



BIG LIFE FOUNDATION

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL | MAY | JUNE

2021



Photo: Shaun Mousley

FROM THE FIELD

Amboseli will never be the same. Events these last few months have fundamentally changed the course of this precious ecosystem.

Land subdivision plans have been completed for most of the large community ranches in the ecosystem. The maps are scary - four large ranches covering a total of 1 million acres, soon to be divided into tens of thousands of privately-owned plots ranging in size from 2 to 45 acres.

Whether this is for better, or for worse, will depend on how we all act next. We see it as an opportunity, and Big Life has invested significant time and resources into helping communities develop land-use plans that take into account the needs of both humans and wildlife. Hopefully, it sets the foundation for a win-win scenario where individuals get the private titles they want for some areas, and large spaces are kept open for wildlife conservation and livestock grazing in others.

Those who have followed the case of the commercial avocado farm in the Kimana Wildlife Corridor will understand the implications when land subdivision goes wrong. For now, the company has been told to cease operations, but the legal appeals continue, with the next round of hearings in September. This is proving to be a very expensive battle, but it's one we can't stop fighting. We know that there are other developers watching and waiting to see how this pans out.

We believe that there is space for both humans and wildlife in this ecosystem, and that the conflict between the two can be managed. The 100 km of crop-protection fencing that we have constructed continues to be effective at keeping (most) elephants out of farmlands, saving farmers money and saving elephants' lives. This fence needs continual maintenance, but the expense is worth it.

Sadly, we cannot completely eliminate conflict everywhere. One person and two elephants tragically died this past quarter. Six elephants were also treated for spear wounds. Things will get harder as we head deeper into the dry season, and we are grateful for the hard work that our rangers do to handle this complex issue.

On the subject of rangers, we have just celebrated World Ranger Day, and we want to take a moment to personally thank each and every ranger that makes the stats in these reports a reality. Without our rangers and their dedication, there is no question that Amboseli would be a very different place.

Thank you too to all of our supporters who make it possible.

Richard Bonham and Craig Millar
Executive Chairman and COO - Big Life Kenya



WHERE WE WORK

Big Life Foundation's (Big Life) Area of Operation (AOO) covers approximately 1.6 million acres across the Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro (Greater Amboseli) ecosystem in East Africa. Our team of 500+ helps to protect and secure wildlife and critical habitat stretching from the rangelands north of Amboseli to the Chyulu Hills and Tsavo West National Parks in the east, and south to Kilimanjaro National Park. The area is a central connection point for migrating wildlife and contains some of the most important habitat left in Africa. Big Life was the first organization in the region to conduct collaborative cross-border patrols between Kenya and Tanzania.

Our AOO is divided into a core area with a permanent ranger presence and regularly patrolled by mobile units, a non-core area where mobile units respond based on need and are actively covered by our intelligence network, and adjacent areas where we provide support as needed. The level of Big Life support provided varies between outposts.

Core AOO: Eselengei Group Ranch, Kimana Area, Mbirikani Group Ranch, Rombo Group Ranch, Chyulu Hills National Park, and Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (Tanzania)

Non-Core AOO: Merrueshi Ranch, Taveta Area

Adjacent*: Kuku Group Ranch, Mailua Ranch, Olgulului Group Ranch, Tsavo West National Park



* Except for intel-related arrests, incidents that occurred in adjacent areas are not reflected in this report.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Big Life strives to prevent the poaching of all wildlife within our area of operation. We track and apprehend poachers and collaborate with local prosecutors to ensure that they are punished to the fullest extent of the law. One of the largest employers of local Maasai in the ecosystem, Big Life's community rangers are expertly trained and well-equipped to tackle a variety of wildlife crimes.

Since our inception, poaching of all animals has dramatically declined in our area of operation.

Our **2021 Q2** activity in Kenya is summarized below (Tanzania on pages 8-9):

ANTI-POACHING

Big Life employs Maasai rangers from local communities who work collaboratively with a vast informer network and a number of tools to undertake a variety of anti-poaching activities.

Total Field Staff: 450+	Rangers: 323
Ranger Units: 42	Tracker Dogs: 2
Mobile Ranger Units: 7	Permanent Outposts: 30
Aerial Surveillance Hours: 104.8	Rangers Trained: 37
Kilometers Patrolled This Quarter: On foot: 24,635 By vehicle: 124,755 Q2 TOTAL: 149,390 YTD TOTAL: 279,265	Total Kilometers Patrolled Since Inception (2011): On foot: 924,320 By vehicle: 2,766,635 TOTAL: 3,690,955

WILDLIFE CRIME & ANTI-TRAFFICKING

Following the arrest of suspects by Big Life rangers, our Prosecution Officer monitors court cases to ensure that maximum penalties are pursued. Meanwhile, Big Life's intelligence team remains actively involved in investigating wildlife trafficking, both in the immediate ecosystem and beyond.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED Poaching - Bushmeat: 21 Poaching Intention: 1 Trophy Possession: 4 Wildlife Trafficking: 7	RECOVERED ITEMS Ivory: 45.5 kg Animal Parts: Lion teeth (6) & claws (12) Snares: 22 Other: arrows (8), bushmeat (869 kg), charcoal bags (37), pangolin-live (1), sandalwood (4,118 kg)
INCIDENTS Bushmeat Poaching: 12 Poaching Intention: 1 Trophy Possession: 3 Wildlife Trafficking: 1	PROSECUTIONS Cases - Concluded: 6 Cases - Ongoing: 554 suspects

MORTALITIES - ELEPHANT Human-Elephant Conflict: 2 Poaching: 0 Natural Causes: 0 Unknown: 0	MORTALITIES - OTHER (<i>excluding large predators</i>) Bushmeat Poaching: bushbuck (1), dik-dik (4), giraffe (2), lesser kudu (1), impala (1), zebra (2) Other (<i>human-related</i>): baboon (2), buffalo (1), giraffe (1), impala (2), lesser kudu (1), mongoose (1), zebra (2), zorilla (1)
INJURIES - ELEPHANT Elephants Injured: 10 (<i>2 outside AOO</i>) Elephants Treated: 6	RESCUES/TREATMENTS - OTHER ANIMALS giraffe (1), serval (1)

RHINO INTENSIVE PROTECTION ZONE

There are **eight** known Eastern black rhinos in Big Life’s area of operation. They spend most of their time in the densely-forested Chyulu Hills National Park, protected by dedicated Big Life rangers and the Kenya Wildlife Service. In addition to monitoring and protecting the resident rhinos, Big Life has been working to improve and maintain infrastructure in the rhino area, the goal of which is to maintain Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) status, which will allow for the future inbound translocation of rhinos from other territories.

Rhino Mortalities: 0	Rhino Snares Found: 0
Rhino Protection Rangers: 61	Dedicated Rhino Outposts: 8 Dedicated Rhino Units: 10
RHINO MONITORING Direct Sightings: 5 Indirect Sightings (<i>via camera trap</i>): 30 Spoor Sightings: 17	INFRASTRUCTURE Fencing: 70+ km constructed by SWT to date Water Points: 3 maintained Camera traps: 39

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- ANOTHER PANGOLIN SAVED – live [pangolin](#) rescued, seven men arrested
- IVORY INTEL – one suspect arrested, 35kg [ivory](#) confiscated
- A HEAD ABOVE THE REST – local [giraffe](#) population doubled in ten years



HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT MITIGATION

Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) takes three primary forms across Big Life’s area of operation: crops raided by wildlife, particularly elephants; livestock killed by predators, such as lions; and humans injured or killed due to living in close proximity with wildlife.

Our **2021 Q2** activity is summarized below:

HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT MITIGATION

Poaching continues to pose a significant threat, but many elephants face an even bigger challenge: conflict with humans. As the human population increases, so do competing land uses, such as farming and cattle grazing. As humans compete for limited resources like water, land, and grass for livestock, we further encroach onto what were once wild lands. With less space to share, people and animals now come into direct contact at an alarming rate and often with deadly results.

Crop-Raiding Incidents: 26 Crop-Raiding Incidents Involving Elephants: 24	Acres Damaged: 18.75 Acres Damaged by Elephants: 17.75
Crop Raids Prevented by Big Life: 26	Elephant Retaliatory Hunts Attempted: 1 Elephant Retaliatory hunts stopped: 0 (<i>though no elephants were killed by community</i>)
Crop-Protection Rangers: 24 Crop-Protection Fence Constructed to Date: 100 km Crop-Protection Fence Maintenance Workers: 31	Non-crop-raiding, elephant-related incidents: 7 <i>*including water tanks/pipes damaged by elephants, boma destruction, etc.</i>

PREDATOR PROTECTION

Big Life protects vulnerable predators in the ecosystem in collaboration with partners and local communities. The core component of Big Life’s predator protection program is livestock compensation, which reduces the motivation for retaliatory killing in response to livestock depredation.

The Predator Compensation Fund (PCF) pays Maasai livestock owners a portion of the value of their livestock lost to predators, on the condition that no predators are killed in retaliation. Big Life manages the PCF on Mbirikani Group Ranch, Eselengei Group Ranch, and the Kimana Conservancy. Given the success of this program, the goal is to continue expanding the PCF across the entire ecosystem.

The second part of Big Life’s predator protection program is the Maasai Olympics, which was established in 2012 as an alternative for the traditional killing of lions. At the Maasai Olympics, young warriors can compete for recognition, prove bravery, and attract girlfriends through a sports competition based on traditional warrior skills. The next games are meant to occur in December 2021, COVID-19 dependent.

Lion Mortalities: 0 Lion Mortalities in Violation of PCF: 0	Lion Retaliatory Hunts Prevented*: 2 <i>* Often in collaboration with our partners at Lion Guardians and Kenya Wildlife Service.</i>
Compensation Issued for: 55 Cows: \$6,867 276 Sheep/Goats: \$8,000 3 Donkey: \$66 Q2 TOTAL: \$14,933 YTD TOTAL: \$32,237	Livestock Killed by Predators: Cheetah: 30 Hyena: 240 Jackal: 29 Leopard: 3 Lion: 32
Additional Predator Mortalities: Hyena: 2 - <i>vehicle (1), HWC (1)</i>	Other: 2 incidents of problematic predators moved away from bomas to avoid depredation (by chasing or translocation)

ADDITIONAL WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Humans Injured: 4	Wildlife Responsible for Injuries: giraffe (3), buffalo (1)
Humans Killed: 1*	Wildlife Responsible for Deaths: elephant

** killed while part of a retaliatory hunt*

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- 2020 DISNEY CONSERVATION HERO – [FRANCIS LEGEI](#)
- NEW RANGER FILM: WE ARE BIG LIFE (2-min [VIDEO](#))



ENDUIMET WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

Many species in the Greater Amboseli ecosystem, including elephants and lions, don't observe man-made boundaries, like international borders, and as part of their endless search for food and water, wildlife regularly cross from Kenya into Tanzania. Just on the other side of the border is an important 350,000-acre Wildlife Management Area called Enduimet (EWMA).

Big Life partners with EWMA, The Nature Conservancy and other stakeholders to undertake critical cross-border wildlife protection.

Our **2021 Q2** activity in Tanzania is summarized as follows:

ANTI-POACHING & WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Big Life employs Maasai rangers from the EWMA who work collaboratively with their communities, informers, and their Kenyan counterparts to undertake a variety of wildlife protection activities.

Trained Rangers: 20	Ranger Units: 2 (mobile)
Kilometers Patrolled This Quarter: On foot: 10,824 By vehicle: 13,448 Q2 TOTAL: 24,272 YTD TOTAL: 47,706	Total Kilometers Patrolled Since Inception (Jul-2018): On foot: 82,923 By vehicle: 154,235 TOTAL: 237,158
SUSPECTS ARRESTED Community Crimes: 6 Habitat Destruction: 4 Bushmeat Poaching: 2 Illegal honey harvesting: 1	RECOVERED ITEMS Snares: 33 Other: charcoal bags (61), kilns destroyed (2), logs (7)
INCIDENTS Community Crimes: 4 Habitat Destruction: 3 Bushmeat Poaching: 2 Illegal honey harvesting: 1	Cross-Border Operations: 1 Intelligence-led incident response: 11

MORTALITIES - ELEPHANT Human-Elephant Conflict: 0 Poaching: 0 Natural Causes: 1 Unknown: 0	MORTALITIES - OTHER (<i>excluding large predators</i>) Bushmeat Poaching: zebra (2), eland (1), giraffe (1) Other (<i>human-related</i>): giraffe (1), ostrich (1)
INJURIES - ELEPHANT Elephants Injured: 1 Elephants Treated*: 1 *Thanks to EWMA partners at MAKOA Farm.	OTHER OPERATIONS: Monthly wildlife counts; Wildlife rescue, Taught communities on thunder-flash use for crop-protection

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT MITIGATION

Like their Kenyan colleagues, EWMA rangers assist communities in responding to and minimizing human-wildlife conflict. This primarily takes the form of rangers chasing wildlife out of farms, confirming livestock killed by predators and assisting community members who have been injured or killed by wildlife.

Crop-Raiding Incidents: 67 Crop-Raiding Incidents Involving Elephants: 57	Acres Damaged: 88.5 Acres Damaged by Elephants: 76.5
Crop Raids Prevented by Big Life: 22	Elephant Retaliatory Hunts Attempted: 0

Livestock Killed: 6 Cows 28 Sheep/Goats <u>0</u> Donkeys TOTAL: 34	By Predators: Hyena: 23 Leopard: 5 Lion: 6
Predator Mortalities: Hyena (2) – <i>vehicle, unknown</i>	Lion Retaliatory Hunts: 0 Lion Hunts stopped: N/A

Humans Injured: 0	Wildlife Responsible for Injuries: N/A
Humans Killed: 0	Wildlife Responsible for Deaths: N/A



SECURING WILDLIFE HABITAT

The human-wildlife conflict in the ecosystem is a direct result of wildlife and local communities competing for limited resources on the same shrinking land areas. In order to reduce conflict, wildlife habitat must be strategically protected, an increasingly urgent program focus for Big Life.

Our **2021 Q2** activity is summarized below:

CONSERVANCY DEVELOPMENT

Big Life's engagement in conservancy development is composed of two specific parts. The first is paying annual leases to hundreds of owners of 60-acre parcels of land located in the Kimana Corridor. These lease payments are intended to limit destructive development of the land, other than that which is compatible with conservation and pastoralism, and made possible thanks to the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust. The second involves working with local communities to protect land that is strategically important either as wildlife movement corridors or dispersal areas, but is also valuable to the local livestock economy as a grazing resource. This protection can be achieved through the establishment of conservancies, including the legal and management systems necessary for their effective functioning, and assisting to develop income-generating opportunities such as tourism.

Kimana Sanctuary, at the easternmost part of the Kimana Corridor, was one of the first community-owned and run wildlife conservancies in East Africa. After years of mismanagement, at the request of the community, Big Life took over management in 2017. The Sanctuary is an area frequented by some of Amboseli's biggest bull elephants, and acts as an important dispersal area for many wildlife moving to and from Amboseli National Park. Thanks to support from the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust and the D.N. Batten Foundation, Big Life rangers continue to [secure this special place](#).

Landowners benefitting from Lease fees: Kimana Sanctuary: 844 Kimana Corridor: 333	Paying visitor days: Kimana Sanctuary: 1,024
Infrastructure: Tourism road network: 48 km built to date	Other: Conservancies opposing illegal commercial farm development; Mid-year land lease payments made to 333 landowners

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- AVOCADO FARM, [DISMISSED](#) – National Environmental Tribunal ruled that KiliAvo's case against NEMA be dismissed

RANGELANDS MANAGEMENT

The Maasai are traditionally a pastoralist society, their wealth directly associated with their livestock. Large herds of cows, sheep, and goats graze across the ecosystem continually. Managing the impacts of grazing on the rangelands for the overall health of the ecosystem has become a major program focus.

Our **2021 Q2** activity is summarized below: clarification

LAND

Big Life has helped to establish a sustainable farming program, the farm based at a local school, in addition to working with communities to improve livestock grazing to manage livestock movements and improve the condition of existing pasture. Rangers also actively protect the land by fighting against habitat destruction such as illegal logging or charcoaling. Lastly, we've partnered with local communities, partner NGOs, and local government to implement a [carbon credit program](#) in the Chyulu Hills to protect it from deforestation and overgrazing.

Suspects Arrested* for Habitat Destruction: 66 Habitat Destruction Arrest Incidents: 21 <i>*Sometimes released depending on severity of crime</i>	Sustainable Farms: 1 Sustainable Farming Manager: 1
Non-Arrest Habitat Destruction Incidents: 2	Incidents of Community Grazing and Conservancy Rules Enforcement: 6

WATER

Water is one of the most precious resources in the African bush. Big Life rangers actively work to reduce illegal water extraction and ensure that river systems are free and flowing.

Total Rainfall (at HQ) This Quarter: 78 mm	Water-Related Incidents: 0
Liters of Fuel Provided for Pumping Water to Both Community and Wildlife (to reduce conflict): 200 L	Water Points Repaired: 0

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- SAVING SANDALWOOD - 12 arrests in 5 incidents and confiscated nearly 3,000kg of [sandalwood](#)

COMMUNITY

Winning the hearts and minds of the community and providing a mutual benefit through conservation is the only way to protect wildlife and wild lands far into the future. To that end, Big Life provides a number of services in support of the community generally, including education and healthcare initiatives, and also lesser-known activities, such as using ranger vehicles as ambulances, arresting criminals for community crimes (e.g., theft), conducting human and/or livestock search and rescue operations, and more.

Community Crime Incidents: 6	Suspects Arrested: 1
Human Search and Rescue Incidents: 5	Livestock Search Incidents: 3
Other Community Support Incidents: 2 - <i>emergency transport (2)</i>	

EDUCATION

Big Life invests in the future of participating communities by funding teachers' salaries, providing scholarship funds for local students, and implementing conservation-specific curriculum in classrooms and communities.

Our **2021 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Teachers' Salaries Paid: 4	Long-Term Student Scholarships Awarded: 287 Boys: 132 Girls: 155 One-Time Student Scholarships Awarded: 55
Tertiary-Level Graduates: 0	Students Reached by Conservation Curriculum: 822 School Visits: 17



HEALTHCARE

Big Life works in partnership with the Kajiado South Sub-County Department of Health to implement mobile health clinics focused on primary healthcare and family planning. Additional services provided include immunization, antenatal check-ups and HIV testing, counseling and more.

Our **2021 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Back-Pack Medical Outreaches: 39	People De-wormed: 1,381
CHV Household Visits: 7,263	Immunizations Administered: 1,617
Family Planning Dialogue Days: 36	Family Planning Services Provided: 1,243
	People Reached with Family Planning Information (& COVID prevention): 20,667



Thank you to our wonderful partners and supporters for helping make our work possible. Together we can save wildlife and wild lands - now and for future generations. Please consider making a life-saving [donation](#) to support the critical programs mentioned in this report. Thank you for your support