



**Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species  
Annual Report**

The Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme

Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology,  
University of Kent

April 2005

## 1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	162/13/019
Project Title	The Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme
Country	Kenya
UK Contractor	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent
Partner Organisation	Friends of Conservation-Kenya (FoC)
Darwin Grant Value	£115830
Start/End dates	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2004-31 <sup>st</sup> March 2006
Reporting period	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2004-31 <sup>st</sup> March 2005, AYR 1
Project website	<a href="http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/staff/linkie.html">www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/staff/linkie.html</a> <a href="http://www.foc-uk.com/kenya_wild.asp">www.foc-uk.com/kenya_wild.asp</a>
Author(s), date	Matthew Linkie and Nigel Leader-Williams, 29 <sup>th</sup> April 2005

## 2. Project Background

Some 70% of Kenya's wildlife exists outside protected areas. Therefore, its survival depends on tolerance of wildlife and sustainable management of natural resources by the local communities who suffer the costs of living with wildlife. The Maasai communities of the Greater Mara Ecosystem (GME), Kenya, have expressed a desire and willingness to develop their capacity to manage and protect the natural resources among which they live outside the Masai Mara National Reserve (MMNR). Our previous research in the GME had identified the need to monitor conflicts and resource use in unprotected communal areas. As a result, this project aims to develop and implement a Community-driven Scout Programme to empower Maasai communities throughout the GME to monitor and conserve wildlife and to manage human-wildlife conflict, thereby providing local livelihood and ecotourism benefits. To ensure that both communities and tour operators continue to benefit from the work of the Community Scouts, we are working with responsible ecotourism operators and their guests to develop an innovative public-private conservation partnership. The development of a 'Sponsor-a-Scout' scheme aims to secure the sustainability of the programme and to provide greater exposure of project donors.

The project has been established as a partnership between DICE, FoC-Kenya (a local NGO) and local Maasai communities, together with support from the national wildlife authority (Kenya Wildlife Service) and private sector partners.

## 3. Project Purpose and Outputs

The project has followed a logical framework (Annex 1) that can be summarised as follows:

### *Purpose:*

To empower Maasai communities throughout the greater Mara ecosystem to monitor and protect natural resources and manage human-wildlife conflict, and thereby improve local livelihoods, through the development of a sustainably funded community wildlife scout association.

### *Outputs:*

Through training and implementation, to improve and expand local capacity to monitor and protect biodiversity, develop a regional wildlife management and conflict mitigation manual to be used within a multiple-stakeholder regional community scout association, for which a sustainable funding strategy will be developed.

*Project Year 1 Activities:*

- i. **Workshops and meetings** to define objectives, to select scout candidates, to develop MoUs between stakeholders, to draft a constitution for an association, to register the association.
- ii. **Scout training** of 70 scouts in security, discipline, and wildlife and conflict monitoring, and then to train 12 team leaders in conflict management and leadership.
- iii. **Research and monitoring** to refine monitoring methods, and to implement and field test conflict management activities in pilot area. Monthly patrols and conflict monitoring initiated across the GME, preliminary data analysis.
- iv. **Dissemination** through press releases during Project Year 1

The proposed operational plan for the project changed in October 2004, when Dr Matt Walpole, the Project Officer whom we had intended would oversee this project, decided to leave DICE after 10 years, in the interests of developing his career. The project was fortunate in being able to recruit Dr Matt Linkie, who has considerable experience working with scouts in Sumatra, and with undertaking analyses using GIS, as the new Project Officer. This key change in personnel was fully discussed at all stages with the Darwin Secretariat. Drs Walpole and Linkie worked very closely together to ensure a smooth transition, which has been effected seamlessly, and with Dr Walpole's continued willingness to offer advice to a programme that he did so much to develop.

All planned outputs from Activities (i), (iii) and (iv) have been completed successfully, on time and within budget, with the following exceptions:

Within Activity (i), we have not taken steps to draft a constitution for, or to register, a scout association, which was originally planned for April 2005. We have delayed this because we found that some of the Darwin-funded scouts were already members of the independent Transmara Scout Association, which operates voluntarily in the group ranches in the Transmara District adjacent to the Darwin project area. Hence, the Project Officer held an impromptu meeting with the Transmara scouts in November 2004, to address this possible complication. It was recognized that the Transmara Scout Association indeed provides a valuable service in protecting biodiversity across the wider Transmara District. However, it was questioned whether this Darwin project should support the formation of a separate scout association, as it might cause unnecessary confusion, and because the current structure of the scout programme which is currently being run by FoC is operating well. Indeed, two alternative options are being considered. First, the Darwin scout programme covers the two districts of Transmara and Narok. Therefore, one option may be to establish an analogous Narok Scout Association for those scouts working in Narok District. Alternatively, the Group Ranch Association, which is responsible for the collection and distribution of tourism revenue for the Narok group ranches, may offer an even more feasible and overarching option. We are currently strengthening links with this association, whom it is hoped will take on the responsibility of disbursing scout salaries. If so, it might be a logical progression if the Group Ranch Association could also become more directly responsible for the scouts, still under the guidance of FoC. This issue will be discussed at the next stakeholders meeting in May 2005 to determine the best plan of action. If, in turn, this requires modification to one of the key proposed project outputs, the Darwin Secretariat will be consulted to seek their agreement to the wishes of the project's main stakeholders.

In the meanwhile, in order to maintain good relations and collaboration with the existing Transmara Scout Association, the project has provided them with support, through GIS and wildlife survey training, and the donation of equipment including a laptop. As a result, within Activity (ii), we have trained a total of 74 scouts, including an additional 2 Transmara Scout Association staff.

Planned outputs from activity (ii) have been partially fulfilled in Project Year 1. Our proposal had originally planned an infrastructure comprising 12 team leaders, hereafter referred to as Scout Coordinators, one to represent each of the 11 group ranches within GME, and one to serve as an overall supervisor. However, this infrastructure has since proved excessive, in part due to successes from a previous Darwin grant. The strong infrastructure created during the previous Darwin project (162/10/003) in Naikarra and Olderkesi group ranches now only necessitates one coordinator to adequately cover both these areas. Furthermore, the geographic location of the three group ranches in the Transmara District, with a single central main road, means that one coordinator can adequately cover all these areas. Similarly, the close proximity and relatively small size of two separate pairs of group ranches in the Narok District enables one coordinator to cover each pair of ranches. The remaining two group ranches in Narok remain, as originally planned, with a coordinator each. However, one of these coordinators also supervises all the other coordinators. As a result during implementation, we have identified the need for six rather than 12 Scout Coordinators within the GME. If additional coordinators are required as the project proceeds, then this infrastructure can easily be amended closer to that originally planned. As a result, this change has not been discussed with the Darwin Secretariat. In addition, a longer than anticipated recruitment process of 74 scouts meant that scout training could be completed within Project Year 1. This activity has now been rescheduled for the start of Project Year 2.

#### **4. Progress**

This is the third project funded by the Darwin Initiative and managed by DICE in and around the MMNR. The first project (162/6/131) undertook applied research that sought to understand some of the key issues surrounding the management of MMNR. This research encompassed animal responses to pastoralist disturbance, habitat and animal responses to tourism, and human responses to problem animals. We showed that the MMNR could not be managed as a separate solution from its surrounding area and people. A key issue for local people was the lack of benefits deriving to them from MMNR, and from the costs of living among wildlife. Therefore, some Maasai communities within the GME expressed their desire and willingness to engage more fully with the tourism industry, which became the focus of our second Darwin Initiative project (162/10/003). However, this project identified that tourism, despite being promoted locally as a sustainable way to use natural resources, was not benefiting local communities or wildlife in an area where human-wildlife conflict was prevalent. This was because tourism was not locally managed and did not fully engage local communities. These findings suggested the need for another approach to resource use in unprotected communal areas in which many large mammals reside, or to which they seasonally disperse. As a result, this third project aims to develop and implement a Community-driven Scout Programme to empower Maasai communities throughout the GME to monitor and conserve wildlife, and to manage human-wildlife conflict, thereby providing local livelihood and ecotourism benefits.

We had originally planned to hold a meeting between DICE, FoC and the TO's in the Mara during March 2005, to discuss a sustainable funding strategy for the Community Scout Programme. However, this has been rescheduled, and will be held in Nairobi during May 2005. This reschedule is partly due to the successes from wider exposure of the project to a greater number of TOs, who in turn have expressed their willingness and commitment to be involved in the Community Scout Programme. Nevertheless, an informal meeting was held with the Scout Coordinators and several scouts from the Darwin project and from the Transmara Scout Association in March 2005. While the main purpose of the meeting was to discuss project progress, identify any problems that the Scout Coordinators had encountered and how they had resolved them, we also sought to hear their views on possibilities for a long-term funding strategy for the Community Scout Programme. Hence, this meeting served as an important forerunner for the rescheduled meeting with TO's in May 2005. Once our model and its structure has been fully discussed, and the involvement of TO's has been agreed upon, a series of national and international radio interviews, press releases and web exposure will take place in the first half of Project Year 2, and not as originally planned in Project Year 1.

The project has made significant progress over the course of the year. The project began on schedule in April 2004 with the recruitment of a former local Masai schoolteacher, and previous Darwin scholar, Stephen Kisotu MSc (162/10/003) as project co-coordinator by the host partner FoC. Terms of reference (ToR) for community scouts were developed and the existing 20 scouts in the southeast of the GME were re-trained according to these new ToR, and have been active throughout the period. Recruitment of an additional 54 scouts from the nine remaining group ranches across the GME continued up until January 2005. These scouts all received basic field survey training before beginning their monthly patrols. The scouts have three main duties: i) wildlife monitoring; ii) threat monitoring; and, iii) community outreach, for which they now perform across the GME in both Transmara and Narok districts. During October-November 2004 and March 2005, the Project Officer has spent more time than originally planned in Kenya training the six Scout Coordinators, and in setting up a wildlife and threat monitoring system for the GME. Together, the Project Officer and the Director of FoC have completed a revised version of the human-wildlife conflict reporting form, which will be distributed for use by all scouts in the GME. It forms part of a wildlife management and conflict mitigation manual that is currently being edited and will be ready for the further scout training in early May 2005. Taken together, all these activities have further increased local capacity to monitor wildlife and the threats it faces in a standardised manner within the GME across the Transmara and Narok districts. The methods are all appended with this report and are freely available on the DICE website ([www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/staff/linkie.html](http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/staff/linkie.html))

Finally, the Project Officer and the Director of FoC have invested considerable time in meeting the different tour operators (TO's) working in the GME, to discuss project progress, to foster good working relationships and to maintain their interest and involvement in the Community Scout Programme. This preparation is essential in advance of a meeting to be held with the TO's to develop a viable partnership model that aims to secure long-term funding for the scout programme, that we envisage as our exit strategy (see above).

Whilst project staff have been very proactive in recruiting new scouts, the recruitment process itself took longer than expected. However, in line with the philosophy of this project, the recruitment of scouts was a community-driven process, in which DICE and FoC acted only as facilitators. Eight workshops were held to encompass communities within one or two group ranches, and in which project objectives were explained, followed by a discussion about the project after which the communities were requested to nominate potential candidates for the scout programme. This approach generally proved very successful and would usually lead to the nomination of a number of good candidates with the requisite skills outlined in preceding discussions. However, in one workshop jointly held for two smaller group ranches, there was no consensus over the nomination of candidates, because a few powerful leaders, who for years have been at the centre of local politics, wanted to control the nomination process. This potential problem was overcome by not allowing these leaders to hijack the nomination process and, by doing so, alienate the wider participation by community members, which might create feelings of resentment or ill-will. Instead, FoC staff continued to act as facilitator by running two additional workshops that involved a fair representation of the communities, including village chiefs, to further explain and discuss the project objectives and the nomination procedure. The Maasai responded well to this gentle, non-challenging approach and later admitted that they were not aware of some of the important issues that the leaders had failed to explain previously. Subsequently, the required number of candidates was consensually nominated.

The second difficulty encountered involved the disbursement of scout salaries. With only a few banks located near the Mara and scouts widely spread throughout the Mara, it has been challenging to pay the scouts working in the more remote areas on a monthly basis. For security and safety, it is undesirable for the Scout Coordinators to carry large sums of money each month following set routes. For scouts working in the Narok District, we are currently developing a strategy whereby the Group Ranch Association assumes this responsibility. For the Transmara region, this is less of a problem as the scouts cover a smaller area.

### *Additional achievements*

The new Project Officer has introduced some additional outputs to enhance project success. A series of geographic information system (GIS) tutorials with a combination of real and hypothetical data from MMNR have been produced and used to train project staff in basic and intermediate level GIS techniques. This will greatly increase the local capacity to manage, query and analyse spatial data collected on wildlife, threats and scout patrol effort. This will enable the identification of critical areas across the GME, i.e. those with important populations of wildlife but with high levels of threats, so that scout patrol effort can be focussed for more cost-effective patrolling. A wildlife field survey manual and data analysis tutorials using MS Excel and ArcView GIS have been produced and used to train project staff in more rigorous wildlife monitoring techniques. This has been improved by working with some of the scouts and all the Scout Coordinators to develop wildlife and threat field survey sheets. These sheets were then tested during a training session and enhanced further to improve their usability. The output of this second training workshop has resulted in more refined field survey methods for collecting data on wildlife abundance and threat levels.

Finally, we have made some further gains on the outputs of the previous Darwin Mara project (162/10/003). From the human-wildlife conflict monitoring that was conducted in Naikarra and Olderkesi group ranches, incidences of livestock depredation and crop-raiding have been recorded. A DICE postgraduate is currently undertaking his MSc fieldwork to collect data on elephant movements within these group ranches. From this elephant pathways will be mapped during the rainy season and the landscape factors that influence elephant movements investigated. These data will enable a more detailed analysis of elephant crop-raiding patterns and will be used to focus scout patrol effort to reduce human-elephant conflict. To advance our understanding of elephant movements further, we hope to collaborate with Moi University, Kenya to provide a student to repeat this mapping exercise during the dry season, occurring in Project Year 2. The measurable indicators will be a completed DICE MSc dissertation, a completed human-wildlife conflict report that incorporates these new data and a Kenyan university student continuing this research for their fieldwork. However, this dissertation would be finished at the end of the 2006 academic year, which is outside of this Darwin project lifespan, but could be included as a late output after the final report has been submitted.

The provisional work plan for the coming year is as follows:

<b>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE 2005/2006</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Key milestones</b>
May 2005	Regional wildlife management and conflict mitigation manual developed, and used by scouts that are fully trained in its application. Development of conflict management strategies for new areas. Mid-term review and steering committee meeting. Registration of community scout association to be discussed. Funding workshop between DICE, FoC and TO's to be held in Nairobi
June 2005	Exposure to media of novel long-term funding strategy (press releases, radio interviews and website coverage).
Oct. 2005	One year of scout monitoring activities completed. Preliminary data analysis from scout monitoring completed.
Jan. 2006	Draft wildlife monitoring and mitigation annual out for review. Training for scout teams in conflict management complete. Data analysis from scout monitoring completed. Funding plan for community scout association finalised.

Mar. 2006	Manual finalised, printed and distributed. Dissemination workshops and formal graduation of scouts. End of term evaluation, consolidation & stakeholder planning. Formal end of project.
July 2006	Three research papers submitted for publication. Final report to the Darwin Initiative.

## 5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

This project is completing its first year so there are no issues to which to respond.

## 6. Partnerships

This year has seen even further gains in our relationship with our main project partners, namely FoC, KWS, local Maasai communities and private sector tour operators in Kenya. This project has grown from previous Darwin Initiative projects, and therefore has had the advantage of continuing to foster and maintain good relations with previous partners, and to expand smoothly across the GME. Indeed, strong support from Kenyan project partners has really helped to effectively achieve some ambitious milestones.

Our relationship with FoC could not be better. The new FoC Director, Richard Hartley, realises the immense value that this Darwin project contributes to improving wildlife conservation and Maasai livelihoods in the GME. As a result, FoC are fully committed to running the project once DICE and Darwin exit. Richard Hartley's wealth of experience in Africa working as a project advisor for the World Bank, resource economist for USAID and the Manager for the Africa Fund for Endangered Wildlife has undoubtedly provided enormous benefit to the project. It has allowed the project to progress much quicker than would have previously been possible. A notable example is the development of a five year funding strategy for the Community Scout Programme in mid-2006 for which Richard is currently raising funds whilst in the United States.

Our relationship with local communities continues to grow. Stephen Kisotu, a local Maasai who was trained by DICE for his MSc, and has worked on a previous Darwin Initiative project in his home area, has proved to be a great ambassador for the Darwin project and has earned the respect of his community. As the project has expanded across the Mara, these good relations, coupled with Stephen's diplomacy have proved pivotal in securing the trust of other communities, where past problems existed between the communities, FoC and KWS. The trust developed between FoC and the communities was clearly demonstrated by Stephen's patient and subtle approach that enabled him to successfully mediate between discordant communities who looked towards him for assistance.

Kenya Wildlife Service continues as a project partner across the GME. Similarly, our involvement with local KWS staff is strengthening all the time, and we are working to assist KWS field staff to improve their capacity to monitor and respond to conflict.

Very good relations with WWF in the Transmara region continue as usual, with Dr Noah Sitati, also a former Darwin Scholar, a DICE PhD graduate and current DICE research associate, managing a WWF-funded human-elephant conflict project.

The private sector partnership between DICE and FoC with Cottars Camp and Rehero Bushcamp remains strong. There are a myriad of conservation projects and conservation organisations in the GME. It is therefore crucial that this project is able to distinguish itself from these other projects by having clear and realistic objectives that fully address the conservation issues in the GME. Equally, it is crucial that as ambassadors for Darwin, DICE and FoC are able to distinguish themselves from these other organisations by always practicing good conservation with honesty and integrity. TO's often find it difficult to differentiate between projects and organisations. The *modus operandi* practiced by DICE and FoC is now paying dividends as TO's increasingly recognise the important services that our

scouts provide across the GME. Consequently, many more TO's that originally anticipated have expressed a willingness to collaborate with our proposed *Sponsor-a-Scout* scheme.

An integral part of this project's philosophy has been, where possible, to collaborate and support similar projects across the Mara, in Kenya and international organisations involved in biodiversity conservation. In-country collaboration has been achieved through support and training within a GIS training workshop run by DICE and FoC, and that included WWF, KWS, the Transmara Scout Association and Kenyan National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) personnel. A CD containing all GIS tutorials produced for this workshop, as well other documents for example, on how to use a GPS unit, was provided for all workshop participants.

A field survey technique training workshop run by DICE and FoC included two Transmara Scout Association personnel and one Cheetah Conservation Fund personnel, who then received a field survey manual produced for this course. Copies of both GIS and field survey manuals have been provided to another Darwin Initiative project run by Dr Mika Peck, University of Sussex, on 'Developing a sustainable conservation network for primates in Ecuador'. There has been additional support for the Transmara Scout Association through the provision of a laptop, field survey sheets and transport costs.

Collaboration with international organizations has proceeded through the sharing of GIS datasets for the Mara. This project has worked with the International Livestock Research Institute, Frankfurt Zoological Society and GTZ (working on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development). This project has agreed to collaborate with the University of Leeds, through the provision of accommodation, transport and logistical support for a potential PhD study.

## **7. Impact and Sustainability**

The wide collaboration with the aforementioned organizations (Section 6) through training, support or data sharing, has promoted the merits and good intentions of this Darwin project within Kenya.

The presence of 74 scouts and 6 scout coordinators across the Mara, all displaying the Darwin logo on their uniforms will raise the profile of this Darwin project. The scouts are increasing the capacity for managing biodiversity across the Mara through greater environmental security provided by i) anti-threat patrols, such as desnaring activities, and ii) community outreach activities, aimed at working with communities to generate an interest in using their natural resources in a more sustainable manner. The anti-threat activities are already benefiting biodiversity as four elephant poachers have been arrested, a leopard skin confiscated and over 40 snare traps dismantled. Ultimately, we hope to measure successes of scout activities through trends in wildlife population.

The community outreach work of the scouts has provided a direct link to the communities that originally nominated them. Besides providing a mechanism for the communities to voice concerns, opinions or praise for the work being conducted by the scouts, this liaison work has raised the project profile within Maasai communities across the whole of the Mara.

A key component of this project is to develop and implement a long-term funding strategy for the Community Scout Programme, which will serve as a suitable exit strategy for DICE and Darwin. A meeting to be held in May 2005 will discuss the implementation of a *Sponsor-a-scout* scheme with TO's working across the Mara. This scheme broadly adaptss the successes of similar NGO-run schemes, whereby a donor can adopt a large charismatic mammal, such as a tiger or an African elephant, instead to provide a unique scheme whereby a single donor or donor group can sponsor a scout over a five year period. The scheme has already generated considerable interest amongst TO's who have a vested interest in conserving biodiversity across the Mara. It is therefore anticipated that the profile of the project will not only continue to be raised across the Mara, but also internationally, as the international TO's promote this scheme further. This process has already begun with the new Director of FoC engaging in a funding-raising tour across the United States, to solicit support from NGOs, GOs and



individuals. To maintain donor interest in this scheme, a project website will be constructed to provide feedback to donors from the scouts that they sponsor, through quarterly reports with photographs on field activities. Sponsors visiting the Mara will also have the opportunity to join in a patrol with the scout that they sponsor, as well visiting the scout's home village, and have the scout join them on a game drive across the Mara. These activities are encouraged as they will generate increased revenue for the TO's through extra bed nights, for which a percentage will be donated by the TO's to the Community Scout Programme. The increased interest and involvement of TO's is a good indicator of the feasibility of the planned Darwin exit strategy. To increase the chances of scout sponsorship success, it will be important to expose the project and its donors to a wide audience. This is planned for after the TO meeting now scheduled for May 2005, and will best be achieved through UK and Kenyan press releases targeting newspapers, websites (University of Kent, FoC and Darwin Initiative), newsletters (FoC and Darwin Initiative) and radio interviews.

The FoC-UK website will, in due course, promote the scheme in its newsletter and website, both of which will contain donation forms especially designed for this scheme. In addition, donors unable to commit for five years will be to donate set amounts of money towards the specific procurement of equipment, such as £25 that will buy 1 torch.

## 8. Post-Project Follow up Activities (max 300 words)

Not applicable

## 9. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

As already discussed, project dissemination activities have been rescheduled for after the meeting with the TOs in May 2005, which seeks to discuss our proposed *Sponsor-a-scout* scheme, as a way of providing long-term and sustainable funding to the Community Scout Programme. If successful, it is anticipated that there will be continued project dissemination, both nationally and internationally, through the FoC newsletter and website and collaborating TOs' newsletters and websites.

Due to the unavoidable delays in the scout recruitment process, 10 scouts have received over one year of training instead of the 20 that were originally planned. However, by the end of Project Year, 74 scouts, 4 more than originally planned have been recruited and will all have received over one years training.

Education posters and leaflets have not yet been produced. In May 2005, FoC and DICE applied for funds to support a mobile education conservation unit. If successful, then the educational posters and leaflets would be produced as part of this unit, which would undoubtedly have greater impact. If unsuccessful, then the posters and leaflets would be produced as originally planned.

**Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)**

Those in bold indicate outputs that are enhanced or additional to those planned for this period.

Code No.	Quantity	Description
15A	0	Press release in Kenya
15D	1	Friends of Conservation newsletter, UK
14A	<b>6</b>	4 community stakeholder workshops, 1 scout programme launch and opening of Darwin centre in Naikarra, Masai Mara group ranch association workshop
6A	<b>74</b>	Scouts recruited and trained
6B	2	Number of training weeks
19A	0	Radio interview in Kenya

6A	6	Team leaders trained in leadership and conflict management
6B	2	Training weeks (GIS, wildlife monitoring and conflict)
7	0	Educational leaflets/poster
8	9	Project Officer weeks in Kenya
5	12	Maasai scout coordinators (2) and scouts (10) with over 1 year of training
14A	1	Stakeholder meeting (rescheduled for May 2005)
<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Wildlife and threat monitoring manual and survey sheets produced</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>GIS training tutorials and manual produced</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Enhancement of the Darwin funded (162/10/003) wildlife conflict monitoring recording form</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Expansion of the Darwin funded (162/10/003) Mara centre for wildlife and conflict monitoring</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>£1265</b>	<b>Proposal for further donor funding submitted to The People's Trust for Endangered Species</b>

**Table 2: Publications**

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Report*	Community-based monitoring of human-wildlife conflicts in Naikarra and Olderkessi locations of the Greater Mara region in Kenya. M. Walpole and S. Kisotu, 2004	DICE, UK		0
Manual/CD*	Mara Scout GIS training. M. Linkie, 2004	DICE, UK	<a href="http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/staff/linkie.htm">www.kent.ac.uk/dice/staff/linkie.htm</a>	0
Manual*	Monitoring wildlife and threats in the Greater Mara Ecosystem. M. Linkie, 2005	DICE, UK	<a href="http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/staff/linkie.htm">www.kent.ac.uk/dice/staff/linkie.htm</a>	0
Newsletter*	The Greater Masai Mara Community Scout Programme. M. Linkie, 2005	FoC, UK	<a href="mailto:foc-uk@aol.com">foc-uk@aol.com</a>	0



Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2004/2005

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2004-Mar 2005	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Purpose</b> <i>(insert original project purpose statement)</i></p> <p>To empower Maasai communities throughout the greater Mara ecosystem to monitor and protect natural resources and manage human-wildlife conflict, and thereby improve local livelihoods, through the development of a sustainably funded community wildlife scout association.</p>	<p><i>(insert original purpose level indicators)</i></p> <p>New and existing skills and information on wildlife distribution, conflict and its management being utilised by communities to improve conservation and sustainable use of wildlife</p>	<p><i>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</i></p> <p>6 Scout Coordinators fully trained in GIS, wildlife and threat surveying techniques</p> <p>74 community scouts recruited and patrolling the GME</p>	<p><i>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project &amp; highlight key actions planning for next period)</i></p> <p>Developing trust with communities first before trying to recruiting scouts</p> <p>Stakeholder meeting to discuss the establishment of a Scout Association</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p>			
<p><i>(insert original outputs – one per line)</i></p>	<p><i>(insert original output level indicators)</i></p>	<p><i>(report completed activities and outcomes that contribute toward outputs and indicators)</i></p>	<p><i>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project &amp; highlight key actions planning for next period)</i></p>
<p>Local capacity to monitor and protect biodiversity improved and</p>	<p>50 additional community scouts trained in monitoring and managing</p>	<p>20 scouts trained + 54 additional scouts recruited</p>	<p>Patience and perseverance for recruiting scouts. 54 additional scouts to be trained in early May</p>

expanded.	wildlife conflict.		2005
Regional wildlife management and conflict mitigation manual developed and in use.	Manual written, peer-reviewed, edited and printed; 200+ copies distributed locally and nationally, and on web-site.	Regional wildlife management manual completed, in use and distributed locally, nationally and on website  Conflict mitigation manual in development	Completion of conflict mitigation manual
A multiple-stakeholder regional community scout association established.	Stakeholders draft objectives and constitution; formal registration of association.	Stakeholder draft objectives written, Scout Terms of Reference written	Discussion of Scout Association registration at stakeholder meeting in late May 2005
Sustainable funding strategy developed.	Strategy endorsed by group ranches and private sector.	Preliminary meetings with group ranches and private sector complete	Funding strategy to be discussed and developed with stakeholders in late May 2005
Publications and presentations.	4 press releases, 2 public presentations, 3 scientific papers, school posters.	1 UK press release, website exposure (DICE and FoC web pages).	2 press releases (UK and Kenya), 1 radio interview (Kenya), website exposure – June 2005.  2 press releases (UK and Kenya), 1 radio interview (Kenya), website exposure –May 2006.  1 public presentation planned for July 2005 and 1 for March 2006.  1 scientific manuscript in prep. 2 planned for 2006.

*Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels.*