



BIG LIFE
FOUNDATION

QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL - JUNE 2018



DIRECTOR'S NOTE

When it rains, it pours. And sometimes, literally. We had more rain the first half of 2018 than we've seen in the last two years combined. The impact has been dramatic across the entire ecosystem. Initially, it was devastating – taking out roads, separating families, and drowning humans and wildlife alike. However, the abundance of water and associated strong recovery of pasture has created an ecosystem of plenty. In a place where so many battles are fought over natural resources, this has led to a degree of peace and quiet, particularly on the human-elephant conflict front.

In the second quarter, we had **zero confirmed elephant deaths** from either poaching or human-elephant conflict. There were also **zero cases of elephants injured by humans**, because there were no cases in which elephants were hunted in retaliation for damages. And despite regular patrolling, no snares were found.

We would have preferred some zeroes in our statistics on wildlife crime. However, we arrested 26 suspects for possession of illegal wildlife trophies, and in doing so **confiscated 237 kg of ivory** in different areas of Kenya. That ivory will never see the black market, and we're grateful for the help of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and other partners and informers in accomplishing this.

Frequent training is critical to keep rangers' skills fresh and relevant in a dynamic conservation environment. Our rangers will be even more skilled moving forward, as we worked with partners to launch the Amboseli Conservation Academy during the second quarter. The Academy will provide advanced and refresher courses to supplement the training received by rangers at the KWS Manyani training school, and in the future, we hope to see the number and scope of courses grow to include a wide range of topics and audiences.

The Big Life rangers have a lot of animals to protect, but there is one in particular that stands out: a new baby Eastern black rhino. This is a huge milestone in our rhino protection work, all done in close partnership with KWS. At such a low number, the population is still highly vulnerable, and Big Life rangers are working to keep every single individual safe from harm.

As always, the community remains top of mind in all that we do. For one thing, we've taken on the implementation of mobile health clinics in one part of the ecosystem, and would love to expand this further with time. It's hard to be positive about wildlife conservation when you're battling to meet the basic needs of your family, and we hope that these clinics will contribute to a happier, healthier community. The response has been positive. Two of these clinics in the second quarter reached 527 patients, providing family planning services and administering deworming medication to over 1,100 children.

All of these results are thanks to our supporters – both our local partners in the field and our donors around the globe. THANK YOU.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Bonham".

*Richard Bonham,
Director of Operations, Big Life Kenya*

WHERE WE WORK

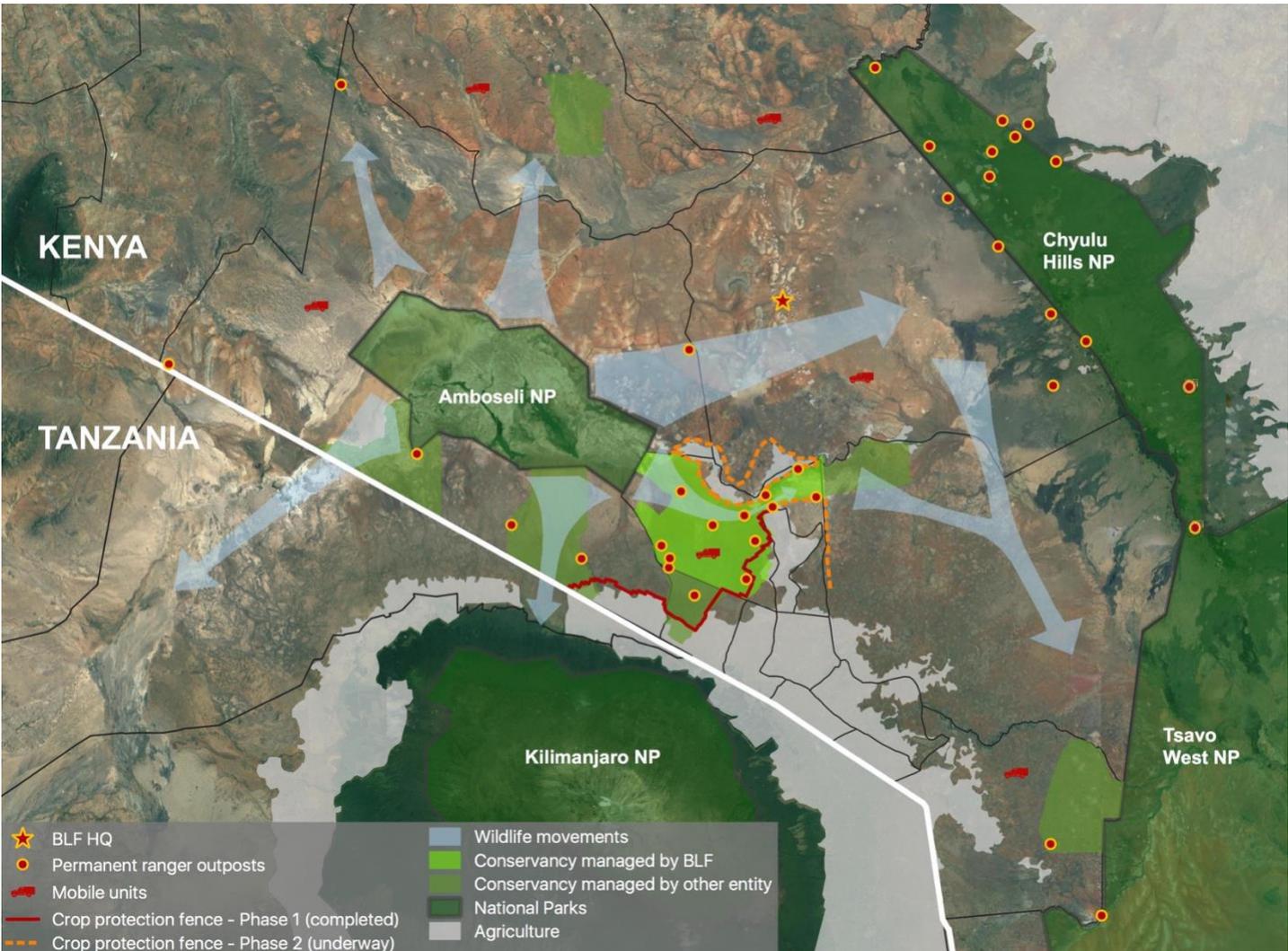
Big Life Foundation's (Big Life) Area of Operation (AOO) covers more than 1.6 million acres across the Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro (Greater Amboseli) ecosystem in East Africa. Our rangers help to protect and secure wildlife and critical habitat stretching from the rangelands west of Amboseli to the Chyulu 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 security presence, a non-core area that is actively patrolled by mobile units, and adjacent areas where we provide support as needed.

Core AOO: Eselengei Group Ranch, Kimana Area, Mbirikani Group Ranch, Olgulului Group Ranch, Rombo Group Ranch, Amboseli National Park, Chyulu Hills National Park

Non-Core AOO: Mailua Ranch, Merrueshi Ranch, Taveta Area

Adjacent: Enduimet Wildlife Management Area, Kuku Group Ranch, Tsavo West National Park



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 **2018 Q2** activity is summarized below:

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: 300+	Trained Rangers: 260
Ranger Units: 45	Tracker Dogs: 3
Mobile Units: 6	Permanent Outposts: 36
Aerial Surveillance Hours: 65.5	Snares Found: 0
Kilometers Patrolled This Quarter: On foot: 23,574 By vehicle: 77,921 TOTAL: 101,495	Total Kilometers Patrolled Since Inception: On foot: 628,789 By vehicle: 1,730,672 TOTAL: 2,359,461

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 - Trophy Possession: 26 Poaching - Bushmeat: 1 Wildlife Trafficking: 1	RECOVERED ITEMS Ivory: 236.5 kg Rhino Horn: 0 Animal Skins: 9 Other: pangolin scales (12 kg), live owl (1), tortoise shell (1), poisoned arrows (3)
INCIDENTS Trophy Poaching: 14 Bushmeat Poaching: 1 Wildlife Trafficking: 1	PROSECUTIONS Cases - Concluded: 8 (unfortunately, all were acquitted but 2) Cases - Ongoing: 110
MORTALITIES - ELEPHANT	MORTALITIES – OTHER (<i>excluding large predators</i>)

Human-Elephant Conflict: 0 Poaching: 0 Natural Causes: 0 Unknown: 4	Human-Wildlife Conflict: buffalo (2) Bushmeat Poaching: giraffe (4), impala (2), dik-dik (1), ostrich (1) Other (human-related): giraffe (2), zebra (3), buffalo (1), gazelle (3), bat-eared fox (1), civet (1)
INJURIES - ELEPHANT Elephants Injured: 2 Elephants Treated*: 1 <i>*Thanks to our partners at David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust and Kenya Wildlife Service.</i>	RESCUES - OTHER ANIMALS Eland (1), wildebeest (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 achieve 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: 51	Dedicated Rhino Outposts: 7 Dedicated Rhino Units: 9
RHINO MONITORING Direct Sightings: 5 Indirect Sightings (via camera traps): 10 Spoor Sightings: 38	INFRASTRUCTURE Fencing: 40 km constructed by DSWT Water Points: 3 maintained Camera traps: 30

NOTABLE UPDATES:

- [A new Eastern black rhino baby has been confirmed in the Chyulu Hills.](#)
- [Big Life launched the Amboseli Conservation Academy to support ranger training.](#)



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 **2018 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: 17	Acres Damaged: 12.3
Crop-Raiding Incidents Involving Elephants: 16	Acres Damaged by Elephants: 12.1
Crop Raids Prevented by Big Life: 1	Elephant Retaliatory Hunts Attempted: 0
Crop-Protection Rangers: 24	Non-crop-raiding, elephant-related incidents: 2
Crop-Protection Fence Constructed to Date: 63 km	<i>*including water tanks/pipes damaged by elephants, boma destruction, etc.</i>
Crop-Protection Fence Maintenance Workers: 16	

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 has been managing the PCF on Mbirikani and Olgulului Group Ranches, and is expanding to Eselengei Group Ranch. Given the success of this program, the goal is to expand 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 a replacement 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 Maasai Olympics finals are scheduled to take place on **December 15, 2018**.

<p>Lion Mortalities: 1 unknown Lion Mortalities in Violation of the PCF: 0 Lion Retaliatory Hunts Prevented*: 3 <i>*In collaboration with our partners at Lion Guardians and Kenya Wildlife Service.</i></p>	<p>Maasai Olympics Engagement: Meetings/events: 4 People engaged: 1,009 <i>(some more than once)</i></p>
<p>Compensation Issued for:</p> <p>103 Cows: \$14,356 634 Sheep/Goats: \$20,365 11 Donkeys: \$634 TOTAL: \$35,355</p>	<p>Livestock Killed by Predators:</p> <p>Cheetah: 61 Hyena: 467 Jackal: 28 Leopard: 13 Lion: 179</p>
<p>Additional Predator Mortalities:</p> <p>Hyena: 4 - <i>retaliation (2), vehicle (2)</i> Cheetah: 2 - <i>retaliation (1), vehicle (1)</i> Jackal: 1 vehicle</p>	<p>Other:</p> <p>37 incidents of problematic lions moved away from bomas to avoid depredation. <i>* In collaboration with Lion Guardians</i></p>

GENERAL WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Humans Injured: 3	Wildlife Responsible for Injuries: Buffalo (1), Lion (1), Hyena (1)
Humans Killed: 1	Wildlife Responsible for Deaths: Elephant (1)

NOTABLE UPDATES:

- [Team selections for the Maasai Olympics began in June.](#)
- [Big tusker elephants, like Tim, continue to struggle for space.](#)



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 **2018 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 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. 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, is an area frequented by Amboseli's biggest bull elephants, including known tuskers like Tim. Thanks to support from the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust and the D.N. Batten Foundation, Big Life rangers are working to [secure this special place](#).



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 **2018 Q2** activity is summarized below:

LAND

Big Life has helped to establish a sustainable farming program, in addition to helping develop a grazing plan 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 NGO's, and government to implement a [carbon credit program](#) in the Chyulu Hills to protect it from deforestation and overgrazing.

Suspects Arrested for Habitat Destruction: 22 Habitat Destruction Incidents: 11	Sustainable Farms: 2 Sustainable Farming Project Managers: 2
Incidents of community grazing and conservancy rules enforcement: 3	

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: 93.7 mm	Water-Related Incidents: 1
Liters of Fuel Provided for Pumping Water to Both Community and Wildlife (to reduce conflict): 220	Water Points Constructed or Repaired: 0



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, but also: using ranger vehicles as ambulances, arresting criminals for community crimes like theft, conducting human search and rescue, livestock search and rescue, and more.

Community Crime Incidents: 13	Suspects Arrested: 26
Human Search and Rescue Incidents: 3	Livestock Search and Rescue Incidents: 1
Community Support: Transported deceased to mortuary (1), mentally unstable person found, taken to authorities (3)	

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 **2018 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Teachers' Salaries Paid: 31	Student Scholarships Sponsored: 211 Boys: 110 Girls: 101
Tertiary-Level Graduates: 0	People Reached by Conservation Curriculum: 1,426 <i>(some students more than once)</i>

NOTABLE UPDATES:

- Big Life sponsored a field trip into Amboseli National Park for 35 students and 7 teachers, none of whom have never visited a national park before, and many of whom may never have had a positive encounter with wildlife.



HEALTHCARE

Big Life works in partnership with the Kenya Ministry of Health to implement mobile health clinics focused on healthcare and family planning. Additional services provided include cancer screening, HIV testing, and counseling.

Our **2018 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Mobile health clinics conducted: 2	Number of patients seen: 527
	Children de-wormed: 1,107
	Long-term Family Planning received: 23



We are grateful for the support of our partners, including:

Field Partners

- African Conservation Centre
- African Wildlife Foundation
- Amboseli Ecosystem Trust
- Amboseli Landowners Conservancy Association
- Amboseli Trust for Elephants
- Association of Private Land Rhino Sanctuaries
- Chyulu Hills Conservation Trust
- Conservation International
- The David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust
- Enduimet Wildlife Management Area
- European Development Fund
- Global Environment Facility
- Honeyguide Foundation
- International Fund for Animal Welfare
- Kenya Wildlife Service
- Kenya Wildlife Trust
- Kilimanjaro Community Conservation and Development Trust
- Kinetic Six
- Lion Guardians
- Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust
- Porini Eselengei Camp
- Ranger Campus
- Satao Elerai Safari Camp
- Save the Elephants
- Space for Giants
- The Thin Green Line Foundation
- Tusk Trust
- US Agency for International Development
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- WildAid
- Wildlife Conservation Network
- WildlifeDirect
- Zoological Society of London

Corporate Partners

- 1% for the Planet
- Chester Zoo
- Elephant Gin
- Great Plains Conservation / ol Donyo Lodge
- LUSH Fresh Handmade Cosmetics
- The Original Ker & Downey Safaris
- Tawi Lodge
- Tortilis Camp
- Zoo Basel

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.

