



BIG LIFE
FOUNDATION

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL | MAY | JUNE

2023



Photo: Jeremy Goss

The impressive numbers in this report reflect the hard work of our 381 rangers. From arresting bushmeat poachers to chasing lions away from human settlements, to helping confiscate illegal ivory and sandalwood, their efforts are measurable, and the numbers tell the story.

But an increasing amount of Big Life's work is much harder to portray, and that is our effort to protect wildlife habitats. As previously communally-owned Maasai ranches continue to subdivide and privatize, we have invested heavily in supporting our partner communities in their land-use planning and legal processes for gazettement of those plans and issuing land titles correctly.

Although your eyes would glaze over at the sheer number of hours spent in meetings discussing all the finer details, the efforts are yielding results. The number of conservation land leases is steadily ticking up and we have signed agreements with over 2,100 landowners (and counting), who own some 70,000 acres of land that is now protected for wildlife.

The threat to Amboseli comes largely from outside developers, who are buying land and converting it to farming and other uses that are not sustainable in a semi-arid environment, nor compatible with the local livestock-keeping culture and economy. There is space for all types of economic activity in appropriate areas in Amboseli, farming included, but conflicting activities can only co-exist if plans are followed.

Political support for these plans is thus extremely important, and we were very encouraged by the recent Presidential Directive from Kenya's President Ruto to halt issuance of licenses for development in key wildlife areas until appropriate planning is done. The local Kajiado County Government has expressed support for the President's sentiments, and the local county office of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is already acting on it.

In Amboseli, the planning is done. Now those plans need to be enforced. Conservation and livestock farming make a huge economic contribution in the drylands of Kenya and will be the most adaptable use of land as we deal with climate change. Natural habitats are important for wildlife AND for people. We're extremely grateful that the county and national Kenyan government sees this bigger picture and are taking the issue seriously. Big Life certainly is.

Thank you, as always, for your support.

Richard Bonham
*Executive Chairman & Founder –
Big Life Foundation Kenya*

WHERE WE WORK

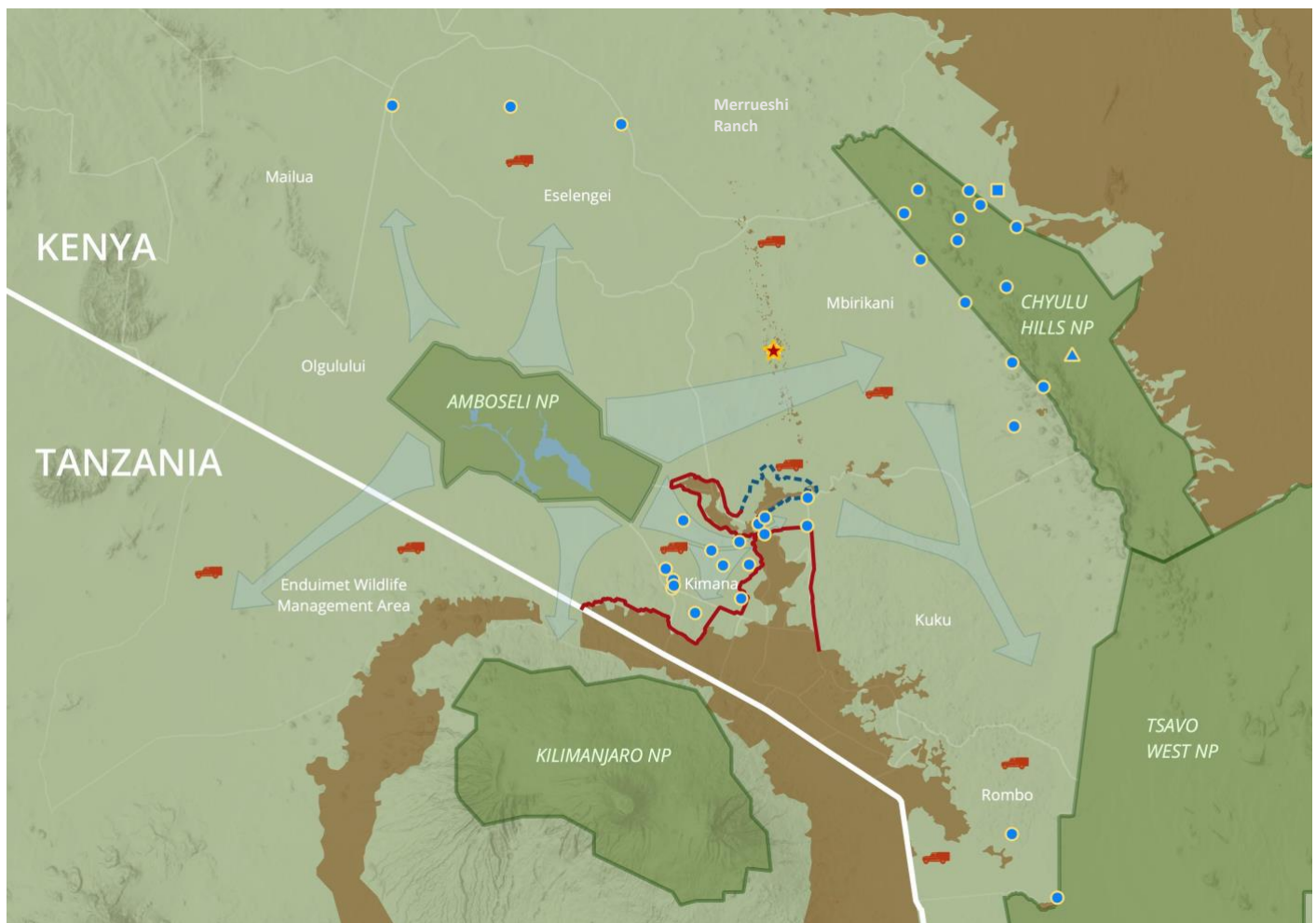
Big Life Foundation's (Big Life) Area of Operation (AOO) covers approximately 1.6 million acres across the Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro (Greater Amboseli) ecosystem in East Africa. Our team of 500+ helps to protect and secure wildlife and critical habitat stretching from the rangelands north of Amboseli 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, Kimana, Mbirikani, Rombo, Chyulu Hills National Park, and Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (Tanzania)

Non-Core AOO: Merrueshi Ranch, Taveta Area

Adjacent*: Amboseli National Park, Kuku, Mailua Ranch, Olgulului, 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 **2023 Q2** ranger activity in Kenya and Tanzania¹ is summarized below:

OVERVIEW

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 activities including anti-poaching and trafficking, conflict mitigation, community support and much more.

Total Staff: 569	Rangers: 381
Ranger Units: 46	Tracker Dogs: 2
Mobile Ranger Units: 11	Permanent Outposts: 32
Aerial Surveillance Hours: 54	Rangers Trained: 72
Total Suspects Arrested: 55 YTD Total: 143	Total Arrest Incidents: 36 YTD Total: 78
Kilometers Patrolled This Quarter: On foot: 45,061 By vehicle: 160,093 Q2 TOTAL: 205,154 YTD TOTAL: 380,742	Total Kilometers Patrolled Since Inception (2011): On foot: 1,291,458 By vehicle: 4,066,087 TOTAL: 5,357,545

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: 10 Poaching Intention: 1 Trophy Possession: 33	RECOVERED ITEMS Ivory: 631 kg Snares: 20 Other: bushmeat (196 kg), sandalwood (800 kg), wildlife skins (4)
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INCIDENTS Bushmeat Poaching: 8 Poaching Intention: 1 Trophy Possession: 18	PROSECUTIONS Cases - Concluded: 2 Cases - Ongoing: 969 suspects
MORTALITIES - ELEPHANT Human-Elephant Conflict: 4 Poaching: 0 Natural Causes: 0 Unknown: 6	MORTALITIES – OTHER (<i>excluding large predators</i>) Dik-dik (2), Duiker (1), Gazelle (2), Giraffe (11), Zebra (5)
INJURIES - ELEPHANT Elephants Injured: 6 Elephants Treated: 3	RESCUES/TREATMENTS - OTHER ANIMALS Buffalo (1), Elephant (1), Giraffe (12), Lion (7), Python (1)

RHINO INTENSIVE PROTECTION ZONE

There are **seven** 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: 58	Dedicated Rhino Outposts: 10 Dedicated Rhino Units: 10
RHINO MONITORING Direct Sightings: 1 Indirect Sightings (<i>via camera trap</i>): 27 Spoor Sightings: 7	INFRASTRUCTURE Fencing: 70+ km constructed by SWT to date Water Points: 3 Camera traps: 49

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- Big Life rangers continue to help confiscate trafficked ivory, including [106 kg last April](#).
- [Rain returned](#) in April, ending a months-long [drought](#) that devastated the ecosystem.
- A [new ranger vehicle](#) launched on the Tanzania side of our operations, thanks to our partners at Part Time Rangers.

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 **2023 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: 12 Crop-Raiding Incidents Involving Elephants: 12	Acres Damaged: 8 Acres Damaged by Elephants: 8
Crop Raids Prevented by Big Life: 11	Elephant Retaliatory Hunts Attempted: 2 Retaliatory Hunts Stopped: 2
Crop-Protection Fence Constructed to Date: 100 km Crop-Protection Fence Maintenance Workers: 32	Non-crop-raiding, elephant-related incidents*: 11 <i>*including water tanks/pipes damaged by elephants, boma destruction, etc.</i> Livestock Killed by Elephants: 1

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 in Kenya 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, Eselengei, 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 in Kenya 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 6th edition of the games will happen in 2024.

Lion Mortalities: 13 (<i>11 HWC, 1 feral dogs, 1 unknown</i>) Violations of PCF: 7 Lion Retaliatory Hunts: 2 Retaliatory Hunts Stopped: 0	Maasai Olympics Engagement: Meetings/events: 1 People engaged: 214
Compensation Issued for: 108 Cows: \$19,247 276 Sheep/Goats: \$10,837 5 Donkeys: \$314 Q2 TOTAL: \$30,398 YTD TOTAL: \$55,483	Livestock Killed by Predators: Cheetah: 29 Hyena: 189 Jackal: 11 Leopard: 4 Lion: 154 Painted dog: 1
Additional Predator Mortalities: Hyena: 7 (<i>4 HWC, 2 vehicles, 1 unknown</i>)	Other: 5 incidents of problematic predators moved away from bomas to avoid depredation (by chasing or translocation)

ADDITIONAL WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Humans Injured: 6	Wildlife Responsible for Injuries: buffalo (3), hyena (1), leopard (1), lion (1)
Humans Killed: 1	Wildlife Responsible for Deaths: elephant (1)

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- Following the depredation of several goats, a mob formed that resulted in the tragic deaths of six lions. Read our [initial press release](#), a statement from [community leadership](#), and the impact incident had on our [operations and rangers](#).



SECURING WILDLIFE HABITAT

The Amboseli ecosystem is one of our planet's surviving natural treasures. It is also home to almost 200,000 people. Big Life and our partners have taken on some of the most complex conservation challenges and been successful. But the demands of an increasing human population, and unplanned development, have already blocked some key wildlife corridors and habitats. If this continues, space will run out, decimating Amboseli's wildlife populations and depriving human communities of the natural resources that they rely on.

Big Life is 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 land-use planning and 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.

Our **2023 Q2** activity is summarized below:

LAND-USE PLANNING & SUBDIVISION

This work has recently accelerated as a process called 'land subdivision' is sweeping Amboseli, fragmenting large tracts of community-owned land into thousands of small, privately-owned parcels. Resultant land sales, land-use conversion, and fencing have the potential to destroy this irreplaceable ecosystem. Big Life is supporting our partner communities by investing in proper land-use plans, using spatial planning to create area designations for all land-use types (e.g. settlement, agriculture, rangeland, and conservancy/wildlife corridors). The outcomes are extremely positive, communities are reserving large areas for wildlife conservation and livestock grazing, and a series of corridors will connect these habitats across the ecosystem.

CONSERVANCY DEVELOPMENT & LAND LEASES

Big Life believes that land belongs best in the hands of its traditional owners, but widespread land sales as a result of subdivision have the potential to destroy large areas of natural habitat, and result in landless communities. Our involvement in the land subdivision processes has ensured that important wildlife habitats are protected, but things don't stop there. The next critical step is to develop revenue streams from these areas or risk their eventual conversion to other land-uses.

Conservation land lease agreements are a way of ensuring continued local ownership AND generating the financial returns that those landowners need. These lease agreements are willingly entered into by both parties, the terms of which restrict land conversion and fencing in exchange for annual lease payments.

Kimana Conservancies (ALOCA): The Kimana Ranch subdivided two decades ago, and while some landowners sold their parcels, the majority came together to form six ‘Kimana Conservancies’, which border Amboseli NP and protect the first section of the Kimana Wildlife Corridor.

With support from Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, Big Life has lease agreements with hundreds of landowners in the conservancies, protecting thousands of acres of critical wildlife habitat. 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.

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. With support from the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust and D.N. Batten Foundation, Big Life set about getting the Sanctuary back on its feet. It now acts as an important dispersal area for wildlife moving to and from Amboseli National Park. A [partnership](#) with Angama will increase the tourism revenue, allowing the Sanctuary to become self-sufficient, simultaneously covering the costs of its protection and increasing income to its landowners.

<p>ALOCA: Landowners benefitting from lease fees: 335 Number of acres protected: 20,100 Tourism road network: 51.3 km built to date Other: 2nd annual lease payment made</p>	<p>Kimana Sanctuary: Landowners benefitting from lease fees: 844 Number of acres protected: 5,700 Paying visitor days: 142</p>
<p>Eselengei: Landowners signed lease agreement: 660 Number of acres under lease: 31,020 Other: 36 landowners (whose documents were ready) received first lease fee of 2023; NEMA approved Strategic Environmental Assessment report for subdivision land-use plan, Gazettement to follow</p>	<p>Olgulului: Landowners signed lease agreement: 650 Number of acres under lease: 13,650 Other: MOU signed with leadership agreeing to join Big Life land lease program in the Nairrabala Wildlife Corridor</p>
<p>Mbirikani: Other: NEMA approved Strategic Environmental Assessment report for subdivision land-use plan, Gazettement to follow</p>	

RANGELANDS MANAGEMENT

Amboseli’s arid rangelands are hurting. High stocking rates of livestock animals, and the breakdown of traditional rotational grazing practices, has resulted in unsustainable pressure on the savannah grasses, and over-harvesting of natural resources in all forms has degraded habitats. Big Life is working to combat these threats to the ecosystem.

Our **2023 Q2** activity is summarized below:

LAND

Rangers actively protect the land by fighting against illegal habitat destruction activities such as logging or charcoal production, sand and water extraction, and combatting bushfires. Rangers also enforce protected area rules in conservancies and national parks, where encroachment activities like trespassing, settlement, and grazing are illegal and harmful to critical ecosystem habitats.

Lastly, since 2017, 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. The program generates significant income for the management of the Chyulu Hills National Park and creates benefits for surrounding communities.

Suspects Arrested* for Habitat Destruction: 3 Habitat Destruction Arrest Incidents: 3 <i>*Sometimes released depending on severity of crime</i>	Non-Arrest Habitat Destruction Incidents: 5 <i>(Kenya)</i>
	Incidents of Community Grazing and Conservancy Rules Enforcement: 9

RESTORATION

Overgrazing in an arid environment has resulted in large areas without a protective covering; soils are eroding, and gullies scar the landscape. The little rain that does fall runs straight off the hard surfaces, depriving the land of moisture and resulting in a downward spiral. Large areas have been rendered unproductive, with negative impacts for both wildlife and people.

Thanks to support from Conservation International and Apple Inc., Big Life is working with the Mbirikani community to restore 10,000 acres of rangeland back to health.

Rangeland Restoration Area: 9,460 acres Active restoration: 1,960 acres Natural regeneration: 7,500 acres	Bunds installed Q2: 19,932 YTD: 40,163 Total: 118,061
Total acres reseeded: 337 to date	Number of people employed: 193

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, healthcare and income-generating initiatives, and also lesser-known activities, such as growing food for local students through a sustainable farming project, 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: 4	Suspects Arrested: 5
Human Search and Rescue Incidents: 3	Livestock Search Incidents: 3
Other Community Support Incidents: 3 - <i>crime response (2), emergency transport (1)</i>	
Beehives: 92 in 6 apiaries Honey Harvested: Approx. 200kg from 43 hives	Sustainable Farms: 1

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 **2023 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Long-Term Student Scholarships Awarded: 457 Boys: 180 Girls: 277	Students Reached by Conservation Lessons: 2,337
One-Time Student Scholarships Awarded: 82	School Visits: 36
Amount paid in Scholarships: \$101,213	National Park Trips: 3 for 70 students
Tertiary-Level Graduates: 4	Teachers' Salaries Paid: 15



HEALTHCARE

Healthcare is a key part of Big Life’s community support program and by working in close coordination with the Kajiado South Department of Health, Big Life facilitates outreaches that provide primary healthcare, family planning services, immunizations, and antenatal check-ups across the Greater Amboseli ecosystem.

Big Life is also working to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights education for both the wider community and for the youth and adolescents in local schools. This approach not only improves individual health outcomes, but also helps to build more resilient and empowered communities.

Our **2023 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Back-Pack Medical Outreaches: 69	CHV Household Visits: 8,669
Family Planning Dialogue Days: 69	People De-wormed: 2,004
Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights school talks: 40	Immunizations Administered: 2,273
Child Rights Club Meetings: 200	Family Planning Services Provided: 1,640
	People Reached with Family Planning Information: 32,316
	People receiving primary healthcare: 1,984

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

ⁱ Livestock losses and crop-raiding incidents from Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (Tanzania) have been excluded from this report as they aren't part of the PCF program nor have comparable crop-raiding mitigation measures.