

# MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST



IMPACT  
REPORT

20  
21





# FOUNDER'S MESSAGE

Dear MWCT supporter,

2021 has probably been the most challenging year many of us had to face.

On the bright side there were no Covid death within our team. Sadly, there were several within our families and circle of friends. Covid reduced to practically zero, MWCT tourism-related income. We had to make severe adjustments, such as reducing operations, salaries and employees.

There were no other available solutions.

While we maintained a satisfactory monitoring of wildlife, and still carried out regular patrols, the pandemic created huge unemployment across Kenya, causing a tremendous escalation of poaching (for meat consumption). You will notice in the report, that in 2020, and particularly in 2021, bushmeat poaching augmented, regardless our increase (6% in 2021) in patrols.

For 2022, we intend to operate more efficiently and have more field operations, to deal with this new threat. Sadly, illegal fires increased significantly, despite a significant investment of REDD+ funds to prevent fires.

For the first time in 25 years, the rains did not come until the end of November, causing the Maasai to burn more grasses in the hills, to trigger the sprouting of new grasses. This climate change related issue caused more fires. We intend to do more and have a deeper and wider engagement of the communities to contain this other threat.

The Chyulu REDD+ Carbon Project is showing incredible success (2,000,000 credits sold, 3,000,000 credits about to be validated) and we feel very strongly that the carbon funds investment will impact positively on the whole ecosystem.

Still on the positive side, MWCT has now two new partnerships with Rosey Adventures and Conservation Equity, protecting a network of conservancies (4) covering an area of about 40,000 acres.

With prominent carbon buyers willing to purchase the newly validated credits, with the hiring of a new head of rangers and a new head of security, we look at 2022 with optimism.

My very best,  
Luca Belpietro



"If you feel something that is driving you, you shouldn't listen to the grown up who tells you 'grow up stop dreaming' - I didn't and that desire to follow my passion has led to something much bigger than myself..."

- Luca Belpietro, TEDxTalk

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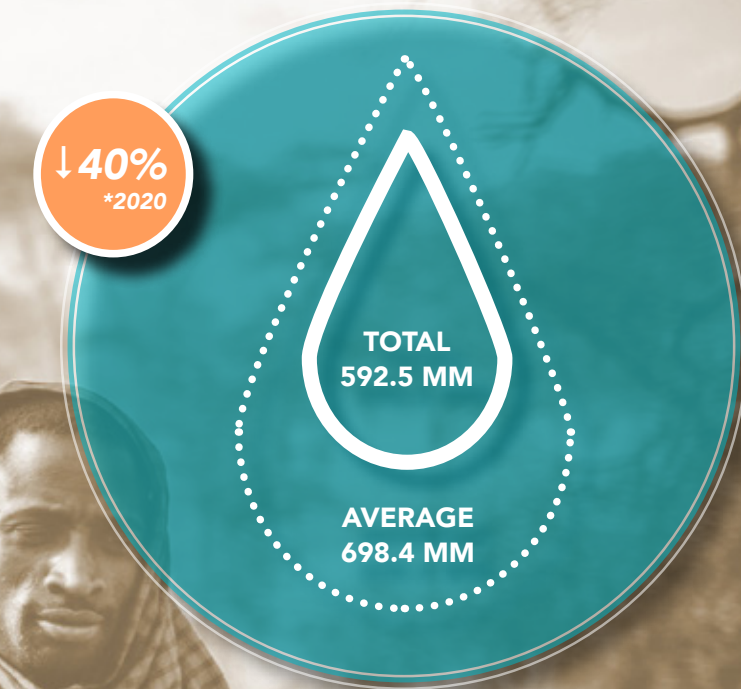
### LIVELIHOODS

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### EDUCATION

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### RAINFALL

**PASSIONATELY WORKING TO  
PROVE THAT NURTURING WILDLIFE  
AND THEIR ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS  
THE LOCAL COMMUNITY  
AS A WHOLE**

**MWCT NATURE  
WORKS**



## WILDLIFE & HABITAT PROTECTION

### RANGER PATROL



**194**

Rangers



**SMART & Cybertracker**  
Data Collection Trained



**14**

Sectors



**6-8**  
Rangers per sector



**104**

Dedicated Rangers  
to Kuku Group Ranch



**31,141**

Total kilometers on foot

↓ 6%  
\*2020



**283K**

Acres Protected



**2,281**

Anti-Poaching patrols

↑ 6%  
\*2020

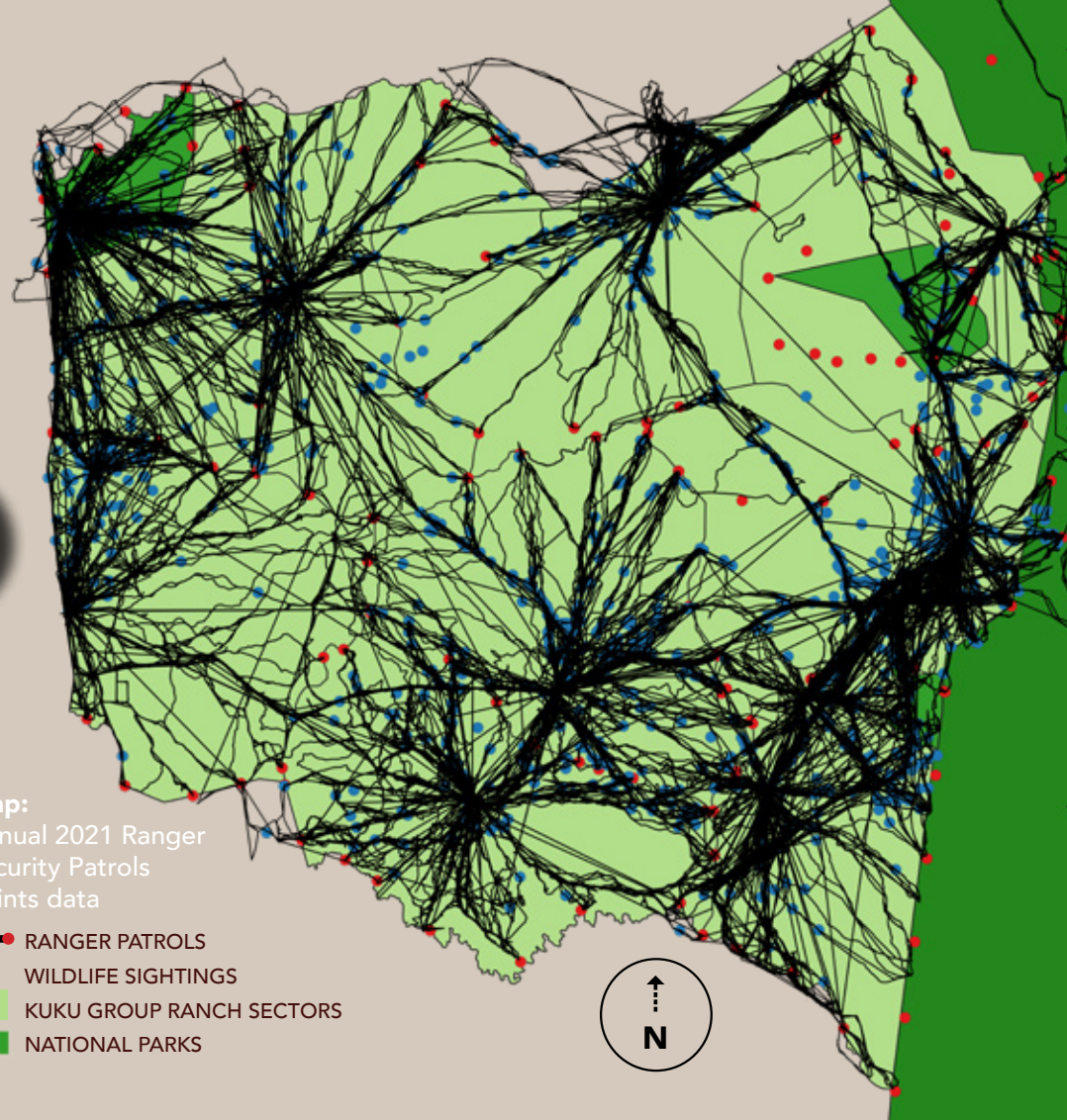


**48**

Rangers trained in bush  
craft in-house & KWS  
(Kenya Wildlife Service)  
Manyani Law Enforcement  
Academy

**Map:**  
Annual 2021 Ranger  
Security Patrols  
points data

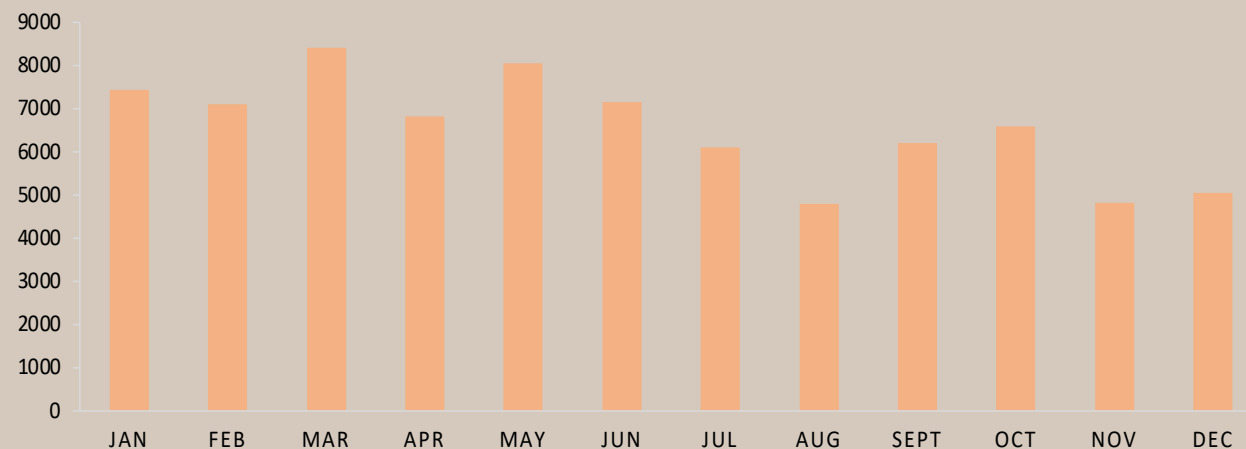
- RANGER PATROLS
- WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS
- KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS
- NATIONAL PARKS



**Graph:**  
Annual 2021 Sector Ranger Patrols distances.

2021 has been a hard year for MWCT rangers and for data collection. Covid-19 forced our team to initially reduce operations as we all re-imagined a new "normal" and the implementation of stringent social distancing measures. This resulted in a decreased number of patrol coverage. Furthermore the introduction of a new SMART update and unfortunate technological failures caused a significant data loss.

Distance covered



**37,450 ACRES**  
**HIGH VALUE**  
**CONSERVANCIES**  
**PROTECTED:**

**MOTIKANJU + KANZI + OLPUSARE + ROMBO**  
FOREST, GRASSLAND & CRITICAL WILDLIFE CORRIDOR

**NO GRAZING**  
**NO POACHING**  
**HIGH LAW ENFORCEMENT**  
**PROTECTED BY 53 RANGERS**

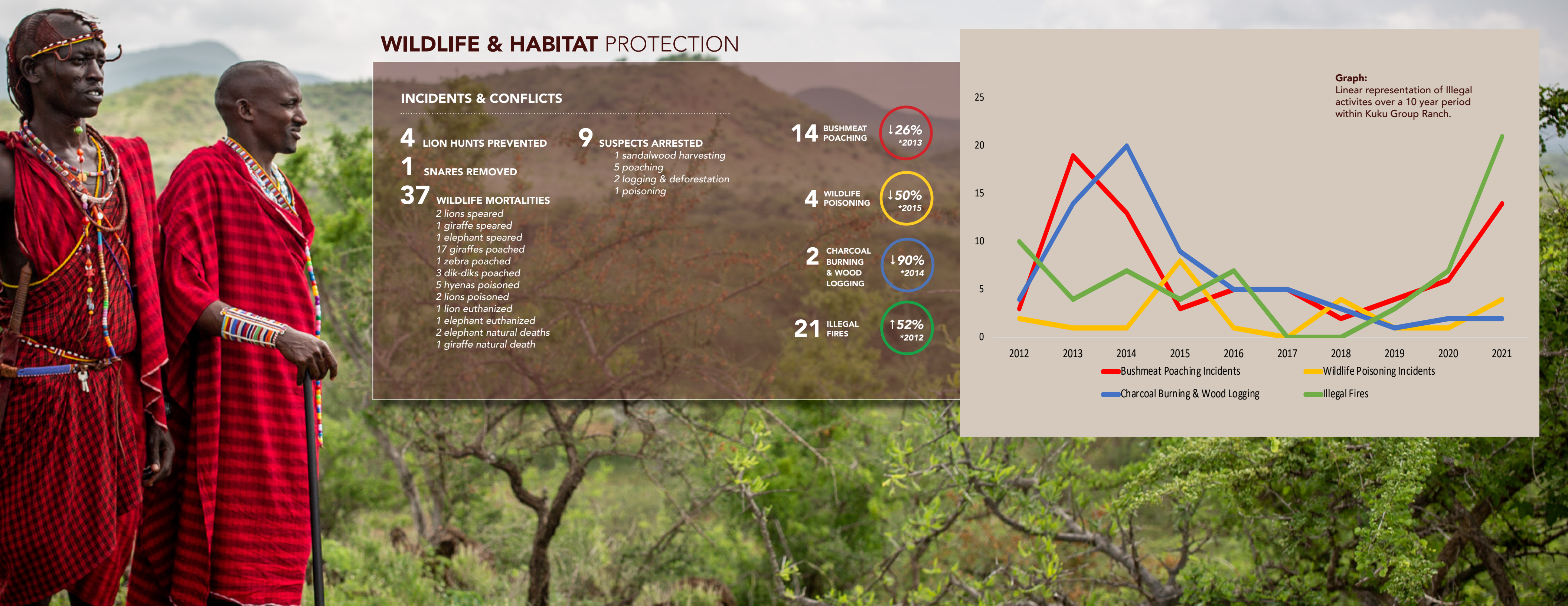
**14,838**

TOTAL KM FOOT  
PATROL OF ALL  
CONSERVANCIES

↑ 10%  
\*2020







# WILDLIFE & HABITAT PROTECTION

## INCIDENTS & CONFLICTS

**4** LION HUNTS PREVENTED

**1** SNARES REMOVED

**37** WILDLIFE MORTALITIES

- 2 lions speared
- 1 giraffe speared
- 1 elephant speared
- 17 giraffes poached
- 1 zebra poached
- 3 dik-diks poached
- 5 hyenas poisoned
- 2 lions poisoned
- 1 lion euthanized
- 1 elephant euthanized
- 2 elephant natural deaths
- 1 giraffe natural death

**9** SUSPECTS ARRESTED

- 1 sandalwood harvesting
- 5 poaching
- 2 logging & deforestation
- 1 poisoning

**14** BUSHMEAT POACHING

↓ 26%  
\*2013

**4** WILDLIFE POISONING

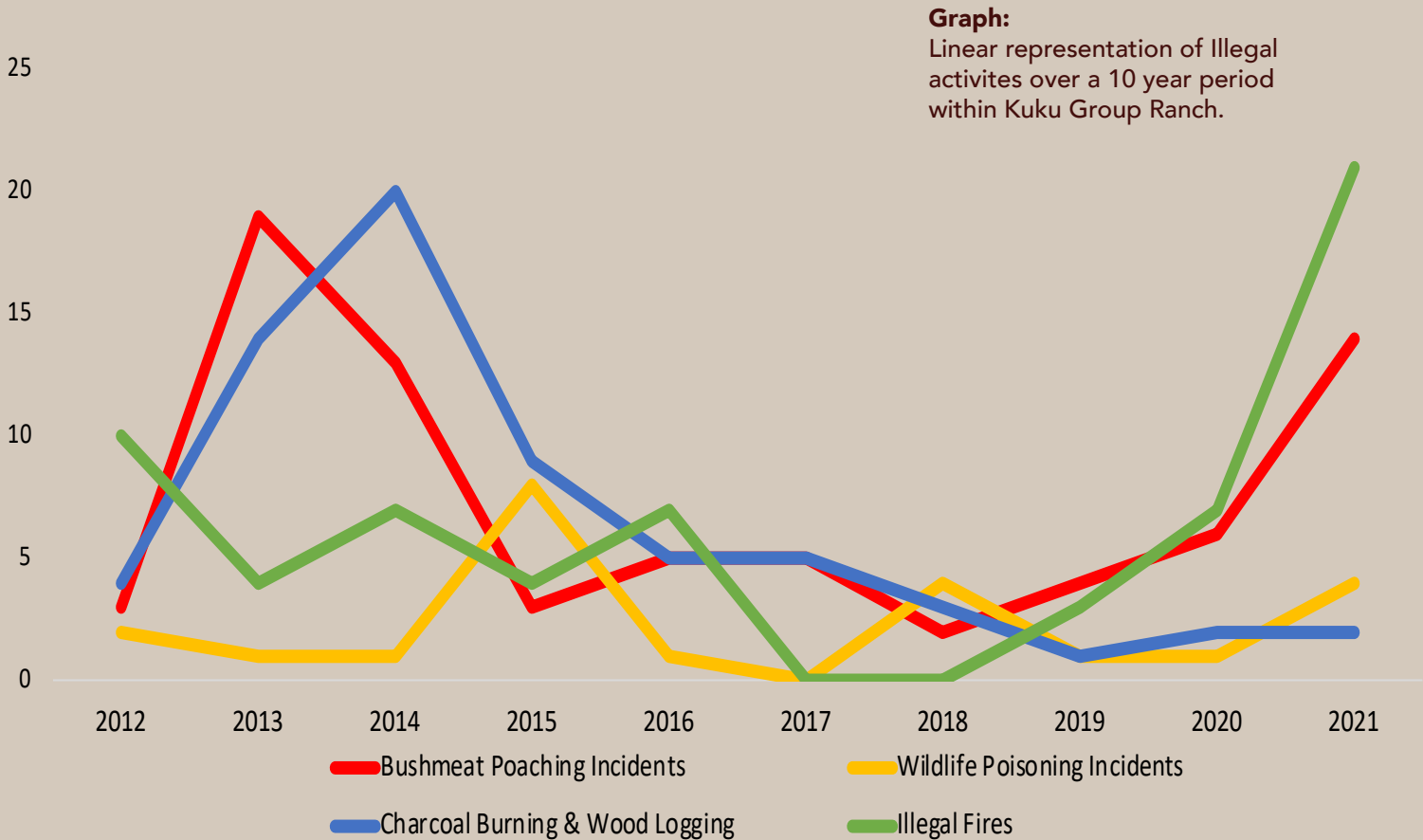
↓ 50%  
\*2015

**2** CHARCOAL BURNING & WOOD LOGGING

↓ 90%  
\*2014

**21** ILLEGAL FIRES

↑ 52%  
\*2012





# INCIDENTS & CONFLICTS

## KEY NOTES

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>JAN 2</b><br><i>Moilo, Oyarata</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Lion speared</b><br>Incident was classified as self defense                | <b>FEB 24</b><br><i>Itital</i><br>Wildlife Treatment<br><b>1 Super Tusker treated</b><br>IL1/ Nderito was treated for a serious wound through his foot. | <b>APR 10</b><br><i>Motikanju</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Hyena</b><br>Suspected poisoning   |
| <b>JAN 2</b><br><i>Itital</i><br><i>Buffalo Attack</i><br>Young boy was treated at nearest hospital  | <b>FEB 27</b><br><i>Kuku Plains</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Elephant carcass</b><br>Natural death   | <b>APR 12</b><br><i>Olpusare</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Super Tusker carcass</b><br>IL1/ Nderito was found dead due to intestinal torsion |
| <b>JAN 16</b><br><i>Olorika</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing                                     | <b>MAR 7</b><br><i>Oltiasika</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Lion cub speared</b><br>Investigation ongoing  | <b>MAY 3/4</b><br><i>Oltiasika</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Elephant euthanzied</b>   |
| <b>FEB 1</b><br><i>Kuku Plains</i><br>Wildlife Treatment<br><b>1 Elephant treated</b><br>Wound on lower back of front leg. Elephant recovered. | <b>MAR 17</b><br><i>Inkisanjani</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing  | <b>MAY 19</b><br><i>Itital</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe speared</b><br>Investigation ongoing  |
| <b>FEB 5</b><br><i>Enkaroni, Motikanju</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing                          | <b>MAR 19</b><br><i>Olorika</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br>1 Lion euthanzied  | <b>MAY 24 &amp; 26</b><br><i>Samai &amp; Enkii</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>2 Giraffes poached</b><br>2 Suspects arrested                     |
| <b>FEB 15</b><br><i>Olorika</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>3 Hyenas poisoned</b><br>Investigation ongoing                                     | <b>APR 4</b><br><i>Motikanju</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Hyena + 1 Lion</b><br>Suspected poisoning  | <b>MAY 19</b><br><i>Itital</i><br>Wildlife conflict<br><b>1 Giraffe speared</b><br>Giraffe survived  |
|  | <b>APR 9</b><br><i>Enkii</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br>1 Giraffe carcass<br>Natural death  | <b>JUN 13</b><br><i>Olkaria</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing                                       |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>AUG 8 &amp; 25</b><br><i>Samai &amp; Enkii</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>2 Giraffes poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing | <b>OCT 19</b><br><i>Samai</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>3 Dik-Diks poached</b><br>1 suspect arrested  |
| <b>AUG 18 to 31</b><br><i>Itital &amp; Chyulu</i><br><b>Lion Pride poisoned</b><br>1 suspect arrested                         | <b>NOV 4</b><br><i>Kuku Plains</i><br>Wildlife Rescue<br><b>1 Elephant calf</b>   |
| <b>SEPT 8</b><br><i>Langata</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>2 Giraffes poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing                   | <b>NOV 6</b><br><i>Neiti</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Elephant carcass</b><br>Natural death  |
| <b>SEPT 10</b><br><i>Enkusero</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Elephant speared</b>  | <b>NOV 24</b><br><i>Samai</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Natural death  |
| <b>SEPT 17</b><br><i>Langata</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffes poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing                  | <b>DEC 9</b><br><i>Langata</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Suspects reported to KWS                                    |
| <b>SEPT 20</b><br><i>Oltiasika</i><br><i>Illegal practices</i><br><b>Sandalwood harvesting</b><br>1 suspect arrested          | <b>DEC 16</b><br><i>Rombo</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Zebra poached</b><br>1 Snare recovered<br>2 Suspects arrested with BLF and KWS      |
| <b>OCT 1 &amp; 6 &amp; 12</b><br><i>Samai</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>3 Giraffes poached</b><br>Investigation ongoing     | <b>DEC 25</b><br><i>Olorika</i><br>Wildlife Mortality<br><b>1 Giraffe poached</b><br>Community outreach conducted to sensitize against poaching |
| <b>OCT 15</b><br><i>Enkii</i><br><b>Logging &amp; Deforestation</b><br>2 suspects detained                                    |   |

# WILDFIRES

There were 21 illegal fire incidents within Kuku Group Ranch that occurred between the months of July and November 2021. The fire season was prolonged in the year because of delayed short rains. Unlike the 2020 fires, the 2021 fires didn’t damage any infrastructure. Fire response was boosted by the fire management plan that included the training of rangers and purchase of firefighting equipment including a vehicle, a water bowser, fire beaters, and fire fighting backpacks. In total, an estimated area of over 13,000 acres were burned by the fires within Kuku Group Ranch. The areas included Oltiasika, Center, Chyulu, and around Kanzi Conservancy. A post-fire assessment showed that the fires mainly burned grasses and saplings. A number of shrubs and trees in the wooded grasslands have fire-resistant properties. Regardless, the fires have significant influence on woody plant recruitment, biodiversity, and soil properties.

In addition, MWCT rangers supported Kenya Wildlife Service and Big Life Foundation in fighting 7 fires within the REDD+ project area in Chyulu Hills National Park and Mbirikani Group Ranch. In the same way, KWS and Big Life Rangers supported MWCT in fighting some fires at Kuku Group Ranch.

| Oltiasika & Centre Areas  | Kuku Areas   | Kuku Areas  | Chyulu Hills National Park                                  |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>AUG 5</b><br>15 MWCT rangers put out the fire with BLF.            | <b>SEPT 13</b><br>12 MWCT rangers put out the fire.                    | <b>OCT 4</b><br>Chyulu and Itital MWCT rangers put out the fire.  | <b>OCT 5 to 8 / 21</b><br>9 MWCT rangers put out the fire.  |
| <b>AUG 15</b><br>16 MWCT rangers put out the fire with 8 BLF rangers. | <b>SEPT 16</b><br>8 MWCT rangers put out the fire.                     | <b>OCT 14 / 15</b><br>Itital, Olpakaai, Kiwanja, and Rapid Wildfire team MWCT rangers put out the fire. | <b>OCT 23 to 25</b><br>12 MWCT rangers put out the fire.    |
| <b>AUG 19</b><br>Olpakaai rangers put out the fire.                   | <b>SEPT 17 to 19</b><br>10 MWCT rangers put out the fire.              | <b>OCT 29</b><br>8 MWCT rangers put out the fire.   | <b>OCT 29</b><br>8 MWCT rangers put out the fire.           |
| <b>AUG 7 &amp; 21</b><br>10 MWCT rangers put out the fire with KWS.   | <b>SEPT 20 to 21</b><br>10 MWCT rangers put out the fire.              | <b>OCT 19</b><br>15 MWCT rangers put out the fire.  |   |
| <b>AUG 21</b><br>20 MWCT rangers put out the fire.                    | <b>SEPT 24 to 25</b><br>17 MWCT rangers put out the fire.              | <b>OCT 23 / 24</b><br>50 MWCT, BLF, KWS and SWT rangers put out the fire.                               | <b>Kuku &amp; Chyulu Hills National Park</b>                |
| <b>AUG 27</b><br>MWCT rangers put out the fire with BLF.              | <b>SEPT 27</b><br>20 staff from CYK and MWCT rangers put out the fire. | <b>OCT 25</b><br>MWCT Rapid Wildfire unit put out the fire.   | <b>NOV 1</b><br>9 MWCT rangers put out the fire.            |
| <b>AUG 30</b><br>12 MWCT rangers put out the fire with BLF.           |  | <b>OCT 28</b><br>30 MWCT and BLF rangers put out the fire.  | <b>NOV 3</b><br>16 MWCT rangers put out the fire.           |
|   |  |   | <b>NOV 13</b><br>10 MWCT rangers put out the fire with SWT. |

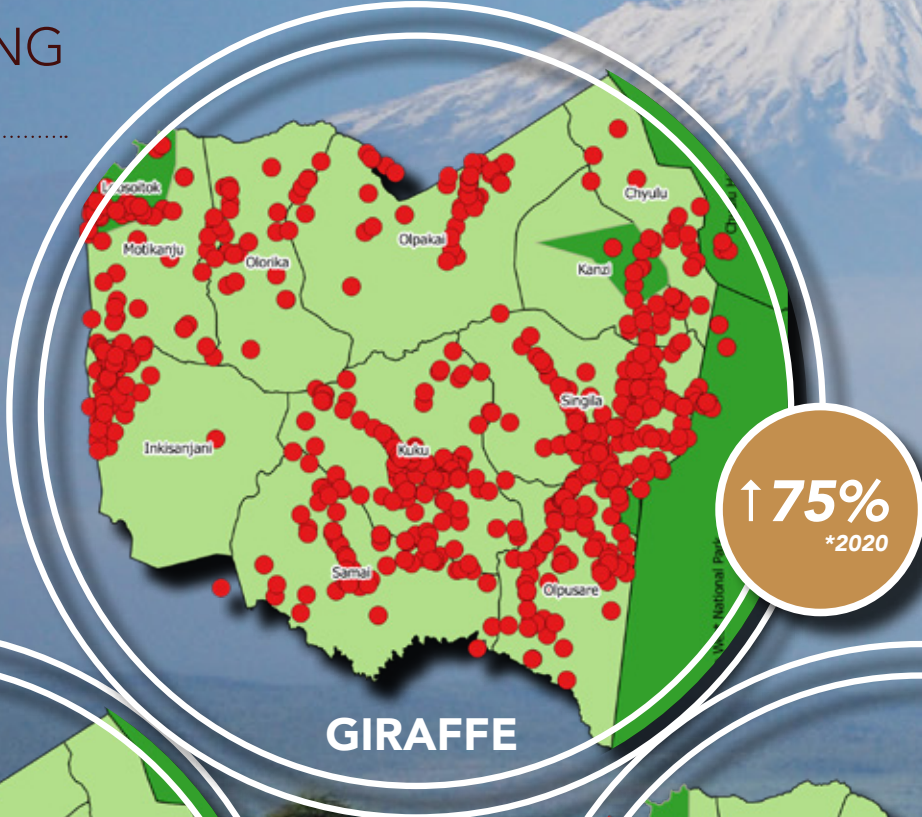


WILDLIFE MONITORING  
RANGER WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS

**LEGEND**

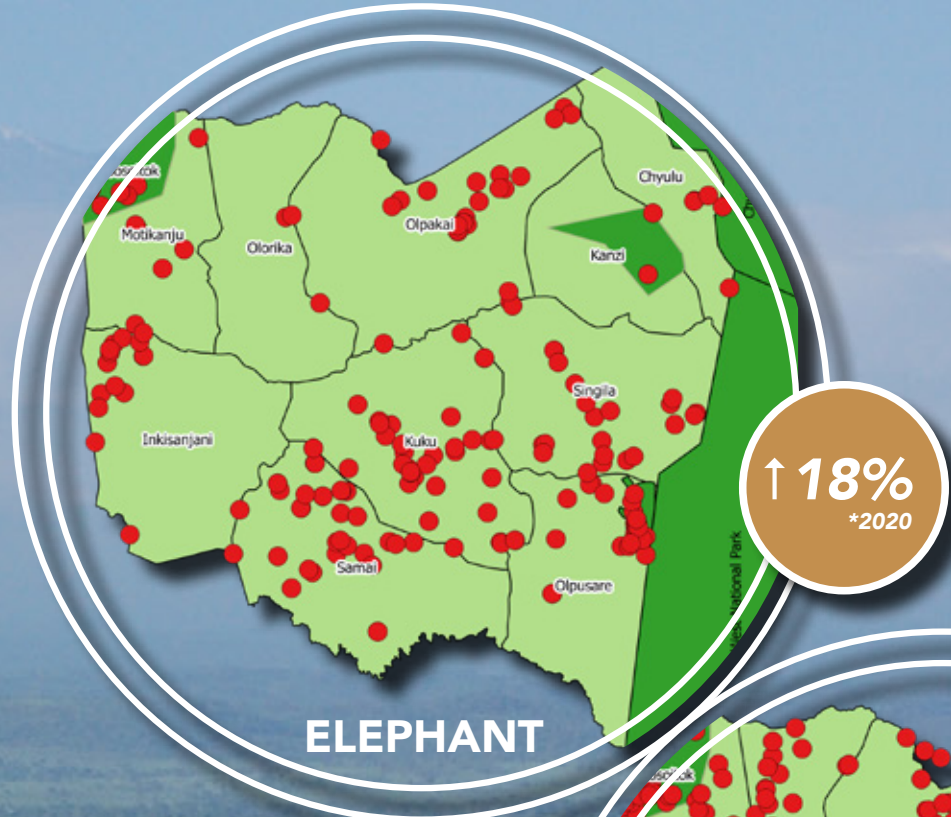
- SIGHTINGS
- NATIONAL PARKS
- KUKU CONSERVANCIES
- RANGER SECTORS

N



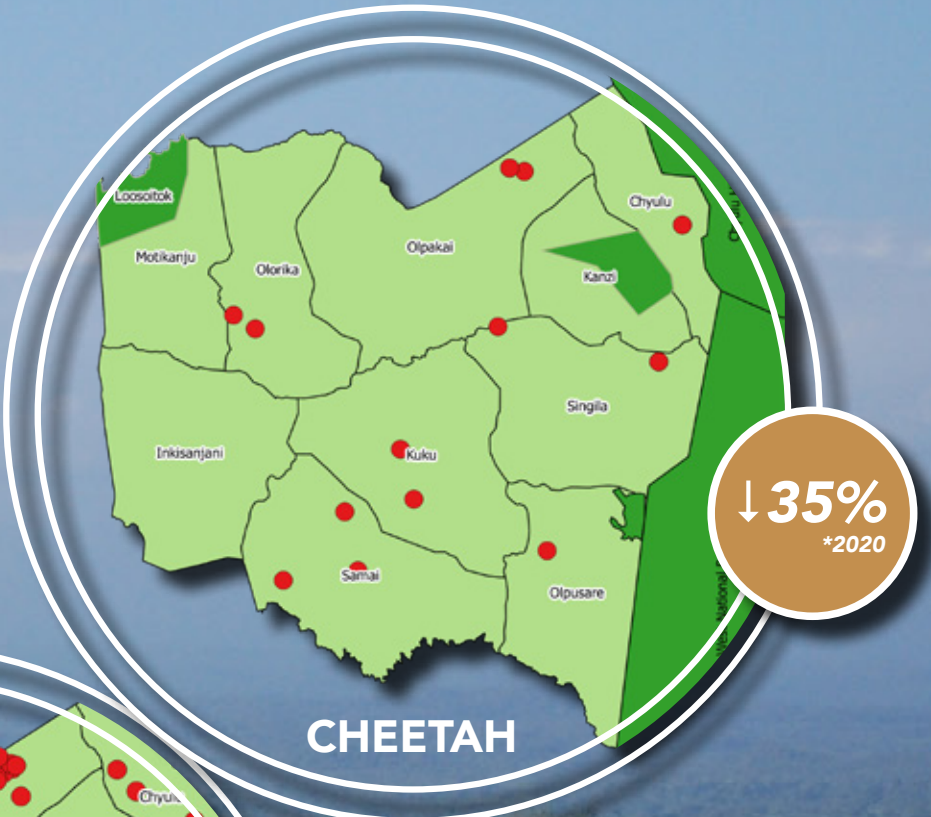
↑ 75%  
\*2020

GIRAFFE



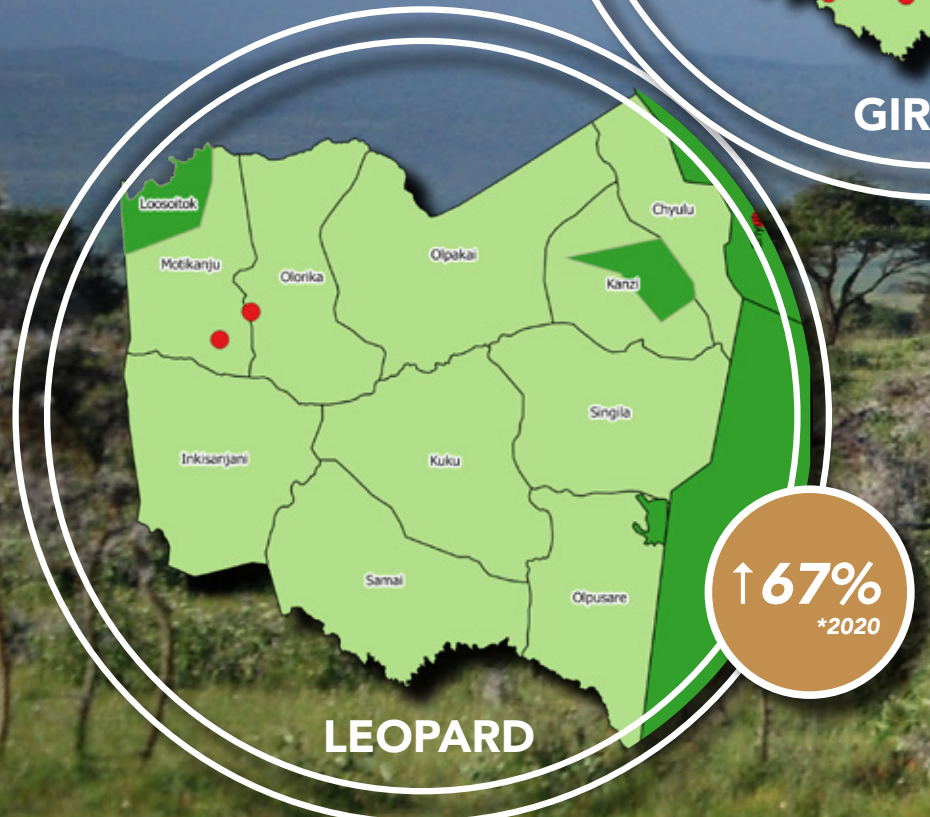
↑ 18%  
\*2020

ELEPHANT



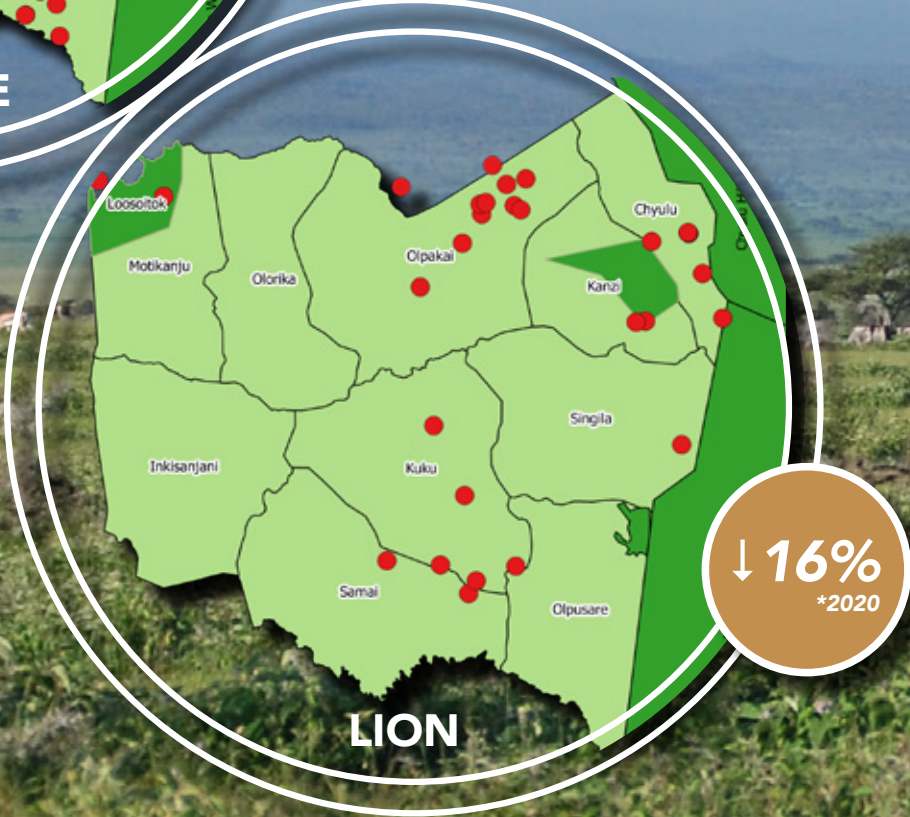
↓ 35%  
\*2020

CHEETAH



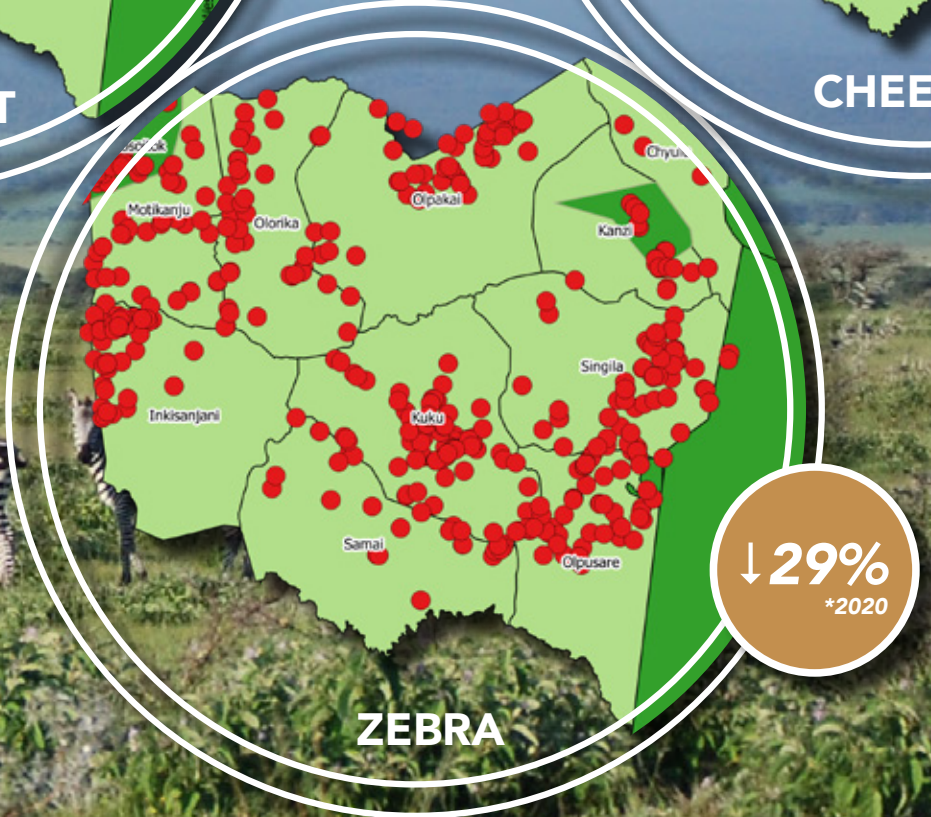
↑ 67%  
\*2020

LEOPARD



↓ 16%  
\*2020

LION



↓ 29%  
\*2020

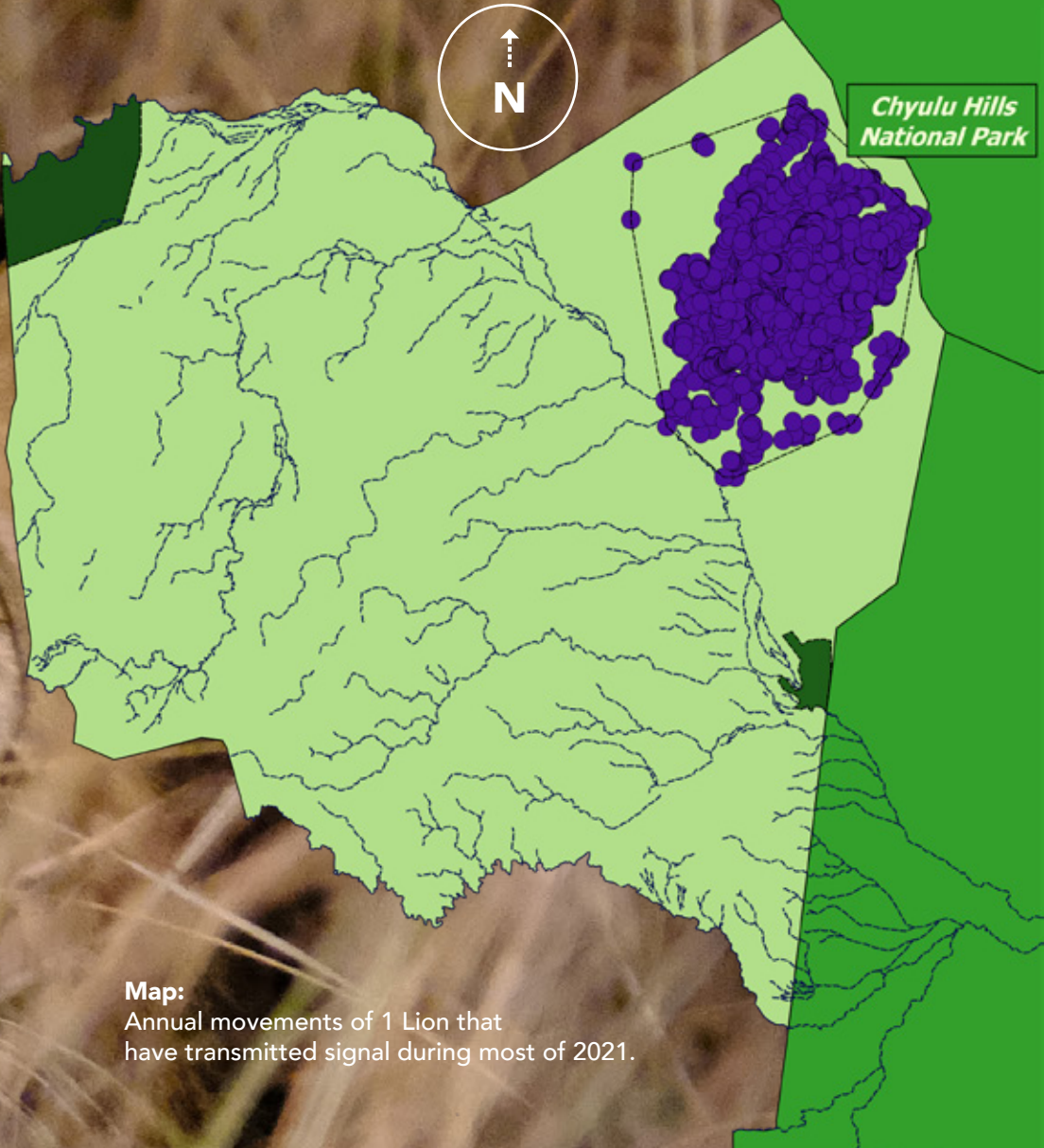
ZEBRA



# WILDLIFE MONITORING

## LION MONITORING

**Collaring lions** is a critically important step towards mitigating human-wildlife conflict. **SEVEN** individual Lions on the Kuku Group Ranch have been collared with GPS/VHF tracking collars and their movement during 2020 is illustrated in the descriptive maps. The monitoring enables our team to collect data on population growth rates and habitat utilisation on Kuku Group Ranch.



**Map:**  
Annual movements of 1 Lion that have transmitted signal during most of 2021.

Data for certain prides will not reflect all of **2021** movement due to the following:

**Orkirikoi's** (male) and **Namunyak's** (female) collars have not been transmitting a signal through the satellite, due to depleted battery life on their individual collars. **Nesambu's** (female) collar stopped working early April 2019. **Naisula's** (female) collar also stopped working early December 2019. **Marti's** (male) collar came off in early March 2020, from a fight with another male. **Mawoi** (female) was re-collared October 26, 2019. She was unfortunately speared in February 2021. **Nasha** (female) was collared on October 28, 2019. We hope to use Nasha's collar to further track Namunyak, as well and eventually de-collar her on the next collaring operation

LEGEND

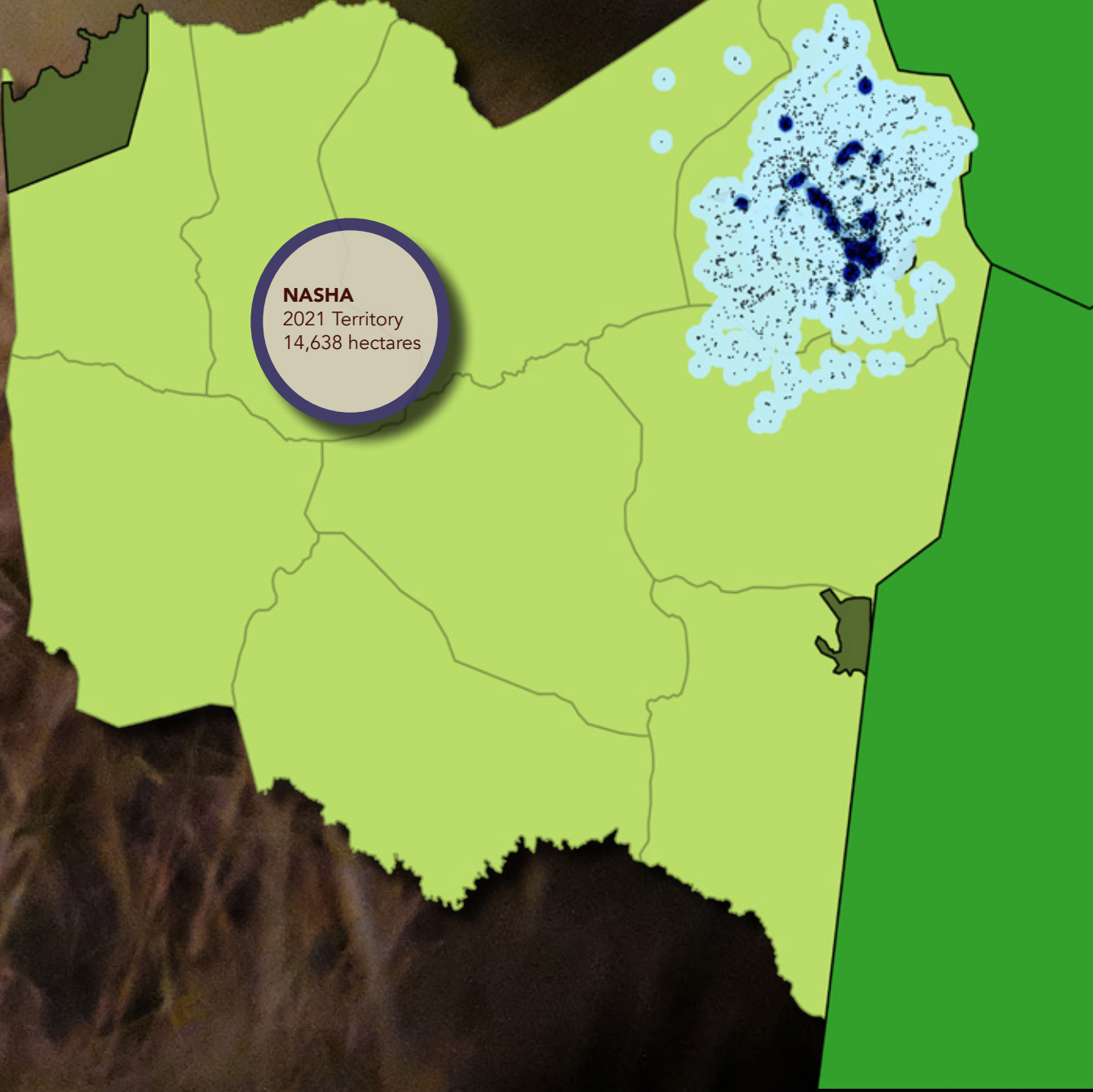
SAT3422 NASHA

KUKU GROUP RANCH SECTORS

NATIONAL PARKS

**NASHA (female)**  
is part of a pride of 2 females. She was last seen pregnant and moving through Kanzi Conservancy, Loonkitok, Loonkisugin, Mkao and Oltiasika.

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





# WILDLIFE MONITORING

## SIMBA SCOUTS

This is a **dedicated team of 18 Maasai warriors** (Moran), who day in and day out monitor GPS collared lions and other wildlife species. 17 Moran gather data & the 18th, Peter Sompol (Chief of Kuku Moran) educates the community on lions within the area and is key in helping persuade against lion hunts. 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.



27,137  
Total kilometers covered on foot



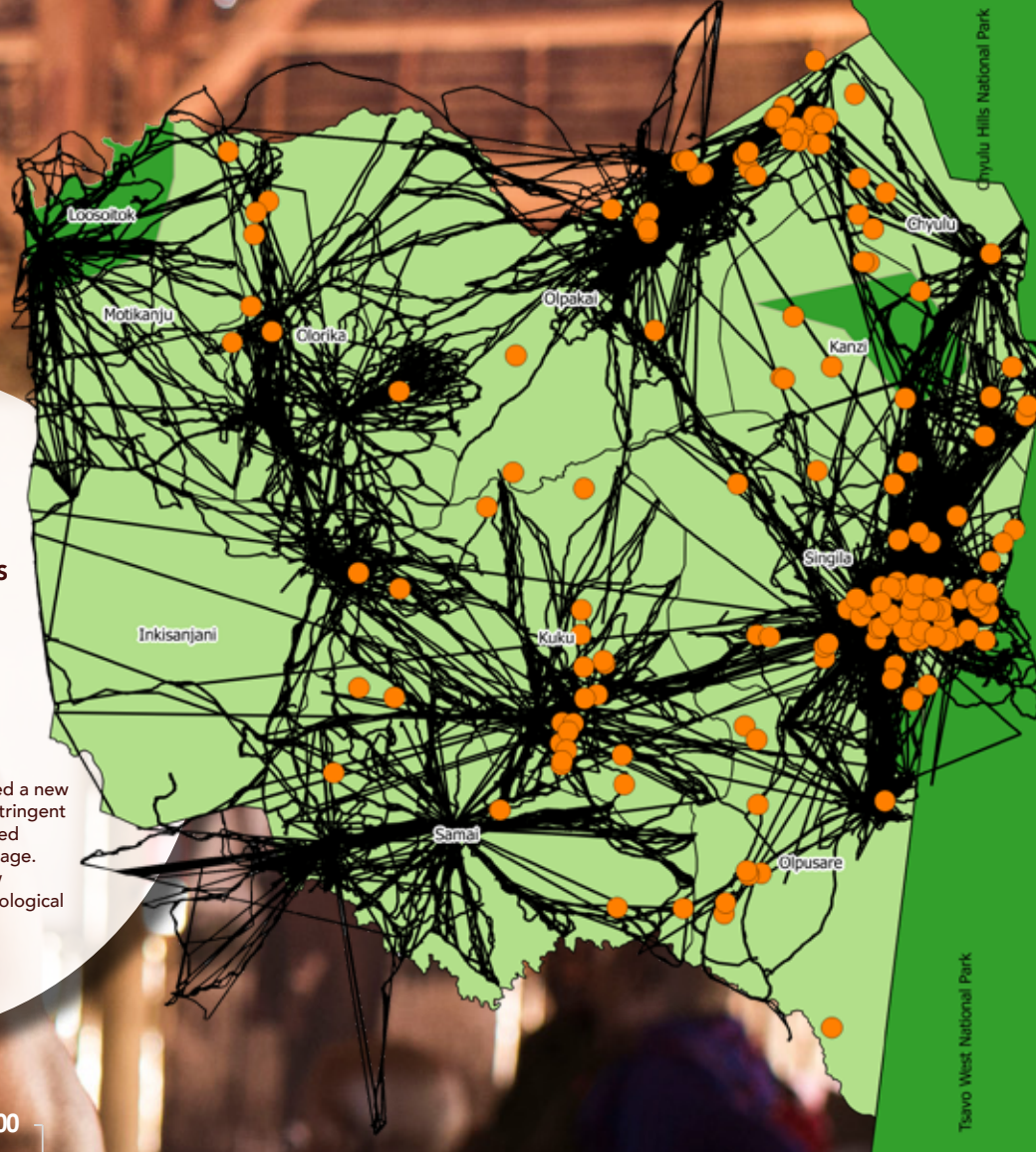
3,316  
Total patrols

Map: Annual 2021 Simba Scout Patrols points data

- LION INCIDENTS
- SIMBA SCOUT PATROLS
- KUKU SECTORS
- NATIONAL PARKS

Graph: Annual 2021 Simba Scout Patrols distances & targets

\*Covid-19 forced our team to initially reduce operations as we all re-imagined a new “normal” and the implementation of stringent social distancing measures. This resulted in a decreased number of patrol coverage. Furthermore the introduction of a new SMART update and unfortunate technological failures caused a significant data loss.





WILDLIFE MONITORING  
CAMERA TRAP SIGHTINGS

- ✓ GIRAFFE
- ✓ ELEPHANT
- ✓ HYENA
  - ✓ Spotted
  - ✓ Striped
- ✓ WARTHOG
- ✓ LION
  - ✓ Female
  - ✓ Male
  - ✓ Cubs
- ✓ LEOPARD
- ✓ CHEETAH
- ✓ GAZELLE
  - ✓ Grant's
  - ✓ Thomson's
- ✓ BABOON
- ✓ IMPALA
- ✓ ELAND
- ✓ HARTEBEEST
- ✓ WILDEBEEST
- ✓ ZEBRA
- ✓ BUFFALO
- ✓ MONGOOSE
- ✓ JACKAL
- ✓ KUDU
- ✓ PORCUPINE
- ✓ SECRETARY BIRD





**\$67,681**  
TOTAL PAY OUT  
OF CLAIMS FOR  
2021

**1,202**  
INCIDENTS

**3**  
AVERAGE NUMBER  
OF INCIDENTS  
PER DAY IN 2020

**16,200**  
YEARLY KMS  
TRAVELLED PER  
VERIFICATION  
OFFICER

## PREDATOR PROTECTION WILDLIFE PAYS COMPENSATION PROGRAMME

PES (PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES)  
Protecting the major predators of our ecosystem in Kuku Group Ranch

### THE PROCESS

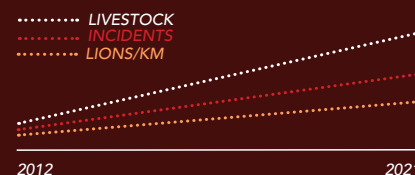
- Multi-layer system of Verification and 4 dedicated Officers
- Detects and prevents fraud that might undermine the programme
- Payments are made quarterly to the community
- Compensation is based on 4 types of livestock losses
- Ensures Maasai pastoralists utilize good husbandry practices
- Prevent greater or further losses

### COMMUNITY OUTREACHES

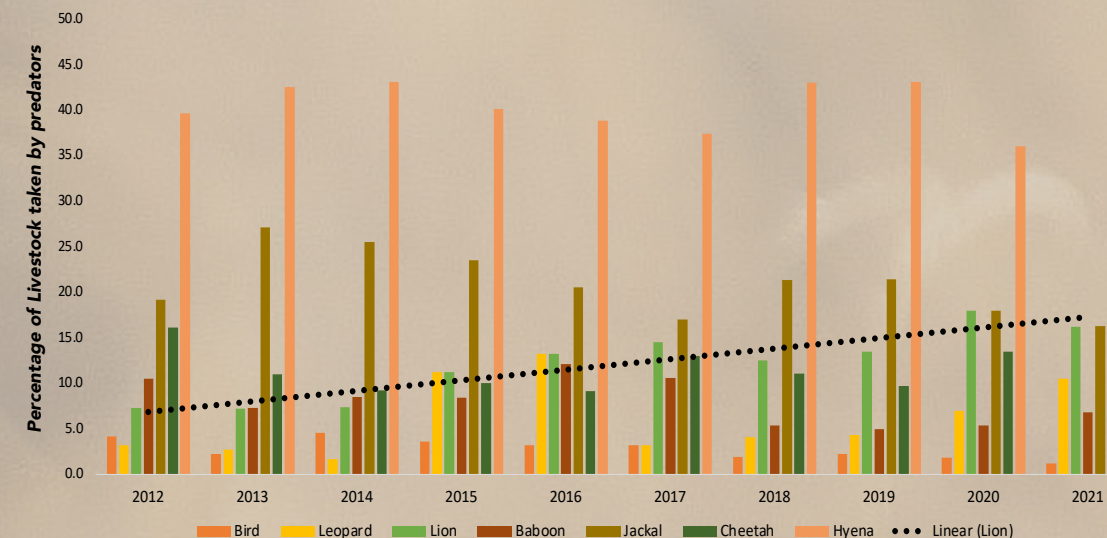
Rangers, prominent community figures and MWCT staff, conduct meetings with communities that are feeling increased pressure of predation, as well as with the young Maasai warriors (Morans), to prevent the groups from any lion killing in retaliation to livestock losses.

During 2021, we observed a decrease in the number of Wildlife Pays incidents recorded and approved for compensation since 2020. During the earlier stages of the coronavirus pandemic, more people were available for herding. Similar to last year, there were significant increases in livestock depredations most evident in the last two quarters of the year, and can be attributed to drought conditions and an influx of livestock from areas outside of Kuku GR. This, coupled with the increasing wildlife and livestock population in KGR, can lead to raised levels of depredation caused by various predators. Even more positive to note is the number of "no negligence" claims, (implying good husbandry).

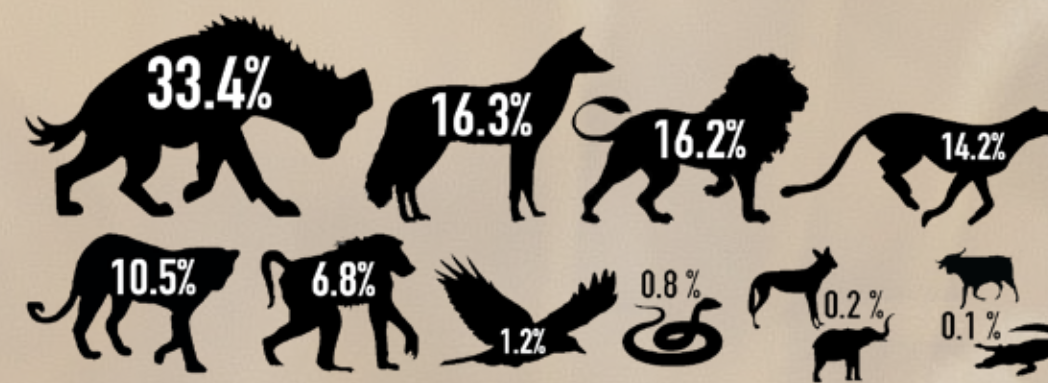
Overall perceived trends are depicted in the graph on the right over a 10 year period.



## PREDATORS



The most livestock taken in relation to predators were due to Hyena. Over the course of 10 years there has also been an overall increase in incidents by lions, this could be due to the recovering lion population in the area. Specific percentages for the amount of incidents accounted for in 2021 from each predator species are depicted in the infographic below.



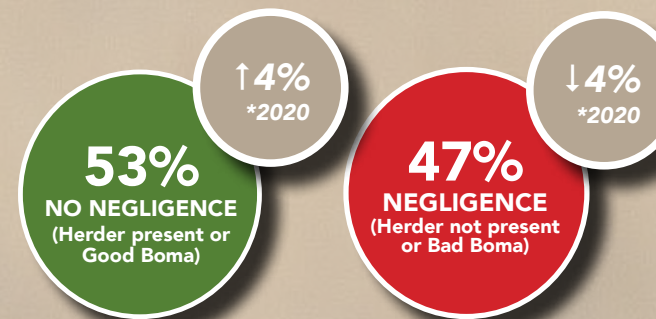
## HEADS OF LIVESTOCK

A total of 1,704 heads of livestock were killed this year. The majority of livestock killed by predators were sheep followed by the other livestock species seen in the info graphic below.

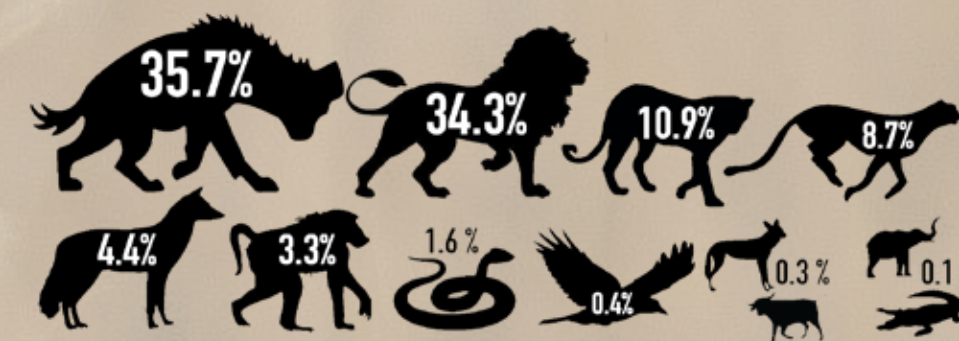


## CLAIMS

The total pay-out of claims was **7,671,700 Ksh** (67,681 USD), a slight increase to the amount paid in 2020 (7,407,200 Ksh / 67,307 USD).



## PREDATOR PAY-OUT VALUE PERCENTAGES





# KUKU AERIAL CENSUS

## WILDLIFE / LIVESTOCK COUNT

AIM: To understand wildlife and livestock distribution/abundance on Kuku Group Ranch MWCT began aerial surveys in 2010 as part of a long-term ecological monitoring plan for the group ranch, and to inform decision making going forward. We monitor trends and changes over time, which is an important part of being able to develop appropriate conservation management strategies to effectively implement adaptive management.

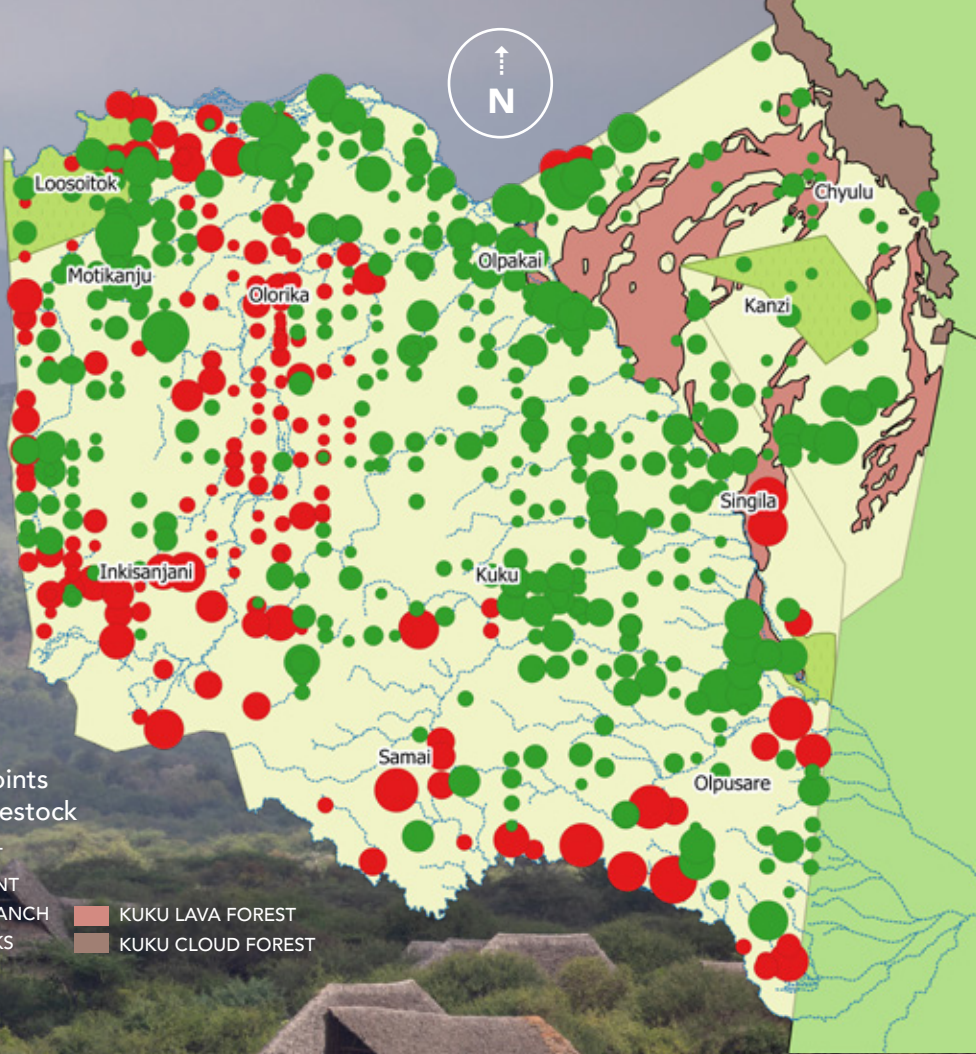
### 2021 - MAY 21 (Wet Season)

A total of 1,133 km transects were flown systematically between 6 planes, following a north to south bearing at a height of approximately 500 ft and at a speed of approximately 110 mph. The data was collected by KWS, but the methodologies are similar to the previous counts conducted by MWCT.

*\*Please note the team completed only one aerial count instead of the usual two in 2021, which will account for the reduced wildlife numbers compared to previous counts. KWS did not include cattle in this count, which will account for the reduced livestock numbers compared to previous counts.*

Map:  
Combined 2021  
Aerial Survey points  
of Wildlife & Livestock

- WILDLIFE POINT
- LIVESTOCK POINT
- KUKU GROUP RANCH
- NATIONAL PARKS
- KUKU LAVA FOREST
- KUKU CLOUD FOREST



# LAND RESTORATION

## OLPUSARE CONSERVANCY

*Olpusare Conservancy is 2,000 acres with 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 year, the following activities were achieved:*

### FOREST / TREE NURSERY

A total of 600 indigenous trees and shrubs were planted in 2021. The species included Acacia xanthophea, Acacia robusta, Acacia tortilis, Commifora spp, and Ficus spp. The distribution of planted trees are as follows:

- 350 trees planted in Chyulu Wilderness Camp
- 150 trees planted within a grass seed bank in Olpusare
- 50 trees planted by Le Rosey pupils
- 50 trees donated to the Wildlife Club of Iltilal Primary School

The trees were planted in an enclosed area. With the Global Landscape Forum (GLF) funding, we supported the Moilo Women Group in establishing a tree nursery with a holding capacity of 2000 tree seedlings.

### ORGANIC FARM

In 2021, we planted a variety of crops in the organic farm. In total, we experimented with over 25 varieties of vegetables and salads. Some of our harvests for the year included carrots (250 kg), lettuce (182 pieces), eggplant(440 pieces), spinach (360 kg), beetroot(25 pieces), onion(75 kg), Spring onion(38 kg) and cabbage(40 kg). We also harvested a variety of herbs including coriander, rosemary, lemon grass and mint.

The farm struggled to grow some crops such as radish, zucchini, cucumbers and pumpkins. Additionally, pests were a challenge especially in the dry season. We intend to involve a consultant in the coming year to advise on how to address the challenges.



# BEE-KEEPING & HIVE CHECKS

This year our bee keeping team was visited by the Save the Elephants (STE) team who stayed for a few days visiting existing apiaries; Moilo, Enkii & Inkisanjani. They also visited our Lang'ata fence and donated 15 new hives to be installed on the fence. They also came up with a solution to honey badgers at Enkii by donating and installing 15 cages to protect the hives. We also developed a new data collection system, koBo Toolbox, to make it easier to compile information and reports shared to STE on a quarterly basis.

A total of 20 new hives were procured by MWCT and installed at the Olpusare organic farm. 15 new hives were donated by Global Landscape Forum (GLF) and they built a fence around Moilo grass seed bank where the hives were installed. 15 new hives were donated by Save the Elephants (STE) which will be installed at Lang'ata grass seed bank. 100 new hives were also delivered to Rombo through the Chyulu Hills Carbon Project.

### HIVE CHECKS

#### SAVE THE ELEPHANTS HIVES

- Enkii - 6/15 hives colonized - 36kg harvest
- Inkisanjani (Women's Group) - 11/15 hives colonized - 38kg harvest
- Inkisanjani (Farmer) - 10 hives relocated to Enkii, 5 hives to women's group
- Moilo - 20/30 hives colonized, fence constructed, 15 new hives from GLF

#### MWCT HIVES

- Campi ya Kanzi - 3/3 hives colonized - 22kg harvest
- CCRC - 19/19 hives colonized - 115kg harvest
- Chyulu - 4/4 hives colonized
- Naga D & B - 3/4 hives colonized - 35kg harvest

#### INDIVIDUALLY OWNED HIVES

- Enkii - 2/3 hives colonized
- Inkaramatak - 4/10 hives colonized

#### REDD+ HIVES

- Northern Kibwezi - 42/80 hives colonized
- Southern Kibwezi - 26/80 hives colonized
- Rombo - 68/150 new hives delivered - 124kg harvest
- Mangalete - 16/100 new hives delivered



4,853  
TOTAL WILDLIFE

↑ 20%  
\*2020

27,385  
TOTAL LIVESTOCK

↓ 38%  
\*2020



# CHYULU HILLS CONSERVATION TRUST

## REDD+ CARBON PROJECT

### WHAT IS REDD+?

The main drivers of forest destruction are economics and poverty. **REDD+** is a mechanism that has been developed through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to provide economic incentives to protect forest rather than destroy it.

By protecting forests, greenhouse gas emissions are avoided. The international carbon markets recognise that carbon emissions result in real costs and risks to the planet as a result of the damage caused by climate change – droughts, extreme weather, sea level rise, loss of glaciers, ocean acidification, etc.

Payments to REDD+ projects enable individuals, companies and institutions to reduce their net emissions and receive “**carbon credits**” that offset their carbon footprint.

### CHYULU HILLS - a critical corridor:

The Chyulu Hills sit close to Kenya’s southern border with Tanzania nestled in front of Mount Kilimanjaro, which towers over this iconic African landscape. The hills themselves, like the great mountain, are the result of the violent volcanic history of this region. They gently rise nearly 4000 ft above the surrounding dry plains and savannah, just high enough to capture the clouds and provide conditions for the growth of a lush tropical montane cloud forest along its ridge tops. The landscape (nearly 4000 sq. km) forms a **critical “bridge”**, linking together two of Kenya’s most important wildlife areas, the greater Tsavo Ecosystem and Amboseli Ecosystem.

This area is home to Kenya’s largest surviving population of elephants and one of its foremost large-scale wildlife and wilderness areas. 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.

### CREDIT STANDARDS

- VCS (VERIFIED CARBON STANDARD)
- CCBS (CLIMATE COMMUNITY & BIODIVERSITY STANDARDS)
- HIGHEST **GOLD RATING** DUE TO EXCEPTIONAL BENEFITS TO CLIMATE, COMMUNITY & BIODIVERSITY
- **MARKIT** REGISTRY

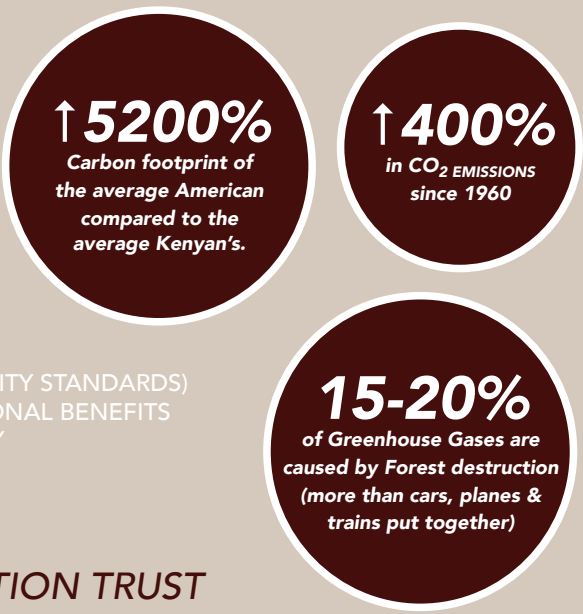
### 9 STAKEHOLDERS CHYULU HILLS CONSERVATION TRUST

- MBIRIKANI
- KUKU A
- KUKU B
- ROMBO
- KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICES
- KENYA FOREST SERVICES
- MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST
- BIG LIFE FOUNDATION
- DAVID SHELDRIK WILDLIFE TRUST

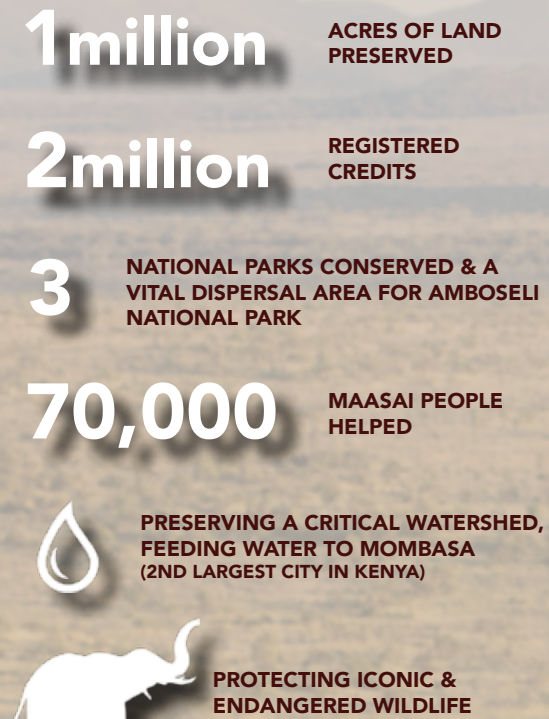
### HOW IT WORKS



**100% OWNED AND MANAGED  
BY LOCAL INSTITUTIONS**



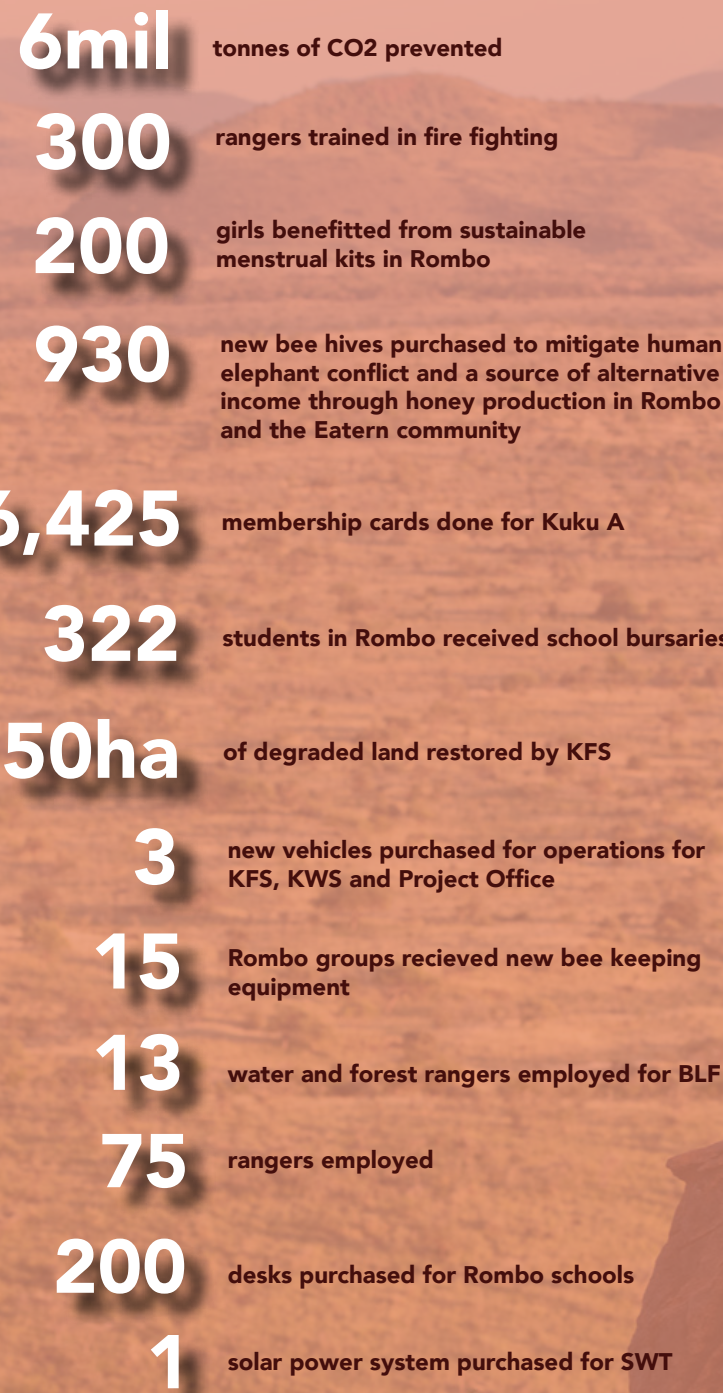
### QUICK FACTS



**“The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project represents a model partnership between government, local communities, and the private NGO sector to build a much needed sustainable funding model for conservation.”**

- JUDI WAKHUNGU (Former Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Environment, Water & Natural Resources of Kenya)

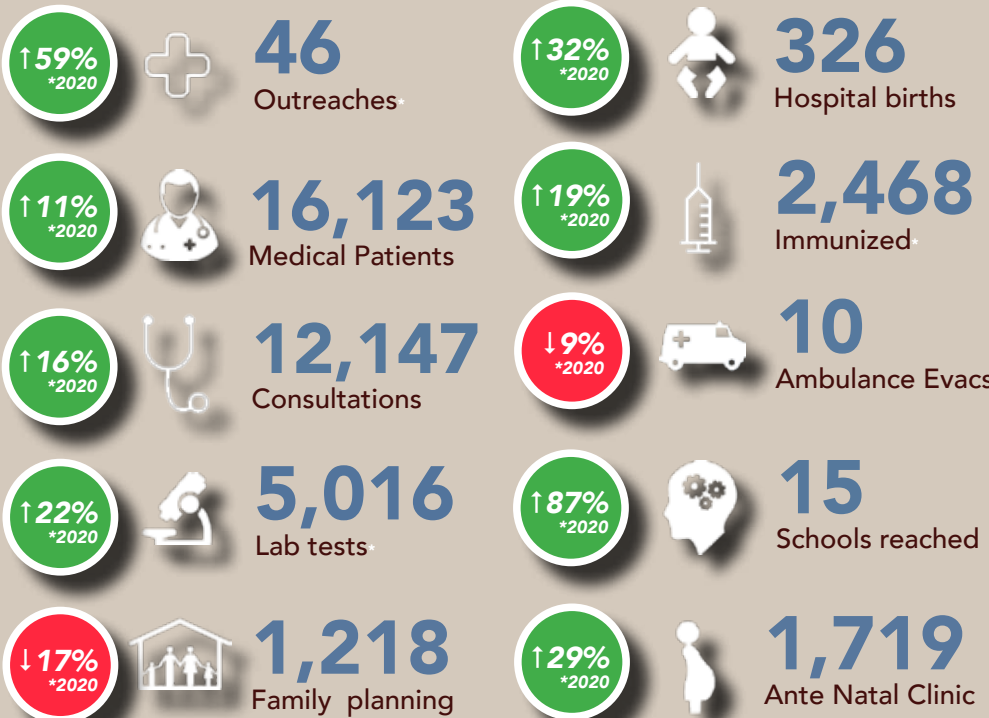
### 2021 IMPACTS





# HEALTH Programme

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.



## 423 women

Received contraceptives for the first time.

## 405 girls

Received new sanitary pads and underwear.

## 25 community

Sexual Reproductive Health & Rights campaign forums were held.

## 2 community

health worker (CHW) training seminars were held and attended by 24 CHWs.

## 216 women & 381 men

Attended a workshop on sexual & reproductive health/rights.

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





# LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

## Self-Sustaining Employment Among Maasai Women

MWCT supports the Maasai 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.



### GRASS SEED BANKS

**Moilo, Enkii, Inkisanjani, Langata**  
Areas

**10**  
Local Women in Charge for each area

**10 hectares**  
Project area

**1.5 high electric fence**  
Protection

**5,175 kgs**  
Grass Seeds Harvested

**5,000 kgs**  
Grass seeds sold (at 500 Ksh/Kg)

**400**  
Hay bales sold

**200 Kshs (4 USD)**  
Per Hay bale sold

### BEADING

**300**  
Items sold

### HIPPO ROLLERS

**Marshall Family**  
Donor

The purpose of a hippo roller is to reduce the burden of carrying water back and forth for multiple trips. It is a rolling water device that carries 4x the amount of water normally carried on the backs of Maasai women and children. This device not only saves the women time but also relieves the load on their bodies throughout the day.

Hippo Rollers Distributed:

- 1 Itlil 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

### JustDiggIt

**34,600 bunds in Inkisanjani were dug.**  
**2 grass seedbanks were established (10 acres each) in Olkaria and Enkusero.**

### Rangeland Restoration

**14,350 bunds were dug in Motikanju Conservancy.**

### Period Project

**3 schools were surveyed to collect data to help us understand the current challenges girls go through to access menstrual products.**

# EDUCATION PROGRAMME

## Investing in the Next Generation



**25**

Schools supported



**61**

Teachers employed



**13**

Support staff



**207**

Bursaries



**64**

Scholarships

**18**

Active



**9,492**

Students enrolled

**53% 47%**

Boys Girls

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Itlil 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 Itlil 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, Itlil 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, the schools attempted 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.

Schools were reopened at the beginning of quarter 3.

### PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Education  
Loitoktok Subcounty Education Office  
Government Education Office  
Naisula School  
Le Rosey Institute





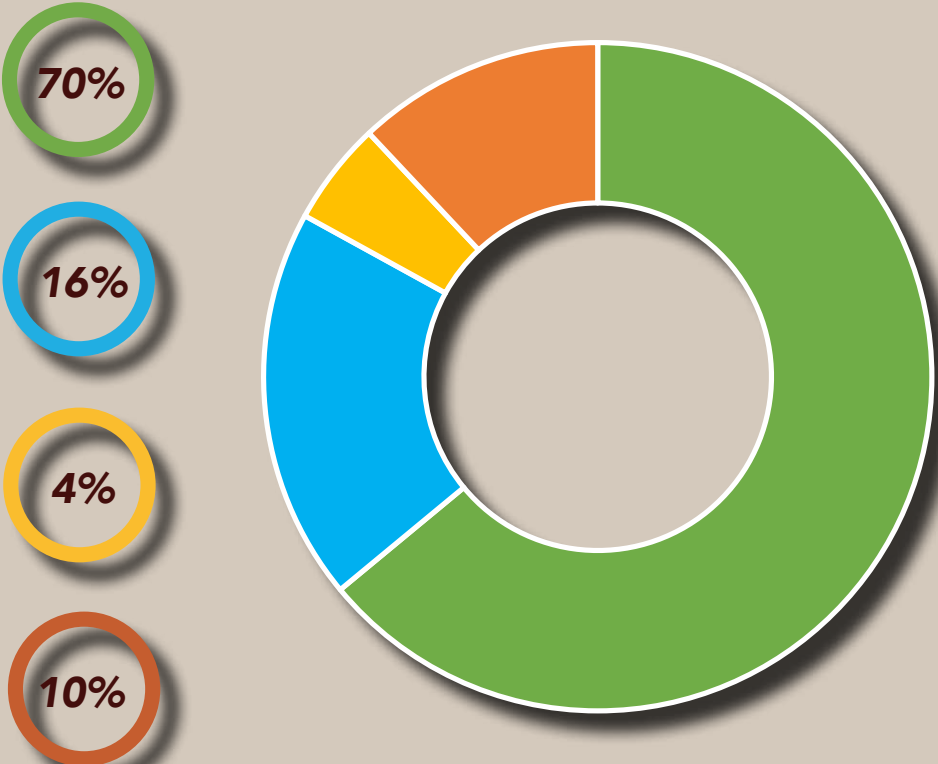
MWCT FINANCIALS  
PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES

GRANTS

MWCT is extremely grateful for all of the generous grants we have received throughout the year. A special thank you to MWCT's U.S arm, The Maasai Wilderness Conservation Fund, for continuing to help sustain the varying MWCT programmes for 2021.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| CONSERVATION                          | \$1,529,700 |
| EDUCATION                             | \$347,388   |
| HEALTH                                | \$90,348    |
| CHARITABLE SERVICES<br>DELIVERY COSTS | \$224,338   |
| TOTAL                                 | \$2,191,774 |



PARTNERS & SUPPORTERS  
THANK YOU - ASANTE SANA

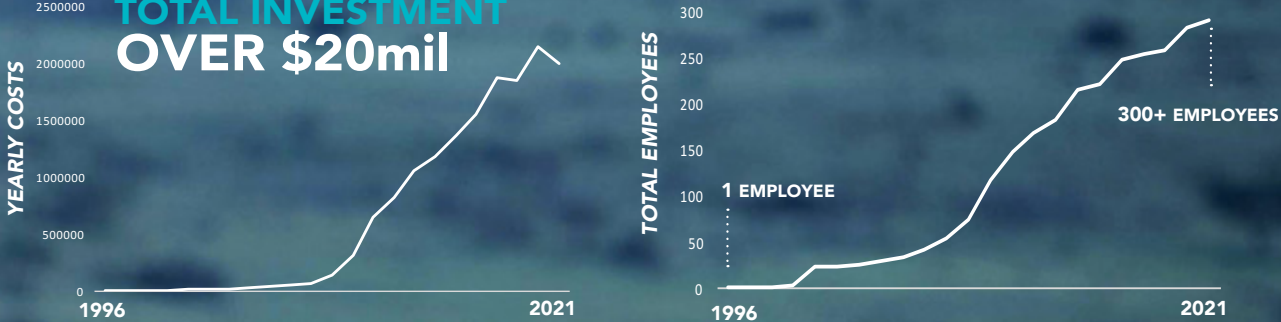


We are grateful for the continuous support that we receive from our donors and partnered organizations that aid us in achieving the goals and work expressed above.





MWCT HISTORY  
1996 - 2021



|  |  |   |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <b>1996</b><br>START OF CAMPI YA KANZI CONSTRUCTION                | <b>1997</b><br>SOFT OPENING OF CAMPI YA KANZI DECEMBER                 | <b>1998</b><br>CAMPI YA KANZI SUPPORTS TWO RANGERS                          | <b>1999</b><br>EDWARD NORTON VISITS CAMPI YA KANZI                                 | <b>2000</b><br>MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST FOUNDED           | <b>2001</b><br>FIRST MWCT SCHOLARSHIP GRANTED       |
| <b>2002</b><br>MWCT OFFICIAL REGISTRATION APPROVED                 | <b>2003</b><br>MWCT FULLY SUPPORTED BY LUCA & ANTONELLA                | <b>2004</b><br>MWCT FULLY SUPPORTED BY LUCA & ANTONELLA                     | <b>2005</b><br>MWCT FULLY SUPPORTED BY LUCA & ANTONELLA                            | <b>2006</b><br>OFFICIAL START OF SUPPORT FROM EDWARD NORTON           | <b>2007</b><br>EDWARD NORTON BECOMES MWCF PRESIDENT |
| <b>2008</b><br>CARTIER 'LOVE' CAMPAIGN & WILDLIFE PAYS ESTABLISHED | <b>2009</b><br>NEW YORK CITY MARATHON WITH EDWARD NORTON               | <b>2010</b><br>CONSERVANCIES OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED                         | <b>2011</b><br>CHYULU HILLS REDD+CARBON PROJECT INCEPTION                          | <b>2012</b><br>UNEP EQUATOR PRIZE, UNDP CHAMPION OF THE EARTH AWARDED |   |
| <b>2013</b><br>SAMSON PARASHINA OFFICIAL CHARIMAN OF THE BOARD     | <b>2014</b><br>INCREASE IN RANGERS TO MITIGATE HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT | <b>2015</b><br>MWCT STUDIES FOR WATER PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE         | <b>2016</b><br>STUDIES FOR SOLAR PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE                     | <b>2017</b><br>MWCT SECURES GEF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMMES                  |   |
| <b>2018</b><br>DISCUSSION FOR LAND-USE & GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLANS  | <b>2019</b><br>LAND USE MANAGEMENT PLAN DOCUMENT SIGNED BY COMMUNITY   | <b>2020</b><br>DRIEST YEAR TO DATE WITH NEARLY 30 WILDFIRES WITHIN THE AREA | <b>2021</b><br>CHYULU HILLS REDD+CARBON PROJECT GAINS SUCCESS IN SALES AND IMPACTS |   |   |



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

PASSIONATELY WORKING SINCE 1996

[MAASAIWILDERNESS.ORG](https://www.maasaiwilderness.org)