

A savanna landscape with zebras and two people in the foreground. The background shows a line of trees under a clear sky. The foreground is filled with tall, dry grass. Two people are seen from behind, walking through the grass. One is wearing a green shirt and a hat, the other is wearing a dark shirt and a backpack.

VETERINARIANS INTERNATIONAL

KENYA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION EXPERIENCE

JUNE 27 - JULY 4, 2026

**Prepare for journey of a lifetime
through Kenya!**

Travel with us to one of the most stunning places on earth. Connect to the landscape and be a part of our work to support veterinarians caring for wildlife in some of the worlds most fragile and beautiful ecosystems.



Wildlife Conservation Experience

Dr. Dale Smith, a wildlife veterinarian and Professor Emeritus of the University of Guelph will be guiding this **By Invitation only** journey as we launch VI's revolutionary Kenya vet training program in partnership with the University of Nairobi, Egerton University, Kenya Wildlife Services, Laikipia County Department of Veterinary Services, Ol Pejeta and Loisaba Conservancies.

We will fly across the conservancies with Governors' Aviation. **Each passenger is strictly limited to 15kg of luggage, including hand luggage, packed in soft bags.** Extra luggage can be stored for free at Governors' Aviation's office at Wilson Airport.

Please schedule your flight to depart on June 26 to ensure you arrive in Nairobi no later than Saturday, June 27. All transportation apart from international airfare is included.

DAY 1 - DAY 2

Trip Begins

- Travel to Nairobi arriving on 6/27
- Greeted by private driver at Jomo Kenyatta Airport
- Check in to the private Hardy House In Karen, have dinner and rest
- Sunday morning 6/28, breakfast, visit The University of Nairobi Veterinary School to meet our partners and the students!
- After lunch visit the Giraffe Center, the African Fund for Endangered Wildlife (A.F.E.W. Kenya), a Kenyan non-profit organization, experience close-up encounters with giraffes
- Return to the Hardy House for dinner in Karen, rest for morning flight to Loisaba Conservancy, Laikipia County



Wildlife Conservation Experience

DAY 3 - DAY 5

Loisaba Conservancy

- Enjoy morning and evening game drives
- Visit conservancy operations, understand infrastructure and current programs
- Have discovery conversations with senior management regarding future needs of our wildlife veterinary training program
- Enjoy breakfast on 7/1, depart Loisaba via plane to Ol Pejeta Conservancy

Meet Loisaba

Our mission is to protect and enhance critical wildlife diversity, abundance and habitat in the Loisaba landscape while concurrently supporting sustainable livestock production and improving the lives of neighboring communities.

With the goal of being self-sustainable, both tourism and livestock bring revenue to the land, along with offering over 300 jobs to local communities.



Wildlife Conservation Experience

DAY 5 - DAY 8

OI Pejeta Conservancy

- Enjoy morning and evening game drives
- Visit conservancy operations, understand infrastructure and current programs
- Have discovery conversations with senior management regarding future needs of our wildlife veterinary training program
- Meet Fatu and Najin the world's last 2 Northern White Rhinos, converse with Kenya wildlife veterinarians and rangers behind the scenes

Meet OI Pejeta

We are caretakers of the land, safeguarding endangered species and ensuring the openness and accessibility of conservation for all.

Innovation - An innovative attitude is part of our make-up, we empower our people to think the same way and embrace new approaches to conservation.

Authenticity - We provide natural wilderness experiences, backed up by scientifically credible conservation and genuine interactions with wildlife.



Wildlife Conservation Experience

DAY 8

Ol Pejeta to Nairobi

- Enjoy breakfast on 7/4 depart Ol Pejeta Conservancy via plane back to Nairobi
- Check in to Hardy House, Karen
- Afternoon tea with renowned Kenyan artist Solomon Wamisigo, opportunity for commissioning
- Depart to airport for late night flight

Please book your international return flight after 8 pm on July 4

Who is Solomon Wamisigo?

World famous Peter Beard put Kenya on the map with his photographs. Beard commissioned Solomon to add beautifully painted murals to his photographs





VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Close-up encounters with some of the world's most iconic and endangered wildlife, spending time with our team of experts and learning how you can make a difference!



Kenya Wildlife Conservation Experience

June 27 – July 4, 2026

\$ 11,000 /person

International airfare is not included.



Above costs include food, lodging, transportation. Physical Activity Rating is 3 (see physical activity rating page)
40% of proceeds goes towards VI program support and is tax deductible

HOW TO BOOK

[Contact info@vetsinternational.org](mailto:info@vetsinternational.org)

Reservations should be made well in advance as accommodations are limited

Deposit: A non-refundable deposit equal to 20% of your total tour cost is required to guarantee your reservation. If departure date is within 65 days, full payment is required to book your space.

Final Payment: Full payment is due 65 days prior to departure.

Cancellation Charges

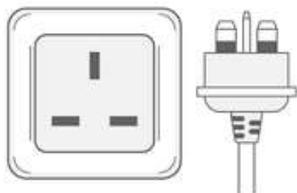
- a) 20% of total tour cost is forfeited for cancellation made for any reason 66 days or more before departure.
- b) 100% of total tour cost is forfeited for cancellations made for any reason 65 or fewer days before departure. Should the tour be cancelled by Veterinarians International then these funds will be applied to a future trip.

Kenya Travel Checklist

WHAT TO PACK:

- Binoculars and a camera
- Blouses, shirts with long sleeves (even in summer, will protect you from the sun)
- T-shirts, shorts, light pants or trousers for evenings and cooler days
- Light shawl to throw over your shoulders/head/hat
- Fleece, sweater or jacket
- Rain jacket/poncho/windbreakers
- Khaki, green, beige and neutral colors
- Walking shoes or light hiking boots
- Flip flops or sandals
- Sunscreen (raspberry seed oil has 30 SPF), sunglasses, wide brimmed hat, lip balm
- Bathing suit and cover-up/sarong for pool
- Bug repellent (we suggest REPEL as it is non-toxic)
- Personal medications

These are a few extra packing tips for the trip:



POWER ADAPTER

All power sockets in Kenya provide a standard voltage of 240V with a standard frequency of 50Hz. You can use all your equipment in Kenya if the outlet voltage in your own country is between 220V-240V.

Bring a POWER ADAPTER



UNIVERSAL TRAVEL ADAPTER FOR KENYA

Name and Contact # for Kenya Support When Landing

 **Dr. Dale Smith**
+1 (519) 993-3148

 **Dr. Grace Watene**
+254 728 908166

To Do List:

- Please send Gift (gift@vetsinternational.org) a copy of your Travel Insurance. Allianz is a reputable company to use if you do not have one already. [Allianz Travel Insurance](#)
- Please send Gift (gift@vetsinternational.org) all flight information including arrival and departure times
- Please fill out [VI's Emergency/Contact Information form](#)

One very important thing you need to take care of, and the sooner the better, is to apply for a single entry tourism visa [HERE](#) or hire a travel agency.

You will need the following information for your application:

- Your hotels in Nairobi - Hardy House, 161 Koitobos Rd, Nairobi, Kenya
- You will need a scan of your passport saved either as a .jpg or .pdf, as well as a photo of yourself, with a white wall as your background, saved as a .jpg.
- Your return flight information
- Travel itinerary - which is listed in this brochure. Two places you will visit are Ol Pejeta and Loisaba Conservancy for instance.

Vaccine reminder to consider before your trip:

Check with your doctor to make sure you are up to date on your vaccines, such as tetanus, and any other recommended vaccines

Kenya Travel Requirements

For entry into Kenya:

- Passport with at least 2 blank pages and 6 months validity
- Kenya e-visa
- ONLY IF traveling from Latin America or other African countries a yellow fever vaccine is required. Mosquito mitigation practices are recommended for all travelers.

MEET OUR KENYA TEAM



**Dr. Grace Angeline
Watene**



Dr. Dale Smith



**Dr. Tequiero Abuom
Okumu**



**Dr. Ambrose
Kipyegon**



**Dr. Lekoolool Isaac
Ltajewa, BVM, MSc**

MEET OUR KENYA TEAM



Dr. Grace Angeline Watene
Director of Kenya Veterinary Training Program

Dr. Grace Angeline Watene holds a veterinarian degree alongside a Masters in Veterinary Public Health and an MSc in Veterinary Epidemiology. With a rich background in multidisciplinary research projects spanning the country, her fervor lies in One Health and One Medicine initiatives.

Currently serving as the Director of Veterinary Wildlife Training Program for Vets International, she is dedicated to bolstering veterinary capacity across the nation. Driven by this mission, she spearheaded the establishment of VI's Kenya programs, nurturing partnerships and crafting a comprehensive module program tailored for Kenyan veterinary students. This program significantly enhances wildlife experiential learning, ensuring proficient field exposure.

Furthermore, Dr. Watene actively engages in community-based initiatives such as Sauti Moja in Marsabit, Northern Kenya. Over the past four years, she has provided invaluable professional support to indigenous agro-pastoralists, facilitated community needs assessment, and diligently monitored project implementation.

She is a disciplined public health enthusiast and an avid epidemiologist with a One Health focus. Dr. Watene aspires to take on a leadership role in confronting the socioeconomic elements that determine the health and wellbeing of both animal and human populations.



Dr. Dale Smith

Kenya Vet Training Specialist Task Force

Dr. Dale Smith is a veterinarian and Professor Emeritus of the University of Guelph, based in the Pathobiology Department of the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. After completing graduate work in zoological medicine and pathology at the University of Guelph and the Toronto Zoo, she chose a career educating veterinary students and veterinarians about the care and diseases of non-domestic animals: captive and free-ranging wildlife as well as non-traditional pet species.

Dr. Smith was a faculty member at the University of Zimbabwe before returning to take a position at the University of Guelph. As well as teaching generations of veterinary students about the amazing range of animals that veterinarians work with, Dr. Smith was deeply involved with specialty graduate programs in zoological medicine.

Dr. Smith's research publications have covered a broad range of topics ranging from clinical veterinary medicine to investigations into the basic nature of diseases affecting a range of non-domestic species. She has provided training in wildlife capture and immobilization through the Canadian Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians and at the Game Capture Course in Zimbabwe. Dr. Smith spent time in Uganda and Rwanda assisting Gorilla Doctors with their pathology program. For a number of years Dr. Smith was a Board Member of Veterinarians Without Borders, Canada and was particularly involved in their program to increase veterinary care for animals in remote and underserved communities in northern Canada.

Dr. Smith is currently an advisor to Veterinarians International, assisting with curriculum development in wildlife studies for veterinary students in Kenya.



Dr. Tequero Abuom Okumu

Kenyan Taskforce Committee Member

He is a veterinarian with over 20 years teaching experience in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Nairobi. His area of specialization is veterinary medicine and he lectures undergraduate and postgraduate students in this area. Dr. Tequero is also a former One Health focal person at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and an ardent campaigner on the use of One Health approaches in solving disease outbreaks at the human-animal-environment interface.

In One Health, Dr. Tequero has been involved in training multidisciplinary student groups in infectious disease management, community engagement, and working at the human-livestock-wildlife interface. He has also led a team in developing a master's One Health program in infectious disease and global health. In addition, he has recently participated in the development of benchmarks for One Health postgraduate training curricula in the East African region. Dr. Tequero has been a member of the VI Kenyan taskforce since 2022.

MEET OUR KENYA TEAM



Dr. Ambrose Kipyegon

Kenyan Taskforce Committee Member

Dr. Ambrose Kipyegon is a veterinary surgeon and lecturer of Veterinary reproduction in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nairobi. He holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Clinical studies, Master of Science (MSc) in clinical studies, and Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine degree of the University of Nairobi.

Dr. Ambrose is a thematic lead for applied learning and also coordinates industrial attachment and undergraduate projects for the faculty.

Dr Ambrose's passion for wild animals was sparked by an invite to participate in reproduction related activities to save the northern white rhino from extinction. He believes that with the increasing human population, climate change and globalization, concerted efforts towards wild animals' conservation are required now more than ever.

According to Dr. Ambrose, the opportunity to participate as a member of the Veterinarians International Kenyan Taskforce has offered an opportunity to make meaningful contributions to the conservation of wild animals through training, research, and community work.

MEET OUR KENYA TEAM



Dr. Lekool Isaac Ltajewa, BVM, MSc

Kenyan Taskforce Committee Member

Dr. Lekool is currently the Head of Veterinary and Capture Services at Kenya Wildlife Service. He has a Master of Science degree in Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. He graduated from the same University with a Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BVM) degree in the year 1999.

Due to his love for wildlife, Isaac joined Kenya Wildlife Service as a volunteer Veterinarian in the year 2000 and was later employed as an Assistant Warden a year later. He wants to contribute in wildlife conservation through Veterinary interventions including capture and translocation, a field he participated in and steered for over a decade. His experience in wildlife capture combined with Research in wildlife disease epidemiology places him at a vantage position that benefits wildlife conservation through improved animal health.

He has over two decades of experience in the field of wildlife veterinary medicine and pursued research interests in pathogens affecting wildlife that will greatly contribute to Veterinarians International objective of improving the veterinary workforce capacity enabling front line response to wildlife and animal health needs.

The Veterinarians International collaboration with partners will improve the diagnostic capacity in wildlife for field veterinarians and the teaching of One Health in Kenya.



Ol Pejeta Conservancy

The Ol Pejeta Story

From a working cattle ranch in colonial Kenya to a trailblazer of conservation innovation – the story of Ol Pejeta is as enchanting as it is inspirational. Today, Ol Pejeta is the largest black rhino sanctuary in East Africa, and home to two of the world’s last remaining northern white rhinos. It is the only place in Kenya to see chimpanzees, in a sanctuary established to rehabilitate animals rescued from the black market. It has some of the highest predator densities in Kenya, and still manages a very successful livestock program. Ol Pejeta also seeks to support the people living around its borders, to ensure wildlife conservation translates to better education, healthcare and infrastructure for the next generation of wildlife guardians.

In 2004, the ranch was purchased by the U.K.-based conservation organisation, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), with the financial backing of the Arcus Foundation, a private international philanthropic organisation founded by Jon Stryker. The land purchase was wholly funded by a \$15 million donation from the Arcus Foundation, which worked in tandem with FFI and the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy to secure the 90,000 acres of open Savannah grassland and convert it to a national land trust.

The conservation of the natural habitat, located in Kenya’s Laikipia Plateau, ensured the protection of existing rhino, elephant, and other wildlife populations in addition to captive chimpanzees living in a 300-acre sanctuary.

The Arcus Foundation also gave \$12 million to fund capital and institutional development costs at the conservancy. That initial injection of funding allowed Ol Pejeta Conservancy to fulfill its business model as a Kenyan-owned operation benefiting local community development and economic growth in addition to its impact on conservation. Today, the Arcus Foundation continues to support the conservancy through its membership on the Board of Trustees and the funding of various initiatives.

In 2014, Ol Pejeta achieved IUCN Green List status making it one of the first conservancies in Africa to be awarded this. IUCN Green Listing aims to define excellence in managing valuable natural areas. We have also been awarded the TripAdvisor Certificate of Excellence three years running – a testament to the incredible experiences treasured by all who visit Ol Pejeta.

In 2015, we published our 2020 Management Plan – which was developed by our staff in consultation with a range of stakeholders, and sets out our vision for the years leading up to 2020, outlining the major projects that will help us to deliver our vision. We want to become an innovative and sustainable model that conserves biodiversity (particularly endangered species) and contributes to economic growth and the improvement of the livelihoods of rural communities.



Loisaba Conservancy

The Loisaba Story

Loisaba is a 58,000 acre wildlife conservancy and working ranch located in Northern Laikipia, Kenya, East Africa. The two permanent rivers and abundant permanent springs make Loisaba attractive to wildlife throughout the year.

The previous owners the Ancilotto family, who bought the land in the early 1970's, managed it as a low impact cattle ranch and tourist destination with a vision to keeping this wilderness intact for wildlife and future generations. Count Ancilotto achieved this largely by leasing the land in 1997 to a group of young Kenyans and an American Investor who created the Loisaba brand and managed it as a successful conservation, tourism and ranching business until December 2014 when, supported by generous donors, The Nature Conservancy and Space for Giants facilitated the transfer of ownership of the property and operating companies to the Loisaba Community Trust.

The Loisaba Community Trust, together with it's partners, continues to ensure Loisaba remains a catalyst for community development, a hub for wildlife research, and a world-class ecotourism destination offering unique opportunities for guests to become part of the Loisaba story both during their visit and for years to come.

Loisaba is also part of a larger story that extends well beyond its borders. It sits on the western edge of one of Kenya's most important elephant movement corridors. Keeping this land, and a 15 million acre landscape of nearby community lands intact and functioning for wildlife, livestock, and northern Kenya's pastoralist people is being achieved largely through creating community conservancies boarding Loisaba.

As we work together to protect this vital piece of land, we believe Loisaba is a model for integrated conservation and social impact that catalyzes peace and security across the Ewaso Ecosystem for people and nature in perpetuity.

Country Background

How Did Kenya Emerge?

Kenya is named after Mt Kenya – the 2nd tallest Mountain in Africa. The Agiikuyu people who lived around present-day Mt. Kenya referred to it as Kirinyaga or Kerenyaga, meaning a mountain of whiteness due to its snow-capped peak. Mt Kirinyaga which was the main landmark became synonymous during the British rule as part of its colony. Multiple sources believe the name Kenya arose out of the inability of the British to pronounce Kirinyaga correctly.

Around 2000 BC, a Cushitic people migrating from northern Africa settled in Kenya in the East Africa region. By the 1st Century AD, Kenyan coastline was frequented by Arab traders, due to its proximity to the Arabian Peninsula, establishing Arab and Persian colonies there. The Nilotic and Bantu people also moved into the region during the first millennium AD. and settled inland.

The roots of the colonial history of Kenya go back to the Berlin Conference in 1885 when East Africa was first divided into territories of influence by the European powers. The British Government founded the East African Protectorate in 1895 and soon after, opened the fertile highlands to white settlers. Even before it was officially declared a British colony in 1920, these settlers were allowed a voice in government, while the Africans and the Asians were banned from direct political participation until 1944. During this period thousands of Indians were brought into Kenya to work on building the Kenya Uganda Railway Line and subsequently settled there, whilst inviting many of their kith and kin who were mainly traders from India to join them.

In 1957, the first direct elections for Africans to the Legislative Council took place and those elected increased the people's agitation for Jomo Kenyatta's release from detention. In 1962 Kenyatta was released to become Kenya's first Prime Minister, when Kenya finally gained independence on December 12, 1963. The following year, Kenya became a Republic with Kenyatta as its first President. In the same year, Kenya joined the British Commonwealth.

Culture: Facts about Maasai and Samburu tribes

Maasai Tribe

One of the famous tribes of Africa, the nomadic and pastoralist Maasai people are a Nilotic ethnic group inhabiting selected but large parts of northern, central, and southern Kenya and across the border in northern Tanzania as well.

1. The Maasai Tribe are named after their language. The Maa language is an Eastern Nilotic of the Nilo- language and it is spoken by the Maasai.
2. They have a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Based on seasonal cycles, the Maasai community relocates both themselves and their animals from one location to another.
3. Drinking raw cattle blood is part of their diet. The Maasai drink cattle blood, believing that the fresh cow blood will give them the nutrients and strength they need.
4. The Maasai women build their homes.
5. They dress in their own traditional clothing. The most famous Maasai attire is known as the Shuka – a thick, woven, red blanket (with a blue or black checked pattern) that is used to wrap around the body.
6. There are different religions in the Maasai Tribe. The Maasai have mostly been monotheistic, believing in only one God named Engai or Enkai. They know Engai to be kind and compassionate. They also believe that Enkai uses different colors to describe his emotions, such as red for anger and black or dark blue for happiness. Many Maasai have recently converted to Christianity, while others have become Muslim.
7. The Maasai do not bury the dead. Burying the dead may be done by some modern Maasai communities. However, the older generation of Maasai tribesmen and women do not bury their dead, except for the burial of their chief as a sign of respect.
8. Most Maasai men are polygamous. The elders of the Maasai Tribe arrange the marriages of the women in the community when they are still very young.

9. More cattle means more wealth. Cows play an important role in Maasai culture and lifestyle. They serve as a source of food, materials for clothing, and other necessities, as well as serve as an indicator of a man's wealth.

10. They have a jumping dance called the "adamu." The "adamu" or jumping dance, is a ceremony performed by young Maasai men to show off their strength and ability in the hopes of attracting a wife.

11. Maasai children are not named until they turn 3 months old. Babies are not given names until they are 3 months old in the Maasai culture because of the high infant death rate in the community.

Samburu Tribe

Samburu history is intertwined with that of Kenya's other Nilotic tribes. Samburus are known to have originated from Sudan, settling north of Mount Kenya and south of Lake Turkana in Kenya's Rift Valley area. Upon their arrival in Kenya in the 15th century, the Samburu parted ways with their Maasai cousins, who moved further south while the Samburu moved north. The Samburu are a Nilotic people of north-central Kenya that are related to but distinct from the Maasai.

1. The Samburu are semi-nomadic pastoralists who herd mainly cattle but also keep sheep, goats, and camels.

2. They speak Samburu, which is a Nilo-Saharan language.

3. They are semi-nomadic pastoralists whose lives revolve around their cows, sheep, goats, and camels. Milk is their main stay; sometimes it is mixed with blood.

4. The Samburu believe that God (Nkai) is the source of all protection from the hazards of their existence. But God also inflicts punishment if an elder curses a junior for some show of disrespect. The elder's anger is seen as an appeal to God, and it is God who decides if the curse is justified.

5. Between the age of about 15 and 30, young Samburu men are traditionally known as Morans. After the circumcision ceremony the Samburu boys enter the age grade "morán", the Maasai word for "warrior".

Endangered animals and wildlife in Kenya

As Kenya is home to a diverse array of ecosystems and ecological zones—including forest, grassland, scrubland, dry woodland, inland aquatic, coastal, and marine areas—a wide variety of fascinating wildlife can be found throughout the country. However, many of these species have very restricted ranges and are threatened by human activities like agriculture, dam construction, livestock grazing, and deforestation, in addition to poaching, the exotic pet trade, and climate change. Here are 28 of Kenya's endangered animals.

The list of endangered species

1. Eastern black rhino
2. Northern white rhino
3. Martial eagle
4. Rothschild's giraffe
5. Reticulated giraffe
6. Hirola
7. Tigoni reed frog
8. Taita thrush
9. Pancake tortoise
10. Usambara flap-nosed chameleon
11. Taita Hills warty frog
12. Sharpe's longclaw
13. Grevy's zebra
14. Tana River mangabey
15. Taita apalis
16. Ashe's bush viper
17. Tana River red colobus
18. African wild dog
19. Du Toit's torrent frog
20. Clarke's weaver
21. Mountain reedbuck
22. Abbott's starling
23. Golden-rumped elephant shrew
24. East African oryx
25. Forest gecko
26. Sokoke scops owl
27. Giant thicket rat
28. Irangi puddle frog

Source: IFAW

Types of Conservancies

COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY

A community conservancy is established by a community on its own land. The community members are the dominant decision makers and enforcers. They democratically elect a representative board from the community. Ex-officio board members from KWS, conservation and tourism partners also hold a seat in the board. Sub-committees on finance, grazing and tourism may be established to drive strategic plans and oversight. The Board elected during AGMs determine benefit-sharing mechanisms, drive strategic development of the conservancy and oversee operational management.

GROUP CONSERVANCY

It is created through the pooling of land by private landowners who share a common border for the purpose of wildlife conservation. It follows similar arrangements to private conservancies and is commonly registered as a private land-holding company co-owned by all landowners. The management of the conservancy is determined by the registered private land-holding company or through joint management company with a tourism investor or a contracted management company. Board members within each tier are democratically selected and a representative population of each stakeholder group nominated with benefits often flowing through a trust to maintain transparency and equity.

PRIVATE CONSERVANCY

This is a conservancy set up on private land by a private individual or corporate body for the purpose of wildlife conservation. Private conservancies own or manage land under leasehold or freehold. The area under control may be run by single individuals or families, non-profit organizations or corporates. The more popular avenues of governing private conservancies in Kenya include leasing the land to conservation NGOs, non-profit private companies or for-profit private companies. Some are managed by the owners themselves. Each conservancy determines its board structures, staff employment, fundraising, financial sustainability, transparency, costs and political lobbying power. It should be highlighted that the governance approach is contextual and determined by various other factors.

OUR PARTNERS



Kenya Wildlife Service is a state corporation under the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife established by an act of Parliament under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013, with the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya, and to enforce related laws and regulations.

KWS undertakes conservation and management of wildlife resources across all protected areas systems in collaboration with stakeholders. It is our goal to work with others to conserve, protect and sustainably manage wildlife resources.



Ol Pejeta is the largest black rhino sanctuary in East Africa, and home to two of the world's last remaining northern white rhinos. It is the only place in Kenya to see chimpanzees, in a sanctuary established to rehabilitate

animals rescued from the black market. It has some of the highest predator densities in Kenya, and still manages a very successful livestock programme. Ol Pejeta also seeks to support the people living around its borders, to ensure wildlife conservation translates to better education, healthcare and infrastructure for the next generation of wildlife guardians.



LOISABA
CONSERVANCY

Loisaba Conservancy represents the future of conservation in Kenya—a collaborative approach that protects landscapes, wildlife, and livelihoods.

OUR PARTNERS



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

The University of Nairobi is a research intensive university with a reputation for excellence and a strong and vibrant culture. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Nairobi prepares students for various fields in the Veterinary Sciences.



**EGERTON
UNIVERSITY**

Egerton University is the oldest institution of higher learning in Kenya. It was founded as a Farm School in 1939 by Lord Maurice Egerton of Tatton, a British national who settled in Kenya in the 1920s. In 1950, the School was upgraded to an Agricultural College offering diploma programmes.



Laikipia County Government

Laikipia, located on the Equator, is among the 47 counties in Kenya.

Its name is derived from the maasai name Laikipia, which means treeless plain, where different kinds of wildlife, including the Big 5, roam freely on the rangelands of Laikipia.

The county has a gazetted forest area totalling to 580 Km² comprising of both the indigenous and plantation forests. Laikipia County is richly endowed with wildlife widely distributed in most parts of the county extending to Aberdare, Samburu, Meru and Mt. Kenya wildlife corridors. Most of the wildlife is found in the large-scale private ranches, which occupy over 50 per cent of the total area of the county.