

# The Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme Training Manual

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## Chapter One: General Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

Some 70% of Kenya's wildlife exists outside protected areas. To effectively conserve this biodiversity requires strong law enforcement, community outreach and scientific monitoring. An important first step in achieving this is through the development of a sustainable land use plan based on wildlife monitoring information abundance that has been used to identify critical core wildlife areas.

Supported by the British government's Darwin Initiative, Friends of Conservation (FOC) and The Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) have been working to empower Maasai communities to conserve and benefit from their natural resources throughout the Greater Mara ecosystem (GME). Within the Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme, information is being collected to identify core areas to be protected and managed for wildlife tourism and other forms of sustainable natural resource management. This approach provides the basis for generating wider and greater community benefits derived from wildlife. By collecting information on signs and sightings of wildlife in different areas in the GME, the community scouts are building a picture of how the wildlife utilizes the ecosystem and which areas are most important for different species.

### 1.2 Friends of Conservation

FOC is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) working with local communities in the GME and other regions of Kenya to build local capacity for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources. Through the scout programme, FOC is helping the local communities surrounding the Masai Mara National Reserve (MMNR) to understand the impacts of their activities to the environment, build an understanding of existing options for sustainable exploitation of natural resources and building better management approaches for various land uses. The work of FOC has a strong emphasis on field extension

programmes, whereby scouts and field officers collect and feedback information to local communities, provide advice and encourage community participation in identifying local solutions to solving their problems.

### 1.3 The Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology

Based at the University of Kent, England, the aim of DICE is to integrate international conservation and sustainable development by combining natural and social sciences in designing measures to help conserve biodiversity. DICE seeks to achieve this through research, capacity-building and implementation, particularly in developing countries, which tend to be the most biodiversity rich.

### 1.4 The Darwin Initiative

The Darwin Initiative is a small grants programme that aims to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources around the world. The Initiative is funded and administered by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

### 1.5 The Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme

The Community Scout Programme was first started in 1988 by FOC and Eden wildlife trust. The main aims of the programme were to monitor the only black rhino population existing outside the MMNR. An initial survey the previous year identified a significance black rhino population in Naikarra and Olderkesi group ranches situated to the East of the MMNR. In 1994 and 1995, two local coordinators were employed to supervise the rhino monitoring activities. Some 14 scouts were employed to track rhinos and record their sightings. In 2001, the black Rhino monitoring programme was expanded to include monitoring of some thirty more wildlife species.

In 2002, a second team consisting of ten scouts was recruited and trained to monitor human-wildlife conflict in Naikarra and Olderkesi. In collaboration with DICE, this programme was funded by the Darwin Initiative fund. The two scout teams worked together closely together until mid-2003 when they were formally merged into a single team. Following on from these successes and in response to community requests for more assistance, scout teams were established to cover the whole of the GME, which 74 scouts covering seven group ranches in Narok and three in the Transmara region (Fig 1). This forms the Darwin Initiative funded Community Scout Programme which aims to empower Maasai communities throughout the GME to monitor and protect their natural resources and to manage human-wildlife conflict, and thereby improve local livelihoods.

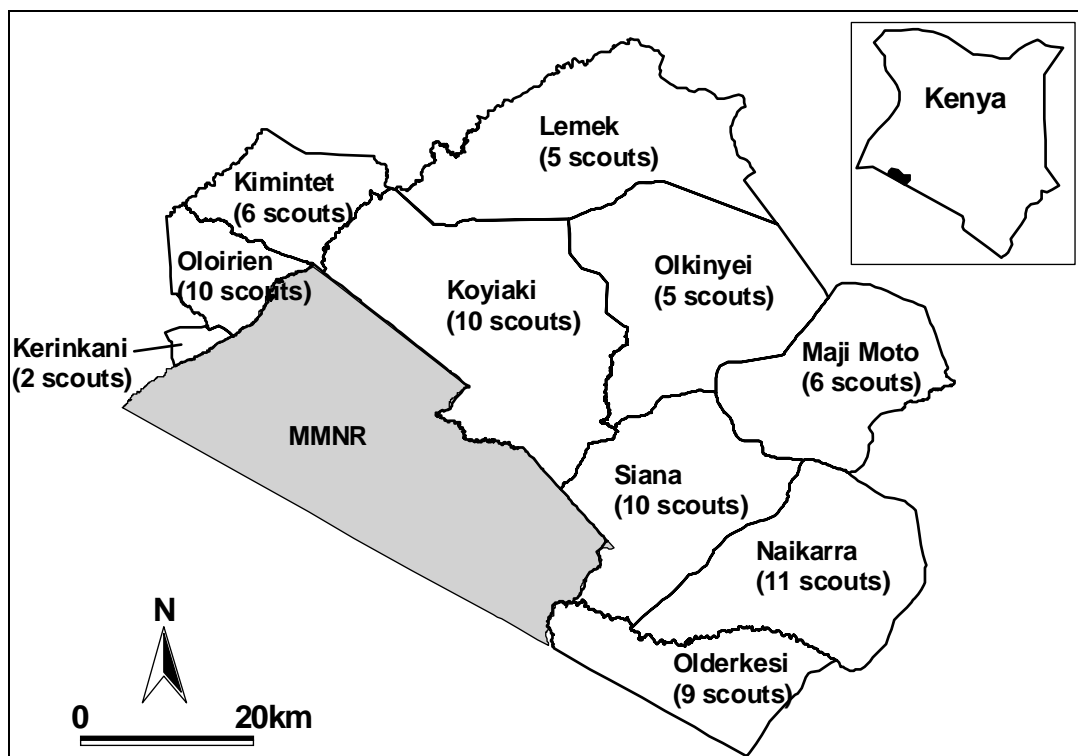


Figure 1. The community scout patrol areas covering 10 group ranches surrounding the Masai Mara National Reserve (MMNR)

## Chapter Two: Wildlife and Threat Monitoring

### 2.1 What is wildlife and threat monitoring?

Wildlife and threat monitoring is an exercise carried out daily, monthly or seasonally to obtain reliable information about the locations, movement, abundance and trends of wildlife populations and threat types in a given area, which is usually a subset of a much larger area.

### 2.2 Importance of wildlife and threat monitoring

Wildlife monitoring is important because it can be used to,

- Identify critical areas (e.g. where wildlife populations are declining);
- Understand the impact of different wildlife threats; and,
- Assess and evaluate the effectiveness of conservation strategies being applied.

### 2.3 Methods and equipment for monitoring wildlife and threats

The two main methods used for monitoring wildlife and their threats are surveys that collect data on direct signs, such as sightings, and indirect signs, such as dung piles and tracks. The two main sampling techniques that will be used to collect these data are fixed patrol routes, following pre-marked routes (transects), and non-fixed patrol routes, which do not follow pre-marked transect. Firstly this chapter will describe how to collect direct sighting data along fixed patrols and then non-fixed patrol routes. Secondly, this chapter will describe how to collect indirect sign data using the different sampling techniques. Thirdly, the method for collecting threat data using a non-fixed patrol route is described. Finally, this chapter describes the uses of the different survey equipment and the procedure for correctly maintaining this equipment.

### 2.3.1 Direct methods of monitoring wildlife

An effective way of surveying wildlife that are diurnal or live in open habitat areas is through the use of direct sightings.

### 2.3.2 Fixed patrol routes

Fixed patrol routes will involve scouts walking transects that have a known start point, end point, route and length. This will then allow the abundance of each species to be calculated by recording the number of animals seen per sampling effort (km walked). In this session scouts will go through two lessons;

#### *Theory Lesson 1*

This lesson details all the information that the scouts must collect using the wildlife monitoring sheets when on patrol (Appendix 1).

- Date of survey
- GPS ID
- Scout pair names
- Patrol area name
- Transect ID number
- Start and finish time
- Start and finish points (GPS)
- Weather information

In addition, the scouts should fully understand how to use and correctly record the following data on their patrol sheets

- The name of the GPS waypoint
- GPS location especially in UTM system.
- Time of animal sightings
- Correct identification of the animal species identified as a monitoring priority



- The number and type of animal seen in a group
- The scouts should be able to make comments of other information that they think are important such as poor health as a result of disease, poaching, fighting and any other observation related to their work during patrols.

### *Practical Lesson 1*

In this lesson the scouts will mark a network of transects in the field. This may involve cutting a trail if vegetation blocks the route. The scouts will be divided into 4 teams of between 5 and 8 people, with a scout coordinator in charge. Scouts will need to carry the following equipment;

- GPS units
- Tape measure
- Measuring strings
- Watches.
- Writing pads
- Pens
- Wildlife monitoring patrol sheet

### *Practical lesson 2*

After each team has successfully marked out their transect, they will conduct a patrol to collect wildlife data from their transect.

#### 2.3.3 Non-fixed patrol routes

Non-fixed patrol routes involve scouts collecting information or conducting patrols without following a predefined route (i.e. a route that has already been marked out). This is useful during the following occasions,

- Wildlife threat monitoring and mitigation patrols that might involve de-snaring or following poachers; and,

- Special wildlife monitoring that might involve surveying for black rhino or wild dog.

### 2.3.4 Indirect methods of monitoring wildlife

This section will involve the scouts collecting information on the indirect signs of animals for monitoring. Indirect survey methods are useful when the sign produced by the animals are easier to detect than direct sightings of the animal. Such situations may arise for animals that are nocturnal, live in concealing habitat types such as forests, and occur at low densities. Indirect signs that scouts can collect or record include,

- Animals droppings
- Wallows
- Browse
- Tracks
- Sounds
- Rubbings on trees
- Burrows/dens

#### *Practical lesson 3*

In this lesson, scouts will conduct a fixed transect survey to collect indirect signs of animals and correctly identify these signs.

#### *Practical lesson 4*

In this lesson, the scouts will practice the correct method for recording indirect sighting information in the wildlife monitoring sheets (Appendix 1). This lesson will be undertaken while the scouts are conducting a fixed transect patrol.

## 2.4 Wildlife threat monitoring and mitigation

During threat surveys the scout will follow a non-fixed style transect (section 2.3.3) searching for signs of threats. This training session is divided into two lessons:

### *Theory Lesson 2*

This lesson will focus on the causes of wildlife threats and other related threats such as environmental degradation and water pollution. Scouts will learn about the different threat activities that are to be monitored and how to involve their local community members in reducing threats through outreach talks. The threats include,

- Snare traps
- Firearms
- Bows and Arrows
- Hunting with dogs
- Poison
- Poachers camps
- Charcoal burning
- Land clearing
- Timber felling
- Wildfires
- Sale of bush meat
- Possession of trophies
- Transport/sale of timber
- Bribe related activities/corruption.

In addition, scouts will learn how to measure and monitor other factors that may influence threat, such as rainfall volume and vegetation density.

### *Practical Lesson 5*

In this lesson, scouts will practice how to use and correctly fill in the threat monitoring sheets (Appendix 2).

### *Practical lesson 6*

In this lesson, the scouts will conduct a non-fixed transect patrol to search for different threats and record them correctly on the threat monitoring sheets.

### *Practical lesson 7*

This lesson is a follow up session where the scouts will continue to practice the correct method for recording all information collected during the threat monitoring patrol.

## 2.5 Equipment for monitoring wildlife and threats

Successful monitoring requires the use of specialized equipment, such binoculars, cameras and global positioning (GPS) units. Each piece of equipment has a specific function to perform and care should be taken to look after and operate them properly.

### 2.5.1 Binoculars

Binoculars are a series of glass lenses and prisms which make distant objects appear larger. They are very useful in aiding more accurate identification of wildlife species. To ensure that all binoculars are well maintained adhere to the following rules,

- Always replace the lens caps and store in a protective bag when not in use
- Always use the shoulders and neck strap
- Try hard to avoid getting dust and water on the lens
- Avoid excessive bumps

- Never look directly into the sun as it can damage human vision
- Never use fingers, shirt sleeves or cloth to clean the lenses as this may scratch them, instead blow the dust off and then carefully use a lens tissue for cleaning.

### 2.5.2 Camera

Photographs can provide important information for wildlife monitoring. Animal photographs can be used to verify wildlife sightings (such as the return of focal species to key habitats) and identify individuals with unique markings (such as wild dogs). Photographs are useful teaching aids for scouts, school children, rangers and the wider community. For similar reasons, cameras are also important for recording threats, such as photographing the arrest of poachers and their snare traps for use as evidence in prosecutions.

Cameras are delicate, so extra care must be taken when carrying one, taking pictures and especially when changing films or cleaning. When using a camera remember to,

- Replace the lens caps and keep the camera in a protective bag when not in use
- Always use the shoulder strap
- Try to avoid getting dust and water on all camera components
- Avoid bumps or shocks
- Never use fingers, shirt sleeves or cloth to clean the camera, instead use a special camera blower to remove the dust. Do not blow from the mouth
- Change the camera films indoors and away from direct sunlight and wind.

### 2.5.3 GPS units

A GPS unit uses a number of satellites (> 2) that are orbiting in the sky to determine an accurate position (usually within 5 meters) of the unit. GPS units

are therefore able to provide important information on the location of wildlife and the location of threats. The detailed operating instructions can be obtained from the GPS manual. It is usual to set the GPS unit to record and display point locations (known as waypoints) using a reference system called the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system.

GPS units like all other equipment must be handled with care. All GPS units must be stored in a safe place away from unauthorized persons. Regular check ups must be carried out by the scout coordinators to ensure they are in good working order and clean.

### *Practical lesson 8*

To enable the scouts to clearly understand how to use the field equipment, the scout coordinators will give a demonstration in the use, care and handling of binoculars, cameras and GPS units. After this, the scouts will familiarize themselves in the use of this equipment and subsequently demonstrate how to use, handle and store each item. In addition the scouts will be taught the rules and regulations governing programme equipment, which are,

- Each scout will be responsible for all equipment assigned to him
- A scout must not transfer the handling of project equipment to any other person besides the scouts coordinators
- Any damage or loss of any equipment MUST be reported to a scout coordinator immediately.
- All scouts MUST make all equipment available for routine check up as required by their coordinator

## Chapter Three: Maps and Map Reading

### 3.1 What is map reading?

Map reading is a skill which allows for:

- Recording of wildlife and threat locations
- Recording of patrol routes
- Recording of other information (such as villages targeted for community outreach).

Map reading is an essential skill to possess because it enables a person to find the quickest or safest route when traveling, which is particularly important in times of an emergency. The features included in maps are,

- Major roads
- Rivers and streams
- Outlines of hills (contours) and broad vegetation types
- Village centers
- Area names

#### *Practical lesson 9*

In order to monitor wildlife and threats across the GME, scout patrol areas need to be mapped out so that the areas receiving scout protection can be identified and also the areas without, and requiring, scout coverage can be identified. Scouts patrols will be conducted on transects marked out in unique patrol areas in each village cluster. To make patrolling more effective, each scout pair will need to plot out their patrol areas and routes on a 1:50,000 topographic maps. This will enable the scout coordinators to link their wildlife and threat data to a specific area on the map. By the end of this practical session the scouts should have drawn their own patrol areas on a map.

### 3.2 Foot Patrols and Safety

Safety is of primary importance when scouts are patrolling on foot. Wild animals can be dangerous and they tend to stay in areas of thick bush. Whilst on patrol, all scouts must observe the following,

- Walk into the wind.
- Move slowly and pause frequently
- Spread out to see more. But remain in eye contact with your pair for safety [N.B. scouts must follow the transect line]
- Be alert, listening carefully for any noises such as snorting, disturbed vegetation and ox-peckers.
- Move carefully and communicate in quiet whistles, clicks and hand signs.
- Use binoculars at view points
- Be prepared; note the direction of tracks, the type and number of wildlife and their activities.

In an emergency scouts should,

- Not assume that there is an emergency. If possible stay still and silent while deciding what to do. Do not panic
- Hide behind a bush or if necessary climb a sturdy tree (e.g. buffalo encounter)
- In case of a rhino encounter move quickly and quietly at right angles with the wind, if necessary jump to the side at the last possible moment.

In case of a serious injury, the other scout should give appropriate First Aid, for example the control bleeding, and then quickly get help so that the injured scout can be taken to the nearest health centre.



### *Practical lesson 10*

The scouts will conduct a short patrol in a thick stretch of bush. During the patrol they will practice;

- General alertness skills
- An emergency situation using role play, such as the use of hand signals to alert each other of a rhino or wild dog sighting, other potential dangers, signaling for attention or pausing frequently when necessary.

## Chapter Four: Community Outreach, Conflicts, Threat Mitigation and Management

### 4.1 Community outreach

The success of a wildlife monitoring programme can be greatly enhanced with, and is often dependent on, the assistance, participation and support of the local communities. These communities are key players in the long-term survival of the wildlife in their area. The communities are able to provide the scouts with valuable information on wildlife conflict incidences, wildlife-related threats and issues of local concern. Thus, the community outreach component of the scouts' activities is very important and should be recorded using standardised report forms (Appendix 3). The outreach talks enable the scouts and scouts coordinators to,

- Encourage local people to be interested in wildlife conservation.
- Provide feedback on their patrols to the communities
- To Create awareness, provide advice on wildlife-related and conservation issues and issues of local concern such as,
  - Human-wildlife conflicts resolutions/mitigation
  - Participation of local people in wildlife related enterprises
  - Managing environment by controlling pollution, land clearing, waste management
  - Developing land use plans.
  - Livestock depredation
  - Habitat protection
  - Charcoal burning
  - Crop guarding
  - Waste disposal and management
  - Environmental cleanliness
  - Soil conservation and erosion control

### *Practical lesson 11*

In this lesson the scouts will stage a role play of a practical outreach talk in a village. Each scout pair will prepare a scenario and present it to a group of scouts and scout coordinators assembled as a village gathering. For example;

- Conflicts mitigation strategies needed for guarding livestock during grazing, proper fencing to prevent attacks at night, avoiding walking in the night, especially when drunk so as to reduce human injuries and death induced by wildlife
- Reduce water pollution to control disease transmission between people, wildlife, and livestock
- Discussions on existing wildlife threats and initiating local community participation in reporting cases of threats, as most wildlife threats are caused by outsiders
- Impacts of human activities on the environment, such as charcoal burning, land clearing for agriculture and timber felling.

#### 4.2 Human-wildlife conflict management and mitigation

Communities in the GME receive few benefits but suffer many costs from living with wildlife. The main types of conflict are livestock depredation whilst cattle are grazing or in *bomas* (traditional pens) at night and crop raiding. The negative interactions and conflicts continue to exist and are increasing in some areas primarily because of;

- Expansion of cattle grazing into wildlife habitat
- Farming in wildlife corridors, especially elephant corridors
- Expansion of human settlement into wildlife habitat.

The scouts aim to work closely with the local communities in identifying simple, effective mitigation measures to reduce the number and severity of conflicts and increase community tolerance towards wildlife. Human-wildlife conflict incidents should be recorded using a standardised conflict report form (Appendix 4). After

systematic monitoring of an area (group ranch or cluster) for 12 months, conflict mitigation strategies should be implemented with the communities. For crop raiding by elephants, which are the most destructive crop pests, the construction of rope fences (approximately 2 meters off the ground) around a farm with an application of chili-grease mix (ground chili, used engine oil) every two days has been shown to be an effective conflict reduction strategy. When used in conjunction with an early warning system, such as guard watchtowers, this strategy can be almost 100% effective at keeping elephants out.

A study by DICE and FOC in 2002 and 2003 found that livestock depredation from *bomas* in Naikarra and Olderkesi was much greater in *bomas* that were poorly constructed. The more effective *bomas* were constructed from the endangered red cedar trees and were taller and tightly packed. To reduce the demand for wild red cedar wood, an alternative construction material has been identified. In Naikarra, Maasai who have constructed *bomas* using wire-mesh fences claim that livestock depredations within these *bomas* have decreased by almost 100%. However, only a handful of such *bomas* presently exists, and if their effectiveness is to be properly evaluated then it is necessary to trail these fences experimentally whilst controlling for other factors that might explain lower livestock losses, such as landscape factors. FOC and DICE are currently developing a pilot project to implement wire-mesh *bomas* for comparison against traditional *bomas*.

Finally, to help reduce conflict incidents of livestock being killed whilst, there is a need to increase the use of dogs when grazing livestock, ensure adequate guarding of livestock when grazing by adult herders, and do not allow animals to stray into areas of thick bush, and take particular care when grazing at waterholes and salt licks, and during the dry season.

### *Practical lesson 12*

In this lesson, the scouts will perform a role play where members of a local village visit the scouts to report various conflict incidences caused by wildlife. After recording the incident a scout pair will conduct a village talk to outline causes of wildlife conflicts and use the talk as the basis for soliciting local opinion on how conflicts can be minimized. These include simple solutions for reducing wildlife induced conflicts, such as building better fences, guarding of livestock by adults instead of children, avoiding cultivation in wildlife corridors and along the forests edges. Increased participation of community members in reporting wildlife threats is anticipated to bring communities to the centre of safeguarding their natural resources. The role play in this lesson includes a demonstration of how to record incidences reported on a conflict monitoring sheet.

## Chapter Five: Scout Meetings

### 5.1 Importance of meetings

It is important that personnel involved in wildlife monitoring meet on a regular basis to exchange data, share and receive news and reports and coordinate future work. There are three ways by which these can be achieved:

### 5.2 Monthly meetings

These end of the month meetings are between all the scouts from a particular group ranch and their coordinator. The purpose of these meetings is to,

- Deliver scout monthly field survey sheets to their coordinator
- Summarize the previous month's work
- Communicate the latest news from the group ranch
- Provide short training or review previous training
- Identify and address any problems arising
- Plan the next month's work.

### 5.3 Joint scout patrols

At least once a month or after every quarter or the year all the scouts in a group ranch or two neighboring group ranches and their coordinators should meet at a designated area to,

- Mix scouts partners/teams
- Familiarize some of the scouts with other areas
- Look for some specific threats, such as charcoal burners or snare traps, and specific wildlife, such as black rhino or wild dogs
- Patrol an area thought to be too dangerous for a single pair to patrol possibly due to the presence of many wild animals or people
- Cover a much larger area in a day through a sweeping movement.

These patrols have an increased level of risk and should therefore be conducted in the company of armed Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) rangers.

## 5.4 Scout camps

Scout camps are held at least once a year and last for about four days. The purpose of camps is to,

- Patrol fixed transects and occasionally non-fixed transects within a scout pairs' patrol area or wider group ranch area, thereby making a quick total census of wild animals in the area
- Give longer training with immediate follow-up
- Provide a forum for the scouts to discuss any matters concerning the programme
- Summarize the previous year's work
- Further motivate the scouts
- Award certificates or gifts for those who have worked well.

## Chapter Six: Reports, Report Making and Monitoring Personnel

### 6.1 Scout reports

It is important that accurate reports of all findings are kept and maintained by scouts and scouts coordinators. The wildlife monitoring programme falls under four major components as follows,

- Wildlife monitoring
- Threat monitoring and mitigation
- Human- wildlife conflict monitoring and mitigation
- Community outreach.

For each of these components scouts coordinators and scouts pairs have key reports to compile and maintain, which are,

#### **Scout coordinators**

- i) Weekly, ii) Monthly, and iii) Quarterly report summaries on,
  - Wildlife sightings
  - Threat reports
  - Human-wildlife conflict reports
  - Community outreach reports
  - GIS maps showing the locations of key wildlife species, such as wild dogs, and threats, such as snare trap encounter rates.

#### **Scout pairs**

- i) Weekly, and ii) Monthly reports on,
  - Wildlife sightings
  - Threat reports
  - Human-wildlife conflict reports
  - Community outreach reports.



## 6.2 Report formats

The reports compiled and maintained by the wildlife monitoring teams are stored in the following formats,

- Wildlife sightings monthly excel summaries
- Human-wildlife report data sheet
- Wildlife monitoring patrol sheet
- Wildlife threat monitoring sheet
- Community outreach report form

## 6.3 Wildlife monitoring personnel

In the field level the following personnel serve in the Greater Mara Community Scout programme,

- Scout coordinators
- Community scouts.

Within each group ranch there are pairs of scouts each in charge of several clusters and patrol areas. Within each group ranch there is a specific scout coordinator assigned who supervises all scouts activities.

### 6.3 1 Qualities of a scout coordinator

Some of the important qualities of a good scout coordinator are to:

- Be able to work independently
- Be able to speak the local dialect
- Be prepared to walk in wildlife populated areas frequently and for long hours
- Be able to train, motivate and co-ordinate scouts and community groups
- Be trusted and respected by the local community
- Be able to describe the programme in such away as to enthuse others to work for long term survival of wildlife.

### 6.3.2 Qualities of a community scout

The important qualities of a community scout are to,

- Be able to commit one self to the job
- Be responsible, mature and respected by the local community
- Be able to follow instructions, training and guidelines
- Be able to accurately report facts and events
- Know the area well enough to return to any site
- Be in a position to freely receive information from the local community.

NB: To be able to perform their duties more effectively, scouts should observe the guidelines as outlined in the scouts rules and regulations (Appendix 5).

## Appendix 1 - Sample Wildlife Monitoring Patrol Sheet

Scout Pair: Peter Chai/Micheal Mbuzi Cluster/Patrol Area: Laleta/Olomanaa

Date: 14/11/04 GPS ID: NK2 Transect ID: OLD3 Weather: Cldy/Cold/Rain/0/Windo

Start Time: 06.30 Start Point (GPS): 805251/9814170 Veg. type: Thick scrub

Finish Time: 09.30 Finish Point (GPS): 814680/9808308

| GPS# | GPS location |         | Time seen | Animal   | Number |   |   |   | Comments     |
|------|--------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|---|---|---|--------------|
|      | X            | Y       |           |          | T      | M | F | C |              |
| 71   | 805104       | 9813882 | 06.47     | Impala   | 8      | 2 | 5 | 1 | Grazing      |
| 72   | 806521       | 9812741 | 07.06     | Dik-dik  | 2      | - | - | - | Running away |
| 73   | 804632       | 9813480 | 07.35     | Buffalo  | 1      | 1 | 0 | 0 | Resting      |
| 74   | 805969       | 9812246 | 07.59     | Elephant | 10     | - | 4 | 1 | Resting      |
| 75   | 800785       | 9814543 | 08.16     | Zebra    | 5      | - | - | - | Grazing      |
| 76   | 813191       | 9810421 | 09.10     | Impala   | 1      | 1 | - | - | Running away |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   | Snare around |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   | Neck         |
| 77   | 807688       | 9811640 | 10.02     | Wild dog | 1      | - | - | - | Sound heard, |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
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|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |
|      |              |         |           |          |        |   |   |   |              |

T=Total number of animals in a group, M=Male, F=Female, C=Calf/Cubs

## Appendix 2 – Sample Wildlife Threat Monitoring

**Scout Pair:** Charlie Chapatti/Moses Maharagwe

**Cluster Area:** Naikarra2/Mpiro Hill

**Date:** 13/11/04

**GPS ID:** NK2 **Start Time:** 06.30 **Start Point (GPS):** 800281/9823135

**Weather:** Sun/Warm/Rain/Winds

**Finish Time:** 11.00 **Finish Point (GPS):** 830987/9810551

| GPS# | GPS location |         | Time seen | Activity           | Comments  |
|------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---|
|      | X            | Y       |           |                    |   |
| 104  | 803700       | 9812891 | 07.14     | Snare traps        | 3 elephant traps removed  |
| 105  | 804651       | 9811802 | 07.45     | Charcoal burning   | 5 people seen burning, ran away, 23 trees cut   |
| 108  | 797745       | 9815862 | 09.23     | Camp               | Poachers camp (1 week old, poss. 4 poachers)  |
| 110  | 801650       | 9814259 | 10.21     | Land clearing      | 4 corners of cleared area mapped (Waypoints 110-113)  |
| 111  | 801789       | 9815111 | -         | -                  | -   |
| 112  | 802009       | 9814231 | -         | -                  | -   |
| 113  | 801550       | 9816768 | -         | -                  | -   |
| 114  | 819870       | 9818700 | 10.45     | Firearms           | 2 poachers seen with firearms, community in Iretet Hill says possibly from Kikot Plains area  |
| 115  | 823100       | 9821111 | 10.57     | Bushmeat transport | 1 man (John Githeri, 28, Kikuyu) from Olkiya valley caught with approx. 10kg of smoked zebra meat. Taken to Mr Peter Sukuma at KWS-Naikarra |
|      |              |         |           |                    |   |
|      |              |         |           |                    |   |

### Appendix 3 - Community Outreach Report Card

Scout pair: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Village \_\_\_\_\_

Cluster \_\_\_\_\_ Group Ranch \_\_\_\_\_

| Topic of discussion | Issues raised        | Comments |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------|
| <u>Week 1</u>       | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4. |          |
| <u>Week 2</u>       | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4. |          |
| <u>Week 3</u>       | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4. |          |
| <u>Week 4</u>       | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4. |          |

**Attendance:**

Week 1: Number of men \_\_\_\_\_ Number of women \_\_\_\_\_ Number of children \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_  
 Week 2: Number of men \_\_\_\_\_ Number of women \_\_\_\_\_ Number of children \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_  
 Week 3: Number of men \_\_\_\_\_ Number of women \_\_\_\_\_ Number of children \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_  
 Week 4: Number of men \_\_\_\_\_ Number of women \_\_\_\_\_ Number of children \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix 4 – Human-Wildlife Conflicts Report Form

Form no..... Date..... Zone..... Area..... Enumerator’s Name.....  
 Complainant name..... Cluster..... Village..... Date of incident.....  
 Time of incident..... GPS...../..... Animal spp.....  
 Number of Animals..... Sex (1. male, 2. female, 3. mixed, 4. unknown)

### **I Crop damage/raiding**

Crop type..... Farm size.....acres. Area damage.....(Acres/m2/no.of stems) Crop maturity level (1. Young, 2. Middle, 3. Mature, 4. Dry) Was the farm guarded? (1. Yes 2.No) Nature of fence (1.strong 2.weak 3. Not fenced) Height of fence( 1.high 2.low) Action taken by owner/guard.....

### **II Livestock predation/attack**

Type of livestock..... No. of livestock(1. killed.....2.injured..... ) Herd size..... Place of incident (1.boma 2.grazing)

**If in boma**, Predator means of entry(1.through the fence 2. jumped over the fence) Nature of fence(1. strong 2. weak) Height of fence(1 low, 2medium, 3 high)

**If during grazing**, Were the livestock scared by predators(1.Yes 2. No), If yes How many were lost?..... How many were found?..... No. of herders..... No. of dogs..... Action taken by owner/herder.....

### **III Other conflicts**

Human attack (1.death 2.injury) Name of victim..... Age..... Sex (0.male 1. Female) S(1.sober 2.drunk) Food store damage (1.major 2.minor) House damage (1.major 2.minor) Water damage (1.major 2. Minor) Action taken .....

### **IV Enumerators own comments/observation**

.....  
 .....

### **V KWS**

Report to KWS (1.yes 2.no) When..... Where.....  
 What was the response.....  
 .....

## Appendix 5 – The Community Scout Programme Objectives and Terms of Reference

### **A. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY SCOUT PROGRAMME (CSP)**

- To conserve wildlife and their habitats within the Narok and Transmara group ranches surrounding the Masai Mara National Reserve
- ii. To assist the government and the local communities to reduce illegal utilization of wildlife and other natural resources
- To faster security to local people, tourist and wildlife in the region
- To promote sustainable use of natural resources through non- utilization
- To maximize benefits from wildlife/natural resources to the local communities and to undertake the reduction of wildlife associated conflicts.

### **B. SPECIFIC GOALS**

**Goal 1.** Protect wildlife and natural environment

**Goal 2.** Habitat monitoring

**Goal 3.** Providing an enabling environment for tourism.

**Goal 1. Protect wildlife and the natural environment**

**Objective 1.1. Prevent reduce illegal utilization of wildlife/natural resources**

Patrols  
De-snaring  
Reporting  
Arrests  
Extinguishing wild fires

**Objective 1.2. Wildlife health**

Assisting injured/sick animals  
Collaboration with KWS

**Objective 1.3. Conservation education**

Community mobilization and sentisation

**Goal 2. Habitat monitoring**

**Objective 2.1. Vegetation trend monitoring**

Species composition  
Biomass cover  
Vegetation cover

**Objective 2.2. Wildlife monitoring**

Species diversity  
Number of animals  
Population structure

Distribution and movements

**Objective 2.3. Water resource monitoring**

Extraction for human activities

Water pollution

Protection

Availability of water for monitoring wildlife

**Objective 2.4. Wildlife conflicts & human activities**

Human–wildlife conflicts

Settlements

Agriculture

Logging

Charcoal burning

Poaching

Wildfires.

**Goal 3. Providing enabling environment for tourism**

**Objective 3.1. Security**

Patrols

Collaboration with stake holders

Information gathering and networking

**Objective 3.2. Guiding and interpretation**

Assist tourists

Walking safaris and bird watching

**C. THE SCOURT TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**Roles and responsibility**

- Wildlife patrols
- Human – wildlife conflicts networking mitigation and reporting to KWS
- Anti poaching activities monitoring and reporting to KWS
- Ecological monitoring.
- Visitor guiding and interpretation .
- Provide security to communities, visitor, wildlife ,and other resources.
- Conservation education to the public .
- Management and conservation of natural resources(water , soil, forest, vegetation).
- Care of sick and injured animals.
- Liaising with conservation CBOS on community needs .
- Undertaking funding initiatives to reduce/avoid donor dependency.



### **The Constitution**

The membership of the community scout program association (csp) will be drawn from,

- Scouts currently serving in the program
- Scouts who previously served in the program
- Any other interested person who is resident of eastern Mara/wide Mara region.