



BIG LIFE
FOUNDATION

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL | MAY | JUNE

2024



Photo: Jeremy Goss

The second quarter of the year perfectly reflected one of the most important challenges Amboseli is currently facing: habitat protection. Excitingly, it did so in positive ways.

The first example was the launch of Nairrabala Conservancy. After a robust stakeholder engagement process that started more than a year ago, thorough analysis of available data, an environmental assessment, and, critically, a strong fundraising effort, Big Life partnered with the local community to establish a protected area on Olgulului Group Ranch. Not only does this mark the return of Big Life to this area after many years, but it highlights the core of our ethos: that if conservation supports people, then people will support conservation.

By protecting the Nairrabala Conservancy, we are protecting a critical migratory corridor for elephants moving in and out of Amboseli National Park. We are also providing income to the local Maasai landowners through conservation leases to keep that area secured. And, those landowners are also able to use that land for livestock grazing in exchange for not erecting fences. As a local Maasai and livestock owner, I can say: this is truly a win-win for Amboseli's people AND wildlife.

The other example was what we hope is the final court victory in a years-long case against the KiliAvo corporation for attempting to develop an avocado farm in the midst of another critical migration corridor. The farm should have never been built, putting wildlife and land-use enforcement seriously at risk. For the court to dismiss the case feels like a victory we've long been waiting for. While they can still appeal the ruling, they're unlikely to be successful.

After decades of protecting wildlife, shifting our focus to keeping habitat safe for that wildlife to thrive has become more important than ever. But as always, it involves the community at every step of the way in order to be successful. And we shall continue to do so.

Thank you for your support, as always.

Benson Leyian
*Chief Executive Officer –
Big Life Foundation Kenya*



WHERE WE WORK

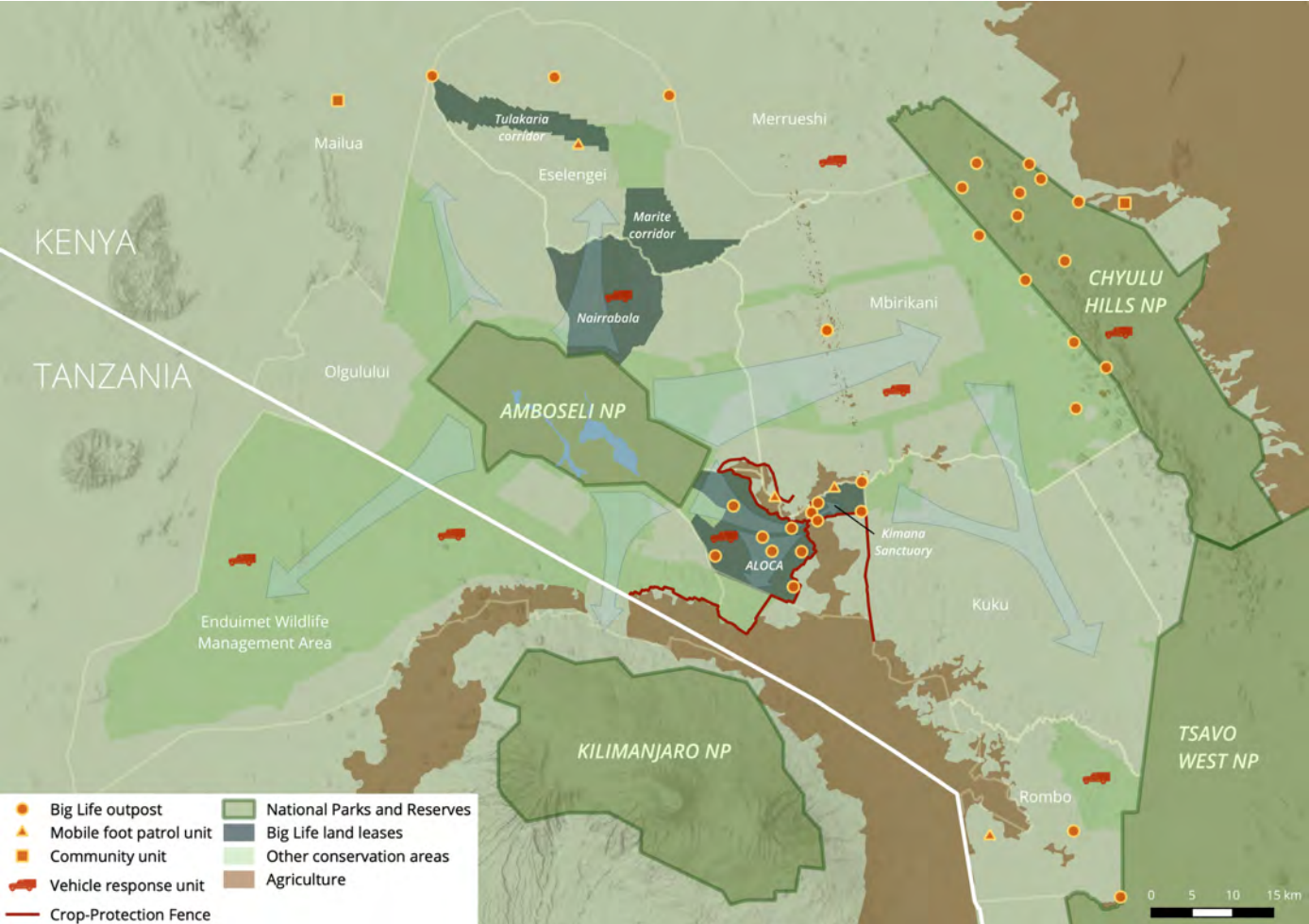
Big Life Foundation's (Big Life) Area of Operation (AOO) covers approximately 2 million acres across the Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro (Greater Amboseli) ecosystem in East Africa. Our team of 500+ helps to protect and secure wildlife and critical habitat stretching from the rangelands north of Amboseli 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, Nairabala, Rombo, Chyulu Hills National Park, and Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (Tanzania)

Non-Core AOO: Amboseli National Park, Mailua Ranch, Merrueshi Ranch, Nasaru-Olosho Conservancy, Olgulului, Osilalei Ranch, Taveta Area

Adjacent*: Kuku, 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 **2024 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: 584	Rangers: 390
Ranger Units: 46	Tracker Dogs: 2
Mobile Ranger Units: 11	Permanent Outposts: 32
Aerial Surveillance Hours: 44	Rangers Trained: 43
Total Suspects Arrested: 90 YTD Total: 215	Total Arrest Incidents: 45 YTD Total: 125
Kilometers Patrolled This Quarter: On foot: 49,593 By vehicle: 90,250 Q2 TOTAL: 139,843 YTD TOTAL: 307,078	Total Kilometers Patrolled Since Inception (2011): On foot: 1,479,581 By vehicle: 4,591,508 TOTAL: 6,071,089

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: 3 Trophy Possession: 19 Wildlife Trafficking: 6	RECOVERED ITEMS Ivory: 125 kg Snares: 14 Other: bushmeat (139 kg), gun (1), sandalwood (750 kg), tools/weapons (59)
INCIDENTS Bushmeat Poaching: 2 Trophy Possession: 6	PROSECUTIONS Cases - Concluded: 1 Cases - Ongoing: 1,153 suspects

Wildlife Trafficking: 1	
MORTALITIES - ELEPHANT Human-Elephant Conflict: 1 Poaching: 0 Natural Causes: 0 Unknown: 2 Other Human-related: 1	MORTALITIES – OTHER (<i>excluding large predators</i>) buffalo (2), dik-dik (1), eland (1), gazelle (3), giraffe (4), hippo (1), lesser kudu (1), zebra (4), zorilla (1)
INJURIES - ELEPHANT Elephants Injured: 2 Elephants Treated: 0	RESCUES/TREATMENTS - OTHER ANIMALS lion (1), giraffe (1), wildebeest (1), zebra (3)

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 Births: 0	Rhino Snares Found: 0
Rhino Protection Rangers: 52	Dedicated Rhino Outposts: 10 Dedicated Rhino Units: 10
RHINO MONITORING Direct Sightings: 0 Indirect Sightings (<i>via camera trap</i>): 11 Spoor Sightings: 11	INFRASTRUCTURE Fencing: 70+ km constructed by SWT to date Water Points: 3 Camera traps: 43

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- THE IMPORTANCE OF [BEING MOBILE](#)
- SUPER TUSKER (ESAU) [SAVED](#)
- [PROTECTING ESAU: THE JOURNEY CONTINUES](#)
- [ROADS KILL](#)



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 **2024 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: 7 Crop-Raiding Incidents Involving Elephants: 5	Acres Damaged: 4.25 Acres Damaged by Elephants: 1.75
Crop Raids Prevented by Big Life: 24	Elephant Retaliatory Hunts Attempted: 0 Retaliatory Hunts Stopped: NA
Crop-Protection Fence Constructed to Date: 100 km Crop-Protection Fence Maintenance Workers: 32	Non-crop-raiding, elephant-related incidents*: 5 <i>*including water tanks/pipes damaged by elephants, boma destruction, etc.</i> Livestock Killed by Elephants: 0

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 PCF on Mbirikani, Eselengei, and the Kimana Conservancy. Given the success of this program, the goal is to continue expanding 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 has commenced, with the final taking place December 14, 2024.

Lion Mortalities: 5 (<i>HWC</i>) Violations of PCF: 0 Lion Retaliatory Hunts: 3 Retaliatory Hunts Stopped: 3	Additional Predator Mortalities (<i>human-related or unknown</i>): Cheetah: 1 (<i>vehicle</i>) Hyena: 8 (<i>4 HWC, 3 vehicles, 1 unknown</i>)
Compensation Issued for: 23 Cows: \$4,162 300 Sheep/Goats: \$9,703 <u>2 Donkeys: \$67</u> Q2 TOTAL: \$13,932 YTD TOTAL: \$29,253	Livestock Killed by Predators: Caracal: 1 Cheetah: 8 Hyena: 223 Jackal: 13 Leopard: 2 Lion: 87
Maasai Olympics Engagement: Meetings/events: 2 People engaged: 500	Other: 7 incidents of problematic predators moved away from bomas to avoid depredation (by chasing or translocation)

ADDITIONAL WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Humans Injured: 3	Wildlife Responsible for Injuries: buffalo (2), hyena (1)
Humans Killed: 2	Wildlife Responsible for Deaths: elephant (2)

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- SPARED FROM SPEARS – [a lioness saved](#)
- THE CASE FOR COMPENSATION – [a lion poisoned](#)
- COLLABORATION FOR CO-EXISTENCE – stopping [fence breaking elephants](#)
- ANOTHER YEAR OF TWO OLYMPICS – [Maasai Olympics 2024](#)



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 **2024 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 past 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 are now made possible thanks to Aquilia Foundation.

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.

Nairrabala: The most recent area to be secured for conservation in our AOO is the Nairrabala Corridor on Olgulului. The 37,500-acre area connects Amboseli National Park with the Eselengei conservancies further north. This connection is heavily used by wildlife including elephants. Efforts to establish ranger operations and sign leases began in Q1.

<p>ALOCA: Landowners benefitting from lease fees: 335 Number of acres protected: 20,160 Tourism road network: 22.5 km rehabilitated Other: Biannual lease payment made</p>	<p>Kimana Sanctuary: Landowners benefitting from lease fees: 844 Number of acres protected: 5,700 Paying visitor days: 676</p>
<p>Eselengei: Landowners signed lease agreement: 696 Number of acres under lease: 32,712</p>	<p>Olgulului: Landowners signed lease agreement: 1,605 Number of acres under lease: 33,705</p>
<p>Mbirikani: Other: 4,252 title deeds processed for rangeland parcels</p>	<p>Rombo: Other: Environ. Assessment waiting NEMA approval</p>

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- [KILIAVO'S NOT SO GRAND FINALE](#)
- LAUNCHING [NAIRRABALA CONSERVANCY](#)



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 **2024 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: 62 Habitat Destruction Arrest Incidents: 31 <i>*Sometimes released depending on severity of crime</i>	Non-Arrest Habitat Destruction Incidents: 2
	Incidents of Community Grazing, Conservancy, and Subdivision Land Use Rules Enforcement: 43

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. Thanks to funding from WWF and Twende, and implemented in partnership with JustDiggIt, communities have added new restoration sites on both Mbirikani and in ALOCA.

Rangeland Restoration Area: 14,546 acres Active restoration: 2,417 acres Natural regeneration: 12,129 acres	Bunds installed Q2: 19,779 YTD: 45,652 Total: 226,182
Total acres reseeded: 2,591 to date	Number of people employed: 258

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: 6	Suspects Arrested: 7
Human Search and Rescue Incidents: 3	Livestock Search Incidents: 1
Other Community Support Incidents: 5 – <i>crime response (2), emergency first-aid (2), emergency transport (1)</i>	
Beehives: 85 in 6 apiaries	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. Additionally, Big Life is continuing to provide school lunches to hungry children in the wake of last year’s drought.

Our **2024 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Long-Term Student Scholarships Awarded: 477 Boys: 158 Girls: 319	Students Reached by Conservation Lessons: 725
One-Time Student Scholarships Awarded: 102	School Visits: 26
Amount paid in Scholarships: \$94,682	National Park Trips: 2
Other: 96-bed girls dormitory opened, 125 school desks provided, menstrual hygiene project started	
Tertiary-Level Graduates: 0	Teachers’ Salaries Paid: 7



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 **2024 Q2** activity is summarized below:

Back-Pack Medical Outreaches: 111	CHV Household Visits: 14,088
Family Planning Dialogue Days: 168	People De-wormed: 3,229
Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights school talks: 55	Immunizations Administered: 4,654
Child Rights Club Meetings: 220	Family Planning Services Provided: 2,824
	People Reached with Family Planning Information: 54,202
	People receiving primary healthcare: 3,419

NOTABLE UPDATES (click to read):

- A SAFE SPACE FOR GIRLS – new girls’ dormitory [opened](#)

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 lifesaving [donation](#) to support the critical programs mentioned in this report.

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.