

helping elephants and people thrive together in Kenya and Tanzania

80%

the amount of time an elephant spends outside of the formally protected spaces and in communal lands, causing conflicts with humans living in the Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro area

26,000

acres protected for wildlife through IFAW's agreement with the local community in Amboseli

▶ Ruth Sikeita, a member of Team Lioness female community wildlife rangers in Amboseli, holds her son as she reaches to hug her daughter as family and friends look on. Ruth had been away from her family for almost five months during the initial stages of the global pandemic.



Habitat conflict

In the grasslands around Mount Kilimanjaro, elephants roam a vast 120,000 kilometre² habitat that includes four national parks: Amboseli, Tsavo East, Tsavo West and Mount Kilimanjaro.

The Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro landscape is home to around 15,000 elephants, travelling between the parks while following centuries old migration routes in search of grazing land and water. Human population growth and subsequent activities, including habitat

encroachment, infrastructure development and agriculture, are seeing these routes being increasingly fragmented or degraded.

The further the Amboseli and Kilimanjaro landscapes fragment, the less habitat is available for wildlife and these magnificent animals become vulnerable to poachers and become flashpoints for conflict with humans should they eat crops, destroy property or even attack people.



Photo: Will Swanson/IFAW



Photo: IFAW

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community wildlife rangers patrolling the community lands of Olgulului - Olorarashi

- ◀ Three of the eight Team Lioness members on patrol.
- ▶ A Maasai leader tends to his livestock with Olgulului Olorarashi Group Ranch (OGR) community rangers in the background.

Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro landscape

IFAW collaborates with the two main landowners of this area: community members and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), to provide the following solutions:

- ▶ Engaged communities living in the Amboseli and Kilimanjaro landscapes enabling us to lease and secure 26,000 acres of space for wildlife.
- ▶ To ensure the leased land is safe for wildlife, the community wildlife rangers have been professionally trained to enhance their skills in wildlife security and habitat protection.
- ▶ We provide salaries, food rations, equipment and uniforms to 76 community wildlife rangers who secure the community lands.
- ▶ Collaborate with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) who are custodians of wildlife-protected areas and wildlife species.

- ▶ Provide education scholarships to the youth from the community living with wildlife. This gives youth access to equal opportunities in the job market and through this, they are less likely to go into livelihoods that cause damage to the environment and lead to animal exploitation.

These youth are also more likely to act as mentors to others, promoting sustainable livelihoods and passing on this knowledge to their communities and future children.

Consequently, this reduces overdependence and degradation of the environment and exploitation of wildlife.

The community receive long-term benefits from the wildlife through tourism, while ensuring that the wildlife have a safe and secure migratory corridor to and from Kenya and Tanzania.

▶ see how at [ifaw.org](https://www.ifaw.org)



#KeepItWild

The community lands the rangers protect are along the Kenya - Tanzania border making them the first line of defence for any transnational wildlife crime.