

LION GUARDIANS ANNUAL REPORT



— 2011 —

WWW.LIONGUARDIANS.ORG

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Executive Summary

With each year, the Lion Guardian program grows stronger and broader. Thirty Lion Guardians are currently monitoring 3,500 km² of one of the world's most treasured areas, the greater Amboseli ecosystem at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro. This year, for the first time in more than a decade, no lions were killed for retaliatory or ritualistic reasons in Amboseli National Park and the surrounding Maasai communal lands. Within this ecosystem, where Lion Guardians have now been operating for five years, the program grew deeper as we incorporated newly initiated warriors into our ranks. Over the past several years, we have all been contemplating how to involve the young boys who were approaching warriorhood and the rituals of lion killing. This year, as they were officially declared warriors, we embraced them into positions of Guardians. They are now being trained by the older, more experienced Lion Guardians on the many aspects of helping their communities avoid conflicts with predators as well as protecting the lions which dwell on their communal lands. The more experienced, older Lion Guardians are showing the younger warriors what it means to be a Lion Guardian. They are teaching them to be out in the communities every day helping to repair bomas (livestock kraals) to keep predators out, rescuing thousands of lost livestock, as well as lost herders, and going deep into the surrounding habitats tracking lions and other predators. The Guardians, who are all taught to read and write, are collecting scientific data which enables us to closely monitor the lion population as well as observe trends of other predators and their major prey species. This past year, the Guardians' continued vigilance and willingness to serve their communities at all times made 2011 another successful year for the LG program.

Due to our success in the Amboseli ecosystem, we have started initial expansions into new areas and new countries. The LG program turned its gaze south to Tanzania where we have visited several sites which, with local partners, have been identified as potential areas for expansion of the LG program. Our first target area is across the Kenya-Tanzania border in Sinya, followed by Ruaha and then the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania.

Each passing year brings challenges and successes. We are pleased with the new expansions and the many achievements we accomplished in 2011 and look forward to more growth and success in 2012. Many thanks to our many supporters, friends, and collaborators – together we are securing a brighter future for African lions.

Dr. Leela Hazzah, Director



Stephanie Dolrenny, Director of Biology





Summary of Lion Guardians Measures of Success in 2011

Number of lions killed in the Amboseli ecosystem where LGs are present in 2011	0	
Lions killed for retaliatory or traditional reasons in the Amboseli ecosystem where LGs were present since 2007*	0	
Lions killed for retaliatory or traditional reasons in the Amboseli ecosystem where LGs were not present since 2007	63	
Minimum number of lion hunts stopped by Lion Guardians**	32	
Number of lions monitored by Lion Guardians in 2011	<i>Adults</i>	43
	<i>Cub-adults</i>	9
	<i>Cubs</i>	44
	Total	96
Percentage of found vs. lost livestock	84% 6,411 found out of 7,597 lost	
Number of lost herders found	17	
Number of <i>bomas</i> reinforced by Lion Guardians	244	
Percentage of livestock bomas reporting no further depredation after being reinforced by Lion Guardians	99%	

* Lion Guardians inception

**KWS and Maasailand Preservation Trust assisted us in preventing many hunts

Program Background and Lion Guardians Mission

By Eric Ole Kesoi, Community Liaison

The Maasai community has hunted and revered the lions that roam East Africa and stalk their beloved livestock since time immemorial. In recent times, due to a multitude of factors, the lion population in Kenya is nearing extirpation. Action was therefore needed not only to protect the dwindling lion population but also to increase the direct benefit to communities living with them. The joint efforts and close cooperation of the regional conservation groups, Maasailand Preservation Trust (MPT), Porini Gamewatchers Safaris, Kenya Wildlife Trust and the Lion Guardian program, have enabled us to reach our conservation goal of conserving key wildlife species, like lions, as well as conserving habitats across the Amboseli ecosystem.

Specific details on the background of the LG program, and our mission, objectives, aims, and measures of success are detailed in the LG 2010 Annual Report which can be downloaded from our website (www.lionguardians.org).



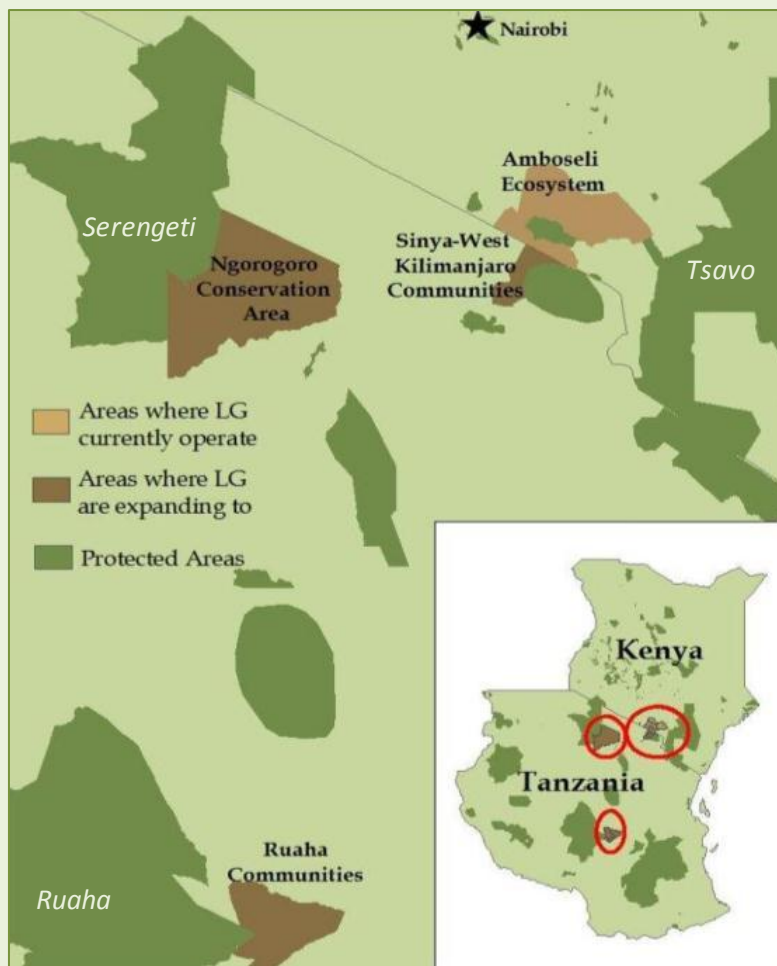
Lion Guardian Expansions

By Luke Mamaai, Program Manager

This year, because of the success of the LG program, interested conservationists and communities requested the expansion of the LG program into their respective areas.

SINYA WEST-KILIMANJARO, TANZANIA

Upon invitation from the Maasai community in Sinya West-Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, we visited the area to hold a series of cross-border consultative meetings and to survey the area. We received warm welcomes from both the leaders and the community. In the last few years, we have documented the killing of over 15 lions originating from the Amboseli area just across the border in the Sinya West-Kilimanjaro area. African Wildlife Foundation helped facilitate our first visit to the area and Shu'mata Lodge facilitated the second. During one visit meeting, the chairman of the community gave a brilliant talk to all who attended saying *"Let's protect lions to protect us"*. The senior warrior chief has also been immensely helpful by informing us about predation cases, and has also helped stop various hunts organized by his age-mates in the community. Having a good understanding of the Lion Guardian program, these leaders have been on the front line telling the entire community about the benefits of having a conservation program that supports Maasai way of life while mitigating conflicts with carnivores. We are thankful for their continued support and interest in this expansion site and look forward to working with the Sinya community. We have begun the laborious process of obtaining the permits and permissions necessary to work in the area and expect to be running by mid-2012.



RUAHA, TANZANIA

In October, after a formal invitation by Ruaha Carnivore Project (RCP) and Panthera, we visited the communities surrounding Ruaha National Park in south central Tanzania, and vividly saw first-hand the on-going lion killing which is increasing at an alarming rate. In the first week of our visit, seven lions were killed in two separate incidents. The core reason for the killing is not necessarily in retaliation for killed livestock, but rather incentive-induced traditional killing; a lion killer gets rewarded by his family and friends with as many as ten cows and a wife for killing a lion. Luke Mamaai and Leela Hazzah spent two weeks getting to know the Barabaig communities (the group responsible for the majority of lion killing) and then, after considerable engagement with these communities, selected the three most influential individuals of their respective age group in the community. These three men will come to Amboseli in early 2012 to visit the LG program and, upon their return to Ruaha, will speak to their community members about the program. If the Barabaig leaders show interest in having a LG program in Ruaha, we will help facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the program. We believe that there is great potential for a LG program in this expansive area, where lion killing rates are suspected to be higher than anywhere else recorded in East Africa.



Leela with RCP team investigating dead lioness



Leela and Luke with RCP team

NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA, TANZANIA

After receiving a request from the Serengeti Lion Project and Panthera, we visited the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) twice to assess the feasibility of starting a project there with on-the-ground biologist Ingela Jansson of the Serengeti Lion Project. The importance of a LG program in the wider NCA, with its growing human population, cannot be ignored. Though conflict levels are low, it is a critical area that could benefit from a LG program and will proactively ensure the protection of lions moving between Serengeti National Park and the NCA. To become more familiar with the LG program, Ingela will work with us helping to implement the first expansion into Sinya.



HWANGE, ZIMBABWE

In November, we hosted Brent Stapelkamp from the Hwange Lion Project in Zimbabwe and provided him with the needed insights to start his own program modelled after the LG program. Hwange National Park has an estimated 450 lions and when the lions move outside the protected area they come into direct conflict with surrounding communities. Now armed with the knowledge necessary to start up a community monitoring and conservation program, Brent will begin the initial steps needed to build a strong foundation for his program. We aim to continue to provide support and guidance to other conservation projects interested in integrating communities into their wildlife monitoring and conflict mitigation programs.

Monitoring Lions & Scientific Data Collection

By Stephanie Dolrenry, Director of Carnivore Biology & Philip Briggs, Biologist

This year has brought exciting new beginnings, not only with the program expansions, but also for the lions of the Amboseli ecosystem. For the first time since lion monitoring began in 2004, every adult female has cubs. Also, as in 2010, this year we have continued to have sightings of our known individuals, as well as three handsome young males who have migrated into the area. In addition to the abundance of young cubs, and our observation of these three new males, we are also documenting the formations of new prides in the area. Until recently, prides of lions have a very rare observation on the Maasai communal lands. We believe we are finally observing the indications that the lion population may be rebounding after years of persecution. However, the ecosystem needs a few more years without any lions killed to allow all these new cubs to grow to adulthood before we can truly say that the lion population is stable and healthy.

LGs monitor lions using traditional tracking techniques blended with modern methodologies such as tracking collared lions with radio telemetry, marking all lion tracks and sightings with a GPS point or a track log, and using cell phones to report to base camp. Since 2009, all LGs reports have been recorded systematically on a computer. Random assessments have been implemented to verify and gauge how accurate each LG is at monitoring his lion population. This past year, 124 LGs reports were verified for accuracy.

THE LOSS OF NOSIEKI



During our expansion to Eselenkei in 2009, LGs found 2 females with 5 young cubs. We collared the calmer and friendly female and LG Kamunu named her Nosieki after the area in which we found them. Because of their ease with the vehicle, we spent countless hours monitoring them with the new, and understandably excited LGs. In 2010, when the drought broke and prey became scarce, two of the cubs died. Nosieki moved with her sister and their cubs to an area called Osewan, which extends well beyond our jurisdiction and thus can only be infrequently monitored by the LGs. In late 2010, Nosieki gave birth to two new cubs – a male and a female. In mid-2011, LGs in Eselenkei found the tracks of 3 unknown sub-adults who, to our surprise and delight, turned out to be Nosieki's older offspring.

Our excitement was short-lived however; in October 2011, LG Sitonik found Nosieki and her female cub dead after being poisoned outside the LG zone. The whole LG team mourned her deeply and spent the next few months convening community meetings in an effort to eradicate poisoning. Nosieki was a good mother and generally a well behaved lion. Her three now adult offspring and the young male cub that mysteriously endured the poison survive her. The LGs continue to protect these lions.



Their reports were found to be accurate 91.1% of the time. Lion Guardians accurately reported lion numbers and gender from the tracks over 90% of the time. Of the reports where biologists were able to confirm lion identity (46.8% of verified reports) by obtaining visual sightings and/or gaining VHF signal of a collared individual, the Guardians accurately identified the lions by the given Maasai name 87.9% of the time.

During the year, the LGs continued to conduct weekly spoor counts, completing over 1,000 spoor routes. They walked nearly 13,000 kilometers, systematically surveying for spoor from all major predator and prey species. We have compared the lion spoor densities found by the LGs along their routes to our known lion density and are pleased to report that thus far the two data sets are highly correlated, which signifies that the spoor counting data collected by the LGs is sound, not only with respect to the densities of lions in their areas, but also with regards to the other carnivore and prey species present.

As we reported in our 2010 Annual Report, we have been surprised at the extent of the ranges of some of the collared lions monitored by the LGs. The lions using the communal group ranches where the LGs live and work, have more extensive ranges than those of lions found and studied in the protected areas of East Africa; the range of the females averages 1,000 km² or more and that of the males varies from 1,000 to over 6,000 km²! Seeing how these lions move across the entire ecosystem emphasizes how important it is to have LGs across all the group ranches as well as how important each individual lion is to the entire population. With the much appreciated assistance of Mike Calvin, we post the movements of all our GPS collared lions online ([Lion Tracking Map](#)) so that you too can follow their extensive movements.

Conflict, Community and Coexistence

By Eric Ole Kesoi & Luke Mamaai

This year we saw a reduction in conflict between carnivores and livestock in the Amboseli ecosystem, most likely due to the fact that the area had rains throughout the year so prey species returned to the area after dispersing during last year's devastating drought. Although there were still weekly depredation events where lions killed livestock, the communities seemed much more tolerant of the lions and as a result, in 2011, there were no lions killed on any of the three group ranches where LGs operate (Mbirikani, Eselenkei, and Olgulului). Southern Olgulului experienced a high number of livestock killings which forced our LGs to monitor lions at night with receivers.

Unfortunately, the killing continues outside of LG areas. Four lions were killed in Tanzania just south of the Kenyan-Tanzania border. Two unidentified lions (one male and one female) were poisoned along the Kitenden corridor in Tanzania after killing several cows on two separate occasions. Tato's pride, yet again this year, also received another blow after she and one of her sub-adult male offspring were killed in northern Tanzania. Both lions were speared at different sites in retaliation for having attacked livestock during the night.

However, it was in Matapato, on the Kenyan side of the border just outside of the coverage of the LG area, that we experienced the most grotesque killings. A total of five lions were killed in a span of six months. An unknown male lion was killed near Maili-tisa and then, Lormeut (*giraffe* in Maasai), a lion resident of Eselenkei known for taking down adult giraffes on his own, was speared after killing four goats on different



occasions. During the hunt to kill him he seriously injured three warriors. After his death, a group of non-Maasai, who were burning charcoal nearby, found his carcass, which they then butchered and ate the meat. In two other separate incidents, two unknown sub-adult males were poisoned and in both cases, the culprits intentionally concealed the kill site. LGs became aware of both poisonings thanks to their network of hardworking confidential informants. Lastly, three months ago, again in Matapato, Nosieki and her female cub were poisoned after they came upon and fed on a sheep carcass laced with a white poisonous substance obtained from Tanzania [here](#).

The total number of lions killed in the ecosystem would have been significantly higher had it not been for the hard work and dedication of the LGs and other stakeholders. This year, all the stakeholders within the Amboseli ecosystem should take pride in the fact that not a single lion was killed within the ecosystem.

LGs engage in various other projects in an effort to pre-emptively reduce conflict. Two hundred and twenty four bomas that experienced carnivore incursions were repaired and reinforced by LGs. What is even more impressive is that 85% of these bomas were revisited and asked if they had received any further depredation since LG repaired them, and less than 1% reported experiencing any additional depredations. The vigilant lion monitoring by LGs continues to provide an important and much appreciated warning system for the local herders to avoid specific areas. Radio collars on problem lions also allow LGs to prevent conflict by using tracking equipment to ascertain the exact location of a lion. These direct conflict mitigation efforts have increased community tolerance, and in turn, reduced retaliatory killings. The LGs also helped find 6,411 of the 7,597 lost livestock reported to them, most of which would have been killed by carnivores had they not been found. One of the main reasons livestock get lost is because people employ very young children to herd them. The older children that would be better suited to herd livestock are usually enrolled in school as a result of the free primary education. Due to their young age and inexperience, these children often get lost; in 2011 alone, in addition to recovering so many of the lost livestock, LGs managed to bring 17 lost herders safely home.





Lion Guardian Games and Awards

By Eric Ole Kesoi

The second annual Lion Guardian games were held on the expansive plains of Ol Donyo Wuas. Apart from providing the LGs with an opportunity to compete against each other, the games also provided them with the opportunity to form strong bonds amongst the group. Guardians swapped stories about their favourite lions and at the same time developed a vital communication network that they will use for the protection of their beloved lions.

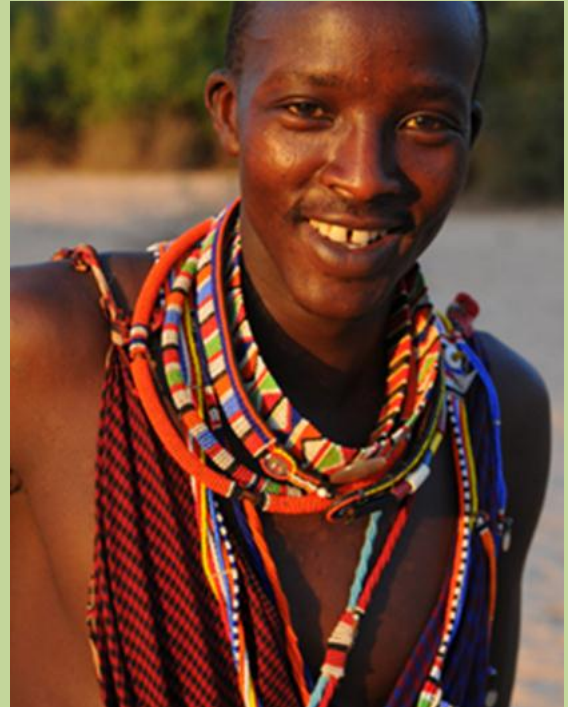
This year, the games were very successful thanks to the financial support of our blog readers and the sponsorship of Eco-sys Action, who provided soccer/footballs printed with the LG logo as well as a generous donation. We invited members from our partner conservation organization as well as guests from the nearby Ol Donyo Lodge to watch the explosive 100 meters dash as well as the other exciting events.

On the field, Lopono Lempunit from Eselenkei won the 100 meters dash, with Samanya from Olgulului running a close second. The stick throwing award went to Kamunu Saitoti from Eselenkei followed by Metito from Southern Olgulului. Precision spear throwing was won by Kutata Mutenkere from Eselenkei, who was the only one of all the Lion Guardians to actually hit the target. However, it was in the distance spear throwing event that excitement turned to disbelief as the young diminutive Mingati Makarot from Mbirikani proved that strength and skills are not related to size and age as he scooped one of the most coveted prizes by beating a field of able bodied murrans twice his size. Olgulului scooped the soccer/football award after beating Mbirikani in the final before a sizeable crowd of cheering fans.

The most coveted recognition among the LGs are the special awards which are given to reward them for consistency, number of quality reports submitted, hard work, reliability and for doing things above and beyond the call of duty.

MELITA SONTO

Lion Guardian Award Winner



This year at the LG Games, Melita was given an award for “going above and beyond the call of duty”. His accomplishments throughout the year include rescuing three lost herders, one of whom was a young child who had become confused as to his whereabouts and wondered far off into the bush. Melita found the child when he was out monitoring lions and safely returned him home to his grateful parents. Melita told us “I also found an old man sleeping under a tree in the bush at around 7pm just as it was getting dark. I woke him up and found that he was intoxicated and so confused he was unable to explain where his home was. I knew I couldn’t leave him in the bush or he may get killed by an animal so I helped the man up and took him back to the closest community where I was able, with the help of others, find the man’s home”. It is very likely that both the young boy and old man would have met an unfortunate fate were it not for the help of Melita. On another occasion, Melita was the pride of the community when he confiscated car keys from armed thugs who were secretly moving through the bush. He relayed the information to the relevant government authorities and Big Life scouts and as a result, eight armed robbers with two guns and bush meat were arrested and prosecuted. Two of the men were off duty police men. The community showed their thanks to Melita for keeping their community safe by giving him gifts. These are just a few examples in 2011 of what makes Melita stand out as an exceptional Guardian.



Award Winners



Metito Rikoyian (Olgulului)
Most improved



Olubi Lairumbe (Mbirikani)
Outstanding community conflict mitigation



Sitonik Muli (Olgulului)
Best all-around



Timoine Olamayiani (Olgulului)
Most reliable



Kisimir Olamayiani (Mbirikani)
Greatest program impact



Melita Sonto (Eselenkei)
Beyond the call of duty

The Lion Guardians Transition

By Eric Ole Kesoi

Approximately every 14 years a new age-set of warriors is initiated. When new generations of warriors are initiated, the existing warriors move on to become junior elders. In mid-2011, a new generation of warriors came of age. Tradition demands that the new warriors learn the art of survival, cattle raiding and warfare against neighbouring tribes and attacking carnivores. This is where our greatest fear lies. In the past, killing a lion was a valuable act and proof of bravery. As an alternative to killing lions to prove bravery, the LG program, is working with the new age set and the communities to create awareness and community mobilization against the current killing of lions by incorporating this new warrior age-set into lion conservation and research. Our hope is that this process will inculcate them with values that allow the traditional warriors to hold on to their cultural practices of proving their strength and endurance by spending days in the bush tracking lions while at the same time, discarding retrogressive practices such as the spearing of lions, which is detrimental to the declining lion population in general and tourism as well.

In order to implement this transition, our “senior” LGs, who over the past four years have developed a whole set of wildlife conservation skills, are now transferring to other wildlife conservation jobs, such as game scouts with our partner organizations MPT/Big Life, anti-poaching scouts/trackers, or as trainers for the new incoming LGs.

In their places, we have taken on board some promising young warriors belonging to the new age-set that hail from the highest conflict zones. One of the new recruits was elected by his age-mates to be the new murrans leader, so we expect that he will have significant influence over his fellow age-mates. Over time, these new recruits will be moulded by the more experienced LGs in a multi-faceted approach aimed at mitigating conflict, and in particular lion killing, keeping in line with the Maasai traditional value system.



Lion Guardian Personnel

By Eric Ole Kesoi

This year, we were proud to see several of the LGs settle down and tie the knot. The first was Gisa from Loolakirr closely followed by Kutata from Eselenkei. Thereafter, it was Luke and lastly Kuyan. The Maasai tradition demands that before the new murrans age-set takes over, the majority, if not all, of the senior warriors should be married and have a settled down in a new home with their new family. Now, nearly all of the Guardians are married, with the exception the new young warriors.

Timoine Olamayiani from Olgulului Group Ranch, who has shown hard work and consistency since joining us as a LG, was promoted to LG coordinator and will now assist in monitoring the work of the LGs in the field, providing vital training and capacity building, and helping oversee the general running of the program. He is literate, hardworking and honest, qualities of which are very essential to his work.

We are delighted to announce that the Kenya Wildlife Trust has donated money to buy a new Suzuki Maruti to help with conflict mitigation in the communities; and they have generously offered a full scholarship to LG Coordinator Luke Mamaai to further his education. Luke is in the process of applying to various schools and hopes to begin his studies in conservation and wildlife management in late 2012.

Academics, Media, and Visitors

By Lisette Gelber

In July, Leela was awarded her doctorate degree from the University of Wisconsin. After her graduation she held several meetings throughout the communities to disseminate the findings of her research to the group ranch members.

Stephanie is in the final phases of her degree and expects to be finished mid-2012.





In December, both Leela and Stephanie attended the Society of Conservation Biology (SCB) conference in New Zealand, where they each gave a presentation on the different aspects of the LG program, emphasising the importance of integrating local people into conservation. Leela was awarded the prestigious Young Woman Conservation Biologists Award from the African Section of SCB.

Leela and Stephanie are preparing to submit a total of five publications in 2012 focused on the different aspects of the LG program, predicting lion killing using various theoretical models, and understanding the effect of drought on people's attitudes and propensity to kill lions.

The LG blog this year continued to attract considerable attention not only from our esteemed blog readers and supporters but also from stakeholders in the ecosystem. This year, it has brought in over \$12,000 dollars and we take this early opportunity to thank all of our supporters for their generous contributions!

We were fortunate to be visited by friends and board members of Defenders of Wildlife in May 2011. They visited the Amboseli Ecosystem to see the LGs at work and interacting with the community, whilst also getting to know the different lion prides. We sincerely thank them for their time and generous support.

We also had a visit from Fred Nelson (Executive Director of Maliasili Initiatives) in May to discuss collaborating on the first ever performance payment scheme for carnivores in East Africa. We are still seeking funding to implement a trial program in Eselenkei Group Ranch.

Looking Forward...

By Leela Hazzah and Stephanie Dolrenry

As we look forward to the challenges of the New Year, we intend to put our focus into the upcoming expansions in Tanzania. The creation and implementation of a scalable and replicable program has always been a goal for us and based on the success of the past two years, we are ready to test it in Tanzania. With the support of Panthera, The Woodtiger Fund, Maliasili Initiatives, and many others, and in close collaborations with the Serengeti Lion Project, Ruaha Carnivore Project and Enduimet Wildlife Management Area, we will expand to Ruaha, Sinya, and Ngorongoro Conservation Area communities.

The current Lion Guardians, who have proven their ability and dedication to the conservation and protection of lions in the Amboseli ecosystem, will assist with each expansion. They will be exemplary role models for the new LG recruits and will pass on their experiences and lessons learned. The first and most crucial stage of any expansion is building trust with and gaining the respect of the community – this is critical for success. We are confident that the LGs exude the qualities needed to help us earn this trust and respect and allow them to begin training at the new sites. We are confident that our model will be successful in these areas which face human-carnivore conflict and the decline of carnivore populations.

We are excited to announce that we have established a new 501(c)(3) registered non-profit charity in the U.S. to fundraise for LGs expansions. We also established our own Kenyan non-profit organization. Both will be instigated (and accepting donations!) soon. We extend great thanks to Rodger Schlickeisen, former President of Defenders of Wildlife, and to Cynthia Moss, head of Amboseli Trust for Elephants, who has long been a good friend of LGs. We are very grateful for their time and exceptional advice on all aspects of setting up an international charity.



Acknowledgements

The Maasailand Preservation Trust, Porini Ecotourism, Kenya Wildlife Trust and the Kenya Wildlife Service have provided invaluable collaboration and support. Ol Donyo Wuas Lodge, Porini Amboseli Camp, Ker and Downey, and Shu'mata Lodge have also been incredibly helpful by providing logistical assistance.

We would also like to thank our donors. We owe a great deal of thanks to Panthera, the Flora Family Foundation, Defenders of Wildlife (and many of their board members), Kenya Wildlife Trust, for their support with the LG expansions and for their continued support in Amboseli, Rufford Small Grants, Africa Alive! and our LG and lion sponsors. We would also like to acknowledge our private friends and donors who have provided our team with valuable advice as well as financial support. And finally, we would like to thank our many faithful blog readers and Facebook fans for their meaningful support and for helping us spread the word.

Wishing you all a happy, healthy, and peaceful 2012

The Lion Guardians Team

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Eric Ole Kesoi | Leela Hazzah | Maria Saruni | Olubi Lairumbe |
| Faith Rakoi | Lekundu Partia | Masarie Ologela | Parkesian Ole Saitoti |
| Gisa Nkasumani | Lenkai Nkiinti | Melita Sonto | Perkepu Nketuma |
| Jackson Leposo | Lenkina Nginda | Metito Rikoyian | Philip Briggs |
| Justus Supeet | Leparakuo Ole Shuaka | Mingati Ole Makarot | Pilenanka Medidingi |
| Kamunu Saitoti | Lisette Gelber | Mingati Ole Munke | Samanya Lerionka Kombe |
| Kapande Narok | Logoi Ole Parsitau | Mokoi Lekanaya | Sitonik Mulii |
| Kisimir Olomayiani | Lopono Lelakati Lembunit | Mushanga Kaika | Stephanie Dolrenry |
| Kutata Mutenger | Luke Mamaai | Nchaama Parsioko | Steven Ekwanga |
| Kuyan Nteerepia | Maen Koole | Ng'inda Tinayo | Timoine Olamayian |
| Laurence Frank | | | |

