



# MARA DISCOVERY COVID-19 RELIEF REPORT

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SUBMITTED TO: OLIVESEED  
FOUNDATION USA

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## INTRODUCTION

On 13<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Kenya reported its first case of Covid-19, which triggered cessation of international flights, public gatherings, inter-county travels, hospital births, prison visits and many other essential services. The total number of covid-19 cases confirmed in Kenya by today 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2020 is 2021 with 482 recovery cases. However, the country continues to battle Covid-19 with cases steadily rising each day. It was out of this reason that Mara Discovery Center in partnership Oliveseed Foundation and Enturoto Medical Clinic forged together with the supreme goal of sensitizing the Mara Community on prevention measure to curb the spread of corona virus. Through the above mentioned collaboration a successful weeklong Covid-19 awareness campaign was inaugurated to take place in 9 villages within Maasai Mara namely; Oltorotua, E/Enkorien, Osero, Olemoncho, Oloosokon, Olepolos, Ngosuani and Mara rianda.

With the outbreak of Covid-19 that is beating hard and soaring unabated, the supply of the basic needs has been cut short and their accessibility by some families has rudely been interrupted. Relief food therefore was meant to help out those families with minimal survival tactics and those who have minimal ways to eke out a living.

Many of the households in the areas surrounding the Mara ecosystem entirely depend on tourism and their domestic animals. The communities in the Mara were much affected by the Covid-19 outbreak thus compromising the lives of many. The closure of the markets, which is the main outlet for the domestic animals, left the Maasai people dumbstruck and dazed in that they couldn't access any open market. The cessation of movement and total lockdown in nearly in all countries and counties also affected the coming of the tourist partners. With this, most of the people employed in the camps are now at home, their source of income cut.

The Covid-19 has also caused the forceful closure of schools, having all the children at home shot high the food consumption ratio. It's the responsibility of every parent to put food on the table for them and due to closure of market, unemployment and cessation of movement, getting food has indeed become a hard task for them.

The relief food was therefore embraced by many and seen not only as a ladder to cross the huddle but also a major way to surmount this deadly disease.

## **OVERALL GOALS**

- ❖ The core role of the relief food was to save lives through delivering assistance to meet basic items needed, this is reducing vulnerability to the ongoing global crises.
- ❖ The other aim of the relief food was to save and preserve lives, protect livelihoods for the population/ households who hardly afford food on the table as a result of the Covid-19 outbreak.
- ❖ Food relief has aimed to ensure the availability of small quantity, safe and nutritious food for consumption in anticipation of the end of the global pandemic.
- ❖ To protect and strengthen the livelihoods of the less fortunate, the reformed hunters to prevent and reverse negative coping mechanisms such as the repugnant decimation of wildlife, selling of productive assets for instance land, or the accumulation of unbearable debts.
- ❖ To benefit people suffering from food shortages. The main purpose of food relief was to sustain peoples' lives in short term so that the target group can sustain their standard of living to the point where food relief is not needed.

## **KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY MARA DISCOVERY CENTER**

Knowing very clearly that the implementation of the program requires inputs by the community, the following were some of the activities undertaken by the Mara Discovery Centre to ensure inclusivity;

- 🏠 Through the support of the area chief and respectable members of the community, MDC hosted the first preliminary meeting to identify and select the most needy families to be considered for the relief.
- 🏠 MDC conducted end of activity evaluation to assess the community/beneficiaries level of satisfaction after the dissemination of foodstuffs.
- 🏠 MDC in collaboration with Narok County Covid-19 response committee did a commendable work to ensure the whole process of food dissemination was done in a

transparent and fair way. To accentuate this, the whole process involved pre-planning & stakeholders' consultations.

- ✚ Prior to the commencement of the actual food distribution, an inclusive meeting of 40 men and women from 8 different villages was held. The meeting aimed at capturing various views on the best strategies to distribute food in a very democratic and accountable manner, taking into account people with special needs.
- ✚ The organization also identified a retinue of 10 energetic volunteers per village who swung into a bustle of activities. Their active participation was seen in areas like transportation, serving of the foodstuffs. The whole team was dressed in white T-shirts written ' Mara Covid-19 Response Team' and also written on it is a maa phrase ' Maiboi Korona' which means "Lets stop Corona"
- ✚ The organization also partnered with Enturoto Medical Clinic to deliver Covid-19 awareness. Enturoto Medical Clinic is the only medical facility in Oltorotua village. The director together with the doctors was dedicated to take us through Covid-19 awareness about its causes, signs, symptoms and preventive measures. The awareness was conducted in the local tribal language thus everyone clearly understood the whereabouts of Covid-19
- ✚ Logistical planning with purchasing and transportation of foodstuffs was meticulously coordinated, ensuring that foodstuffs were at the right place at the time. Despite all the difficulties with bad roads and heavy rainfall, vehicles stacking in mad, the team ensured that foodstuffs were available at distribution points in time before the arrival of beneficiaries. Facemasks were also made available to all attendants.
- ✚ The team selected and prepared distribution of balance diet packages that includes proteins (beans), flour (starch), vitamin (veg) with cooking oil plus sanitizers for each family.
- ✚ Adhering to the laws. Prior to the distribution, the organization communicated with the office Area Chief, OCS, OCPD and all the authorities in the land to ensure that everyone was kept posted of the exercise. Where possible the government authorities were invited to oversee the exercise for instance in Oltorotua, E/Enkorien, Mara rianda, and Ngosuani

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO BENEFITED FROM OUR EMERGENCY RELIEF

The first phase of relief food distribution targeted 200 households as per the following villages and as planned with our partners the Oliveseed Foundation. However, the table below indicates that the target of the first phase exceeded by 114 beneficiaries.

### Food relief beneficiaries

No	Village	No. of beneficiaries served
1	Osero	22
2	Oltorotua	35
3	E/Enkorien	32
5	Oloosokon	51
6	Olepolos	16
7	Olemoncho	48
8	Mara rianda	50
9	Ngosuani	60
	Total	314

### ISSUES AFFECTING THE BENEFICIARIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

With the outbreak of Covid-19, the government has introduced stern measures to curb its spread.

Among the measures are;

- Washing of hands with soaps and running water
- Observing the 2M social distance rule and
- Staying at home

With the spread of the disease getting intense, further measures were set and all were earnestly implemented through the law. These are the following and which posted a mirage of challenges to the beneficiaries of relief food.

- ✚ Closure of market, local people rely on their livestock for a living, the government has closed local markets that include any outlet for selling livestock and other market offers has indeed impacted people lives.
- ✚ Lack of sanitizers and other hand washing equipment: since these sanitizers are only available in cities with a value attached, many people do not have access and even they are very highly prized for common citizens.
- ✚ Observing two meters social distance: this includes not shaking hands and circumventing all other forms of greetings, given that the Maasai are culturally oriented people, it took them time to adhere to this. The usual contact is a sign of respect to them and anything contrary is considered indiscipline.
- ✚ Accesses to education, due to abrupt closure of education institutes, children from poor families are greatly affected by discontinued learning. Unlike children from well up families who can afford to access learning materials, poor children have slim chances of learning from home, they have no books, no lighting and even food is a tussle to get.

## **CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION**

The distribution of food has not been easy since the following were some of the challenges surmounted by the organizing team.

- a) *Heavy rains*: It was a season characterized by heavy rains experienced all over the country. This rendered most of the places impassible. This again flooded the rivers and access to some places was extremely difficult. It was however the responsibility of the organizing team to deliver the food despite this challenge.
- b) *Poor roads*: Most of the roads in the operation area were entirely dilapidated. Due to this, the organizers identified better accessible gathering points for food distribution.
- c) *Excess number of people show up at distribution points*: Every village had a specific number of beneficiaries identified for the food. This number was however exceeded by those who came with anticipation they will get some food despite their names missing on the list. This posted a great challenge in widening the scope and increasing the number of phase one list of distribution that led to a big financial deficit.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to make this more worthy, the following are some of the recommendations;

- ❖ Identify and register beneficiaries a head of food distribution. This can be done through the village-to-village pre-visit to meet representatives (Mzee Kijiji), or the Area chief. These leaders understand their people well thus making the picking of those who desperately need food easy.
- ❖ It is also imperative that community leaders be motivated through adequate reward for the roles they are assigned to play. This can minimize the sale of relief food through corrupt means. People like the pastors also play an important role in identification of the needy families. Giving them some rewards makes the whole process smooth from designing to implementation.
- ❖ Study and classify the livelihood of people in the Mara. As shown in the list of beneficiaries, there are those villages with the highest people in need and this classification should be done to help in proper and fair allocation of emergency relief.
- ❖ In response to restrictions in social contacts and the recommendation to keep distance from fellow humans, many people turned to digital tools to keep some resemblance of normality. Its imperative to digitally transform our place of work to be able to response to the Covid-19 effects more effectively.
- ❖ In response to school closure and disruption of learning, its imperative to adapt e learning and develop user-friendly tools through social media platforms where tutorials and continuous assessment materials are shared as well as teachers-learners can interact to enhance continuous learning.
- ❖ To mitigate long-term effects of Covid-19 there is need to scale up Covid -19 awareness campaign to further villages surrounding the Maasai Mara National Reserve.

**APPENDIX001****FOOD DISTRIBUTION**

ITEMS	QUANTITIES PURCHASED	PHASE ONE (Pieces of distribution)	COST (kes)	TOTAL COST (kes)
<b>MAIZE FLOUR</b>	105 bales each 12 pieces= 1256 pieces  4 per family	105 bales	2000	208,000
<b>COOKING OIL</b>	350 liters	350	250	87,500
<b>BAR SOAPS</b>	35 boxes each 10 bars=350 1 per family	35	1100	38,500
<b>SUGAR</b>	50 kgs	50	110	5,500
<b>T/LEAVES</b>	50 pieces	50	50	2,500
<b>BEANS</b>	1256 kgs	130	115	144,440
<b>CABBAGES</b>	320 heads	320	120	38,400
<b>MASKS</b>	420 pieces	420	80	33,600
			Total	557,940

**SUMMARY COST OF MARA COVID-19 EMERGENCY RELIEF**

Amount Received from OS (\$)	Expenditure	TOTAL EXPENSE
6,400.27	Phase one food distribution	<b>557,940</b>
	Media	<b>18,000</b>
	Volunteers allowance	<b>19,060</b>
	Transportation	<b>45,000</b>
		<b>640,000 (6400\$)</b>

## APPENDIX 002

### BENEFICIARIES LIST PER VILLAGE

#### ENKEJU ENKORIEN VILLAGE

NO	NAME
1.	NOLARI SAKAT
2.	NARIKUNKERA SAKAT
3.	NOOLKITOIP SAIROWUA
4.	NADUTARI MULI
5.	NTITI MULI
6.	NALOTUESHA KIOK
7.	NASHIRU KISHARU
8.	NOORETET MPUSIA
9.	KURITO KISEMEI
10.	NOORNKIPA SOPIA
11.	KISARU NKOITOI
12.	NOONKOKWA KASALE
13.	NEKISWA TAKI
14.	MELIYIO LIARAM
15.	NTAJIRI TAIKA
16.	NASHIRU KISEMEI
17.	NOOLMISEYIEKI NKOITOI
18.	NAEWOOSUPAT MULI
19.	MPAKUOI MAKO
20.	EVERLYNE KIOK
21.	NTANIN NKOITOI
22.	NOOLKITOIP MERERU
23.	NORMESIYEKI KARIA
24.	NAYAU ESUPAT
25.	MEEYU N KINGIS
26.	KIRAMATISHO
27.	NTURUAI SOPHY
28.	NALAMAI TAKI

29.	MARY MERERU
30.	NALAKITI NAURORI
31.	NATAANA NAURORI
32.	KIRAMATISHO KIOK

### **OLTOROTUA VILLAGE**

33. JACKSON	KIBELEKENYA
34. PARAKWUO	KIBELEKENYA
35. FAITH	NKURUMWA
36. CAROLINE	NAURORI
37. NOOLKIRUPI	SAIROWUA
38. KIRAMATISHO	SIMPAI
39. KITAANA	LIARAM
40. JACKSON	MULI
41. SANARE	BARTA
42. NASUJU	BARTA
43. NAIPASIE	SAIROWUA
44. NAIBARTUNI	MUKENYE
45. KITELEIKI	KIOK
46. NASHA	KIOK
47. ANN	KIOK
48. NOOLKITOIP	MERERU
49. NOONKIPA	MULI
50. JOSEPH	MULI
51. DAMARIS	MULI
52. NAIRESAI	TAIKA
53. NAIPEI	LIARAM
54. KISHOYIAN	KISEMEI
55. LEKEN	MULI

56. MARIPET	NAIMODU
57. KAAKA	MULI
58. FRANCIS	MULI
59. NEKWAMA	NKOITOI
60. KIRAPOSHO	KORTOT
61. NTETIA	SIOLOLO

**OSERO VILLAGE**

1. NTINA	SAIROWUA
2. PARANAI	SAIROWUA
3. NOSAYA	SAIROWUA
4. NTUPURDAI	SAIROWUA
5. NEMANYARA	KARIA
6. NOORANDAI	LIARAM
7. JANET	MPOE
8. NTETIA	NKOITOI
9. MOIPOI	SITANY
10. JANET	NKOITOI
11. NAISULA	NKOITOI
12. SINYATI	NAURORI

## **NGOSUANI VILLAGE**

1. KIJOOLU SADERA
2. NADUTARI NCHOE
3. NKAYAKUI LENKUME
4. KILIYIAI LENKUME
5. NAEKU LENKUME
6. KIJOOLU KISEMEI
7. KISIEKU PARSOI
8. NEMUTA NCHOE
9. NTUTUK NCHOE
10. ANN NCHOE
11. KIJOOLU NCHOE
12. NOONKISEYIA NCHOE
13. NOOLASHO NCHOE
14. NAPOLOS MOROMPI
15. NOORKIRUTI KOONYI
16. NOLARI KOONYI
17. NOORETET KOONYI
18. NOONKOKWA KOONYI
19. NESOPIA KOONYI
20. NTURUAI KOONYI
21. JACKLINE KOONYI
22. MELUA KOONYI
23. MELIYIO SERMETEI
24. EVERLINE SERMETEI
25. JOSEPHINE SERMETEI
26. NEMUTA KOONYI
27. NASHIRU NTOKOIWUAN
28. NASHA NCHOE
29. NKUNAI NTOKOIWUAN
30. KULDA KOONYI.
31. NOOLAMALA LOSO
32. NOORKISHILI NCHOE
33. NEKISUA NCHOE
34. NAISWAKU KOONYI
35. NOORKIYIEKU NCHOE
36. NOORKISARUNI KISEMEI
37. MELVIN NTOKOIWUAN
38. NOORMISEYIEKI KOONYI.
39. NAYIOLANG MAATANY
40. NAWUAI NCHOE
41. NAISULA NCHOE
42. NALAKITI NCHOE

43. NOOSEURU KISEMEI
44. MAMA NABAYA SADERA
45. KIMANYISHO RISANCHO
46. MAMA RETETI RISANCHO
47. NAROPIL NCHOE
48. NOORETET KOONYI
49. MADAM KISEMEI
50. KARSIS RISANCHO
51. AGNES SADERA
52. NOORKISHILI KISEMEI
53. NASHILU NTOKOIWUAN
54. NOORPARAKWO LENKUME
55. LUCY PARSOI
56. NOONKIPA RISANCHO
57. MAGDALENE MAATANY
58. NOLTETIAN NCHOE
59. DAMARIS NCHOE
60. DAMARIS KOONYI.

#### **OLOOSOKON VILLAGE**

NO	NAME
1	MULAI SOPIA
2.	JOHN
3.	LEPESI MOONKA
4.	NKAISUNKUI KISHARU
5.	KANYINKE MPETI
6.	KANAI KARIA
7.	KALELIAN
8.	SENCURA
9.	SHADRACK
10.	KAMAU SINKOLIO
11.	NAOROI KISHARU
12.	NOLARI KISEMEI
13.	NABIKOO TAKI
14.	NAYIENGIYENGUNYE MPOE
15.	SILAL
16.	NADUPOI LOIRUSHA
17.	TUPERE KISHARU
18.	NASUJU TINKA
19.	HELLEN NJAPIT
20.	NAISULA LIARAM

13.	NABIKOO TAKI
14.	NAYIENGIYENGUNYE MPOE
15.	SILAL
16.	NADUPOI LOIRUSHA
17.	TUPERE KISHARU
18.	NASUJU TINKA
19.	HELLEN NJAPIT
20.	NAISULA LIARAM
21.	NTAJIRI KASALE
22.	MELIYIO KARKAR
23.	PARNAI KARIA