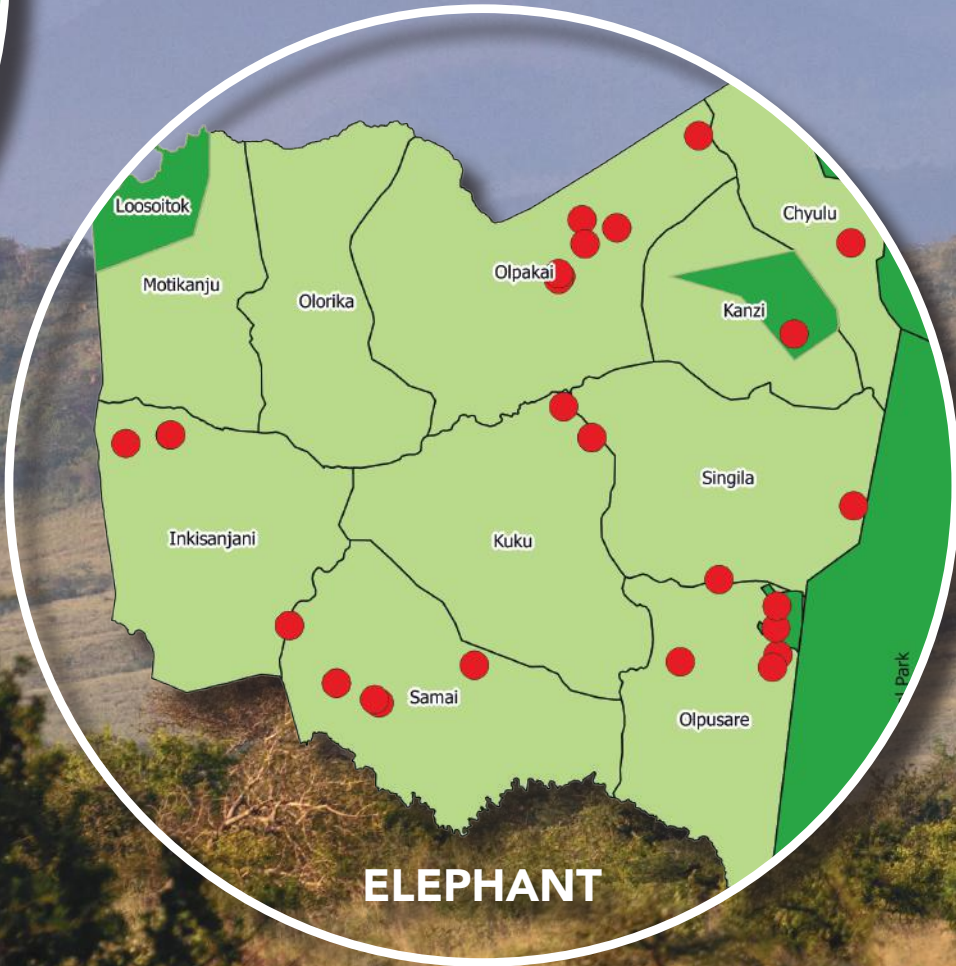
WILDLIFE MONITORING

LEGEND

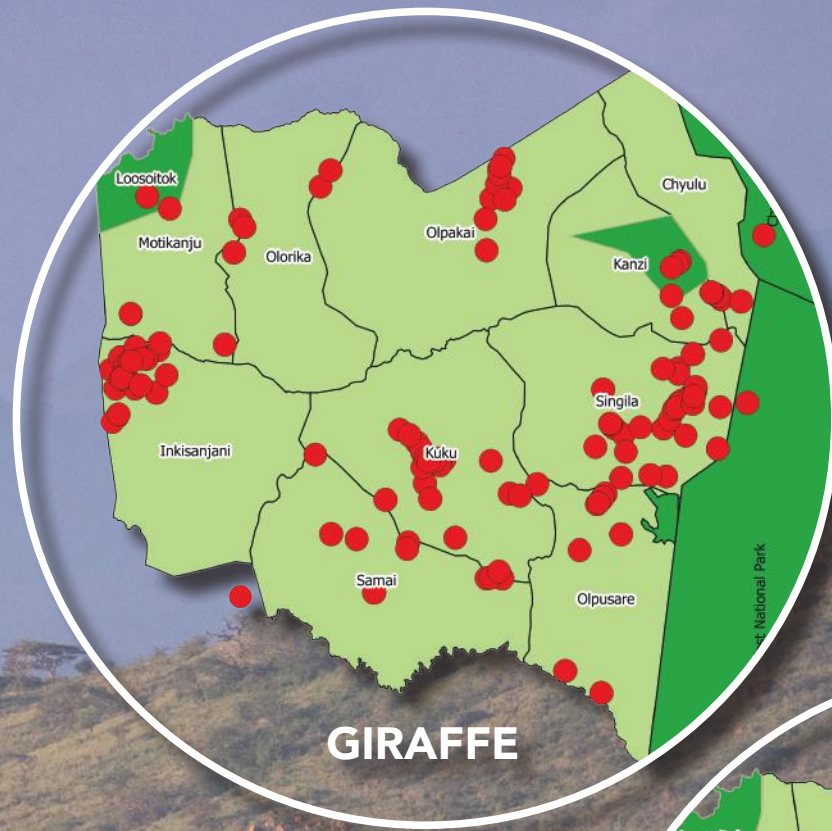
- SIGHTINGS
- NATIONAL PARKS
- KUKU CONSERVANCIES
- RANGER SECTORS



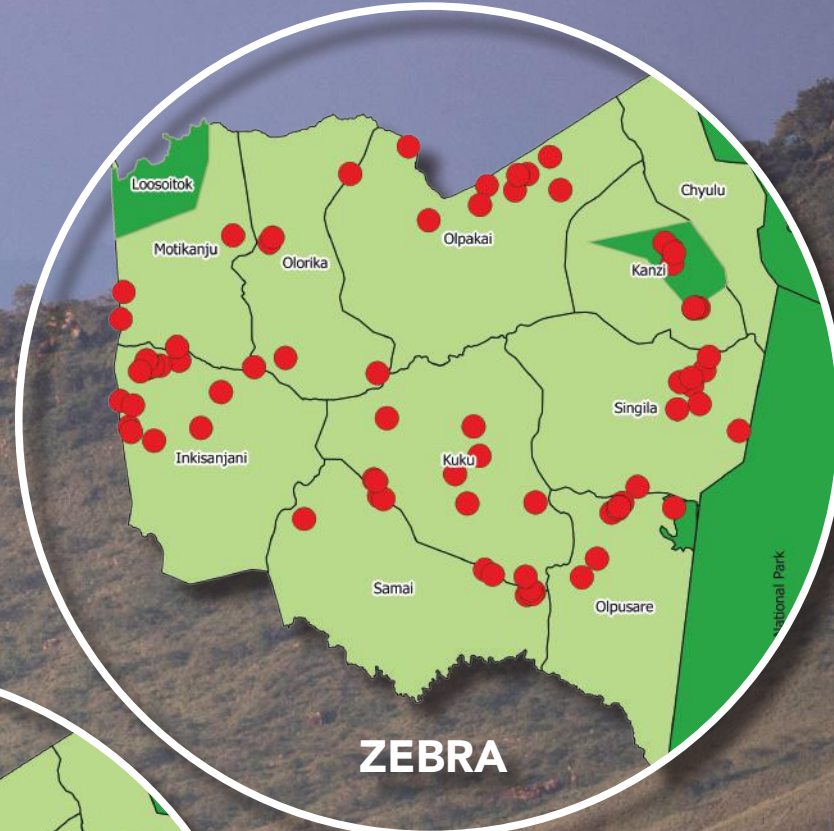
LION



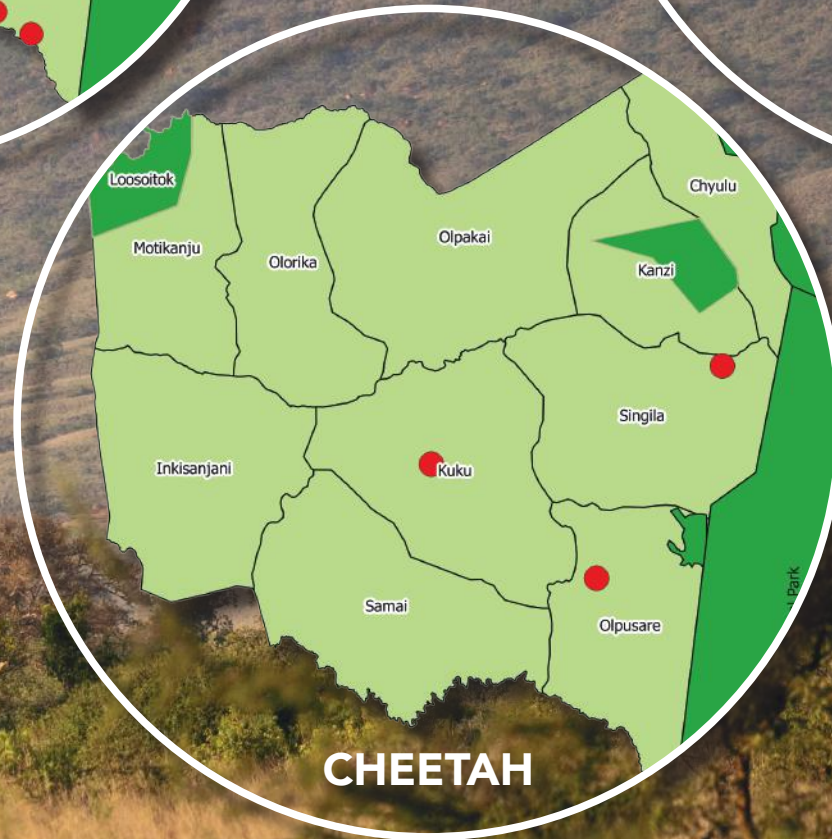
ELEPHANT



GIRAFFE



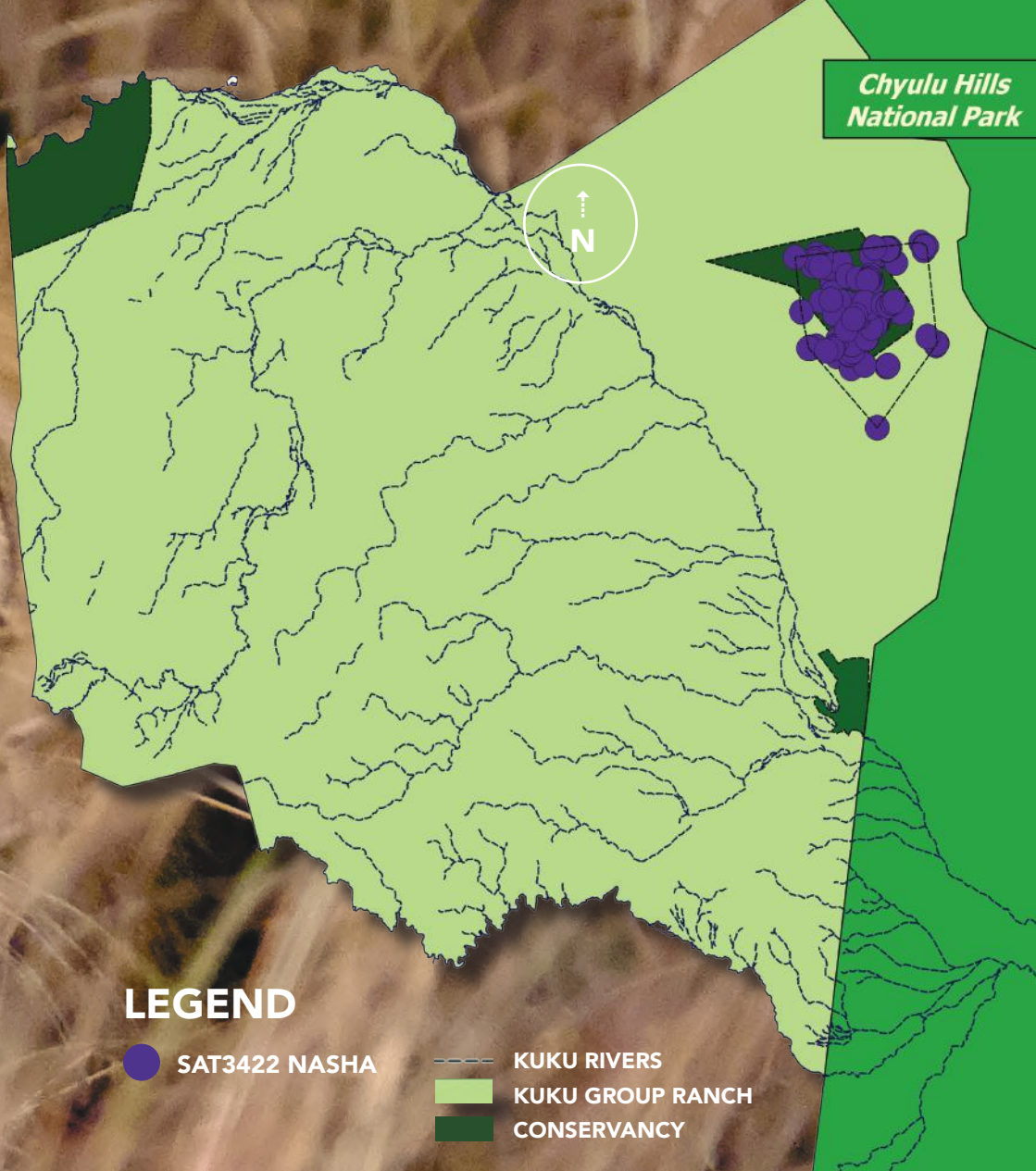
ZEBRA



CHEETAH



LION MONITORING



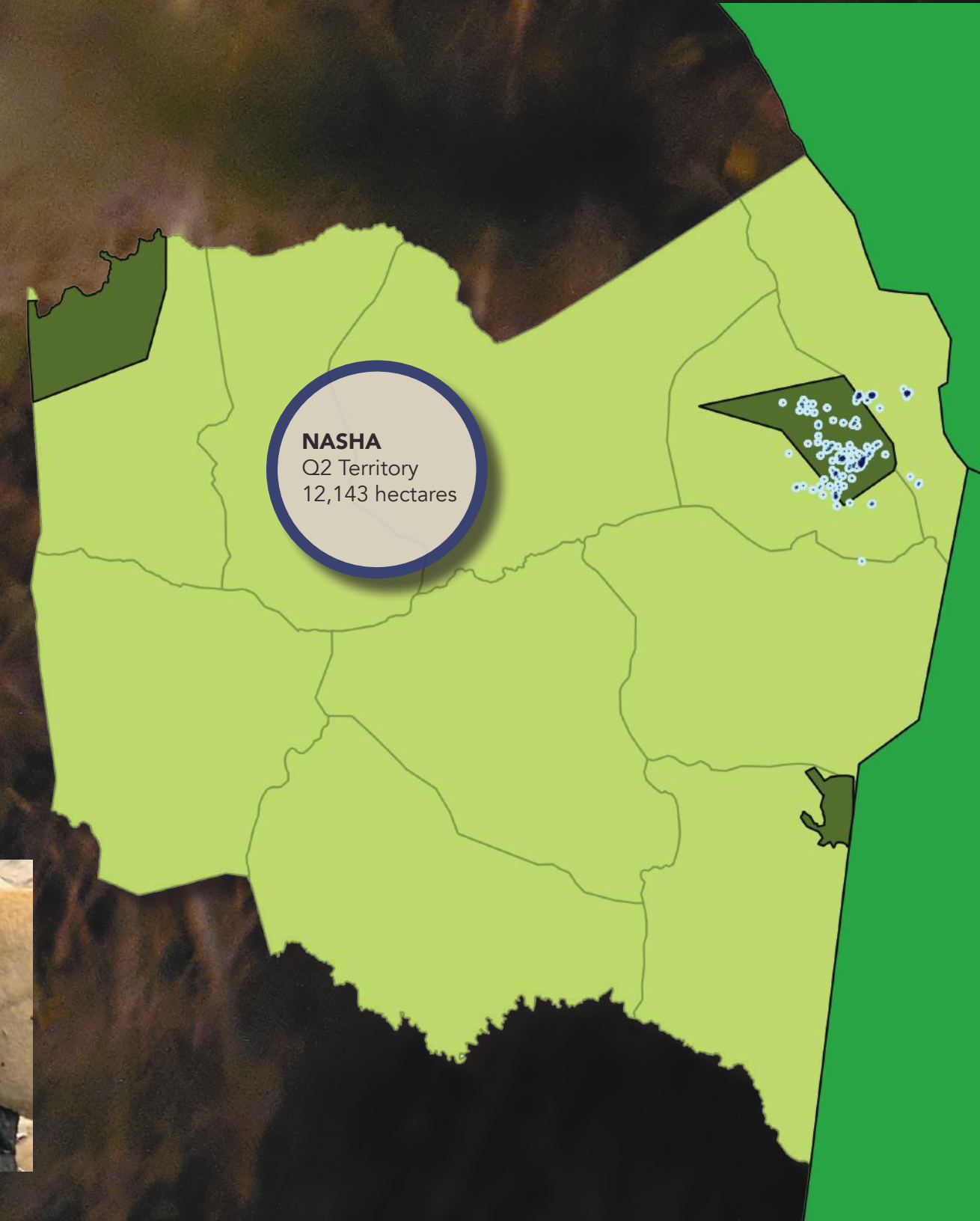
Collaring lions is a critically important step towards mitigating human-wildlife conflict. **Seven** individual Lions on the Kuku Group Ranch (KGR) have been collared with GPS/VHF tracking collars and **1** of the pride's movement (*via satellite*) during **APR - JUN 2021** are illustrated in the map. 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.

Orkirikoi's (male) & **Namunyak's** (female) collars did not transmit data via satellite. **Nesambu's** (female) collar stopped working early April 2019. **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.

NASHA (female)
is part of a pride of 8 members. She spent most of her time in Kanzi Conservancy, Mkao, Oltiasika, Olkeri, Senta and Itital village.

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 several lions involved in livestock killings and four lion retaliatory hunt attempts. Our team was able to successfully mitigate all lion hunts in Itlilal (2), Langata (1) and Oltiasika (1).

6,409

Total kilometers covered
on foot this Quarter

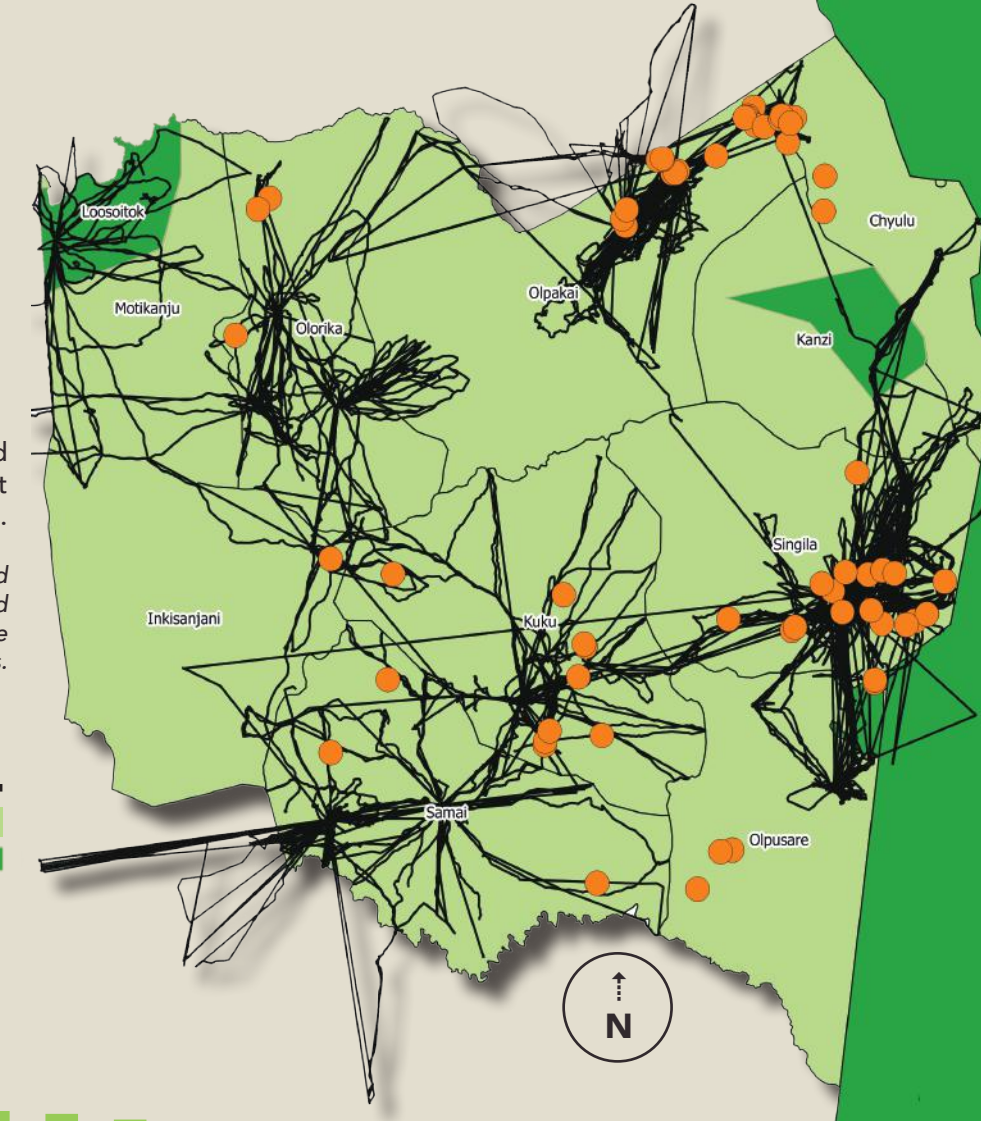
↑ 10%

vs. Q2 2020

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
- ✓ ZEBRA
- BUFFALO
- DIK DIK
- JACKAL
- MARTIAL EAGLE
- KORI BUSTARD
- PORCUPINE



\$16,833

**TOTAL PAY OUT
OF CLAIMS
FOR Q2**

237
INCIDENTS

↑ 0.8%
vs. Q2 2020

4

**AVERAGE NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS
PER DAY**

1,300

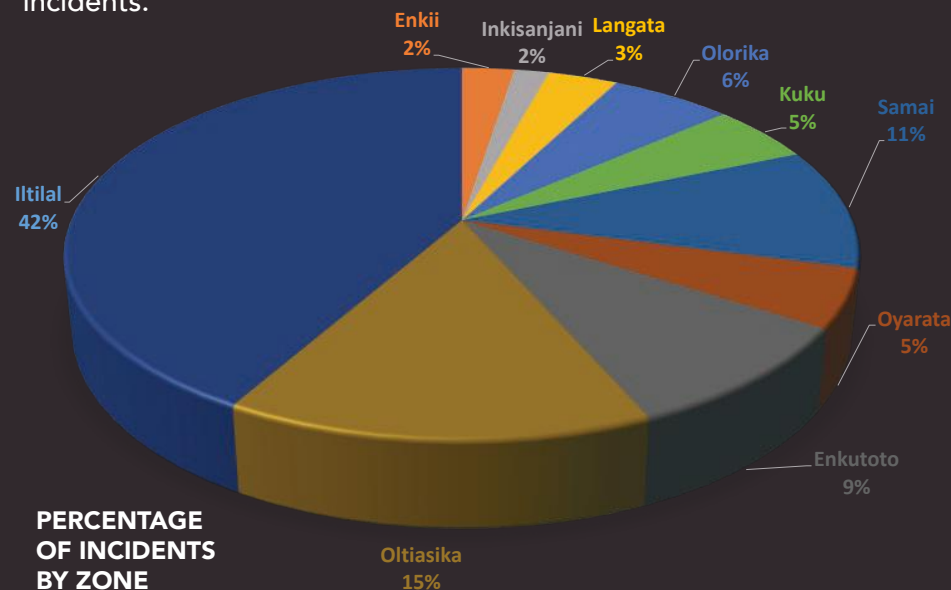
**AVERAGE MONTHLY
KMS TRAVELLED PER
VERIFICATION
OFFICER**

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.

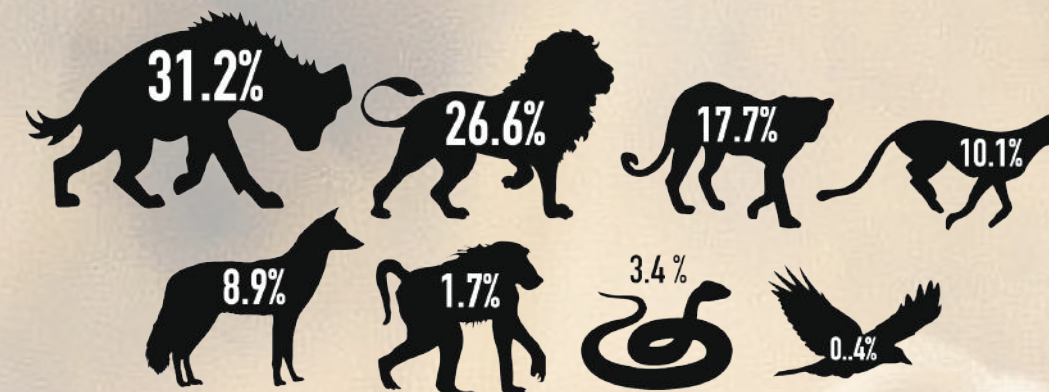
Through a rigorous multi-layer system of verification and dedicated officers, Wildlife Pays is able to detect and prevent possible cases of fraud that might undermine the programme. Payments are made quarterly and compensation is based on four types of livestock losses to ensure the Maasai pastoralists 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 **237** claims is up from the 235 claims recorded during Q2 of 2020. The Ittilal Wildlife Pays zone accounted for the highest number of incidents at 99 of the **approved 237**, equivalent to 42% of the total losses, while Inkisanjani (4/1.7%) and Enkii (6/2.4%) zone had the least number of incidents.



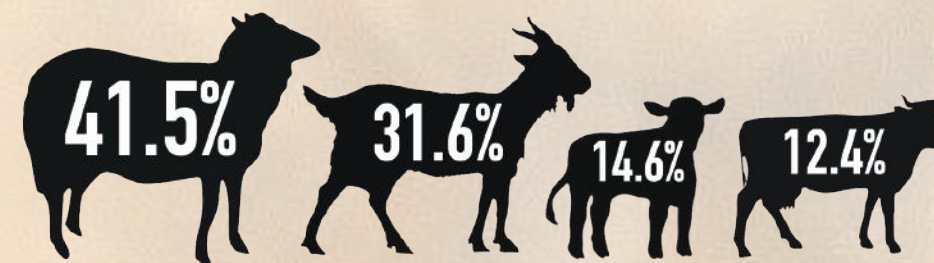
PREDATORS / WILDLIFE SPECIES

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



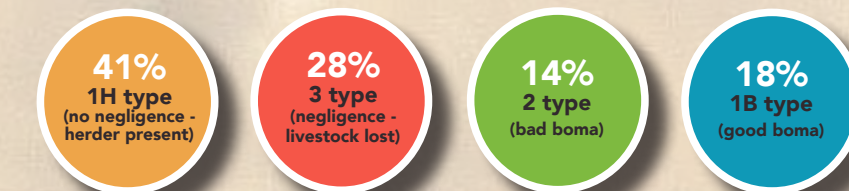
HEADS OF LIVESTOCK

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.



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.

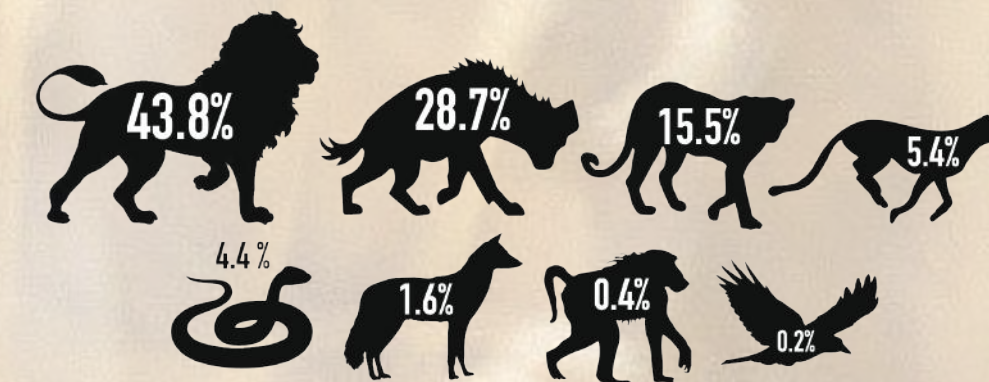
Loss type 1B - The livestock was in the boma when the predator attacked and the boma is well constructed and maintained.

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.

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

The 2000+ trees planted in the reforestation area in 2020 are doing well and growing strongly. Twenty Acacia seedlings were doated to Iltlal Primary School for the children to plant as part of their Wildlife Club activity.

ORGANIC FARM PROGRESS

We planted watermelons, cabbages, peas, green beans, cucumbers, garden peas, coriander, courgettes, basil, mint, and broccoli. We harvested the following:

192 kgs of carrots, 128kgs of spinach, 165kgs of eggplants, 56kgs of sukumawiki, 60kgs of onions, 10kgs of spring onions, a dozen long squash, 32 tomatoes, over 40 peppers, a dozen cucumbers, 2kgs of beans, 10 black radish, 1kgs of string beans, 1 pumpkin, 1 watermelon, a handful of broccoli and plenty of cooking herbs (lemongrass, mint, oregano, coriander, and rosemary).

We had a visit from Biobest to identify the sick/affected crops and understand the pests/diseases causing them. We also had a visit from Wildlife Direct, with Paula and Sue Kahumbu, providing us with insights on sustainable organic farming methods, including advice on irrigation, composting, crop management, rotation and more.

HIVE CHECKS

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS HIVES

Enkii - 6/15 hives colonized – harvested 36kgs
Inkisanjani (Women’s Group) - 15/15 hives colonized
Inkisanjani (Farmer) - 15/15 hives colonized
Moilo - 0/15 hives colonized

MWCT HIVES

Campi ya Kanzi - 3/3 hives colonize – harvested 22kgs
CCRC - 19/19 hives colonized – harvested 115kgs
Chyulu - 3/4 hives colonized
Naga D & B - 4/4 hives colonized – harvested 35kgs

REDD+ HIVES

Northern Kibwezi - 21/80 hives colonized – harvested 20kgs
Southern Kibwezi - 35/80 hives colonized – harvested 8kgs
Rombo - 105/150 new hives delivered – harvested 7kgs
Mangaleta - 13/100 new hives delivered – harvested 5kgs

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 - KWS**), its national forest service (**Kenya Forest Service - KFS**) and three NGOs, **Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust** (*acting Project Office - PO*), **Big Life Foundation**, and **Sheldrick Wildlife Trust**. This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

APRIL

- KWS met the beneficiary of the replacement water tanks damaged by wildlife to share reiterate the benefits of the REDD+ project.
- Beehives were inspected in Rombo and the East to guarantee the best yield.
- Additional beekeeping training for the East was provided.
- 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.
- Leakage plot assessments started this month.

MAY

- Beekeeping training and hive inspections were held in the East,
- We released 4/9 allocated funds to partners.
- Equipment procurement for fire mitigation plan.

JUNE

- Rombo outreach addressing bursary distribution
- Verification 2020 – leaders meeting
 - Kuku A leaders meeting plan for community outreach
 - Kuku B leaders meeting plan for community outreach
 - Rombo leaders meeting plan for community outreach
 - Mbirikani leaders meeting plan for community outreach
 - East leaders meeting plan for community outreach
- Verification 2020 – community outreach
 - Rombo outreach started
 - East outreach started
- Visit from Dr. Muhati from KWS HQ to learn about the REDD+ Chyulu Project
- Fire management plan implementation
 - Started clearing vegetation from the roads for the fire-break (20m wide)
 - Fire equipment for rangers procured and some delivered to PO
 - Water bowser constructed locally (to be delivered 08.07.21)
 - Fire training for rangers has been developed by KWS at Manyani. Training intake is set to begin from 12.07.21 for 300 rangers from the ecosystem.

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 Iltlal 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 tree nursery in 2020.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

In collaboration with the health programme, our team conducted two outreaches in Nolasiti and Enkolili primary schools on puberty education and menstrual hygiene management.

The objective of the outreach was to help prepare the students for the onset of change from puberty and to support them in navigating through the challenges they may face at that stage.

RESTORATION PROJECTS

Moilo Grass Seed Bank

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

Inkisanjani Grass Seed Bank

16 Women members
10 Acre project area
Project area is under grass cover
Weeding and fence maintenance
300 kg of grass seeds harvested

Enkii Grass Seed Bank

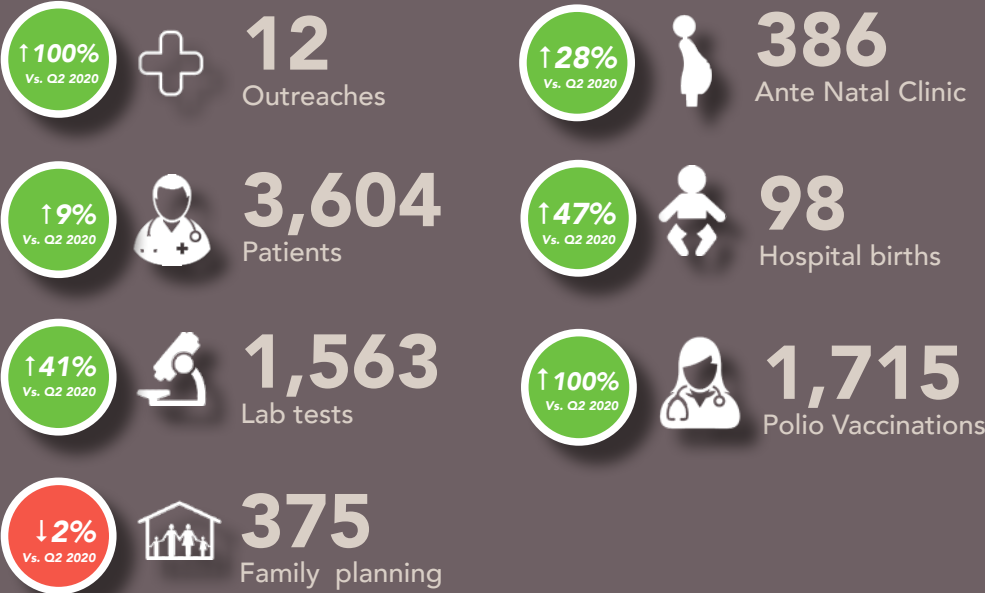
20 Women members
10 Acre project area
85% Project area fully restored
Weeding and fence maintenance
200 kg of grass seeds harvested

Langata Grass Seed Bank

23 Women members
10 Acre project area
Weeding and fence maintenance
500 kg of grass seeds harvested

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.



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, Loosotok, Ironjoi, Lesimiti and Olorika. **57 men** and **59 women** participated.



HEALTH PROGRAMME



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

ACHIEVEMENTS

Itlilal 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 Itlilal 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, Itlilal 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.

ENROLLMENT

	School Name	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Itlilal Secondary School	40	90	130
2	Enkii Boys Secondary I	374	0	374
3	Oyarata Primary School	134	143	277
4	Nolasiti Primary School	114	156	270
5	Neiti Nursery School	58	40	98
6	Marlal Primary School	223	180	403
7	Enkii Primary School	260	303	563
8	Shokut Primary School	165	154	319
9	Enkolili Primary School	170	142	312
10	Leinkati Primary School	78	69	147
11	Elangata Enkima Primary	450	421	871
12	Olorika Primary School	246	217	463
13	Oltiasika Primary School	190	145	335
14	Inkisanjani Primary School	415	400	815
15	Olkaria Primary School	355	263	618
16	Kuku Primary School	155	190	345
17	Enkusero Primary School	187	163	350
18	Moilo Primary School	95	104	199
19	Itlilal Primary School	421	450	871
20	Loosoitok Primary School	96	96	192
21	Kaitoriori Nursery School	81	90	171
22	Samai Primary School	149	162	311
23	Oldonyo Lenkai Nursery	40	32	72
24	Manyata Nursery	10	8	18
25	Esoit Nursery	44	70	114

Total	4,550	4,088	8,638
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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.



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