Dear MWCT supporter,

Unfortunately, the drought has still affected us in Q1, with a rainfall almost 3 times less than usual.

It might well be that in Q3, we will be reporting on opposite and equally challenging conditions, given we have transitioned from a La Nina to an El Nino.

Very worrying climate change events...

The drought causes farmers to struggle having crops, and pressure to feed their families increase, with higher poaching events. We are doing more patrols to deal with this challenge.

What is an incredible success to celebrate and report is the amazing tolerance the Maasai community has built on lions. It goes beyond my comprehension, as I doubt I could be as wise, patient and tolerant as the Kuku community, a hero was attacked and injured within his boma, by a lioness, at night. Yet he, or others, did not retaliate.

Similarly, when one of our rangers was injured by a lioness while monitoring her, nobody saw that as a reason to retaliate.

Wildlife Pays has proven to be an amazing success in demonstrating to the community that co-existing with wildlife and predators is not just possible, but desirable, for the services which Wildlife and Wilderness provide to the community.

If you can donate, please support us, as the challenges of poaching from community impoverished by the drought has been difficult.

The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Carbon Project is helping to deal with the drought, by supporting nearly 30,000 students within the entire whole Project Zone with school meals.

Best regards,

Luca Belpietro
MWCT Director
Olpakaai sector covered the greatest distance (1,219 km). The team faced some technological challenges with SMART (connect), which had contributed to some data delays.

### Ranger Data Collection

- **Sectors Trained:** 14
- **Rangers per sectors:** 6 to 8
- **Dedicated Rangers for Kuku & Rombo Group Ranch:** 172
- **Daily patrols:** 7,298
- **Total kilometers on foot:** 7,860

### Patrol Targets and Actual Distances Reached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Actual Distance (Kilometers)</th>
<th>Target Distance (Kilometers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samai</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>834</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chyulu</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>438</td>
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<td>lilali</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>774</td>
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<td>Olpakaai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuku</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Olupusare D</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olorika</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 7,298

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

---

WILDLIFE & HABITAT PROTECTION

SMART & Cybertracker
Data Collection Trained

14 Sectors
6 to 8 Rangers per sectors
172 Dedicated Rangers for Kuku & Rombo Group Ranch daily patrols

7,298 Total kilometers on foot

12% vs. Q1 2022

Map: 2023 JAN - MAR: Ranger Security Patrols / Wildlife Sightings
INCIDENTS & CONFLICTS

JANUARY

JAN 14 - POACHING & ARREST
Reported by: Kipala Rimen Report received by: Ranger Operations Commander Area covered: Olpsiasre D
Summary: Our rangers saw three spotlights moving towards their base area, and immediately laid an ambush that evening. At nearly midnight, our rangers managed to arrest one suspect, carrying a spotlight, and several empty sacks. The other two suspects managed to escape. During the interrogation, the arrested individual confessed to poaching small wildlife (dik-dik & gazelle) for consumption. Our team took the suspect to Loitokitok Police Station for further investigation.

JAN 15 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Kanzi Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Chyulu
Summary: Our ranger reported seeing an injured buffalo with a wound on its stomach, and suspected the injury was caused by a spear. The Ranger Operations Commander instructed our Admin Sergeant to report to the scene immediately. Once our team arrived, they opened fire, and the buffalo was just a few kilometres away from the nearby farms. Our team attributed the injury to human-wildlife conflict, to which the buffalo had succumbed to and died that day. The details of the incident were shared with the KWS Loitokitok Community Ward.

JAN 16 - LION CONFLICT
Reported by: Mokolongo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Chyulu
Summary: A lioness broke into a temporary boma and killed one sheep. The herders woke up and one had started to run towards the lioness' cubs. This prompted the lioness to attack the herder, who sustained injuries on his shoulders. The herder was taken to Loitokitok hospital and was reported to be discharged with minor injuries. Fortunately, a lion hunt was not conducted, and the lion was not injured. The incident was verified by the Wildlife Police program.

JAN 17 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (SPEARED)
Reported by: Samai Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Samai
Summary: Samai rangers reported seeing an elephant limping while on patrol. They suspected that the elephant sustained a leg injury. Upon receiving the information, our Ranger Operations Commander contacted KWS, and sent the KWS-Amboseli Veterinary unit. The KWS Vet team treated and released the elephant and concluded the elephant was in good health.

JAN 18 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Inskijanjani JDI plot Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Langata
Summary: A giraffe carcass was discovered in Inskijanjani by our rangers. Only minimal remains were found since poachers took the bulk of the flesh. Our Ranger Operations Commander instructed the Rapid Response Unit to investigate the incident. Investigation is ongoing.

JAN 19 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (SPEARED)
Reported by: Mokolongo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Langata
Summary: One of our rangers reported seeing a dead giraffe in Langata. After some careful assessments, our rangers deduced that the giraffe died of natural causes.

JAN 20 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: KWS Amboseli Veterinary unit Report received by: Ranger Operations Commander
Summary: The KWS Amboseli Veterinary Unit found an elephant carcass with a deep spear wound. The incident was communicated to Kenya Wildlife Service, however the giraffe succumbed to its injuries before treatment. The cause of the spearing is unknown, and investigation is ongoing.

JAN 21 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: KWS Amboseli Veterinary unit Report received by: Ranger Operations Commander
Summary: The KWS Amboseli Veterinary Unit found an elephant carcass with a deep spear wound. The incident was communicated to Kenya Wildlife Service, however the giraffe succumbed to its injuries before treatment. The cause of the spearing is unknown, and investigation is ongoing.

JAN 22 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Radio Room Report received by: Ranger Operations Commander Area covered: Langata
Summary: A giraffe carcass was discovered in Langata from KGR to reduce poaching. During these patrols, our Rapid A Unit discovered a poached giraffe carcass. The information was shared with our Ranger Operations Commander, who organized for the rangers to conduct several ambushes, but no arrests were made.

JAN 23 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Radio Room Report received by: Ranger Operations Commander Area covered: Langata
Summary: A giraffe carcass was discovered in Langata from KGR to reduce poaching. During these patrols, our Rapid A Unit discovered a poached giraffe carcass. The information was shared with our Ranger Operations Commander, who organized for the rangers to conduct several ambushes, but no arrests were made.

JAN 24 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: Lankai Lejesu Report received by: Ranger Operations Commander Area covered: Langata
Summary: Our Rapid Unit Sergeant was informed of a dead elephant found by herders in Langata from MWCT Ranger, Koruta Parmetui. Under the directions of the ROC, the Rapid Unit team immediately responded on site and confirmed the elephant carcass was intact. Our team assessed the carcass and discovered a poached giraffe carcass. The information was shared with our Ranger Operations Commander, who organized for the rangers to conduct several ambushes, but no arrests were made.

FEBRUARY

FEB 15 - LION CONFLICT
Reported by: Kanzlo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Chyulu
Summary: A lioness broke into a temporary boma and killed one sheep. The herders woke up and one had started to run towards the lioness' cubs. This prompted the lioness to attack the herder, who sustained injuries on his shoulders. The herder was taken to Loitokitok hospital and was reported to be discharged with minor injuries. Fortunately, a lion hunt was not conducted, and the lion was not injured. The incident was verified by the Wildlife Police program.

FEB 16 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (SPEARED)
Reported by: Radio Room Report received by: KWS Amboseli Veterinary unit
Summary: The KWS Amboseli Veterinary Unit found an elephant carcass with a deep spear wound. The incident was communicated to Kenya Wildlife Service, however the giraffe succumbed to its injuries before treatment. The cause of the spearing is unknown, and investigation is ongoing.

FEB 17 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Mokolongo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Langata
Summary: Our ranger reported seeing an injured buffalo with a wound on its stomach, and suspected the injury was caused by a spear. The Ranger Operations Commander instructed our Admin Sergeant to report to the scene immediately. Once our team arrived, they opened fire, and the buffalo was just a few kilometres away from the nearby farms. Our team attributed the injury to human-wildlife conflict, to which the buffalo had succumbed to and died that day. The details of the incident were shared with the KWS Loitokitok Community Ward.

FEB 18 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Inskijanjani JDI plot Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Langata
Summary: A giraffe carcass was discovered in Inskijanjani by our rangers. Only minimal remains were found since poachers took the bulk of the flesh. Our Ranger Operations Commander instructed the Rapid Response Unit to investigate the incident. Investigation is ongoing.

FEB 19 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Mokolongo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Langata
Summary: One of our rangers reported seeing a dead giraffe in Langata. After some careful assessments, our rangers deduced that the giraffe died of natural causes.

FEB 20 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: Mokolongo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Mloki
Summary: Our rangers discovered a sick elephant laying on the ground in Mloki. Upon receiving the information, our Rangers Operations Commander informed KWS. KWS quickly sent their veterinary unit to attend to the elephant. Unfortunately, they were unable to save the elephant as it succumbed to its ailments. KWS removed the tusks and their veterinary unit deduced that the elephant died from natural causes.

MARCH

MAR 6 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Olpsiasre B Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Oyarata
Summary: During a routine patrol, our rangers discovered a giraffe with a deep spear wound. The incident was communicated to Kenya Wildlife Service, however the giraffe succumbed to its injuries before treatment. The cause of the spearing is unknown, and investigation is ongoing.

MAR 9 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (POACHING)
Reported by: Olpsiasre B Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Oyarata
Summary: During a routine patrol, our rangers discovered a giraffe with a deep spear wound. The incident was communicated to Kenya Wildlife Service, however the giraffe succumbed to its injuries before treatment. The cause of the spearing is unknown, and investigation is ongoing.

MAR 9 - ELEPHANT TREATMENT
Reported by: Mokolongo Conservancy Rangers Report received by: Radio Room Area covered: Mloki
Summary: Our rangers discovered a sick elephant laying on the ground in Mloki. Upon receiving the information, our Rangers Operations Commander informed KWS. KWS quickly sent their veterinary unit to attend to the elephant. Unfortunately, they were unable to save the elephant as it succumbed to its ailments. KWS removed the tusks and their veterinary unit deduced that the elephant died from natural causes.
INCIDENTS & CONFLICTS

JAN 24: Elephant carcass during assessment in Langata.

Summary: An injured elephant was spotted with a spear wound in Enkii. Our team reported the incident to KWS, who responded swiftly by sending their veterinary team to treat the elephant. A few days later, the elephant was spotted in Inkisanjani. Currently, the elephant is being closely monitored in the area by our Rapid A Unit based at Inkisanjani.

MAR 12 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (SPEARED)
Reported by: Rombo Conservancy rangers
Report received by: Radio Room
Area covered: Rombo

Summary: Our rangers discovered an elephant carcass during their daily routine patrol. Upon closer inspection, our team deduced that the cause of death was from a spear wound found on its body. The incident was reported to KWS and both teams retrieved the tusks.

MAR 16 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: Rapid A Unit Rangers
Report received by: Radio Room
Area covered: Enkii

Summary: The Rapid A Unit spotted a young, sick giraffe in Enkii. The giraffe succumbed to its ailments and later died after our rangers had found it. Upon closer inspection, our rangers found no physical wounds or injuries on its body, and deduced it died of natural causes.

MAR 18 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: Data unit ranger at Samai
Report received by: Radio Room
Area covered: Samai

Summary: An elephant in Samai that was treated for a spear wound in February had died after it had taken some water. Our team quickly retrieved the tusks that same evening.

MAR 19 - LION CONFLICT
Reported by: Chyulu (Loonkisugin area)
Report received by: Radio Room
Area covered: Chyulu

Summary: A team of our rangers were returning to their outpost from an observation point when they came across a lioness. The lioness attempted to attack one of the rangers, but he managed to climb up a nearby tree. The ranger was injured on his buttocks area and was rushed to Loitokitok District Hospital for treatment. He was discharged and managed to fully recover.

MAR 29 - GIRAFFE MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: A local community member
Report received by: Radio Room
Area covered: Iltilal

Summary: A community member found a giraffe carcass and reported it to our rangers at the Singita outpost. We sent our team to interrogate the matter and confirmed that the death was most likely due to natural causes.

MAR 31 - ELEPHANT MORTALITY (NATURAL)
Reported by: Simba Scout
Report received by: Radio Room
Area covered: Olpusare D

Summary: A Simba Scout, during his routine lion patrols, came across a carcass of a juvenile elephant. He reported the incident to our conservation team. Upon closer inspection, our team deduced that the elephant died of natural causes. The tusks were removed and delivered to MWCT headquarters.
WILDLIFE MONITORING

LEGEND
- Sightings
- National Parks
- Kuku Conservancies
- Ranger Sectors

LION
CHEETAH
GIRAFFE
LEOPARD
ELEPHANT
ZEBRA
Collaring lions is a critically important step towards mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Six individual lions on the Kuku Group Ranch (KGR) have been collared with GPS/VHF tracking collars and 3 of the pride’s movement (via satellite) during JAN – MAR 2023 are illustrated in the map. The other 3 prides have been monitored by our Simba Scouts via telemetry. Monitoring is important for assessing population growth rates and habitat utilisation on KGR.

**NAMUNYAK (female)**

A part of a pride of 7 lions. She was seen mostly at Kanzi Conservancy, Sanda, Olpakao, Lonchogn, and Kaisa areas.

Her pride was not involved in livestock predations this quarter.

- **LION POINT EVERY 3 HRS**
- **10% CORE TERRITORY**
- **50% TERRITORY**
- **95% TERRITORY**

**NAMUNYAK**

Q1 Territory
5,824 hectares

- **KUKU RIVERS**
- **KUKU GROUP RANCH**
- **CONSERVANCY**

- **NAISOLA (female)**

Has been seen with a pride of 5 lions, covering a large area. She and her pride spent most of their time at Olomanie, Kuku Plains, and Opusare areas.

Her pride was not involved in livestock predations this quarter.

- **LION POINT EVERY 3 HRS**
- **10% CORE TERRITORY**
- **50% TERRITORY**
- **95% TERRITORY**

**NAISOLA**

Q1 Territory
9,625 hectares

- **KUKU RIVERS**
- **KUKU GROUP RANCH**
- **CONSERVANCY**

- **MARTI (male)**

Is part of a pride of 8 members and has been seen moving within Kanzi Conservancy. His pride was not involved in livestock predations this quarter.

His pride was not involved in livestock predations this quarter.

- **LION POINT EVERY 3 HRS**
- **10% CORE TERRITORY**
- **50% TERRITORY**
- **95% TERRITORY**

**MARTI**

Q1 Territory
3,800 hectares

- **KUKU RIVERS**
- **KUKU GROUP RANCH**
- **CONSERVANCY**

- **Orkirikoi’s (male) collar stopped transmitting a signal due to depleted battery life.**
- **Nesambu’s (female) collar stopped working early April 2019.**
- **Nasha (female) stopped working late December 2021.**
- **Naisola (female) was re-collared February 2023.**
- **Marti (male) was re-collared February 2023.**
- **Namunyak (female) was re-collared February 2023.**
**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.

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**LION COLLARING**

A lion collaring operation was carried out between Feb 15th to 20th. Our team successfully collared 3 lions - 1 male and 2 females.

Collaring team: Dr. Poghon (KWS), Lana Muller, David Kahai. Support: Derik Newwood, MWCT Community rangers, and Simba scouts.

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**Total kilometers covered on foot this Quarter**

1,44%

vs. Q1 2022

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 conflict in certain areas.

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

---

7,913

Total kilometers covered

---

Distance walked (kms)
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
- Porcupine
- Kori Bustard
- Honey Badger
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.

WILDLIFE PAYS

For annual comparison purposes, this total of 322 claims is up from the 275 claims recorded during Q1 of 2022. The Iltilal Wildlife Pays zone accounted for the highest number of incidents at 64 of the approved 284, equivalent to 22.5% of the total losses, while Olerika (72.5%) zone had the least number of incidents.

PREDATORS / WILDLIFE SPECIES

The most livestock taken in relation to predators were due to Hyena (106) followed by Lion (46), Jackal (41), Baboon (38), Cheetah (28), Leopard (17), Bird (9), Snake (2), and Elephant (1). Specific percentages for the amount accounted for from each predator are reflected in the info graphic below.

HEADS OF LIVESTOCK

A total of 362 heads of livestock were killed this quarter. The majority of livestock killed by predators were sheep (175/48.3%), followed by the other livestock species seen in the info graphic below.

CLAIMS & LOSS TYPES

The total pay-out of claims was 1,773,700 Ksh (USD 13,394), which is lower than the amount paid in Q1 2022 (1,909,900 Ksh / USD 16,453). The total pay-out of claims was 1,773,700 Ksh (USD 13,394), which is lower than the amount paid in Q1 2022 (1,909,900 Ksh / USD 16,453).

47% 1H type (no negligence - herder present)
35% 3 type (negligence - livestock lost)
11% 2 type (bad boma)
7% 1B type (good boma)

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

41.8% 1H type (no negligence - herder present)
32.1% 3 type (negligence - livestock lost)
7.5% 2 type (bad boma)
4.3% 1B type (good boma)
The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project aims to protect the Chyulu Hills landscapes, its forests, savannahs, woodlands, wetlands and springs and its wild populations of Africa’s best known animals. 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 - PC), Big Life Foundation, and Sheldon Wild Life Trust. This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

**MAAR**

• The PO visited several beekeeping groups in the east for general beehive inspections. 
• The PO team conducted preliminary surveys, menstrual health workshops, and area and replaced old tree tags with new ones. 
• The Eastern Africa Project Office (EAPO) conducted an assessment of the grass seed banks progress. Despite the harsh weather conditions, the fencing, weeding and bunding on the sites were well maintained by the women. As a result of the field visits, action plans were made to improve the bare patches. A workshop was conducted for training on Pastoral Managed Natural Regeneration (PMNR) as a way to maintain the bushy trees on the sites. The hay harvested will be used to feed their livestock to assist through the prolonged drought.

**FEB**

• This month, the beekeeper team sampled a total of 23 plots within the project area and replaced old tree tags with new ones. 
• The PO visited several beekeeping groups in the east for general beehive inspections. 
• The PO visited various women’s groups and did an assessment of the grass seed banks progress. 

**JAN**

• The Eastern Eastern Basin program selected students to support for its 4th intake. 
• The Eastern Basin program selected students to support for its 4th intake. 
• The Penang Chyulu Hills Conservation Trust (CHCT) proposed a school food programme to support the local schools.

**OLPUSARE CONSERVANCY**

Olpusare Conservancy is a 2,000 acre landscape with a 450 acre wetland posed a challenge, MWCT pursues creative ways to build financial understanding and grow the capacity of the Maasai – especially women – to run profitable enterprises.

**LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

The bund sites have not received any rain for the last 2 seasons. Consequently, this has led to a decrease of vegetation cover, drying up of spouting grasses, and zero germination of the newly constructed bunds. There was an extension of 12,000 bunds in Rombo, and 11,000 bunds in Oleruki.

MWCT and JDI teams visited all women groups and did an assessment of the grass seed banks progress. Despite the harsh weather conditions, the fencing, weeding and bunding on the sites were well maintained by the women. As a result of the field visits, action plans were made to improve the bare patches. A workshop was conducted for training on Pastoral Managed Natural Regeneration (PMNR) as a way to maintain the bushy trees on the sites. The hay harvested will be used to feed their livestock to assist through the prolonged drought.

**RESTORATION GRASS SEED BANKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Einkorn</th>
<th>20 Women members</th>
<th>10 Acre project area</th>
<th>Project area is under grass cover</th>
<th>Weeding and fence maintenance</th>
<th>135 kg of grass seeds sold</th>
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<td></td>
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**JUSTDIGGIT**

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

**REDD+ CARBON PROJECT**

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 - PC), Big Life Foundation, and Sheldon Wild Life Trust. This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

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• The PO visited various women’s groups and did an assessment of the grass seed banks progress. Despite the harsh weather conditions, the fencing, weeding and bunding on the sites were well maintained by the women. As a result of the field visits, action plans were made to improve the bare patches. A workshop was conducted for training on Pastoral Managed Natural Regeneration (PMNR) as a way to maintain the bushy trees on the sites. The hay harvested will be used to feed their livestock to assist through the prolonged drought.

**MAR**

• The PO conducted the distribution of sustainable materials to the 10 additional schools selected. 
• The PO conducted the distribution of sustainable materials to the 10 additional schools selected. 
• The CHCT proposed a school food programme alongside fire management outreachs that were aimed at creating awareness and educating schools on the importance of conservation, focusing on po care. 
• The program continued its second distribution throughout this month. 
• The PO visited several beekeeping groups in the east for general beehive inspections. 
• The CHCT joined a board meeting to discuss the progress of the CHCT activities, its challenges and solutions involving moving forward.

**OLPUSARE CONSERVANCY**

Olpusare Conservancy is a 2,000 acre landscape 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 springs, with sustainable farming and reforestation activities. This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

**ORGANIC FARM PROGRESS**

This quarter, we harvested cabbage (Lactuca sativa), carrots, spinach, eggplant, sukawadi, lettuce, potato, passionfruit, bananas (Musa sp), papaya (Carica papaya), mango (Mangifera indica), and rosemary). Seedlings planted included chillies, baby spinach, lettuce, rocket, green pepper, tomatoes, and cucumbers. We’re maintaining a variety of fruit trees including mango, banana and passionfruit.

**OLPUSARE CONSERVANCY**

Olpusare Conservancy is a 2,000 acre landscape 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 springs, with sustainable farming and reforestation activities. This quarter, the following activities were achieved:

**ORGANIC FARM PROGRESS**

This quarter, we harvested cabbage (Lactuca sativa), carrots, spinach, eggplant, sukawadi, lettuce, potato, passionfruit, bananas (Musa sp), papaya (Carica papaya), mango (Mangifera indica), and rosemary). Seedlings planted included chillies, baby spinach, lettuce, rocket, green pepper, tomatoes, and cucumbers. We’re maintaining a variety of fruit trees including mango, banana and passionfruit.

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

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

- **3,781 Patients**
- **14 Outreaches**
- **1,135 Lab tests**
- **312 Ante Natal Clinics**
- **595 Immunisations**
- **51 Family planning**
- **73 Hospital births**

8% vs. Q1 2022

- **13 community Sexual Reproductive Health & Rights meetings** were conducted with 168 men and 216 women.

- **7 family planning outreaches** were conducted with 57 women in attendance.
ACHIEVEMENTS

Iltilal primary school has the highest enrolment of pupils, each stands at 1,014 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.

School Name | Boys | Girls | Total
--- | --- | --- | ---
Iltilal Secondary | 129 | 109 | 238
Enkii Boys Secondary I | 457 | 457 | 914
Oyarata Primary School | 127 | 256 | 383
Naitili Primary School | 114 | 156 | 270
Maalui Primary School | 29 | 47 | 76
Enkii Primary School | 273 | 500 | 773
Shokut Primary School | 164 | 289 | 453
Einoili Primary School | 231 | 436 | 667
Leinkati Primary School | 67 | 138 | 205
Elangata Elnkma Primary | 476 | 925 | 1,401
Olorika Primary School | 313 | 407 | 720
Olitasika Primary School | 206 | 363 | 569
Olkaria Primary School | 358 | 699 | 1,057
Kuku Primary School | 160 | 203 | 363
Einkasaro Primary School | 216 | 238 | 454
Milo Primary School | 117 | 230 | 347
Iltilal Primary School | 492 | 1,014 | 1,506
Loosotok Primary School | 104 | 235 | 339
Kaitoriori Nursery School | 108 | 216 | 324
Samai Primary School | 171 | 344 | 515
Olsnyo Lanki Nursery | 19 | 40 | 59
Maria Nursery School | 12 | 26 | 38
Esol Nursery | 39 | 73 | 112
Inkisanjani Secondary | 159 | 331 | 480
Loonikilo Primary | 123 | 252 | 375
Total | 5,307 | 4,870 | 10,177

ACHIEVEMENTS

CHALLENGES

ENROLLMENT
We are grateful for the continuous support that we receive from our donors and partnered organizations that aid us in achieving our goals.
MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST

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

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