

ABOUT AFRICA & KENYA AS LAST FRONTIER OF REVIVAL

The African continent is often described as “the new frontier” for global growth. Indeed, most of the African countries have experienced high rates of economic growth in the last decade, and five of the world’s fastest growing countries of the world are in Africa. The continent has also made substantial progress in terms of peace and security, and democratic processes have grown stronger. Africa has about 600 million hectares of arable land and the world’s youngest and fastest growing population—together, these provide an ideal base for sustained, long-term growth. The continental development framework for socio-economic transformation, lies at the heart of Africa’s vision for the future. Africa is a continent that is rich in natural resources and offers a wide range of investment opportunities. Some popular sectors for investment include mining, oil and gas, real estate, technology and infrastructure. The mining industry in Africa is a major contributor to the continent’s economy, with abundant deposits of precious metals and minerals. The oil and gas industry is also a vital sector, with the continent being home to significant reserves of oil and natural gas. Real estate is another growing sector in Africa, with an increasing demand for both residential and commercial properties. The technology industry is also on the rise, with a growing number of tech startups and companies emerging in the continent.

- Africa is “undiscovered” from a global investment perspective resulting in what we think are very low valuations both in African debt and equity investments which offer attractive entry points, especially when compared to valuations in many more developed markets; pe ratios are mid-teens, and return on equity is mid to high 20s;
- Africa is experiencing a massive population boom, currently 17% of the world’s population is African. At current rates of growth Africa is growing by the equivalent population of France every two years and will double by 2050. It is expected to double again between 2050 and 2100 to 4.3bn people or account for as much as 40% of the world’s population;
- Since the 1960’s Africa’s GDP per head has been growing as African has developed. Unless that trend changes (Africans start becoming poorer) – something we think very unlikely – then the strong demographic growth should lead to strong GDP economic growth. In common with many other countries that experienced rapid growth in the working age population we expect Africa to benefit substantially from a “baby boom”; In this context it is worth noting that the developed world is ageing very rapidly, and now even China is seeing its working population shrink annually;
- Africa’s economic growth is coming off a “low base” translating into GDP growth rates that are significantly higher than in more developed countries as the continent plays catch up, and in many cases jumps ahead with the use of new technology or methods of operating e.g. renewable energy, online education etc; Africa therefore provides access to growth and we see this in the higher earnings growth rates of many listed corporates;
- Market capitalization to GDP is the lowest globally and investors are likely to benefit from capital market growth in the coming decades;
- The arrival of the internet, and other forms of communication such as mobile phones will increasingly lead to global companies “offshoring” in Africa to benefit from the low wage costs, and increasingly well educated workforce;
- African economies are diversifying and we see new sectors growing rapidly such as telecommunications, consumption and infrastructure;
- Increasing electrification is happening in Africa, as the need for large power plants fed by (in most cases) imported coal falls away to be replaced by solar and other forms of power generation that are considerably less expensive to implement and which do not require such an extensive power backbone as is found in countries that electrified earlier;
- Africa has benefitted from significantly improved monetary and fiscal policy over the past three decades. This has resulted in amongst other things, lower interest rates, manageable inflation levels, stable currencies and African public debt levels that are low compared to those in developed markets;
- In our opinion Africa is following Asia’s development path and the coming decades will see a strong rise in incomes, continued reduction in poverty, and substantial economic gains for the investors who get in early.
- Africa’s potential as a growth market for business remains both underestimated and misunderstood—as does the potential for business to play a transformative role in solving the continent’s biggest challenges.
- Consider one question: How many companies in Africa earn annual revenues of \$1 billion or more?

- Most global executives and academics we speak with guess there are fewer than a hundred. Many answer “zero.” The reality? More than 400 such companies exist—and they are, on average, both faster growing and more profitable than their global peers.
- Africa’s fast-growing population and markets present important opportunities for business in an environment of slowing global growth. At the same time, greater innovation and investment from business is essential to meet Africa’s unfulfilled demand for goods and services, close the gaps in its infrastructure, create jobs, and decrease poverty. Here, we describe the extent of the African business opportunities in key sectors and suggest steps investors can take to translate that opportunity into profitable, sustainable enterprises.

Africa is not only a viable landscape to invest in, but it has a growing population that provides valuable labour. The continent has almost 60 per cent of its population under the age of 25, making it the youngest continent. The region is not only in need of investors to stimulate the economy, but it needs investors to propel its growing base of innovation and technology. Investors can put their efforts into profitable sectors in the region such as food and beverages, education, transportation, housing, consumer goods, hospitality and recreation, healthcare, financial services, telecommunications, accommodations, agriculture, aerospace and defense. A continent made of up 54 different and diverse countries comprising over 1 billion people.





KENYA THE DREAMLAND TO TOUR AND INVEST

Dr. Luke Mwangi the Founder & President of Helpers of Africa and Global/ Africa & Kenya Kingdom Festival has been running a project dubbed Kenya the Dreamland To Tour & Invest to promote Kenya as a Missionary, tourism and Investors destination to show case Kenya to Missionaries and Delegates attending our Festival can also enjoy the sights and sounds of Kenya the PDF book is attached below this was the Launch of the Project millions are expected to come to Kenya through this project through production of millions of books and other materials to promote Kenya as tourism destination.





KENYA

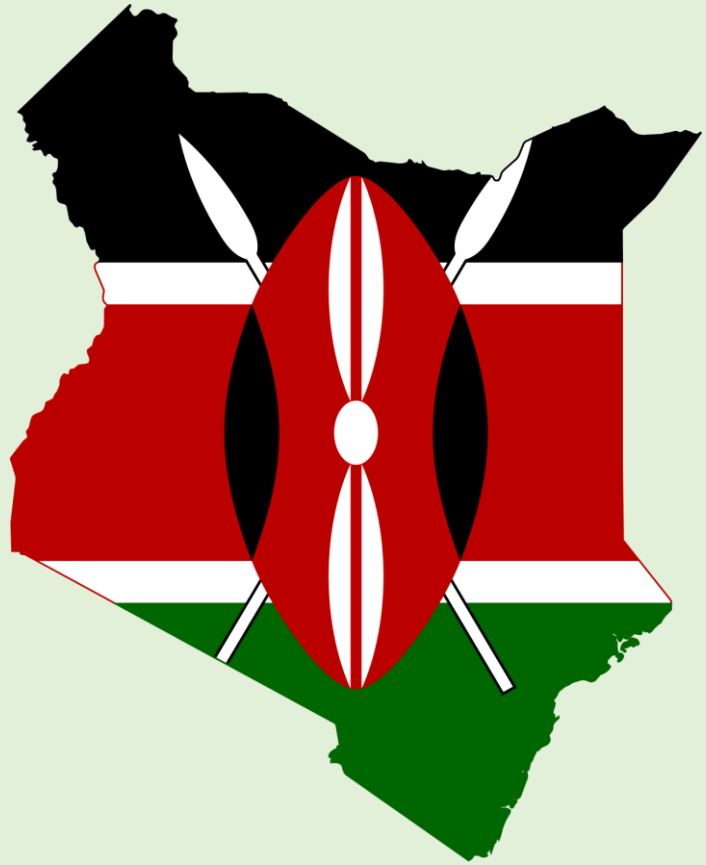
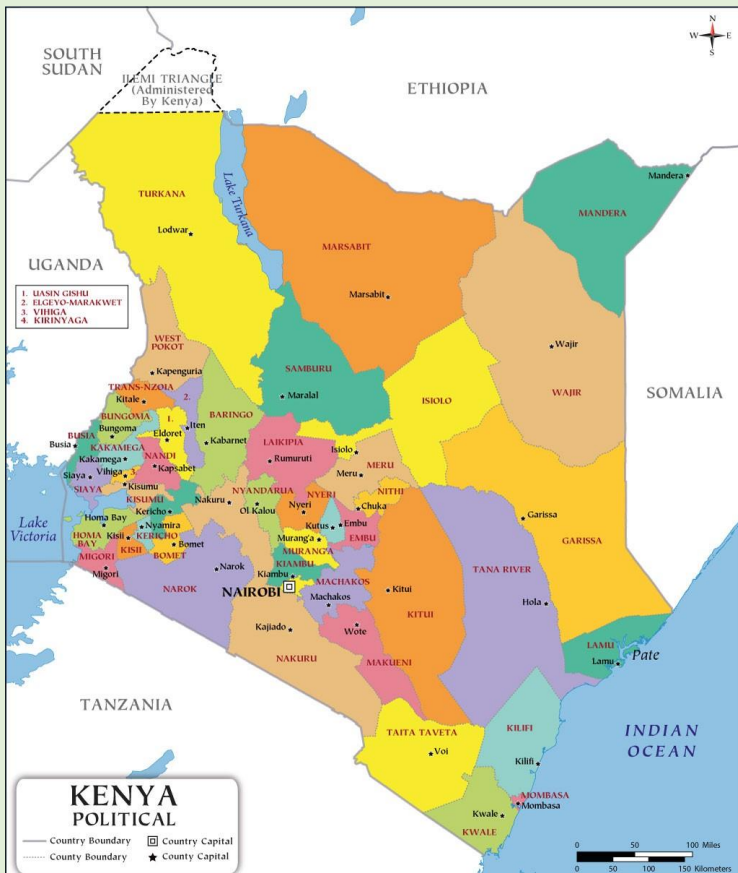
THE DREAMLAND TO TOUR & INVEST



The Most Comprehensive Business
& Investment Guide for Kenya

ABOUT KENYA THE DREAMLAND TO DO MISSIONARY, TOUR AND INVEST

KENYA ALSO KNOWN AS: JAMHURI YA KENYA, REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Head Of State And Government: President H.E DR William Ruto & Deputy H.E Rigathi Gachagua
First & Second Ladies H.E Rachel Ruto & H.E Pastor Dorcas Gachagua All Born Again Christians



Dr. Luke Mwangi with His Excellency Dr. William S Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya.



From the left "Rev Cathy Mwangi, Wife to Dr. Luke Mwangi. First lady of the Republic of Kenya Her Excellency Rachel Ruto. Former President of the republic of Kenya H.E Uhuru Kenyatta. The Late Dr. Mourice Cerullo and other guests. Far right is Dr. Luke Mwangi.

Capital City - Nairobi

Population: (2023 est.) 50,830,000

Form Of Government: unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses Senate 68 National Assembly 350

Official Languages: Swahili; English

Kenya's many peoples are well known to outsiders, largely because of the British colonial administration's openness to study. Anthropologists and other social scientists have documented for generations the lives of

Population: approximately 54 million people

Capital city: Nairobi

Currency: Kenyan shilling

National Day: Jamhuri Day 12 December (Independence Day)

General Facts about Kenya

Below are some general info such as total population, land area, biggest lake, highest mountain and other general facts about Kenya that might be interesting to know.

- Total Population: 49,125,325
- Demonym: Kenyan
- Capital: Nairobi
- Continent: Africa
- Life expectancy: 67 years
- Highest Mountain: Mount Kenya (5199 meters)
- Land area: 580,367 km² (224,081 sq mi)
- Largest Lake: Lake Turkana
- National Day: 12 December
- Government: Unitary presidential constitutional republic
- Currency: Kenyan shilling (KES)
- Official language: English and Swahili
- Religion: Christianity (83%)
- Member of Nato: No
- National song: "Ee Mungu Nguvu Yetu"
- Time zone: UTC+3 (EAT)
- Country Number/Prefix: +254
- Country Code: KE
- History: Kenya became independent in 1963.
- National Animal: lion
- National Colors: black, red, green and white
- National Day: Jamhuri Day 12 December (Independence Day)
- National Anthem: "Ee Mungu Nguvu Yetu" (Oh God of All Creation) is based on a traditional folk song in Kenya
- Motto: Harambee (Let us all pull together)
- History: Earliest inhabitants were hunter-gatherers. Bantu tribes settle in the region about 500 BC. Already in 1414 Chinese trader Zheng He visited the region. Later European explorers and Arab traders visited and settled mainly in the coastal regions around Mombasa, which is Kenya's oldest city. From 1895 the country was part of the East African Protectorate and controlled by the British Empire. From 1920 the country was referred to as British Kenya. Kenya gained independence from Britain in 1963.



Kenya- The capital of Kenya is Nairobi, a sprawling city that, like many other African metropolises, is a study in contrasts, with modern skyscrapers looking out over vast shantytowns in the distance, many harboring refugees fleeing civil wars in neighboring countries. Older neighborhoods, some of them prosperous, tend to be ethnically mixed and well served by utilities and other amenities, while the tents and hastily assembled shacks that ring the city tend to be organized tribally and even locally, inasmuch as in some instances whole rural villages have removed themselves to the more promising city.

With a long history of musical and artistic expression, Kenya enjoys a rich tradition of oral and written literature, including many fables that speak to the virtues of determination and perseverance, important and widely shared values, given the country's experience during the struggle for independence. Kikuyu writer Ngugi wa Thiong'o, one of the country's best-known authors internationally, addresses these concerns in his remarks on one folkloric figure:

Hare being small, weak, but full of innovative wit, was our hero. We identified with him as he struggled against the brutes of prey like lion, leopard, and hyena. His victories were our victories and we learnt that the apparently weak can outwit the strong.

Kenya's many peoples are well known to outsiders, largely because of the British colonial administration's openness to study. Anthropologists and other social scientists have documented for generations the lives of the Maasai, Luhya, Luo, Kalenjin, and Kikuyu peoples, to name only some of the groups. Adding to the country's ethnic diversity are European and Asian immigrants from many nations. Kenyans proudly embrace their individual cultures and traditions, yet they are also cognizant of the importance of national solidarity; a motto of "Harambee" (Swahili: "Pulling together") has been stressed by Kenya's government since independence.

Relief- The 38th meridian divides Kenya into two halves of striking contrast. While the eastern half slopes gently to the coral-backed seashore, the western portion rises more abruptly through a series of hills and plateaus to the Eastern Rift Valley, known in Kenya as the Central Rift. West of the Rift is a westward-sloping plateau, the lowest part of which is occupied by Lake Victoria. Within this basic framework, Kenya is divided into the following geographic regions: the Lake Victoria basin, the Rift Valley and associated highlands, the eastern plateau forelands, the semiarid and arid areas of the north and south, and the coast.

The Lake Victoria basin is part of a plateau rising eastward from the lakeshore to the Rift highlands. The lower part, forming the lake basin proper, is itself a plateau area lying between 3,000 and 4,000 feet (900 and 1,200 metres) above sea level. The rolling grassland of this plateau is cut almost in half by the Kano Plain, into which an arm of the lake known as Winam Gulf (Kavirondo Gulf) extends eastward for 50 miles (80 km). The floor of the Kano Plain merges north and south into highlands characterized by a number of extinct volcanoes. These include Mount Elgon, rising to 14,178 feet (4,321 metres) at the Ugandan border on the extreme north of the basin.

Fishermen in Lake Victoria



-The Rift Valley splits the highland region into two sections: the Mau Escarpment to the west and the Aberdare Range to the east. The valley itself is 30 to 80 miles (50 to 130 km) wide, and its floor rises from about 1,500 feet (450 metres) in the north around Lake Turkana (Lake Rudolf) to over 7,000 feet (2,100 metres) at Lake Naivasha but then drops to 2,000 feet (600 metres) at the Tanzanian border in the south. The floor of the Rift is occupied by a chain of shallow lakes separated by extinct volcanoes. Lake Naivasha is the largest of these; the others include Lakes Magadi, Nakuru, Bogoria, and Baringo. West of the valley the diverse highland area runs from the thick lava block of the Mau Escarpment–Mount Tinderet complex northward to the Uasin Gishu Plateau. East of the Rift the Aberdare Range rises to nearly 10,000 feet (3,000 metres). The eastern highlands extend from the Ngong Hills and the uplands bordering Tanzania northward to the Laikipia Escarpment. Farther east they are linked by the Nyeri saddle to Mount Kenya, the country's highest peak, at 17,058 feet (5,199 metres). The relief of both highlands is complex and includes plains, deep valleys, and mountains. Important in the historic and economic development of Kenya, the region was the focus of European settlement

Flamingoes in Lake Nakuru National Park



Taita Hills- The eastern plateau forelands, located just east of the Rift highlands, constitute a vast plateau of ancient rocks gently sloping to the coastal plain. They are a region of scattered hills and striking elevated formations, the most prominent being the hills of Taita, Kasigau, Machakos, and Kitui. These hills, containing the area of more favourable climate, are surrounded by regions historically prone to famine.

The semiarid and arid areas in the north and northeast are part of a vast region extending from the Ugandan border through Lake Rudolf to the plateau area between the Ethiopian and Kenyan highlands. (The area from Lake Magadi southward, though not as arid, has the same characteristics.) Although tree and grass cover is scanty there, the areas of true desert are limited to the Chalbi Desert east of Lake Rudolf. The movement of people and livestock is strictly limited by the availability of water.

The coastal plain proper, which runs for about 250 miles (400 km) along the Indian Ocean, is a narrow strip only about 10 miles (16 km) wide in the south, but in the Tana River lowlands to the north it broadens to about 100 miles (160 km). Farther northeast it merges into the lowlands of Somalia. The excellent natural harbours include that of Mombasa, which is one of the best in East Africa.

Drainage- Kenya's drainage pattern originated when a large oval dome of rock arose in the west-central part of the country and created the Central Rift. This dome produced a primeval watershed from which rivers once drained eastward to the Indian Ocean and westward to the Congo River system and the Atlantic Ocean. Still following this ancient pattern are the Tana and Galana rivers, which rise in the eastern highlands and flow roughly southeast to the Indian Ocean. West of the Central Rift, however, the major streams now drain into Lake Victoria. These include the Nzoia, Yala, Mara, and Nyando rivers. Between the eastern and western systems, the rifting of the dome's crust has created a complex pattern of internal streams that feed the major lakes. There are no major groundwater basins, and, apart from the Tana River, most of the rivers in Kenya are short and often disappear during the dry season. Lake Victoria, with a surface area of 26,828 square miles (69,484 square km), is the largest lake in Africa, the second largest freshwater body in the world, and a major reservoir of the Nile River. Lake Rudolf, some 150 miles (240 km) long and 20 miles (30 km) wide, is the largest of the country's Rift Valley lakes. Other lakes are rather small, and their surface areas fluctuate considerably.

Soils- In the Lake Victoria basin, lava deposits have produced fertile and sandy loam soils in the plateaus north and south of Winam Bay, while the volcanic pile of Mount Elgon produces highly fertile volcanic soils well known for coffee and tea production. The Rift Valley and associated highlands are composed of fertile dark brown loams developed on younger volcanic deposits.

The most widespread soils in Kenya, however, are the sandy soils of the semiarid regions between the coast and the Rift highlands. To the north of the Rift are vast areas covered by red desert soils, mainly sandy loams. Kenya's soils are subject to widespread erosion largely because of the lack of forest cover; overgrazing and cultivation, especially in the arid and semiarid regions, also contribute to soil loss.

Climate of Kenya- Seasonal climatic changes are controlled by the large-scale pressure systems of the western Indian Ocean and adjacent landmasses. From December to March, northeast winds predominate north of the Equator, while south to southeast winds dominate south of it. These months are fairly dry, although rain may occur locally. The rainy season extends from late March to May, with air flowing from the east in both hemispheres. From June to August there is little precipitation, and southwest winds prevail north of the Equator as southeast winds prevail in the south. In the Lake Victoria basin, annual precipitation varies from 40 inches (1,000 mm) around the lakeshore to more than 70 inches (1,800 mm) in the higher elevations in the eastern areas. The lakeshore has excellent agricultural potential because it can expect 20 to 35 inches (500 to 900 mm) in most years. Daily maximum temperatures range from 80 °F (27 °C) in July to 90 °F (32 °C) in October and February. In the Rift Valley, average temperatures decrease from about 84 °F (29 °C) in the north to just over 61 °F (16 °C) around Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha in the south. The adjacent highlands are generally moderate, with average temperatures ranging between 56 and 65 °F (13 and 18 °C). The floor of the Rift Valley is generally dry, while the highland areas receive more than 30 inches (760 mm) of rain per year. The reliable precipitation and fertile soils of the Mau Escarpment form the basis for a thriving agricultural sector. In the eastern plateau region, annual precipitation in most areas averages 20 to 30 inches (500 to 760 mm), although agriculture is hampered by extremely variable precipitation. The semiarid and arid regions of northern, northeastern, and southern Kenya have high temperatures but very erratic precipitation. Most places experience average temperatures of 85 °F (29 °C) or more, while annual precipitation is only about 10 inches (250 mm) in the north and less than 20 inches (500 mm) in the south. In most parts of the coast, average temperatures exceed 80 °F (27 °C) and relative humidity is high year-round. From the humid coast, where annual precipitation is between 30 and 50 inches (760 and 1,270 mm), precipitation decreases westward to about 20 inches (500 mm) per year. Only on the southern coast is precipitation reliable enough for prosperous agriculture.

Historical Background

KENYA HISTORY

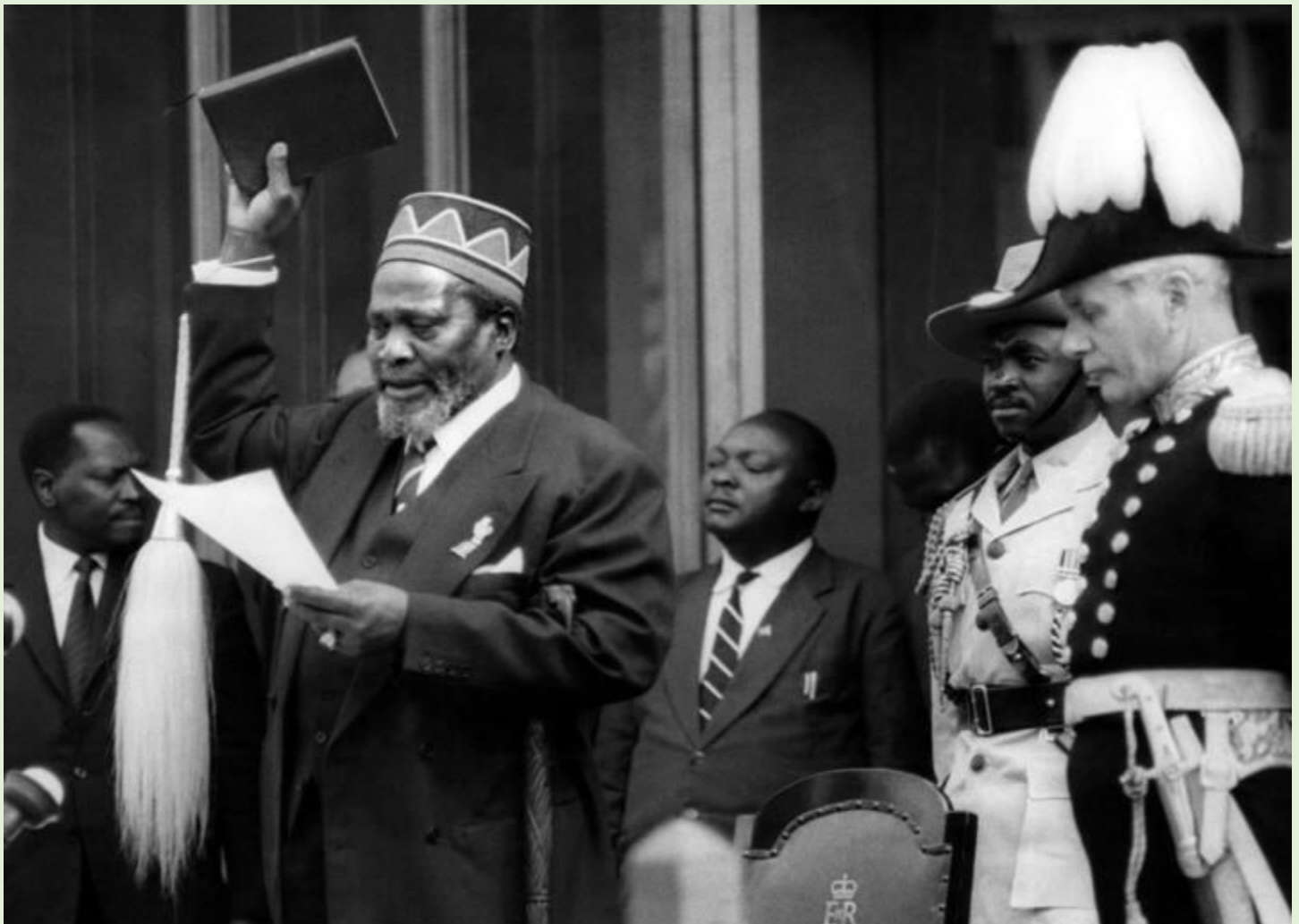
General History- The country's history dates to the Stone Age, making Kenya one of the countries in the world that possesses the largest and most complete record of man's cultural development. This is partly because of the country's rich variety of environmental factors conducive to human survival and development. According to archeological finds in various parts of the country, the prehistoric period can best be described under two categories; the Stone Age period which dates from about 2 million years ago and Neolithic period from about 10,000 to 2000 years ago. Available evidence indicates that man left behind traces of his occupation during the iron age through the pre-colonial period and up to the present time. The phases of the various periods are characterized by tools ranging from crude to advanced much smaller ones and relevant to the respective lifestyles. The sites for the tools are widespread in Kenya. History is however not specific on the exact type of inhabitants who occupied Kenya between this early period and the 19th century when the British colonized the country. Islamic immigrants started setting at the coast during the 8th Century. Portuguese followed and are among the first known European settlers along the coast. Up to the 19th Century, very little was known of the Kenyan hinterland until the arrival of the British who came and colonized Kenya. The colonization process was met with resistance which was countered with excessive force. Hence, most of Kenya's modern history is marked by rebellions against the British, with the first one being in 1890 and the last one, known as Mau Mau rebellion in 1952. The outbreak of the Mau Mau paved the way for constitutional reforms and development in subsequent years. In 1955, a myriad of political parties were formed all over the country after the colonial Government yielded to their formation. Elections were held in March 1957, after which racial barriers in the Government began to be lifted.

By 1960, LEGCO had an African majority. In 1960, Kenya African National Union (KANU), which advocated for a unitary government was formed. In 1961, Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) which advocated a quasi-federal government (Majimbo) was also formed. The first full franchise General Elections were held in May 1963 and KANU emerged the winner. In June 1963, Kenya attained internal self-government. On December 12th of the same year, independence was achieved with a complex Majimbo constitution which conceded much autonomy. In 1964, Kenya became a Republic with Mzee Jomo Kenyatta as the President. Following his death on August 22, 1978, Hon. Daniel arap Moi assumed the Presidency in accordance with the Kenyan Constitution. He ruled Kenya for 25 years. Following a general election held in 2002, Hon. Mwai Kibaki, the third President of the Republic of Kenya took office on 30th December 2002.

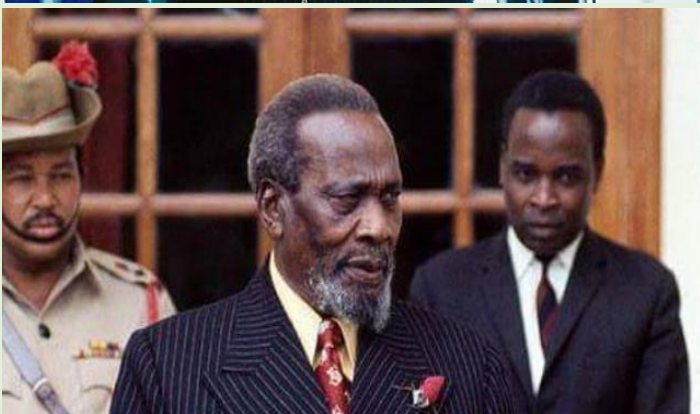
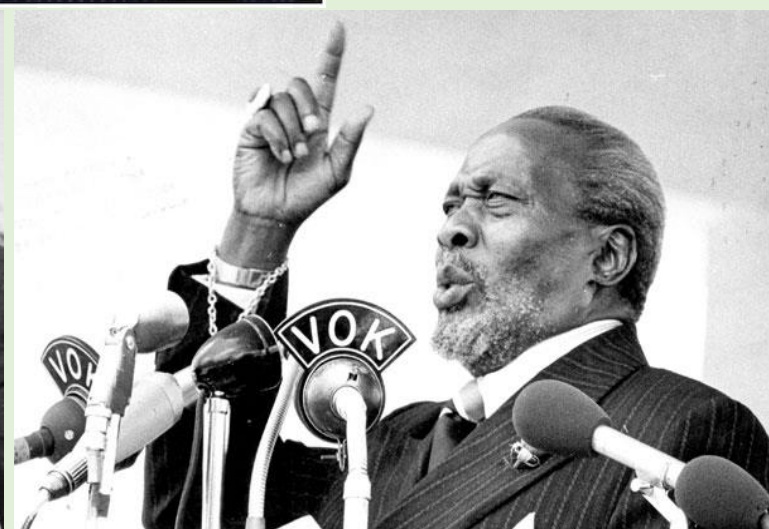
Trade centers such as Mombasa have existed along the Kenyan and Tanzanian coastlines, known as the Land of Zanj, since at least the 2nd century. These centers traded with the outside world, including China, India, Indonesia, the Middle East, North Africa, and Persia. By around the 9th century, the mix of Africans, Arabs, and Persians who lived and traded there became known as Swahili ("people of the coast") with a distinct language (KiSwahili) and culture. The Portuguese arrived in the 1490s and, using Mombasa as a base, sought to monopolize trade in the Indian Ocean. The Portuguese were pushed out in the late 1600s by the combined forces of Oman and Pate, an island off the coast. In 1890, Germany and the UK divided up the region, with the UK taking the north and the Germans the south, including present-day Tanzania, Burundi, and Rwanda. The British established the East Africa Protectorate in 1895, which in 1920 was converted into a colony and named Kenya after its highest mountain. Numerous political disputes between the colony and the UK subsequently led to the violent Mau Mau Uprising, which began in 1952, and the eventual declaration of independence in 1963.

JOMO KENYATTA, the founding president and an icon of the liberation struggle, led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when Vice President Daniel Arap MOI took power in a constitutional succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982, after which time the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) changed the constitution to make itself the sole legal political party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following fair and peaceful elections.

Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA, the son of founding president Jomo KENYATTA, and assumed the presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform. KIBAKI's reelection in 2007 enhanced Kenya economy and infrastructure making the nation a great economic hub with vision 2030 blue print that is still at work till today where Kenya has become a strong nation in all sector with more infrastructure development on 4 big agenda that later was the Vision of H.E Uhuru Kenyatta and now our current President H.E Dr William Ruto building on the same foundation.

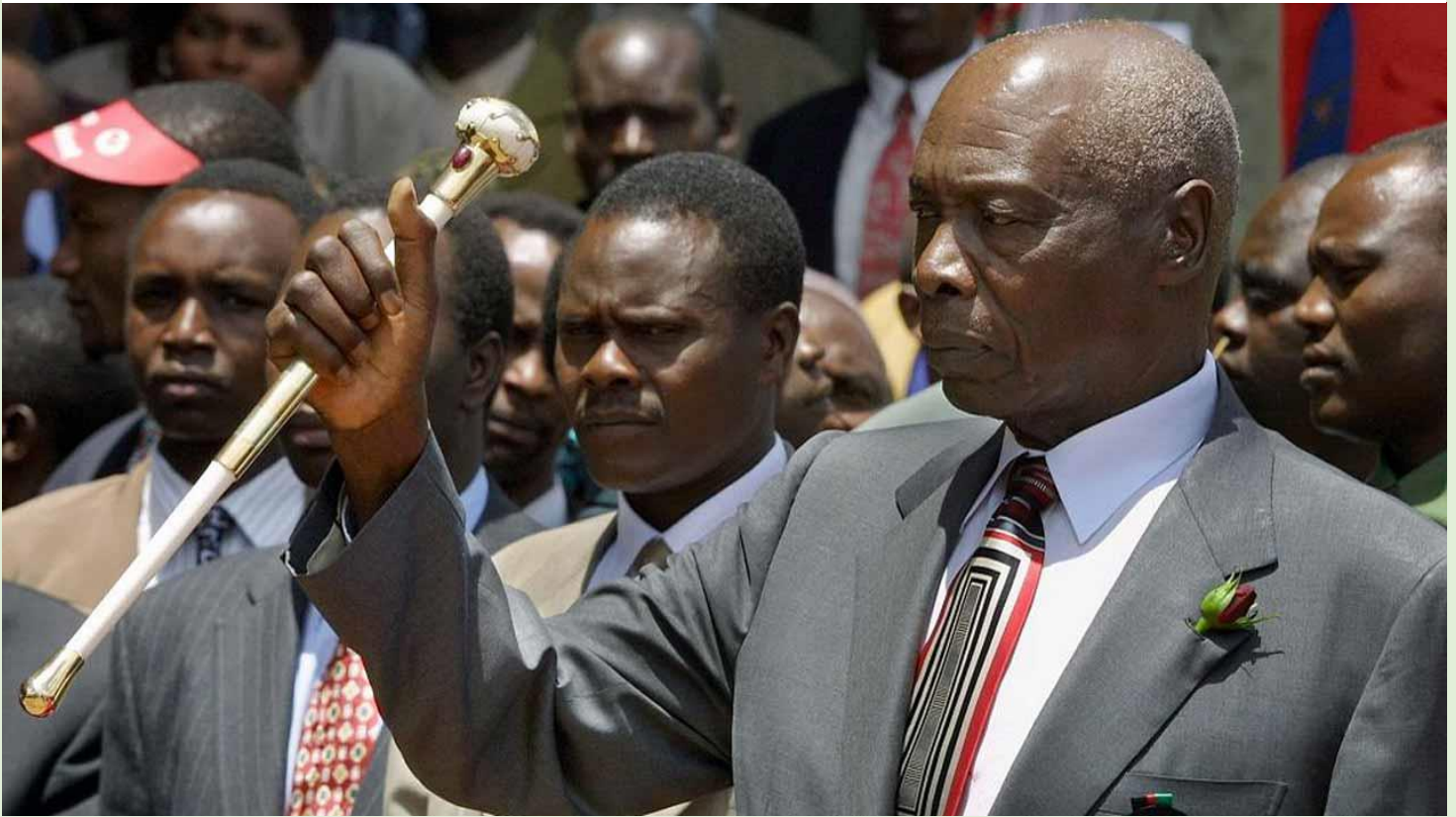


Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. The founding Father & First President of the Republic of Kenya

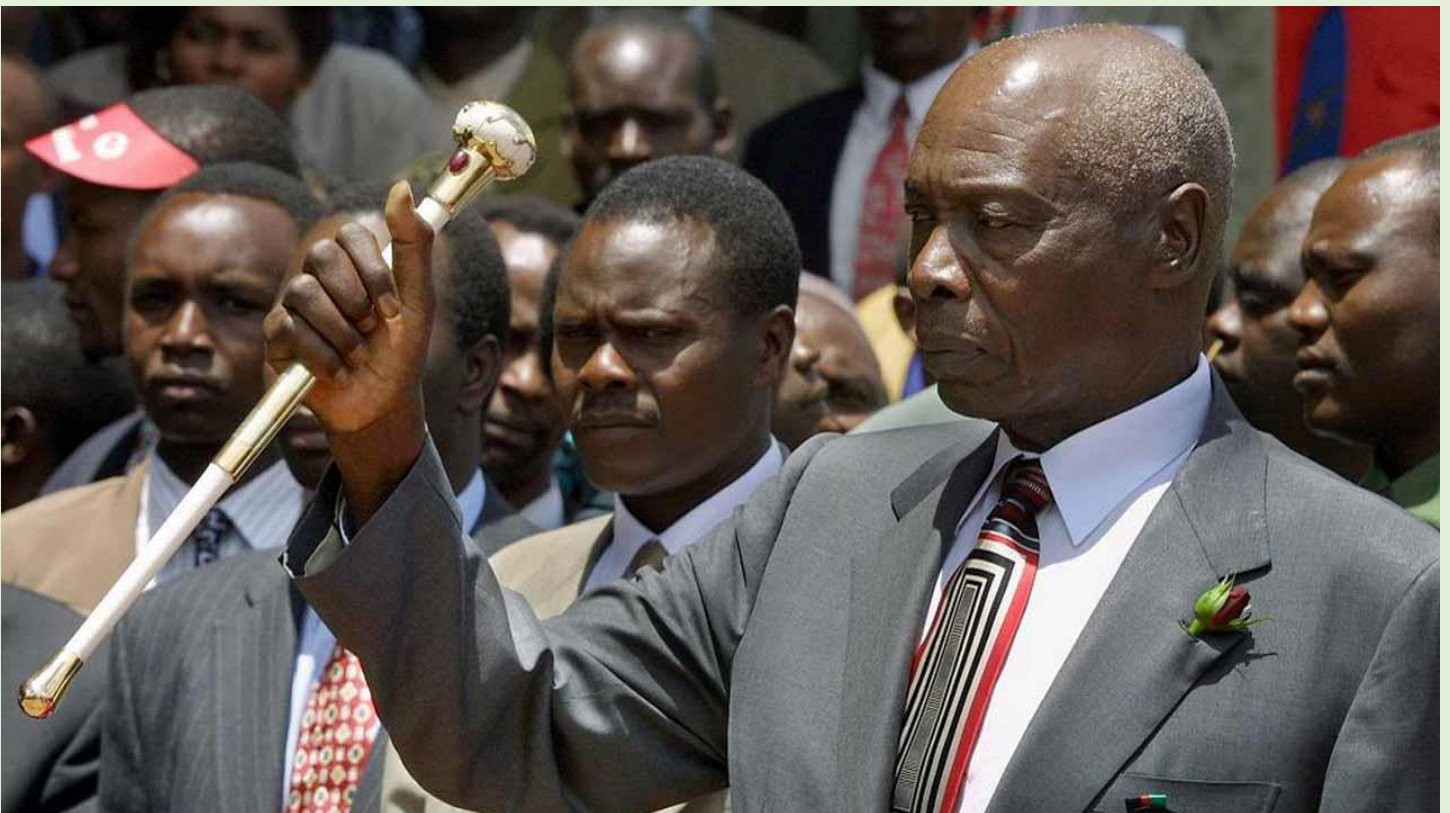


Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. The founding Father & First President of the Republic of Kenya

H.E Daniel T Arap Moi. The second President of the Republic of Kenya



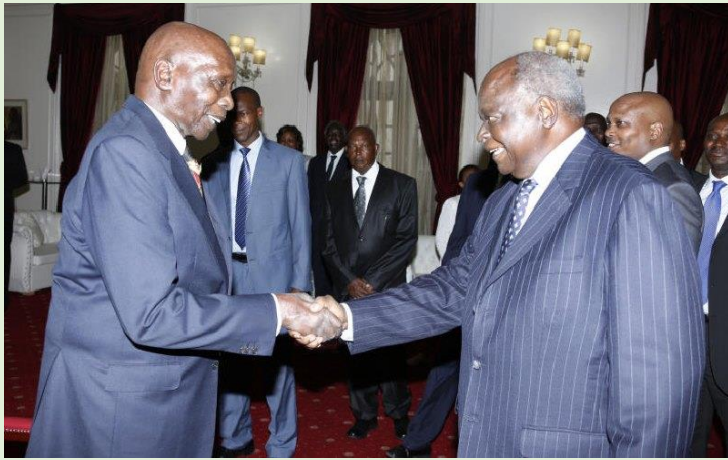
H.E Daniel T Arap Moi. The second President of the Republic of Kenya



H.E Mwai E. Kibaki The Third President of the Republic of Kenya



H.E Mwai E. Kibaki The Third President of the Republic of Kenya



Projects Done by H.E Mwai E. Kibaki during his tenure



NATION FM 96.3^{FM}
WHERE GOOD MUSIC LIVES

Rest Well

MWAI

KIBAKI

1931-2022

KEY MEMORIAL ACHIEVEMENTS



MULTIBILLION
THIKA SUPER
HIGHWAY

1



FREE PRIMARY
SCHOOL
EDUCATION

2



CHAMPIONED
VISION 2030
LAUNCH IN 2006

3



THE
REFERENDUM IN
2005

4



THE CONSTITUTION
OF KENYA 2010

5



STREETS FAMILIES
REHABILITATION
TRUST FUND

6



RETIRED AT
SH1.8 TRILLION
PUBLIC DEBT

7



H.E Uhuru M. Kenyatta. The Fourth President of the Republic of Kenya





PROJECTS DONE BY H.E UHURU KENYATTA DURING HIS TENURE



THE NAIROBI EXPRESS WAY AMONG OTHER ROAD NETWORKS



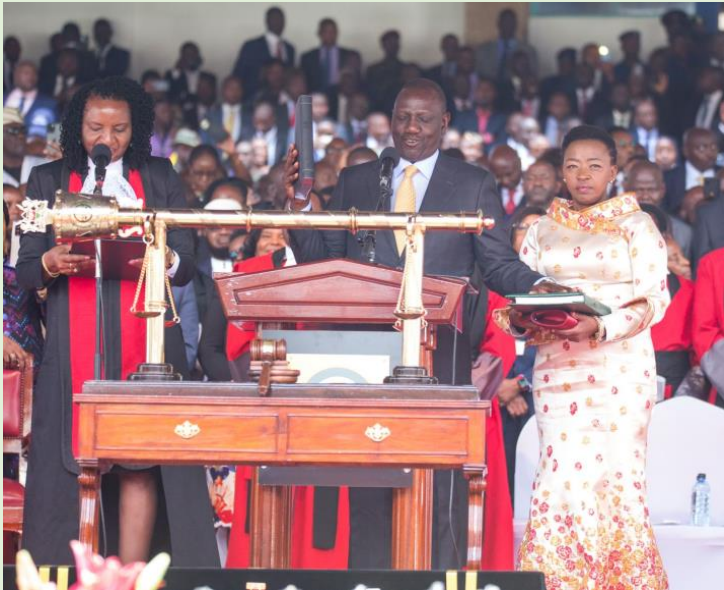
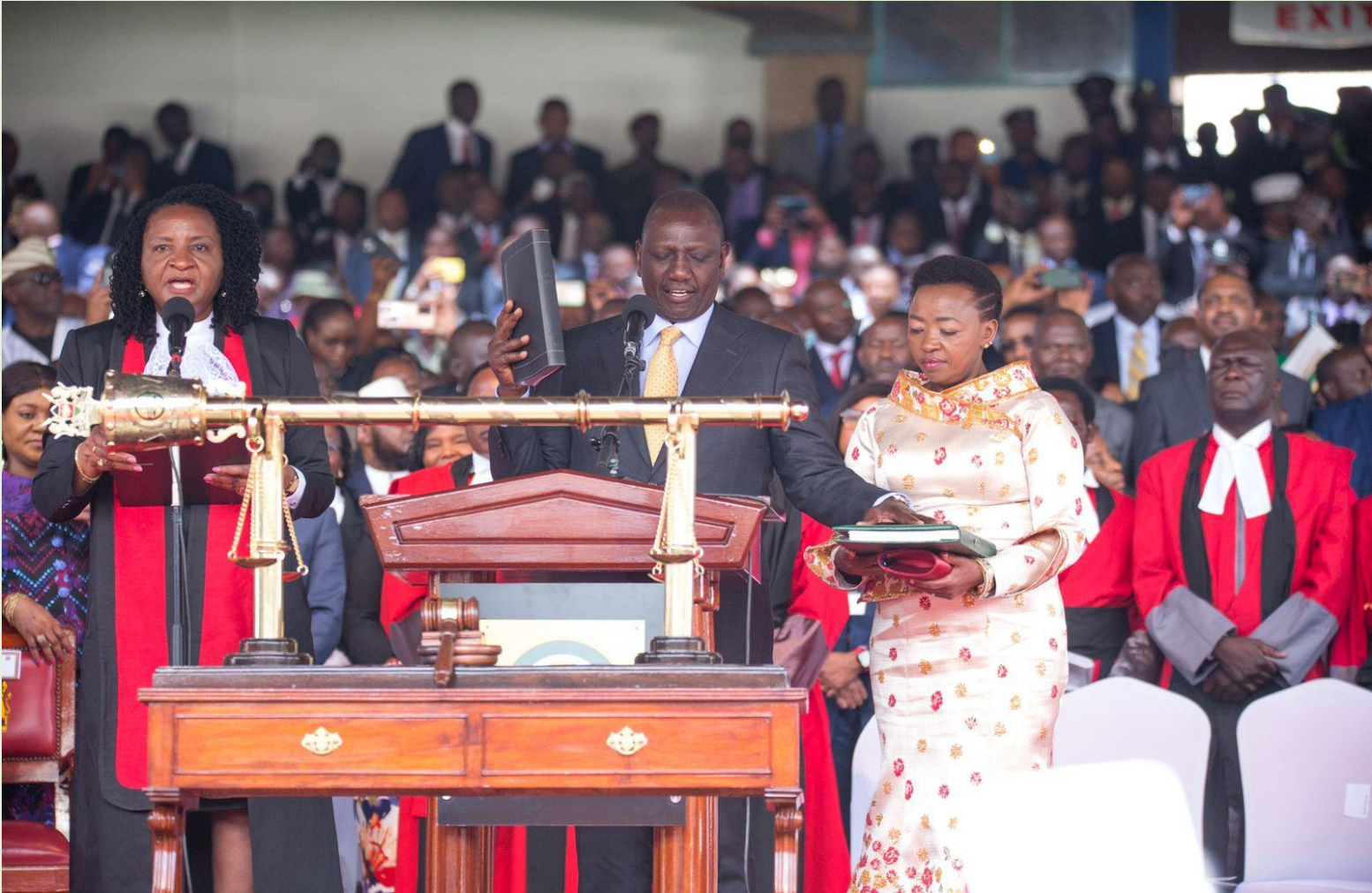




THE NAIROBI , MOMBASA SGR LAUNCH



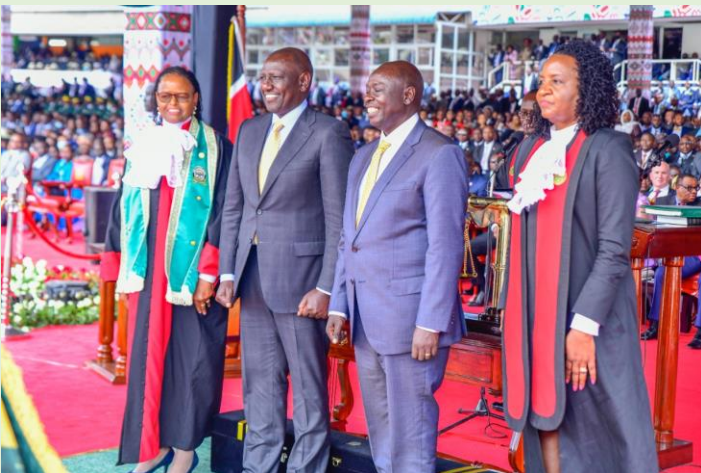
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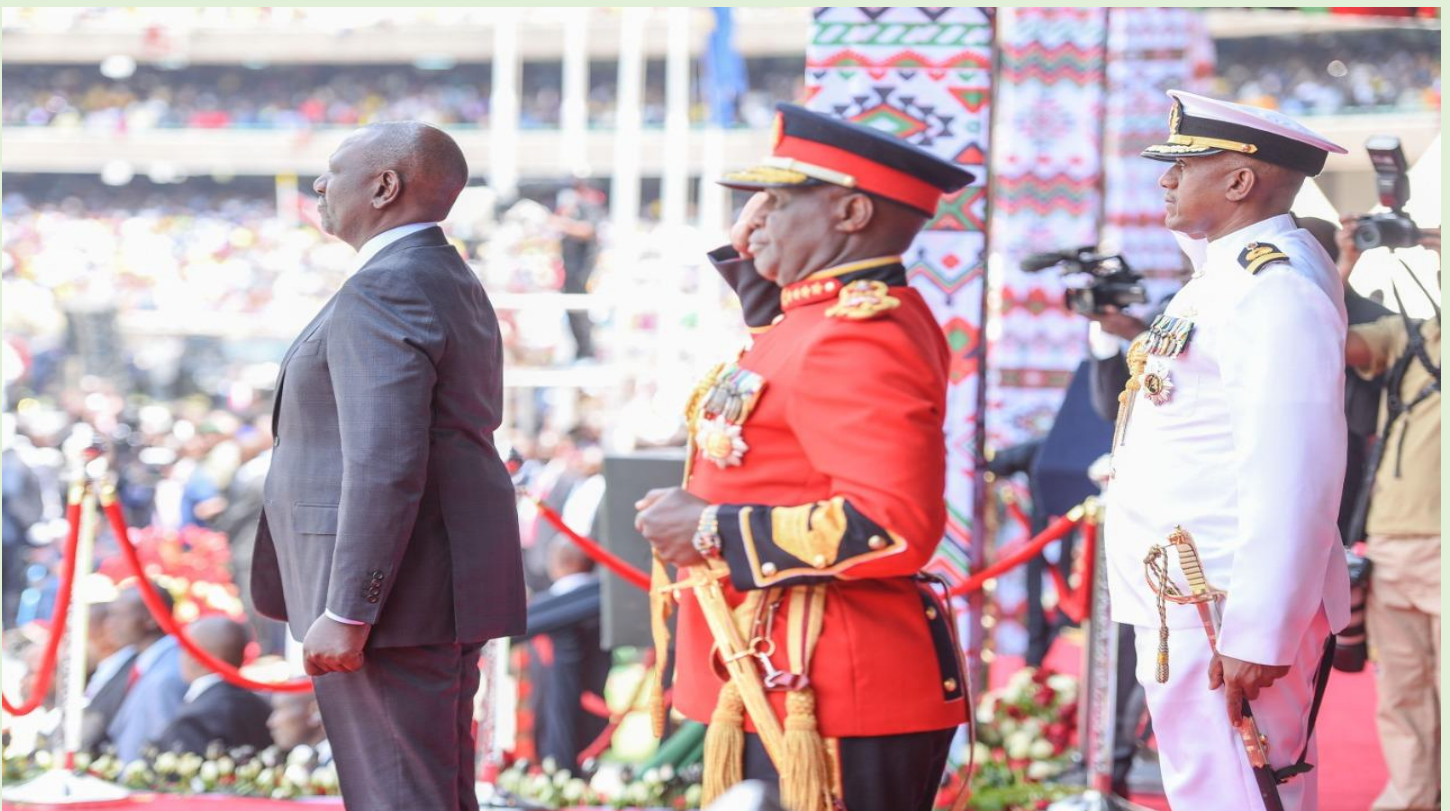
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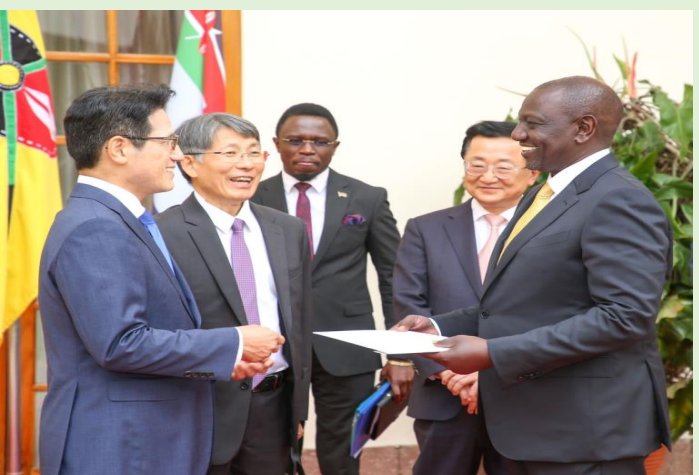
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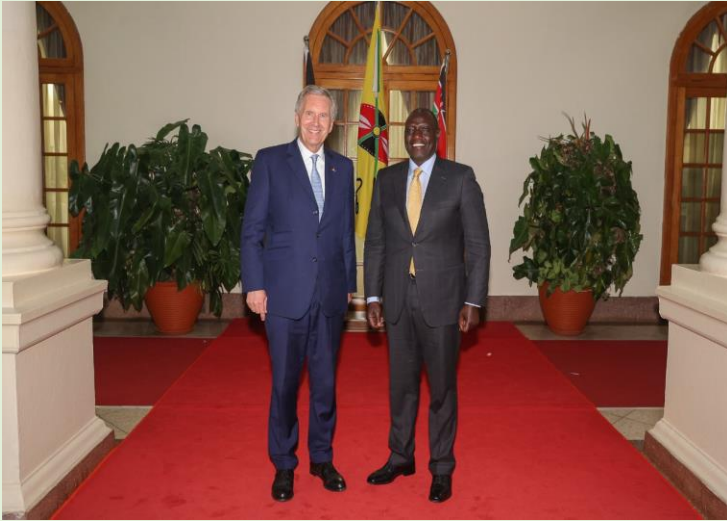
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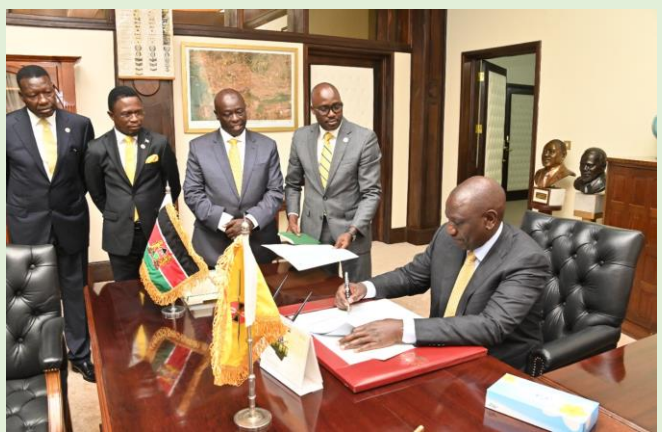
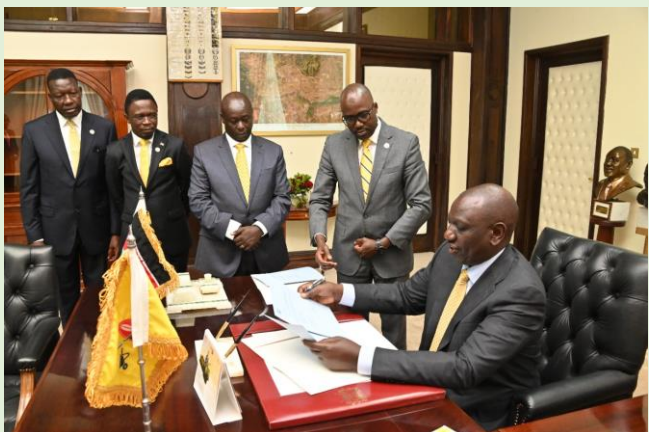
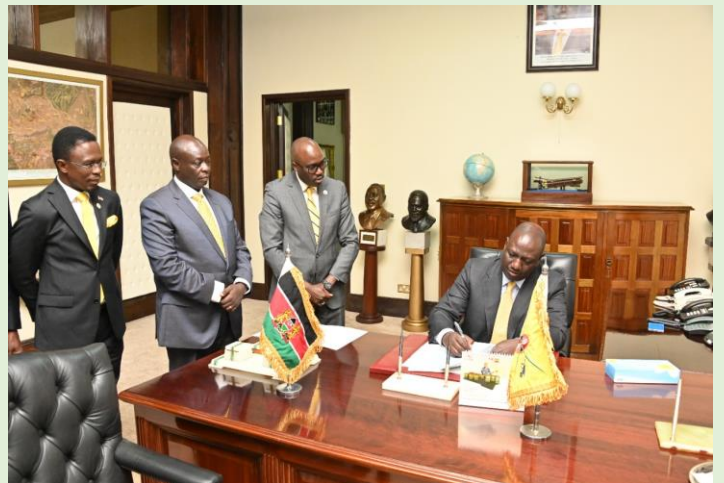
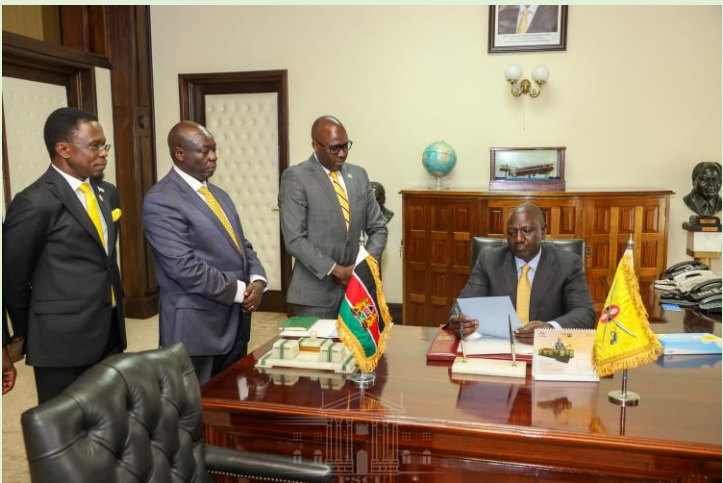
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Kenya Interesting Facts

Kenya, officially Republic of Kenya, is a country in Africa. Here are some interesting facts about Kenya:

1. Kenya is located in East Africa, on the eastern coast of the continent, and is known for its diverse landscapes and wildlife.
2. Nairobi is the capital and largest city of Kenya.
3. Kenya is home to some of Africa's most iconic wildlife and national parks, including the Maasai Mara, Amboseli National Park, and Tsavo National Park.
4. Mount Kenya, the highest mountain in Kenya and the second-highest in Africa, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
5. Kenya is known for its long-distance runners who have achieved international success in track and field events.
6. The Great Rift Valley, a geological formation stretching across Kenya, is home to stunning lakes, hot springs, and unique wildlife.
7. Kenya has a diverse culture with more than 40 different ethnic groups, each with its own traditions, languages, and customs.
8. Swahili and English are the official languages of Kenya, with Swahili being widely spoken across the country.
9. Kenya has a rich archaeological heritage, with important fossil discoveries dating back millions of years, including the famous Turkana Boy.
10. The Maasai people, known for their distinctive customs and vibrant clothing, are one of the most well-known ethnic groups in Kenya.
11. Kenya is a popular safari destination, attracting tourists from around the world who come to witness the annual wildebeest migration in the Maasai Mara.
12. Kenya is a leading exporter of tea and coffee, with these crops being major contributors to the country's economy.
13. Lake Victoria, the largest lake in Africa and the world's second-largest freshwater lake, partially lies within Kenya's borders.
14. The Kenyan coastline along the Indian Ocean is known for its beautiful beaches and coral reefs, making it a popular tourist destination.
15. Kenya has a vibrant music scene, with a blend of traditional African rhythms, modern pop, and contemporary genres like Benga and Afro-pop.
16. The Equator passes through Kenya, offering visitors the chance to experience being in both the northern and southern hemispheres simultaneously.
17. Kenya has a rich tradition of handicrafts, including intricate beadwork, wood carving, and woven baskets.
18. The Maasai Mara Reserve is renowned for its annual wildebeest migration, considered one of the natural wonders of the world.
19. Kenyan cuisine is diverse and includes staple foods like ugali (a cornmeal porridge) and nyama choma (grilled meat).
20. Kenya gained independence from British colonial rule on December 12, 1963, and is now a sovereign nation.
21. Kenya is a country located in East Africa. It shares borders with Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.
22. Geography, Location Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania Geographic coordinates 1 00 N, 38 00 E -Map references Africa Area total: **580,367 sq km**, land: **569,140 sq km**, water: 11,227 sq km country comparison to the world: 51
23. Area - comparative five times the size of Ohio; slightly more than twice the size of Nevada Area comparison map,
24. Land boundaries total: 3,457 km border countries (5): Ethiopia 867 km; Somalia 684 km; South Sudan 317 km; Tanzania 775 km; Uganda 814 km.
25. Coastline 536 km Maritime claims territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation. Climate varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior. Terrain low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west
26. Elevation- highest point: Mount Kenya 5,199 m lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m mean elevation: 762 m

27. Natural resources- limestone, soda ash, Iron Ore, Coal, salt, gemstones, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower
28. Land use- agricultural land: 48.1% (2018 est.), arable land: 9.8% (2018 est.), permanent crops: 0.9% (2018 est.), permanent pasture: 37.4% (2018 est.), forest: 6.1% (2018 est.), other: 45.8% (2018 est.), Irrigated land, 1,030 sq km (2012)
29. Major lakes (area sq km)- fresh water lake(s): Lake Victoria (shared with Tanzania and Uganda) - 62,940 sq km salt water lake(s): Lake Turkana (shared with Ethiopia) - 6,400 sq km, Major watersheds (area sq km), Atlantic Ocean drainage: (*Mediterranean Sea*) Nile (3,254,853 sq km)
30. Major aquifers- Ogaden-Juba Basin
31. Population distribution- population heavily concentrated in the west along the shore of Lake Victoria; other areas of high density include the capital of Nairobi, and in the southeast along the Indian Ocean coast as shown in this population distribution map
32. Natural hazards- recurring drought; flooding during rainy seasons
33. volcanism: limited volcanic activity; the Barrier (1,032 m) last erupted in 1921; South Island is the only other historically active volcano
34. Geography - note the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers are found on Mount Kenya, Africa's second highest peak; unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value; Lake Victoria, the world's largest tropical lake and the second largest fresh water lake, is shared among three countries: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda
35. People and Society- Population 57,052,004 (2023 est.) country comparison to the world: 27
36. Tribe- Kikuyu 17.1%, Luhya 14.3%, Kalenjin 13.4%, Luo 10.7%, Kamba 9.8%, Somali 5.8%, Kisii 5.7%, Mijikenda 5.2%, Meru 4.2%, Maasai 2.5%, Turkana 2.1%, non-Kenyan 1%, other 8.2% (2019 est.)
37. Languages- English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages
38. Religions- Christian 85.5% (Protestant 33.4%, Catholic 20.6%, Evangelical 20.4%, African Instituted Churches 7%, other Christian 4.1%), Muslim 10.9%, other 1.8%, none 1.6%, don't know/no answer 0.2% (2019 est.)
39. Demographic profile- Kenya has experienced dramatic population growth since the mid-20th century as a result of its high birth rate and its declining mortality rate. Almost 40% of Kenyans are under the age of 15 as of 2020 because of sustained high fertility, early marriage and childbearing, and an unmet need for family planning. Kenya's persistent rapid population growth strains the labor market, social services, arable land, and natural resources. Although Kenya in 1967 was the first Sub-Saharan country to launch a nationwide family planning program, progress in reducing the birth rate has largely stalled since the late 1990s, when the government decreased its support for family planning to focus on the HIV epidemic. Government commitment and international technical support spurred Kenyan contraceptive use, decreasing the fertility rate (children per woman) from about 8 in the late 1970s to less than 5 children twenty years later, but it has plateaued at about 3 children as of 2022.
40. Kenya is a source of emigrants and a host country for refugees. In the 1960s and 1970s, Kenyans pursued higher education in the UK because of colonial ties, but as British immigration rules tightened, the US, the then Soviet Union, and Canada became attractive study destinations. Kenya's stagnant economy and political problems during the 1980s and 1990s led to an outpouring of Kenyan students and professionals seeking permanent opportunities in the West and southern Africa. Nevertheless, Kenya's relative stability since its independence in 1963 has attracted hundreds of thousands of refugees escaping violent conflicts in neighboring countries; Kenya was sheltering nearly 280,000 Somali refugees as of 2022.
41. Environment - international agreements party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change-Paris Agreement, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping-London Convention, Marine Dumping-London Protocol, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
42. Economy- Economic overview fast growing, third largest Sub-Saharan economy; strong agriculture and emerging services and tourism industries; current account deficit and high debt; broadband and mobile-money platform investments; surging inflation due to oil and food hikes; new investor-friendly incentives; environmentally fragile economy
43. Military deployments- Kenya is involved in regional peace 260 Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO); 3,650 Somalia (ATMIS) (2022) in November 2022, Kenya sent approximately 1,000

troops to the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as part of a newly formed East Africa Community Regional Force (EACRF) to assist the DRC military against the rebel group M23; the force is led by Kenya. The KDF is considered to be an experienced, effective, and professional force; it has conducted operations in neighboring Somalia since 2011 and taken part in numerous regional peacekeeping and security missions; it is a leading member of the Africa Standby Force; the KDF trains regularly, participates in multinational exercises, and has ties to a variety of foreign militaries, including those of France, the UK, and the US; its chief security concerns and missions include protecting the country's sovereignty and territory, regional disputes, the threat posed by the al-Shabaab terrorist group based in neighboring Somalia, maritime crime and piracy, and assisting civil authorities in responding to emergency, disaster, or political unrest as requested

44. Transnational Issues- Disputes - international

45. *Kenya-Ethiopia*: their border was demarcated in the 1950s and approved in 1970; in 2012, Kenya and Ethiopia agreed to redemarcate their boundary following disputes over beacons and cross-border crime

46. *Kenya-Somalia*: Kenya works hard to prevent the clan and militia fighting in Somalia from spreading across the border, which has long been open to nomadic pastoralists; in 2021, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) gave Somalia control over a disputed ocean area where the seabeds are believed to hold vast oil and gas deposits; the ICJ ruling gave Somalia the rights to several offshore oil exploration blocks previously claimed by Kenya; Kenya did not recognize the court's decision

47. *Kenya-South Sudan*: two thirds of the boundary that separates Kenya and South Sudan's sovereignty known as the Ilemi Triangle has been unclear since British colonial times; Kenya has administered the area since colonial times; officials from Kenya and South Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding on boundary delimitation and demarcation and agreed to set up a joint committee; as of July 2019, the demarcation process was to begin in 90 days, but was delayed due to a lack of funding

48. *Kenya-Sudan*: Kenya served as an important mediator in brokering Sudan's north-south separation in February 2005

49. *Kenya-Tanzania*: Kenya and Tanzania were conducting a joint reaffirmation process in November 2021 to ensure the border was visibly marked with pillars

50. *Kenya-Uganda*: Kenya and Uganda began a joint demarcation of the boundary in 2021

51. Kenya has 536 kilometers of coastline. It might not be the first beach destination that you think of in the world, but it has some extraordinary beaches with the finest white sand and turquoise water. Malindi, Diani beach, and Watamu are just a few of the most popular beach destinations along the 536-kilometer coastline.

52. The first African woman to win a Nobel peace prize was Kenyan Wangari Maathai. She became the first African woman to win a Nobel peace prize in 2004. Sadly, she passed away in cancer in 2011. But she will always be remembered.

53. Jambo is the most common greeting- If you want to greet a local Kenyan, just say Jambo! It's the most common greeting and is similar to the English hello. Most Kenyans speak Swahili as their native language, which is one of the most spoken languages in the world.

54. Cars are driving on the left-handed side- Most countries in the world drive on the right-handed side. But in Kenya people drive to the left, just like in the United Kingdom.

55. It is home to the Maasai Mara- Kenya is home to the Big Five, also known as Lions, Elephants, Leopard, Rhinoceros, and Cape Buffalo. They can all be found in the Maasai Mara for example, which is also where the yearly wildebeest migration takes part from Serengeti National Park. Maasai Mara is also home to the Maasai people, known for their jumping dance and warrior skills. This is just one of many interesting facts about Kenya!

56. More than 60 languages are spoken in the country- There are many ethnic groups in Kenya and most of them speak their own languages besides the two official languages of Swahili and English.

57. Agriculture is an important part of the country's economy- A majority of the locals work within agriculture. Coffee is one of the most valued of Kenyan exports. Other agricultural exports include tea and flowers.

58. It used to be a British colony- From 1920 until 1963, it was part of the British Empire in Africa. Luckily, the Kenyans gained their independence in 1963 on the 12th of December.

59. There are two distinct seasons- The climate can be divided into two distinct seasons, namely rainy season and dry season. The nature will be very green and lush right after the rain period is finished.

60. Coffee is the most valuable export- Coffee is big business in Kenya, and every year more than 110,187,000 is produced and exported to various countries, including the US. In fact, it is so

valuable for the locals that most Kenyans don't drink coffee, but instead, they will have a cup of tea. Only a small amount of the coffee produced is sold domestically.

61. Kenyans can enjoy the freedom of religion- There are many religions present in Kenya, and the population can enjoy a freedom of religion, which means that the government will not decide which faith the people should follow.
62. Education is free- Primary education is free and compulsory. Second education can also be taken without payment, but it's not mandatory. Primary education is normally from the age of 8 until 14.
63. Ugali is a staple meal- Ugali is a staple in all of East Africa, and Kenya is not an exception. Ugali is a type of maize porridge that you can serve along with stews, meats, and vegetables.
64. Bonus Fact – One of the best countries in Africa- Kenya has never experienced an event of major civil unrest, and it is a politically stable country. Tourism is growing and the future looks brighter and brighter for many Kenyans as the country's economy keeps growing. Kenya is one of the most prosperous countries in Africa and has one of the continent's strongest economies.
65. Before marriage, some Kenyans still pay a dowry to the bride's family, which starts at 10 cows
66. There is a village where only women are allowed
67. Most beverages are being drunk either hot or at room temperature, never cold
68. There is a Kenyan version of Monopoly, known as Kumiliki
69. Football is the most popular sport
70. It is home to more than 1,132 species of birds
71. Kenya's Great Rift Valley was formed around 20 million years ago
72. All of the African animals of the Big Five can be found in Kenya
73. There is a beetle that rolls dung balls
74. Kenya has 50 national parks and reserves- You've probably heard of the Masai Mara National Park and Amboseli National Park. They're both popular safari destinations and Amboseli offers unbeatable views of Tanzania's Mount Kilimanjaro. But did you know there are a total of 50 national parks and reserves in Kenya? That's right, 22 national parks and 28 national reserves are managed and maintained by the Kenya Wildlife Service, ensuring that the native wildlife of this land is protected against hunters and poachers.
75. The Great Rift Valley was formed more than 25 million years ago- This is probably one of THE most interesting facts about Kenya. Slicing through Kenya from north to south is the Great Rift Valley, also known as the East African Rift Valley. It was formed more than 25 million years ago by geological tension in the earth's crust and is approximately 6500 kilometres long and 60 kilometres wide. The wide valley allowed for many lakes to form, creating unique habitats for the country's wildlife.
76. There are over 60 languages spoken in Kenya- While Kenya may only have two official languages, Kiswahili (also referred to as Swahili) and English, there are around 68 languages spoken throughout the country. If you're joining Contiki's Kenyan Highlights trip, greet the locals in Kiswahili with "Jambo" to say hello, or "Habari" for "Good day, how are you?".
77. Mount Kenya is the second-highest mountain in Africa- Another interesting fact about Kenya is that after Mount Kilimanjaro in neighbouring Tanzania, Mount Kenya is the second highest mountain in Africa.
78. Kenya's national animal is the East African Lion- The national animal of Kenya is the East African lion, a species currently considered *vulnerable* by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The African Lion is one of the Big 5, joining other magnificent African animals including the African leopard, the African elephant, the Cape buffalo, and the rhinoceros.
79. Lake Turkana is the world's largest desert lake- While its global claim to fame is that it is the world's largest desert lake, Lake Turkana is also Kenya's largest lake. It is located in the north of the Great Rift Valley, and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of the three Lake Turkana National Parks – Sibiloi National Park, Central Island National Park and South Island National Park.
80. Coffee is the country's most valuable export- In March 2021, Kenya exported coffee to the value of approximately 4.56 billion Kenyan shillings, over 40.2 million in US dollars*. Locals value coffee as a commodity so greatly that most Kenyans don't really drink it, and only a small amount is sold domestically.
81. Kenya is the world's leading safari destination- Kenya has been recognised by the World Travel Awards as the world's leading safari destination for 2021, a position it has held for seven years now!

82. Kenya is home to the world's best long-distance runners- There must be something in the water in Kenya! In particular, the country's Kalenjin people have produced many world record breaking athletes and long-distance runners, known for dominating marathon circuits worldwide.
83. The Great Wildebeest Migration has no beginning or end point -Many people think the Great Migration happens only once a year, however this natural phenomenon occurs year-round, meaning it technically does not 'start' or 'finish' anywhere, which makes this one of the most interesting facts about Kenya. The wildebeest, zebra and antelope migrate in a clockwise loop between Kenya and Tanzania, and Kenya's Masai Mara Nature Reserve is one of the best locations to witness one of earth's greatest shows.
84. Kenya is known for being the world's best safari destination, with 50 epic national parks and reserves that are home to diverse wildlife, including the Big Five – lions, leopards, elephants, rhinos and buffalo.
85. A part of the Lake Victoria, the world's second largest freshwater lake, flows through Kenya. The country shares the lake with Tanzania and Uganda. Lake Superior in North America is the largest of all the freshwater lakes in the world.
86. Kenya is named after Mt Kenya, the tallest mountain in the country and the second-highest in Africa, after Kilimanjaro. The highest peak of the mountain is Batian – 5,199 m.
87. Mt. Kilimanjaro, Kenya Between 1920 and 1963, Kenya was a colony of the United Kingdom.
88. Interestingly, Kenya could possibly be the birthplace of humans. This assumption is supported by the fact that the bones of one of the earliest human ancestors ever found were discovered in Kenya.
89. Because of its geographic position, Kenya was also the regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa.
90. Freedom of religion is one of the constitutional rights of the Kenyans. The majority of the population of the country is Christian. Other religious groups include Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs.
91. Kenya is home of the father of Barack Obama, the former president of the United States of America. He recently visited the country to promote the opening of a sports and training center that his half-sister, Auma Obama, founded through her charitable foundation, The Associated Press reported
92. Kenyans are group-orientated rather than individualistic. Unlike most other places in the world, where people are normally unconcerned about others, social life in this country is tied to companionship, hospitality, kindness and a willingness to help. This is, perhaps, what makes visitors want to come back again and again.
93. The kind nature of the Kenyan people might be attributed to the setting and structures of families and communities. In Kenya, a child is brought up by the community and the society at large, and not just the family members alone. This makes it easy for people to develop feelings of concern and helpfulness towards others, strangers or not
94. The Kenyan people can compromise some of their daily routines and beliefs just to accommodate people from other cultural backgrounds. However, visitors must also acknowledge and respect the locals' way of life for good coexistence.
95. Greetings in Kenya are a fabric of their social and cultural life. Whenever people meet, irrespective of whether they are acquaintances, they must greet each other, either through a raised hand or thumbs up. The most common greeting is "Jambo?" ("How are you?"), which is generally said immediately prior to the handshake. Greetings often include inquiries about health and family members. When it comes to food, the staple meal in Kenya is a delicacy known as "ugali." This is a meal made from flour; it can be maize, sorghum or even millet. The delicacy is normally accompanied by stew and is enjoyed by many visitors, including President Obama during his visit to the country.
96. Although it is very common to find Kenyans wearing Western clothes, their own way of dressing is distinct. When visiting this country, one cannot fail to notice a red/pink/maroon piece of clothing commonly referred to as "Maasai's Shuka" around people's shoulders/waists/necks
97. Britain is the biggest importer of Kenyan tea- It's a well-known fact that us Brits love a cup of tea, so much so that we are the biggest importer of Kenyan tea. With its distinct flavor, color, and aroma, Kenyan tea is firm favorites among the 100 million cups of tea we consume a day as a nation.
98. 62 languages are spoken across Kenya- In addition to Kenya's two official languages of Swahili and English which are spoken at our partner schools, there are 62 other languages which are used by different ethnic groups across the country- including the Bantu and Nilotic languages.
99. Kenya is home to Africa's second-highest mountain- The Great Rift Valley, where our partner schools are based, is home to Mount Kenya. Standing at 5199m tall, it takes 4 to 5 days to climb.

100. Kenya has two rainy seasons, but for the most part Kenyans enjoy a warm climate all year round- Due to its location close to the equator, Kenyan temperatures are warm all year round with average daytime temperatures between 20-28 degrees, perfect for exploring what Kenya has to offer. During the rainy seasons in November and April, there are short bursts of refreshing rainfall, making a perfect climate to produce lots of tea, coffee, avocados, bananas and much more.
101. Kenya is famous for The Great Rift Valley- The first stop for many of our groups is the Great Rift Valley Viewpoint, where you can see for miles the beautiful landscape of Kenya. The Great Rift Valley was formed more than 25 million years ago by geological tension in the earth's crust and is approximately 6500 kilometers long.
102. Kenya is a large exporter of cut flowers to Britain- Next time you buy a bunch of cut flowers, take a look at where they have come from as Kenya is the world's third-largest exporter of cut flowers and supplies 10,000 tons of flowers to Britain. Kenya is most famous for roses and carnations.
103. Kenya is home to world record breakers- Kenya is famous for its production line of long-distance runners, most of whom come from the western part of the country, near Eldoret. Widely regarded as the greatest marathon runner of all time, Eliud Kipchoge is the 2016 and 2020 Olympic marathon champion and the world record holder with a time of 2:01:09 set at the 2022 Berlin Marathon. Keep an eye out for him as he competes at his third Olympics in Paris in 2024.
105. The Most Valuable Export For The Country is Coffee- Kenya exports billions of shillings worth of coffee to other countries. The best part is that even the locals highly value this commodity, but you will not see them drinking it. That is why only a small amount of this coffee is sold in the region, as most of it is exported.
106. Hunting Is Illegal- Hunting is not permitted within the country, and it is a criminal act to do so. You will be punished accordingly, depending on the nature of hunting. One of the essential Kenya facts to note is that Kenyans love wildlife and animals, which is why no one is allowed to hurt them in any manner.
107. Kenya Fun Facts For Travelers- There Are Fifty Reserves And National Parks In Kenya. The country has at least fifty reserves and national parks that you can explore. Of course, everyone has heard of the Maasai Mara National Park, but that is not the only one that exists. The best part about these parks is the impressive views that you get to soak in. All of them are managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service. It is their duty to protect wildlife from poachers or hunters.
108. The World's Largest Desert Lake Is Here. The largest desert lake in the world is located here, which is known as Lake Turkana. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is part of the national parks in the country. Head north from the Great Rift Valley, and you will find this famous desert lake.
109. It Is One Of The Top Destinations For A Safari- An exciting fact on Kenya is that it is one of the top safari destinations in the world. When you are in Kenya, your trip will not be complete unless you go on a safari. In 2021, the World Travel Awards also recognized this country as being one of the best places for safari. The country has held this position for almost a decade now.
110. It Has The 2nd Highest Mountain In Africa- The second-highest mountain in Africa is known as Mount Kenya, and of course, it is located in this region. The highest mountain is in Tanzania, and it is known as Mount Kilimanjaro. Anyone that loves the outdoors and nature should come here to experience these beautiful peaks.
111. Interesting Facts About Kenya Most People Don't Know- There are many things about Kenya that most people are not familiar with. However, it is still good to know these interesting facts about Kenya to enhance your knowledge.
112. The First African Woman To Win A Nobel Peace Prize Was From Here- The first female in Africa to win a Nobel Peace Prize comes from Kenya, and her name is Wangari Muta Maathai. She is one of the most inspirational women who is fuelled by activism and more. Wangari is a political, social, and environmental activist that has contributed a lot to the development of the region. She won the prize in 2004 because of her contributions to peace, democracy, and sustainable development.
113. The Great Rift Valley Formed Here- Twenty-five million years ago, the Great Rift Valley was formed here in Kenya from the north to the south. It also goes by the name of East African Rift Valley. This is one of the most interesting facts about Kenyan nature, as it created some of the best habitats for the wildlife of the country to thrive.
114. The Coastline Spans For More Than 530 Kilometers- Many people don't think of Kenya as a beach destination, but it does boast a coastline of more than 530 kilometers. When you visit, you will find some of the most exquisite beaches here that have the clearest waters and fine white sand. Some of the most popular beach destinations in Kenya include Watamu, Diani, and Malindi.

115. It Is Home To The Big Five- One of the well-known and exciting Kenya facts is the existence of the Big Five. These are the Cape Buffalo, Rhinoceros, Leopards, Elephants, and Lions. You can find them all in the Maasai Mara, where you will also find the Maasai people, who are known for their warrior skills.
116. Kenya's Cuisine Is One of the Most Diverse in Africa- This is due in part to the country's location on the continent, as well as its history of immigration and trade. Some of the most popular dishes in Kenyan cuisine include Ugali (a maize porridge), pilau (rice cooked with spices), and chapati (a flatbread). Make sure you sink your teeth into some traditional Kenyan cuisine when visiting.
117. The Staple Meal in Kenya Is Ugali- Ugali is the staple meal of Kenya that you can find anywhere. This dish is a type of maize porridge that you can serve with vegetables, meats, stews, and more. Be sure to have this dish at least once when you are in Kenya.
118. People Here Love Chai- One of the Kenya food facts to be aware of is that locals here love to drink chai tea, and they will likely serve that to guests. On the other hand, you will not find many of them drinking coffee. That is because they would rather sell the coffee than drink it.
119. Cultural Facts About Kenya- The Most Common Greeting Is Jambo One of the key cultural facts about Kenya to know is the common greeting word – Jambo. Any time you meet a local, be sure to greet them with this. It means hello, and they will be humbled that you are using their language.
120. People Enjoy Freedom of Religion- Kenya is a mix of many religions. Because of this, people have the freedom to follow any religion that they wish. The government doesn't decide the faith that people ought to follow.
121. The Most Famous Long Distance Runners Are from Kenya- A proud fact of Kenya is that most famous long-distance runners are from this country. Whenever there are major running marathons, you will find a few winners from Kenya. Kenyans are known for their speed and stamina.
122. Location- Kenya lies across the equator on the East Coast of Africa. It borders Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan to the North, Uganda to the west, Tanzania to the South and the Indian Ocean to the East. (see map) Area- Covers an area of 225, 000 sq. miles (582, 646 sq. km) approximately the size of Texas State, U.S.A.
123. Administrative Regional Divisions- Eight Provinces including the Nairobi area. Regional Central, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern Region, Rift Valley, Western and North Eastern. These regions are divided into administrative areas known as districts.
124. Climate- Pleasant and favorable with plenty of sunshine all year round. Rainfall is sometimes heavy around April to May while some areas are cloudier though without much rain around July/August.
125. Kenya Geography-Kenya is located in East Africa and borders the Indian Ocean. The country lies on the Equator. Kenya borders five countries: Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and South Sudan (clockwise). The longest border is shared with Ethiopia over 867km/ 539 miles.
126. Lake Rudolf, once named after Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria in 1888, is now referred to as Lake Turkana! The lake was renamed in 1975 after the Turkana people that live in this area. The country is slightly smaller in size than the state of Texas/ USA and slightly bigger than France in Europe. A flight from London/ England takes 8 hours and from New York/ USA it takes 14 hours to get to Nairobi/Kenya. Kenya's name comes from Mount Kenya but the word originates probably from the Kikuyu and Kamba languages meaning 'God's resting place' Kenya has a tropical climate along the coast and an arid climate in the highlands. There are two rainy seasons, the "long rains" happen from March to June and the "short rains" from November to December. The hottest month is February and the coldest month is July. In the interior of the country, you will find the Great Rift Valley and a fertile high plateau is located in the western parts of the country. About 50% of the country is used for agriculture.
127. The Great Rift Valley cuts through the country from north to south. Lake Turkana is located in the north of the Great Rift Valley.
128. The longest river in Kenya is the Tana River which is about 1,000 km/ 621 miles long.
129. Kenya's highest mountain is Mount Kenya with 5,199 m/ 17,058 ft. This extinct volcano is also the second highest peak on the African continent - after Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.
130. The largest city in Kenya is the capital city Nairobi.
131. Lake Victoria is the world's largest tropical lake. This lake is shared with Uganda and Tanzania and is also the second largest freshwater lake in the world.
132. Lake Turkana is Kenya's largest lake and also the world's largest desert lake, is known for the huge pink flamingo population and unspoilt nature. This lake is also known as the largest alkaline lake in the world.

133. There are Thousands of Flamingoes at Lake Turkana
134. The largest national park in the country is Tsavo National Park at the border to Tanzania.
135. Nairobi: The city's name comes from the Maasai word for 'cool waters' as a stream once flowed through the area. Nairobi is not only known for its buzzing city life and many historic monuments, but also for Nairobi National Park which is the only national park in the world that borders a capital city.
136. Mombasa, with close to 2 million people the second largest city in Kenya, is main coastal city and the biggest sea port of the country. The city's 16th-century Fort Jesus is a famous World Heritage site. The city's main landmark, the Mombasa Tusks, on Moi Avenue were built in 1952 to commemorate a visit of Queen Elizabeth II. The aluminum tusks mark today the entrance to the commercial city Centre.
137. Watamu: This small town south of Malindi is known for its marine national park, clear turquoise waters and amazing beaches. The coral reef is close to the shore and snorkelling is from the beach is easy and amazing. The marine park is also known as an egg-lying site for the endangered green sea turtles.
138. Lamu: Lamu Old Town is one of seven UNESCO world heritage sites and great for cultural trips to explore the regions history. The influence of the Arab traders and Portuguese explorers can be seen when visiting the island's fort and colonial buildings.
139. Kenya has over 50 national parks which are great to visit. Here the native wildlife is protected against hunters and poachers. Maasai Mara National Park in the country's western region is a popular safari destination of the country.
140. Amboseli National Park offers spectacular views of Africa's highest peak Mount Kilimanjaro which is located in neighboring Tanzania.
141. Gede Ruins: This archeological site features the remains of an old Swahili town which dates back to the 12th century. The Gede ruins can be explored near Watamu in southern Kenya. Other famous ruins north of Mombasa are the Jumba La Mtwana ruins, Mnarani ruins and Takwa ruins. Gede Ruins-Wildlife in Kenya is abundant. There are many species of mammals and birds. If you go on safari you can see many wild animals such as lions, elephants, zebras, giraffes, antelopes and monkeys.
142. The "Big Five" can be found countrywide in the national parks and game reserves. The big Five animals are lion, leopard, rhinoceros, buffalo and elephant.
143. Amboseli National Park – Elephants During July and August the massive wildebeest migration can be observed here every year when the large wildebeest herds cross the Mara river and move into the Maasai Mara National park. More than one million wildebeest cross the Mara River into Kenya every year
144. At the coast you can watch dolphins. The coastal towns near Mombasa and Malindi are great for spotting various dolphin species frolicking in the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. Sea turtles can be admired in Watamu. Most of the Kenyan people live in the capital city Nairobi, along the shores of Lake Victoria in the western region or along the eastern coastline. However, less than 30% of the population live in cities and towns. The biggest cities are Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.
145. Kenyans love sports! Soccer is the most popular sport in Kenya, but many Kenyans also are fond of rugby. Kenyans are also known to be great athletes as almost 75% of all gold medal winners in long distance running come from Kenya.
146. Languages in Kenya- *English and Kiswahili are the two official languages but there are many indigenous languages spoken in Kenya.* Sheng, a Kiswahili slang, is spoken by many young people. Some useful Kiswahili words are:
- Jambo - Hi! Hello!
 - Habari - Good day! How are you?
 - Mimi ni...(John) - My name is... (John)
 - Asante - Thank You
 - Karibu - Welcome! You are welcome!
 - Hakuna Matata - No problem, no worries
147. Kenya is the largest economy in eastern and central Africa. Kenyan tea plantation worker- Agriculture accounts for about one third of the country's national income. Roughly 75% of all Kenyans work in the agricultural sector. Tourism is the second biggest economic sector. Kenya is the third largest tea producer in the world - after China and India.

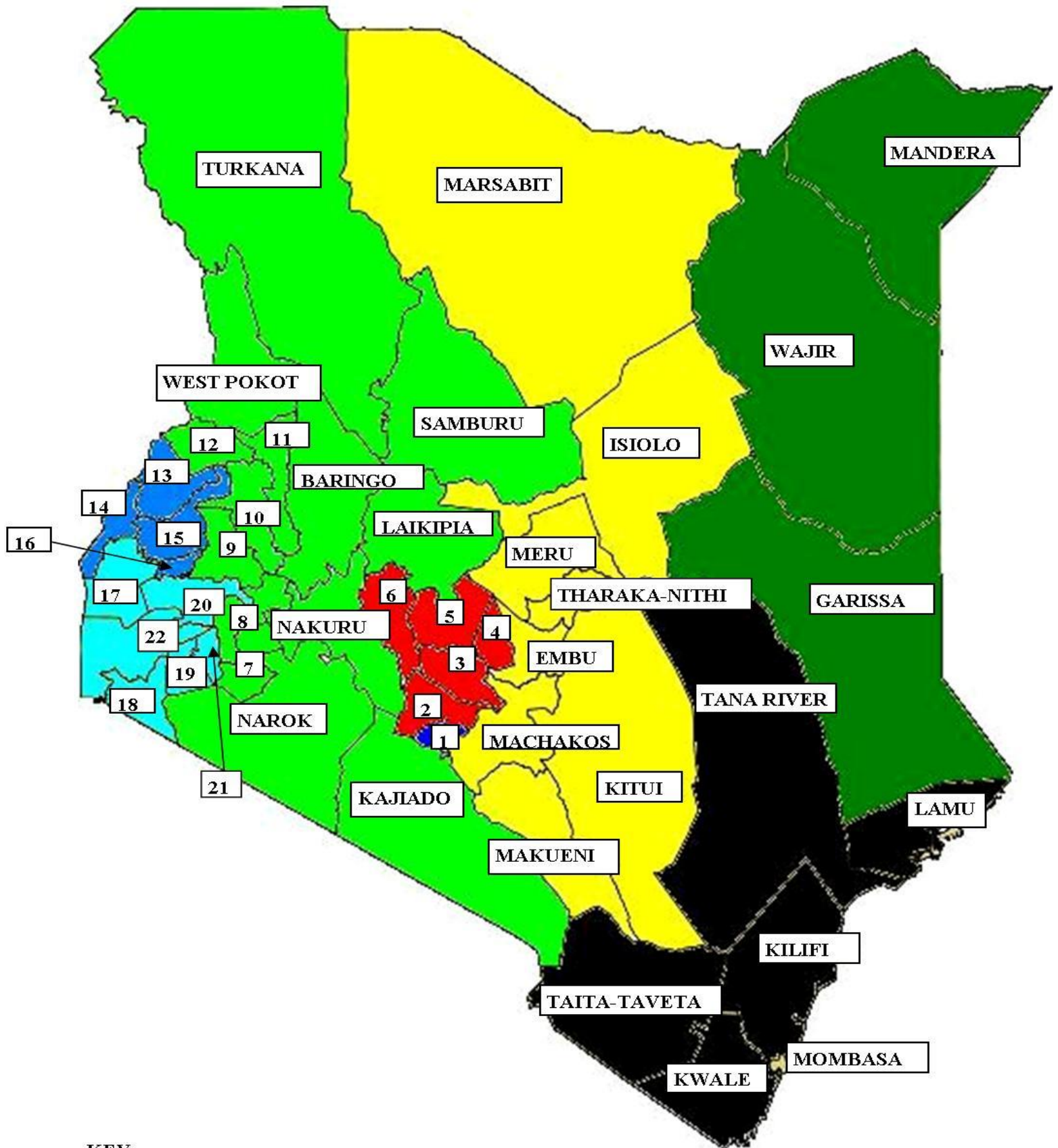
148. Coffee beans are ripe and get harvested when they are red. One other main export crop is coffee. Fresh flowers, especially roses, are also among the main agricultural export produce in Kenya. The main trading partners of Kenya are Uganda, Pakistan, the USA, China and India.
149. Food in Kenya- Kenyan staple foods are cereals and pulses such as corn, millet, sorghum and beans as well as vegetables and fruit. Although coffee is an important export crop, only a small amount of coffee is sold in Kenya itself, as the favorite drink of most Kenyans is tea! Chai masala, a sweetened tea with milk, is a popular drink. Fresh fish and seafood is abundant in coastal regions of Kenya. The dishes on the eastern coastline are influenced mainly by Arabic and Indian cooking styles. Freshwater fish like tilapia is very popular and usually sourced from Lake Victoria Typical food in Kenya: Ugali: The traditional Kenyan maize meal cooked similar to a stiff porridge is usually eaten with vegetable or meat stew, mushy peas or sukuma wiki. Ugali - maize meal porridge
- Sukuma wiki: Leafy collard greens cooked with onions and a variety of spices
 - Nyama choma: Grilled meat usually served with sukumi wiki, roast potatoes, kachumbari salsa and chapati (flatbread)
 - Kachumbari: Salsa made with chopped onions mixed with tomatoes and peppers
 - Githeri: Vegetarian stew prepared with corn and kidney beans
 - Vibibi: Coconut and rice pancakes are a delicious breakfast treat!
 - Pilau: Spicy rice dish eaten with goats' meat or chicken
 - Chapati: flatbread made with flour, oil, water and salt and fried in oil or grilled over open fire.



A herd of elephants at sunset in Amboseli National Park in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

Image: © Diana Robinson

COUNTIES OF KENYA



KEY

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. NAIROBI | 8. KERICHIO | 15. KAKAMEGA | 22. HOMA BAY |
| 2. KIAMBU | 9. TRANS NZOIA | 16. VIHIGA | |
| 3. MURANG'A | 10. UASIN GISHU | 17. SIAYA | |
| 4. KIRINYAGA | 11. ELGEYO-MARAKWET | 18. MIGORI | |
| 5. NYERI | 12. NANDI | 19. KISII | |
| 6. NYANDARUA | 13. BUNGOMA | 20. KISUMU | |
| 7. BOMET | 14. BUSIA | 21. NYAMIRA | |



Mount Kenya (Batian peak) is the highest mountain in Kenya at 5,199 meters and the second highest mountain in Africa after Kilimanjaro. Photo: Håkon Dahlmo



An African buffalo in a flock of flamingos in Lake Bogoria National Reserve, Pelicans taking off in the background.



Beachfront of the Old Town of Mombasa at Mombasa Harbour near the Portuguese built Fort Jesus. Mombasa is the most important port and the second largest city in Kenya. Image: [rguha](#)



Aerial view of Nairobi City



Down-Town Nairobi City at Night



NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK. A PARK WITHIN THE CITY



Chale Island Beach



WATAMU HEMMINGWAYS BEACH

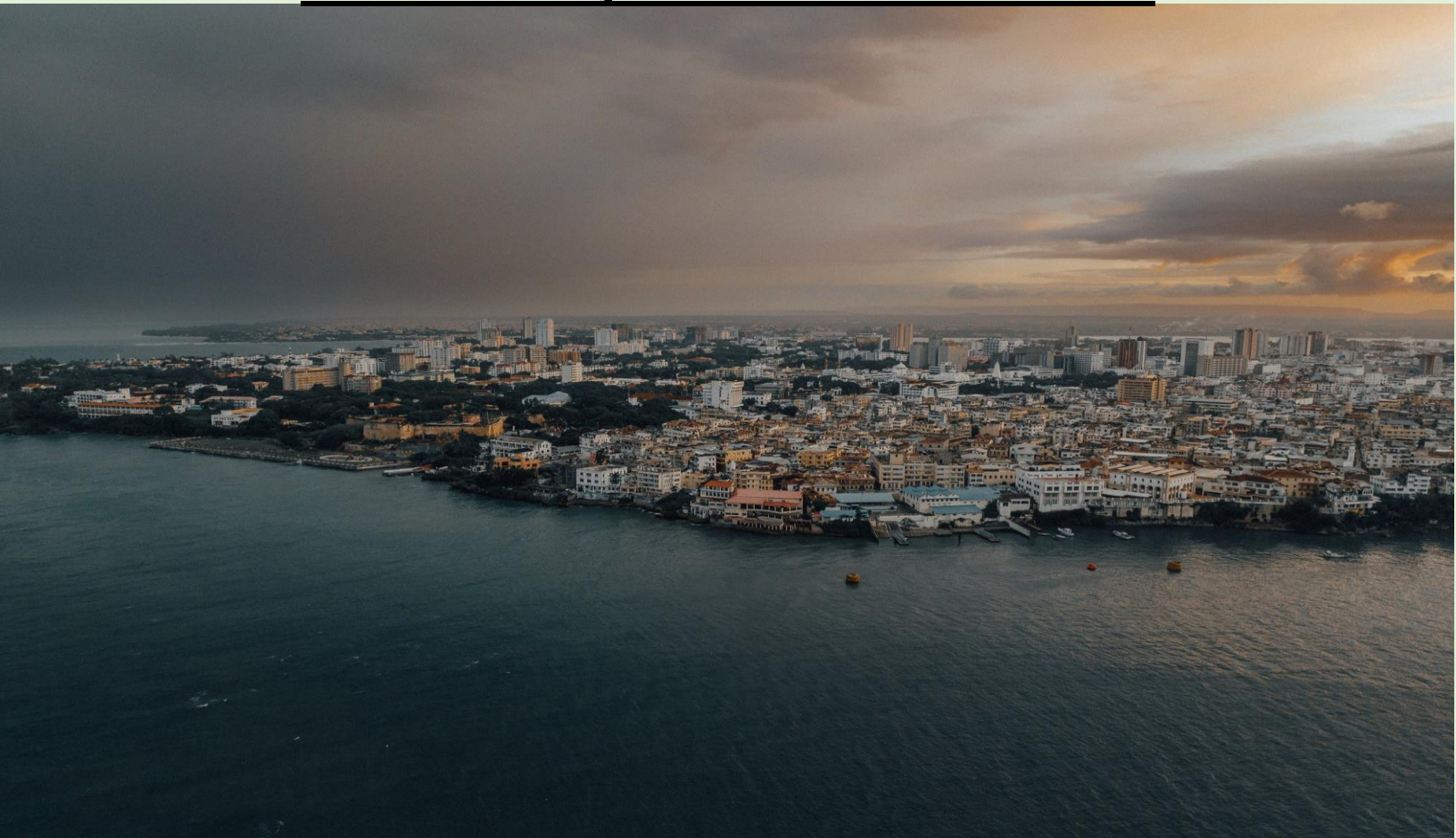


KISUMU CITY WITH THE VIEW OF LAKE VICTORIA IN THE BACKGROUND





Mombasa City Aerial And Ocean View

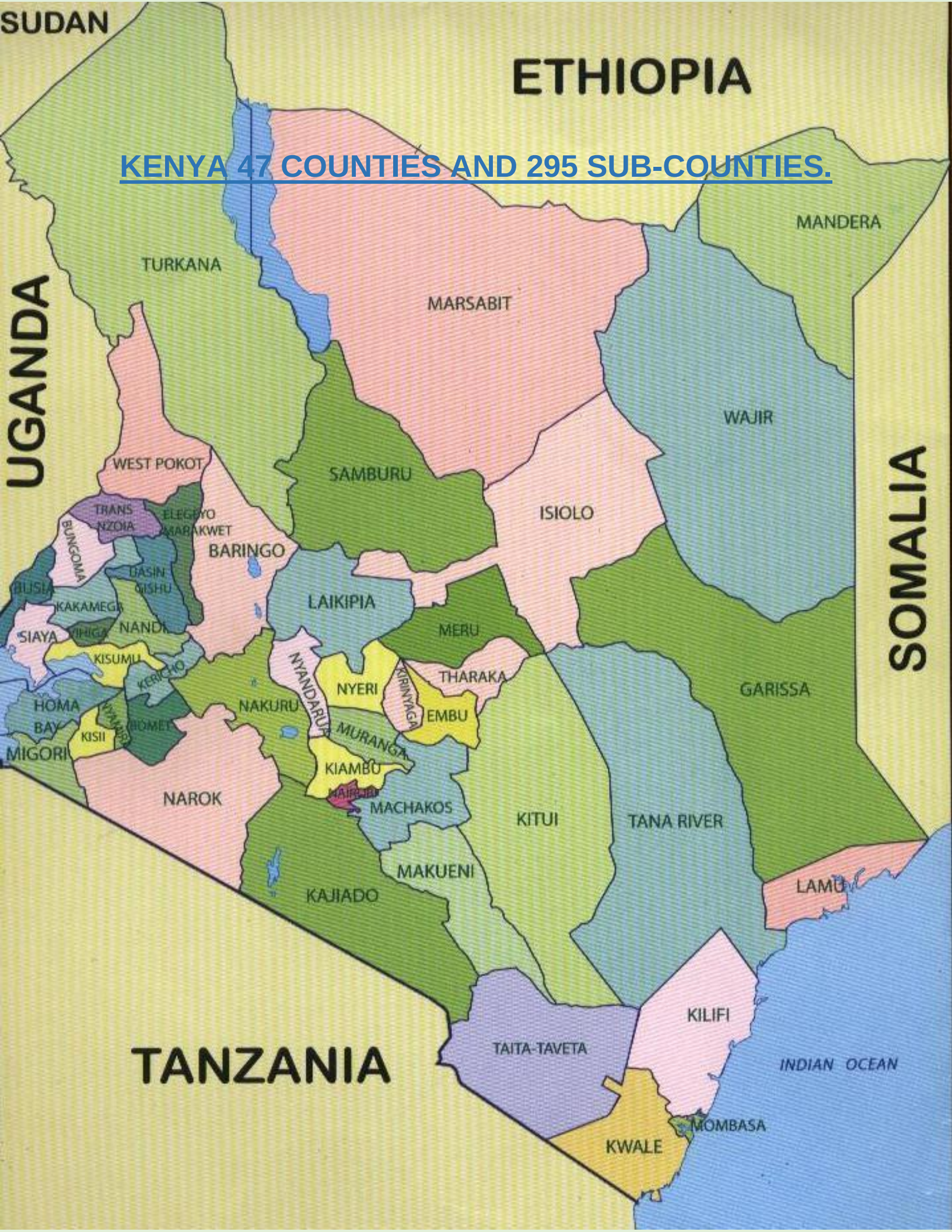


SUDAN

ETHIOPIA

KENYA 47 COUNTIES AND 295 SUB-COUNTIES.

UGANDA



SOMALIA

TANZANIA

INDIAN OCEAN

KILIFI

KWALE

MOMBASA

TAITA-TAVETA

MAKUENI

KAJIADO

KITUI

KIAMBU

MURANGA

NYANDARUA

NYERI

THARAKA

EMBU

MERU

LAIKIPIA

BARINGO

ELEGYO

MARAKWET

TRANS NZOIA

WEST POKOT

SAMBURU

MARSABIT

TURKANA

MANDERA

WAJIR

ISILO

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIA

SUDAN

UGANDA

KENYA 47 COUNTIES AND 295 SUB-COUNTIES.

List of Counties (bold) and their respective sub county (numbered) as presented in Figure 1

1. Baringo county: Baringo Central [1], Baringo North [2], Baringo South [3], Eldama Ravine [4], Mogotio [5], Tiaty [6]
2. Bomet county: Bomet Central [7], Bomet East [8], Chepalungu [9], Konoin [10], Sotik [11]
3. Bungoma county: Bumula [12], Kabuchai [13], Kanduyi [14], Kimilili [15], Mt Elgon [16], Sirisia [17], Tongaren [18], Webuye East [19], Webuye West [20]
4. Busia county: Budalangi [21], Butula [22], Funyula [23], Matayos [24], Nambale [25], Teso North [26], Teso South [27]
5. Elgeyo Marakwet county: Keiyo North [28], Keiyo South [29], Marakwet East [30], Marakwet West [31]
6. Embu county: Manyatta [32], Mbeere North [33], Mbeere South [34], Runyenjes [35]
7. Garissa: Balambala [36], Dadaab [37], Dujis [38], Fafi [39], Ijara [40], Lagdera [41]
8. Homa Bay county: Homa Bay [42], Kabondo Kasipul [43], Karachuonyo [44], Kasipul [45], Mbita [46], Ndhiwa [47], Rangwe [48], Suba [49],
9. Isiolo county: Garbatulla [50], Isiolo [51], Merti [52]
10. Kajiado county: Kajiado Central [53], Kajiado East [54], Kajiado North [55], Kajiado South [56], Kajiado West [57]
11. Kakamega county: Butere [58], Ikolomani [59], Khwisero [60], Likuyani [61], Lugari [62], Lurambi [63], Malava [64], Matungu [65], Mumias East [66], Mumias West [67], Navakholo [68], Shinyalu [69]
12. Kericho county: Buret [70], Kericho East [71], Kericho West [72], Kipkelion East [73], Kipkelion West [74], Sigowet [75]
13. Kiambu county: Gatundu North [76], Gatundu South [77], Githunguri [78], Juja [79], Kabete [80], Kiambaa [81], Kiambu [82], Kikuyu [83], Lari [84], Limuru [85], Ruiru [86], Thika Town [87]
14. Kilifi county: Ganze [88], Kaloleni [89], Kilifi [90], Magarini [91], Malindi [92], Rabai [93],
15. Kirinyaga county: Gichugu [94], Kirinyaga Central [95], Mwea [96], Ndia [97]

16. Kisii county: Bobasi [98], Bomachoge Borabu [99], Bomachoge Chache [100], Bonchari [101], Kitutu Chache North [102], Kitutu Chache South [103], Nyaribari Chache [104], Nyaribari Masaba [105], South Mugirango [106]
17. Kisumu county: Kisumu Central [107], Kisumu East [108], Kisumu West [109], Muhoroni [110], Nyakach [111], Nyando [112], Seme [113]
18. Kitui county: Kitui Central [114], Kitui East [115], Kitui Rural [116], Kitui South [117], Kitui West [118], Mwingi East [119], Mwingi North [120], Mwingi West [121]
19. Kwale county: Kinango [122], Lunga Lunga [123], Matuga [124], Msambweni [125]
20. Laikipia county: Laikipia East [126], Laikipia North [127], Laikipia West [128]
21. Lamu county: Lamu East [129], Lamu West [130]
22. Machakos county: Kangundo [131], Kathiani [132], Machakos Town [133], Masinga [134], Matungulu [135], Mavoko [136], Mwala [137], Yatta [138]
23. Makueni county: Kaiti [139], Kibwezi East [140], Kibwezi West [141], Kilome [142], Makueni [143], Mbooni [144]
24. Mandera county: Banissa [145], Lafey [146], Mandera East [147], Mandera North [148], Mandera South [149], Mandera West [150]
25. Marsabit county: Laisamis [151], Moyale [152], North Horr [153], Saku [154],
26. Meru county: Buuri [155], Central Imenti [156], Igembe Central [157], Igembe North [158], Igembe South [159], North Imenti [160], South Imenti [161], Tigania East [162], Tigania West [163]
27. Migori county: Awendo [164], Kuria East [165], Kuria West [166], Nyatike [167], Rongo [168], Suna East [169], Suna West [170], Uriri [171]
28. Mombasa county: Changanwe [172], Jomvu [173], Kisauni [174], Likoni [175], Mvita [176], Nyali [177]
29. Murang'a county: Gatanga [178], Kahuro [179], Kandara [180], Kangema [181], Kigumo [182], Kiharu [183], Mathioya [184], Murang'a South [185]
30. Nairobi county: Dagoretti North [186], Dagoretti South [187], Embakasi Central [188], Embakasi East [189], Embakasi North [190], Embakasi South [191], Embakasi West [192], Kamukunji [193],

Kasarani [194], Kibra [195], Langata [196], Makadara [197], Mathare [198], Roysambu [199],
Ruaraka [200], Starehe [201], Westlands [202]

31. Nakuru county: Bahati [203], Gilgil [204], Kuresoi North [205], Kuresoi South [206], Molo [207],
Naivasha [208], Nakuru Town East [209], Nakuru Town West [210], Njoro [211], Rongai [212],
Subukia [213]

32. Nandi county: Aldai [214], Chesumei [215], Emgwen [216], Mosop [217], Nandi Hills [218],
Tinderet [219]

33. Narok county: Emurua Dikirr [220], Kilgoris [221], Narok East [222], Narok North [223], Narok
South [224], Narok West [225],

34. Nyamira county: Borabu [226], Manga [227], Masaba North [228], Nyamira [229], Nyamira North [230]

35. Nyandarua county: Kinangop [231], Kipipiri [232], Ndaragwa [233], Ol Jorok [234], Ol Kalou [235]

36. Nyeri county: Kieni East [236], Kieni West [237], Mathira East [238], Mathira West [239],
Mukurweini [240], Nyeri Town [241], Othaya [242], Tetu [243]

37. Samburu county: Samburu Central [244], Samburu East [245], Samburu North [246],

38. Siaya county: Alego Usonga [247], Bondo [248], Gem [249], Rarieda [250], Ugenya [251], Ugunja [252]

39. Taita Taveta county: Mwatate [253], Taveta [254], Voi [255], Wundanyi [256]

40. Tana River county: Bura [257], Galole [258], Garsen [259]

41. Tharaka Nithi county: Maara [260], Meru South [261], Tharaka North [262], Tharaka South [263]

42. Trans Nzoia county: Cherangany [264], Endebess [265], Kiminini [266], Kwanza [267], Saboti [268],

43. Turkana county: Loima [269], Turkana Central [270], Turkana East [271], Turkana North [272],
Turkana South [273], Turkana West [274],

44. Uasin Gishu county: Ainabkoi [275], Kapseret [276], Kesses [277], Moiben [278], Soy [279], Turbo
[280]

45. Vihiga county: Emuhaya [281], Hamisi [282], Luanda [283], Sabatia [284], Vihiga [285],

46. Wajir county: Eldas [286], Tarbaj [287], Wajir East [288], Wajir North [289], Wajir South [290], Wajir
West [291]

47. West Pokot county: North Pokot [292], Pokot Central [293], Pokot South [294], West Pokot [295].

KENYA TOURISM SITES AS YOU ATTEND OUR FESTIVAL & MISSIONS

Amboseli National Park, Mt. Kenya, Lake Victoria, Lake Naivasha, Samburu National Reserve, Diani Beach, Manda Bay, The Great Rift Valley and many more.

You can elevate your vacation experience by exploring some of the best places to visit in Kenya, that include beautiful cities like Mombasa, several world-famous national parks like Tsavo National Park, beautiful lakes like Lake Navaisha and much more. All of these places in Kenya offer an authentic African experience, like in the Amboseli National Park, you can embark on a safari that takes you through landscapes where you can spot roaming giraffes, lions, rhinos, hippos, cheetahs, and beautiful exotic birds.

If you are looking for historical places to visit in Kenya, you can explore the many museums such as the Nairobi Gallery and the Gedi Ruins. It is also home to some of the most developed and culturally rich cities including Nairobi, Mombasa and Samburu. The country is exceptionally beautiful during the summer season. If you are travelling through the country during this time, some of the exceptional places to visit in Kenya in December can include Mount Longonot which is a dormant volcano ideal for trekking and Wasini and Lamu Islands, which are offshore islands with beautiful coral reefs and beaches.

Here are some best places to visit in Kenya:

Tourist places in Nairobi that are worth visiting are National Museum, Railway Museum, Giraffe Centre, Karen Blixen, Karura Forest, David Sheldrick Trust Elephant Orphan Centre, Ngong Hills, Blue Sky Tours in Diamond Plaza, Nairobi Arboretum, Panari Sky Centre, Bomas of Kenya, Uhuru Garden, GP Karting, Village Market, Mamba Village, Paintball Fury Limited, Maasai Ostrich Farm, Paradise Lost, August Memorial Park, Kenya National Archives, KICC, Art Centres and Nairobi National Park. Kenya's largest city and capital, Nairobi implores diversity in romance and puts forward exalted adventure. The city transformed from a meek camp for the railway employees in the year 1899 to the capital named British East Africa by the year 1907. Today, the rich retrospective history and tribal culture and lifestyle are brought to life through its excellent and knowledgeable museums. In particular, the museum named Karen Blixen Museum is one of the biggest hits – not only the African fans come to praise and appreciate the museum but also people from all over the world visit the museum to view the namesake Danish author who with drudgeries toiled on the coffee farmstead in the midst of the beautiful Ngong Hills. Even in such a scampering city like Nairobi, wildlife is a colossal draw. Being a cosmopolitan capital, Nairobi is the only city in the globe that brags a safari park within its frontiers.

The travelers can relish a classic African wildlife escapade at the Nairobi National Park which is a fifteen-minute jaunt from the skyscrapers of the megalopolis. Animals like buffalo, giraffe, rhinoceros, zebra, cheetah, lion and wildebeest meander under the sun-soaked grassy plain in the tropical or subtropical region neighboring meager trees. Here animal lovers too get a chance to clasp, cuddle and embrace the baby elephants and yoke with the giraffes at the spectacular animal sanctuary located nearby. However, with a fabulous and spectacular national park located at the doorstep of the wildlife centric charismatic attractions, Nairobi maddens on, jars and counterpoints on the beautiful and glorious natural beauty. The polarising outlook and character of Nairobi assure rapturing ecstasy to the city. Also, the gateway to the world-class and popular Kenya's safari parks, Nairobi attracts gripping seekers of adventure for over a century.

Ngong hills, Giraffe center, Bomas of Kenya, National Museum, Karura Forest, Karen Blixen Museum, David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, Ngong Hills, Nairobi National Museum,

MERU- Meru is a city in the Meru County of Kenya. It is situated in the Eastern Highlands of Kenya and serves as the headquarters of Meru County. Located at an elevation, Meru is a thriving urban centre that is also home to several rivers, mountains and other natural elements. The beauty of Meru is highlighted with thirteen rivers and many mountain-fed streams spread all over the terrain. The rivers are home to crocodiles and hippos and numerous species of fishes and marine animals. Lush green vegetations and woodlands on the slopes of the Nyambeni Mountain Range are some of the most attractive natural features of this city.

Some of the popular tourist attractions are the famous parks such as the Lolldaiga Main Gate, Mount Kenya National Park, Ngare Ngare Forest, Buffalo Springs National Reserve and Mount Kenya Wildlife Conservancy – which is also a zoo. You can also visit the campgrounds of Samburu Trails. Meru has a unique and distinctive cuisine that you can sample in popular eateries such as the. Royal Prince, a restaurant and a bar serving delicious fried delicacies. Another popular place that is frequented by tourists and locals alike is the Legends Restaurant, which serves some delicious local dishes and snacks like beef stew with ugali and samosas. Other attractions include the Nakumatt Supermarket where you can buy souvenirs from your tour and the famous Meru National Museum where you can get an insight into local history. Meru experiences dry, hot and arid weather conditions throughout the year. The temperatures remain fairly the same all year round. The average temperature ranges from 32 degrees Celsius during the day and 17 degrees Celsius during the night.

NAROK -Narok Traversing three hours west of Nairobi, this crumbling provincial town which is also the capital of the Mara region. It is the final proper centre prior to the vast grasslands of the Masai Mara. It is a surprising and friendly hassle free place that offers few travellers with a reason to stop and unwind. A lot of people roll on in, browse the curio shops when the driver refuels before you begin rolling on out again. Situated west of Nairobi, it has very well been capable of supporting the economy of Kenya in the south west of the country along the Great Rift Valley. It is the district capital of the Narok County which also stands as the principal centre of commerce in the district. With a population of some 40,000 people that largely comprises of Maasai people, Narok is still as pristine as ever. The Maasai, natives of the Narok district regard Narok as the Enkare Narok which has been named after the river which passes through the Narok town. It is a beautifully town that definitely deserves a visit when you have taken a trip to Kenya. Places to see Mara Naboisho Conservancy, Mara Naboisho Conservancy, Narok Museum, Mau Forest, Maasai National Reserve, Mara Triangle,

MOMBASA- Mombasa is situated in south-east Kenya along the Indian Ocean. It is a beautiful coastal city that is known as the blue and white city. It is also the oldest city in the country, with a rich and vibrant cultural history. The enthralling city of Mombasa is known for its exceptional natural beauty. This city is famous for its pristine beaches, turquoise blue sea, coral reefs and thick vegetation of lush green palms. The rainforests are home to a large number of magnificent birds and animals, native to Africa. While exploring the city of Mombasa, you must visit the amazing Diani Beach, the Haller Park, the Shimba Hills National Reserve, the Nyali Beach, Mombasa Island, Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary and the famous Mombasa Marine National Park, which are some of the most popular tourist attractions in the city. Apart from the tourist attractions and natural beauty, you can also indulge in adventure activities in Mombasa including an illuminating full-day tour of Mombasa, a 2 -Day Safari in Taita Hills from Mombasa, exploring the Tsavo National Park from Mombasa, climbing Mount Kenya, infinite treks, hikes, safaris and more. Since Kenya primarily experiences a tropical climate, the weather in Mombasa generally remains hot and humid throughout the year. The summers are hot with occasional rain and the winters are comparatively cooler, windy and dry with clear skies. Places to see include North Coast Beaches, Old town, South Coast Beaches, Wild Waters, Mombasa Marine National Park, Mamba Village, Fort Jesus, Mombasa Tusk, North Coast Beaches, Old Town,

KITALE- Kitale is a beautiful agricultural town that is located in the Western Kenya. It lies some 380 kilometres from Nairobi which is the capital of Kenya. The town lies between Mount Elgon and Cherangani Hills. The significant cash crops which are grown in Kitale include seed maize, sunflower, Pyrethrum, tea, seed beans and coffee. Kitale is an administrative center of the Trans Nzoia District. It lies in the Rift Valley Province. Founded by the white settlers in the year 1908, Kitale is one of most prominent attractions in Africa. A branch line of the Uganda Railway leading you to the town from the Eldoret reached the town in the year 1926 with an object of promoting growth in the town. Agriculturally rich, Kitale is a friendly market town that has a couple of interesting museums along with a bustling market.

Shopping indeed is one of the principal activity to be enjoyed here. This market makes for an ideal base when you wish to explore the Saiwa Swamp National Parks and Mt Elgon. Kitale also serves as a quintessential take off point for tourists who wish to take a trip up to the western side of the Lake Turkana. Places to see Treasures of Africa Museum, Saiwa Swamp National Park, Kitale Nature Conservancy,

THIKA-Thika is indeed one of the most discernible names to have emerged from the colonial Kenya all accredited to the articulate memoir which is Elspeth Huxley's, 'The Flame Trees of Thika.' These days, in the

growing modern city, you'll actually be hard pressed to locate a tree let alone a flame tree. However, you still have an opportunity to indulge in the tiny nostalgia before you finally get back on the highway and continue further on the way. The two children of the Aberdare Range, Thika and Chania finally unite 2 km north of the town where they plunge over a rocky, tree-lined cliff. This scene is elegantly appreciated from the porch of the Blue Post Hotel with a book in one hand and a stiff drink in the other. With its history that outdates the town itself, the Blue Post still withholds a faint aroma of the colonial for those who wish to linger on here overnight. Undoubtedly, it was the principal location opposite the waterfalls of Thika which used to attract its original proprietors in the year 1908. At present, the grounds along with the children's play area attract a number of Kenyan couple who intent on tying a knot in their polyester glory. When done with Thika, you can also visit the nearby destinations including Nyeri, Sagana, Embu and Nairobi.

KISUMU- Kisumu is nestled on the sloping shore Winam Gulf of the Lake Victoria. It may be the third largest town of Kenya but its relaxed atmosphere is way different from that of Mombasa and Nairobi. Until the year 1977, the port happened to be one of busiest in Kenya. In the same year because of the political squabbling the port sat virtually idle for some 2 decades. Post that there was a decline set in which led to the collapse of the East African Community. The EAC was initially established by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania so as to come up with a common market within this region. Recently there has been an increase in the cooperation as well as the revival of the EAC that also includes Burundi and Rwanda. This in 2000 has also helped establish Kisumu as one international shipment point for the products of petroleum. Surprisingly the lake doesn't play any part in this. So, despite the lake having been the life and blood for the inception of the Kisumu, the city still rests with its back to the water. None the less, the fortune of Kisumu is on a rise once again. This has led to a reduction in the impact of the water hyacinth. Hopefully, in the years to come Lake Victoria will again begin contributing to the economy of the Kisumu. So, play an active role in boosting the economy of Kisumu by making a visit to the town. Places to visit in Kisumu Include Kisumu Museum, Ndere Island, Kiboko Bay, Hippo Point, Kit Mikayi, Kisumu Impala Sanctuary, Art Market, Kisumu Museum, Ndere Island National Park,

Giraffe Manor- Giraffe Manor happens to be an offbeat and exclusive boutique hotel in Nairobi which is owned and operated by The Safari Collection. It is referred to as one of the most sought after properties in the whole world. Spread over an area of about 12 acres of private land in the midst of 140 acres of indigenous forest, this is an icon in itself. The heritage manor house had an extraordinary appeal that dates back to almost 1930s when visitors and wildlife enthusiasts came to Eastern Africa to indulge in wildlife safaris. This place is popular for its elegant interior decorations, stately facade, sunny terraces, verdant green gardens, delightful courtyards, sunny terraces, and delightful courtyards. The most promising thing that entices travellers are the resident herd of Rothschild's Giraffes who interact in the morning and evening hours poking their long necks into the windows. Spending time in this retreating forest sanctuary and taking part in the tailor made safari adventure are surely a once in lifetime experience. Apart from forest safari, you can also indulge in a plethora of activities like having breakfast with the giraffes, strolling along the giraffe centres, enjoy afternoon tea, shop from the souvenir store, indulge in an amazing spa and wellness experience, head out for horse riding lessons in Nairobi and much more.

Amboseli National Park- Located in the southern part of Kenya, the Amboseli National Park is one of the most exciting places to visit in Kenya in December with your loved ones. This park is famous for the majestic beauty of Mount Kilimanjaro that you can see on the horizon and large herds of grazing wild elephants. This National Park comprises five main divisions of wildlife habitats namely the open plains, rocky thorn bush country, acacia woodland, marshlands and swamps.

Location: Loitokitok District, Rift Valley, Entonet, Kenya

Highlights: Apart from wild elephants, the wildlife in Amboseli National Park includes zebras, giraffes, cheetahs and hundreds of species of birds.

Mt Kenya- Spread over a vast area of 715 square km, Mount Kenya National Park was established in 1949, to protect Mount Kenya and its surrounding biodiversity. This National Park protects the wildlife of the area and

acts as a catchment of Kenya's water supply, and it is one of the best places to visit in Kenya. Apart from tourists, this park also attracts climbers, hikers and adventure lovers all year round.

Highlights: The Mt. Kenya National Park comprises picturesque glaciers, lakes, tarns and bewitching mountain peaks. It is a popular destination for camping, hiking and cave explorations.

Lake Victoria- Lake Victoria is also known as Victoria Nyanza and is the largest lake in Africa making it one of the best places to visit in Kenya. It was named Lake Victoria, by British explorer John Hanning Speke. The vast lake is spread over an area of 69,484 square km and preserves more than 200 species of fishes. Amongst them, the 'Tilapia' is the most abundant variety and can be seen swimming on the surface of the lake.

Location: African Great Lakes in Tanzania, Uganda and bordering Kenya.

Highlights: Lake Victoria is a haven for wetland animals, birds and fishes like the clawless otter, sitatunga, cichlid and the famous and rare 'Lake Victoria Deepwater Catfish'.

Lake Naivasha- Lake Naivasha is a freshwater lake in Kenya and a part of the Great Rift Valley. The name 'Naivasha' is derived from the native Maasai language 'Nai'posha' means 'rough water'. Due to sudden storms, the water turns very rough in this lake, which is the phenomenon from which the lake gets its name. This lake is one of the most popular places to visit in Kenya due to its natural beauty.

Location: Nakuru County, outside the town of Naivasha, North of Nairobi, Kenya.

Highlights: Lake Naivasha is surrounded by the spectacular yellow barked Acacia Xanthophloea forest, popularly known as the 'yellow-fever tree'.

Samburu National Park- The Samburu National Reserve was established in 1985. It is a game reserve situated on the banks of River Ewaso Ng'iro in Kenya. Spread over a sprawling area of 165 square km it is one of the best places to visit in Kenya due to the ecological wealth that it possesses.

This reserve is home to almost 900 wild elephants, leopards, lions and cheetahs. You can also spot the famous Kamunyak Lion when you are taking a magical safari through this park.

Location: Samburu County, Kenya.

Highlights: The Samburu National Reserve is rich in biodiversity. From the famous Grevy's zebra, the park preserves a large number of reticulated giraffes, Somali ostriches, oryx and gerenuks.

DIANA BEACH- Diani Beach is amongst the most scenic places to visit in Kenya, where you can relax and unwind and take in the serenity of nature. Surrounded by the vast Indian Ocean, this mesmerising beach is famous for its soft white sand, the pleasant ocean waves and a thick outgrowth of swaying palm trees.

The beach is lined with restaurants and snack stations serving authentic local delicacies, shopping centres and supermarkets.

Location: On the coast of Kenya that lines the Indian Ocean

Highlights: The Diani Beach is famous for its coral reefs, black-and-white colobus monkeys and the Shimba Hills National Reserve – which is a wildlife reserve

MANDA BAY- Manda Bay is an enchanting boutique-lodge situated at the northern part of Manda Island in the Limu archipelago along the Kenyan coastline. This privately owned lodge is the perfect escape, where you can unwind and relax amidst the pristine beauty of Kenya. The property is surrounded by white sandy beaches, where you can watch a breathtaking sunset on the ocean. The palm trees that line the back of the hotel add to the natural beauty, as you spend your time relaxing in the thatched-roof cottages that are a part of the

property.

Location: North Manda Island, Lamu Archipelago, Kenya.

Highlights: White sandy beaches, oceanfront property, thick vegetation of palm trees and world-class hospitality.

THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY- The Great Rift valley is one of the best places to visit in Kenya, which consists of an enormous valley and is a series of geographical trenches stretching over a distance of 7000 km from Bekaa Valley in Lebanon to Mozambique in South Africa.

A vast stretch of this valley runs through Kenya, dividing the country into two parts. It is a place of incredible natural beauty where you can see infinite stretches of valleys, mountains and rivers that have existed for millions of years.

Location: Rift Valley Province, Kenya

Highlights: The Great Rift valley is famous for its enthralling natural beauty. The valley consists of geologically active volcanoes, geysers, hot springs along with some picturesque lakes, mountains and plains.

UHURU GARDENS- The word 'Uhuru' means 'freedom' in Swahili. The Uhuru Gardens is a memorial park in Nairobi, which symbolizes the celebration of independence from British rule in 1963. This park also celebrates the inauguration of Jomo Kenyatta – the first president of Kenya.

The park consists of a statue of a soldier holding up the Kenyan flag. The fountain in the park symbolizes 'Twenty-Five years of Uhuru- peace, love and unity monument.'

Location: Nairobi, Kenya.

Highlights: The Uhuru Gardens Memorial Park is a historical landmark and popular recreational ground for hosting ceremonies. Today this ground is a prestigious venue for concerts, weddings and corporate launches as well.

LAMU ISLAND- Founded in the 12th century, the picturesque island of Lamu is one of the oldest and most authentic surviving centres that uphold the Swahili tradition in all of East Africa. It is also a very popular tourist town, where you can stay in some of the best hotels and resorts, explore hidden beaches and a thriving local culture. People of many ethnicities and speaking many languages have made their homes on this island, which makes it a unique and colourful urban centre.

Location: 150 miles from the city of Mombasa, off the shore of Kenya

Highlights: Lamu Island is known for its naval culture, with fishermen and seamen who have settled since the 12th century. The island is also known for its beaches.

WASINI ISLAND – Wasini island If you are looking for offbeat places to visit in Kenya, then you can check out the quaint island of Wasini, which was originally inhabited by Chinese people. Even today, the island doesn't have proper roads or means of transportation. Cargo and goods are transported by foot or by boats. The roads are made of coral or sand. However, the natural beauty of the island makes it popular amongst tourists. The island has some of the best beaches and the waters around the island are home to whales, dolphins and colourful tropical fish.

Location: South East Kenya, 75 km south of Mombasa

Highlights: The Wasini Island is a natural hotspot, with national parks, mangrove forests, coral reefs and vibrant marine life that you can explore on boat.

MT-LONGONOT- This picturesque stratovolcano is one of the best places to visit in Kenya in December due to the natural beauty and the colourful history that this place is known for. Even though it is still known as a local volcano, the last time it erupted was in the 1860s. This is the perfect destination for trekkers and adventure lovers since there are several hiking and trekking trails to explore. The name of the mountain is derived from the steep ridges and difficult terrain that makes this mountain distinctive.

Location: Great Rift Valley, Kenya.

Highlights: Trekking trails are an important aspect of this place, that you can explore on foot. The natural beauty of Mount Longonot is also commendable.

HELLS GATE NATIONAL PARK- Hell's Gate National Park is situated in the southern part of Lake Naivasha and to the north-west of Nairobi. It was established in 1984. The park is spread over an area of 68.25 square km. The park is home to a wide variety of wild animals like lions, cheetahs, leopards along with the rare lammergeyer vultures, Hyraxes, eland, African buffalos, zebras, hartebeest, Thomson's gazelle, baboons and Hyenas.

Location: Hell's Gate National Park, Kenya

Highlights: Hell's Gate is famous for its spectacular towering cliffs, scrub clad volcanoes, geothermal steam, stark rock towers and water-gouged gorges.

TSAVO NATIONAL PARK- Tsavo National Park is one of the oldest and largest parks in Kenya, covering an area of 13,747 square km. This park was established in 1948. A large part of this park is covered by semi-arid grassland and savannah. It is home to a vast number of magnificent animals and birds. It preserves the famous "Big Five" comprising the endangered Black Rhino, lions, elephants, leopards and the cape buffalos. A mind-boggling variety of birds such as the crowned cranes, lovebirds, black kites and sacred ibis are found in abundance.

Location: Tsavo National Park, Kenya.

Highlights: The major attractions of this area are the Mundana Rock, Yatta Plateau, Lugard Falls, Aruba Dam and several magnificent birds and wild animals.

LAKE NAKURU -Lake Nakuru is a beautiful lake of Kenya that is largely known for its humongous variety of pink flamingos. A large number of birds' throng on the lake every day.

Highlights: Lake Nakuru is one of the Rift Valley soda lakes which comprises of almost one third of the Lake Nakuru National Park area. The park here was established in the year 1961 and houses more than 450 species of birds that live here. It also has a rich wildlife diversity. Some of the animals that can regularly be seen near the lake include the warthogs, lions, pythons, waterbucks, leopards and white rhinos. The landscape here elevates from the rocky cliffs to the sweeping grasslands and the woodlands.

Location: Lake Nakuru is located in Central Kenya

FOURTEEN FALLS- Fourteen Falls is a spectacular waterfall in proximity to the Thika town. It offers a complete 27 meter deep scenery.

Highlights: There is so much to see and do at the Fourteen Falls. Some of the most prominent activities of the region include plant identification, photography, boating, bird watching, fishing, among the others. The falls get its name from the 14 different waterfalls that can be found on the broad section of the popular Athi River. To

best explore the waterfall and the surrounding regions, you can take a guided tour to the place.

Location: These falls are located near delmonte fld 59 in Kenya. It lies about 65 kilometres in the north eastern end of the Nairobi. The entire view and the area is drool worthy, so don't miss out on it.

SHABA NATIONAL RESERVE- Shaba National Reserves is known for its rich wildlife and unique variety of birds making this national reserve so popular worldwide. Tourists coming here can spot some rare species of animals, including Reticulated giraffes, Grevy's zebra, Beisa oryx, the Somali ostrich, and the Gerenuk. Apart from these species that are exclusive to this region, you can also spot a few common wildlife creatures, including Elephant, black rhino, lion, leopard, cheetah, buffalo and hyena. If bird spotting is your game then try spotting the group of helmeted and vulturine guinea fowl during the daytime near the river Ewaso Ng'iro, when they are in search of water to quench their thirst. If you're lucky enough you can also spot marabou storks flying over the blues or see thousands of sandgrouses and doves on the tree or on the lands.

Location- It lies to the north of the Ewaso Ng'iro River

BUFFALLO SPRINGS RESERVE- If you're a wildlife buff then a wildlife tour to Buffalo Springs National Reserve, in Isiolo County of Kenya, should be on top of your travelling list. The Buffalo Springs National Reserve is the hidden wildlife gem of the country. This place is known for unique and exotic flora and fauna like lava terraces, rolling grasslands, doum palms, forests, scrub brush, Ewaso Nyiro River, and of course the buffalo springs, the main center of attraction here. This national reserve is a home to some rare species that are exclusive to this region like reticulated giraffes, vulturine guinea fowls, Somali ostriches, beisa oryx, gerenuks, and Grevy's zebras. If you desire to explore the wildlife reserve then it's advisable to take a guided tour to the reserve so that you don't miss things.

OLPEJETA CONSERVANCY- Nestled in the foothills of the majestic Mount Kenya and spread across a vast area of whopping 36,400 hectares, the Ol Pejeta Conservancy is famed for housing the last two northern white rhinoceros in the world. This protected area is also known to be one of East Africa's largest black rhino sanctuaries. You can also spot many other animals in the Ol Pejeta Conservancy including lions, elephants, giraffes, cheetahs, buffalo, leopards, and wild dogs. The conservancy is also home to the endangered Jackson's hartebeest and Grévy's zebra. The Ol Pejeta Conservancy offers its visitors the chance to engage in a host of exciting activities such as horseback riding, bird watching, game drives, jungle walking, and cycling.

Location: Nanyuki, Kenya

DAVID SHELDRIK WILDLIFE TRUST ELEPHANT NURSERY- Bordering the Nairobi National Park, the very popular David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust Elephant Nursery is aimed at rescuing orphaned baby elephants from reserves and parks and offering them a safe shelter. This nursery takes care of the baby elephants and hand rears them until they are mature enough to be put back into the national parks and wildlife reserves. On your visit to the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust Elephant Nursery, you can spend time watching the elephants, bathing them, feeding them, playing with them, and taking an elephant safari. You can also adopt an elephant at a small cost per year and the nursery will give you an adoption certificate and keep you updated about the status of the animal.

Location: Nairobi, Kenya

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK- The Nairobi National Park was established in the year 1946 and happens to be the first national park in Kenya. The speciality of this park lies in the electrical fences that keep the wildlife within the park and the metropolis, separate from each other.

Highlights: The national park has a dry climate, which is host to a vast open grass plain and special Acacia bushes, as well as a thriving population of giraffes, leopards and ostriches. This park is the main attraction in the locality. A special Kenya Wildlife service takes tourists through a safari walk, highlighting the main attractions in flora and fauna of the park. The dry season witnesses large migration of herbivores in this park.

Location: The Nairobi National Park lies 7 kilometres towards the south of the city's capital.

TOURISM ACTIVITIES

Mombasa- Located on the Southeast coast of the country, Mombasa is the largest port city of Kenya. Being a cosmopolitan city, Mombasa is considered as a tourist magnet that attracts all sorts of travelers because of its amalgamated culture. It is one of the most famous places in Kenya that boasts of a blend of various cultures, traditions, art, architecture, and cuisines, such as, British, Portuguese, Arab, Indian, and Asian. This city is also famous for its beaches, corals, old monuments, and bustling street markets.

Major Attractions: Fort Jesus, Old Town, Diani Beach, Mombasa Marine National Park, and Nyali Beach
Top Things To Do: Diving, Snorkeling, Shopping, and Wildlife Safari

Malindi- Adorning the Southeastern coast of Kenya, Malindi is a popular resort town in the country having two different faces. One part of the city reflects its rich history, while the other half is a modern day tourist hotspot. It is one of the most popular Kenya attractions that lure tourists to explore its historical monuments, pristine beaches, and extensive corals.

Major Attractions: Watamu Beach, Malindi Museum, and Watamu Marine National Parks
Top Things To Do: Snorkeling, Diving, and soaking in the tropical weather

Lamu Island- Travel back in time as you explore the oldest inhabited settlement in Kenya, the Lamu Island. It is one of the best places to visit in Kenya to witness its rich trading history that reflects through its age-old buildings which are a blend of British, Arabic, and Indian architectural styles. Strolling past the streets of the city one can notice that the city still relies on Dhows, and donkeys for commuting from one place to another.

Major Attractions: Lamu Fort, Lamu Museum, and Manda Island
Top Things To Do: Windsurfing, kitesurfing, sailing, and water skiing

Wasini Island- The small island of Wasini lies in Southeastern coast of Kenya, which is known for its ultramarine waters, and extensive coral reefs. It is one of the top places to visit in Kenya for nature, and adventure lovers, who get an opportunity indulge in thrilling activities like diving, snorkeling, dolphin watching, and sailing on a traditional Dhow.

Major Attractions: Kisite Marine National Park, Shimoni Slave Caves, and Paradise Beach
Top Things To Do: Diving, snorkeling, dolphin watching, sailing

Mt. Elgon- Mount Elgon is an extinct shield volcano, and the 8th highest mountain in the country, located on the border of Uganda and Kenya, in the western part of the country. It is one of the most popular places to visit in Kenya which attracts a large number of adventurous tourists who wish to indulge in arduous activities like climbing, trekking, and hiking.

KENYA TOURISM SITES AS YOU ATTEND OUR FESTIVAL & MISSIONS

Amboseli National Park, Mt. Kenya, Lake Victoria, Lake Naivasha, Samburu National Reserve, Diani Beach, Manda Bay, The Great Rift Valley and many more.

You can elevate your vacation experience by exploring some of the best places to visit in Kenya, that include beautiful cities like Mombasa, several world-famous national parks like Tsavo National Park, beautiful lakes like Lake Navaisha and much more. All of these places in Kenya offer an authentic African experience, like in the Amboseli National Park, you can embark on a safari that takes you through landscapes where you can spot roaming giraffes, lions, rhinos, hippos, cheetahs, and beautiful exotic birds.

If you are looking for historical places to visit in Kenya, you can explore the many museums such as the Nairobi Gallery and the Gedi Ruins. It is also home to some of the most developed and culturally rich cities including Nairobi, Mombasa and Samburu. The country is exceptionally beautiful during the summer season. If you are travelling through the country during this time, some of the exceptional places to visit in Kenya in December can include Mount Longonot which is a dormant volcano ideal for trekking and Wasini and Lamu Islands, which are offshore islands with beautiful coral reefs and beaches.

Here are some best places to visit in Kenya:

Tourist places in Nairobi that are worth visiting are National Museum, Railway Museum, Giraffe Centre, Karen Blixen, Karura Forest, David Sheldrick Trust Elephant Orphan Centre, Ngong Hills, Blue Sky Tours in Diamond Plaza, Nairobi Arboretum, Panari Sky Centre, Bomas of Kenya, Uhuru Garden, GP Karting, Village Market, Mamba Village, Paintball Fury Limited, Maasai Ostrich Farm, Paradise Lost, August Memorial Park, Kenya National Archives, KICC, Art Centres and Nairobi National Park. Kenya's largest city and capital, Nairobi implores diversity in romance and puts forward exalted adventure. The city transformed from a meek camp for the railway employees in the year 1899 to the capital named British East Africa by the year 1907. Today, the rich retrospective history and tribal culture and lifestyle are brought to life through its excellent and knowledgeable museums. In particular, the museum named Karen Blixen Museum is one of the biggest hits – not only the African fans come to praise and appreciate the museum but also people from all over the world visit the museum to view the namesake Danish author who with drudgeries toiled on the coffee farmstead in the midst of the beautiful Ngong Hills. Even in such a scampering city like Nairobi, wildlife is a colossal draw. Being a cosmopolitan capital, Nairobi is the only city in the globe that brags a safari park within its frontiers.

The travelers can relish a classic African wildlife escapade at the Nairobi National Park which is a fifteen-minute jaunt from the skyscrapers of the megalopolis. Animals like buffalo, giraffe, rhinoceros, zebra, cheetah, lion and wildebeest meander under the sun-soaked grassy plain in the tropical or subtropical region neighboring meager trees. Here animal lovers too get a chance to clasp, cuddle and embrace the baby elephants and yoke with the giraffes at the spectacular animal sanctuary located nearby. However, with a fabulous and spectacular national park located at the doorstep of the wildlife centric charismatic attractions, Nairobi maddens on, jars and counterpoints on the beautiful and glorious natural beauty. The polarising outlook and character of Nairobi assure rapturing ecstasy to the city. Also, the gateway to the world-class and popular Kenya's safari parks, Nairobi attracts gripping seekers of adventure for over a century. Ngong hills, Giraffe center, Bomas of Kenya, National Museum, Karura Forest, Karen Blixen Museum, David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, Ngong Hills, Nairobi National Museum,

MERU- Meru is a city in the Meru County of Kenya. It is situated in the Eastern Highlands of Kenya and serves as the headquarters of Meru County. Located at an elevation, Meru is a thriving urban centre that is also home to several rivers, mountains and other natural elements. The beauty of Meru is highlighted with thirteen rivers and many mountain-fed streams spread all over the terrain. The rivers are home to crocodiles and hippos and numerous species of fishes and marine animals. Lush green vegetations and woodlands on the slopes of the Nyambeni Mountain Range are some of the most attractive natural features of this city. Some of the popular tourist attractions are the famous parks such as the Lolldaiga Main Gate, Mount Kenya National Park, Ngare Ngare Forest, Buffalo Springs National Reserve and Mount Kenya Wildlife Conservancy – which is also a zoo. You can also visit the campgrounds of Samburu Trails. Meru has a unique and distinctive cuisine that you can sample in popular eateries such as the. Royal Prince, a restaurant and a bar serving delicious fried delicacies. Another popular place that is frequented by tourists and locals alike is the Legends Restaurant, which serves some delicious local dishes and snacks like beef stew with ugali and samosas. Other attractions include the Nakumatt Supermarket where you can buy souvenirs from your tour and the famous Meru National Museum where you can get an insight into local history. Meru experiences dry, hot and arid weather conditions throughout the year. The temperatures remain fairly the same all year round. The average temperature ranges from 32 degrees Celsius during the day and 17 degrees Celsius during the night.

NAROK -Narok Traversing three hours west of Nairobi, this crumbling provincial town which is also the capital of the Mara region. It is the final proper centre prior to the vast grasslands of the Masai Mara. It is a surprising and friendly hassle free place that offers few travellers with a reason to stop and unwind. A lot of people roll on in, browse the curio shops when the driver refuels before you begin rolling on out again.

Situated west of Nairobi, it has very well been capable of supporting the economy of Kenya in the south west of the country along the Great Rift Valley. It is the district capital of the Narok County which also stands as the principal centre of commerce in the district. With a population of some 40,000 people that largely comprises of Maasai people, Narok is still as pristine as ever. The Maasai, natives of the Narok district regard Narok as the Enkare Narok which has been named after the river which passes through the Narok town. It is a beautifully town that definitely deserves a visit when you have taken a trip to Kenya. Places to see Mara Naboisho Conservancy, Mara Naboisho Conservancy, Narok Museum, Mau Forest, Maasai National Reserve, Mara Triangle,

MOMBASA- Mombasa is situated in south-east Kenya along the Indian Ocean. It is a beautiful coastal city that is known as the blue and white city. It is also the oldest city in the country, with a rich and vibrant cultural history. The enthralling city of Mombasa is known for its exceptional natural beauty. This city is famous for its pristine beaches, turquoise blue sea, coral reefs and thick vegetation of lush green palms. The rainforests are home to a large number of magnificent birds and animals, native to Africa. While exploring the city of Mombasa, you must visit the amazing Diani Beach, the Haller Park, the Shimba Hills National Reserve, the Nyali Beach, Mombasa Island, Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary and the famous Mombasa Marine National Park, which are some of the most popular tourist attractions in the city. Apart from the tourist attractions and natural beauty, you can also indulge in adventure activities in Mombasa including an illuminating full-day tour of Mombasa, a 2 -Day Safari in Taita Hills from Mombasa, exploring the Tsavo National Park from Mombasa, climbing Mount Kenya, infinite treks, hikes, safaris and more. Since Kenya primarily experiences a tropical climate, the weather in Mombasa generally remains hot and humid throughout the year. The summers are hot with occasional rain and the winters are comparatively cooler, windy and dry with clear skies. Places to see include North Coast Beaches, Old town, South Coast Beaches, Wild Waters, Mombasa Marine National Park, Mamba Village, Fort Jesus, Mombasa Tusk, North Coast Beaches, Old Town,

KITALE- Kitale is a beautiful agricultural town that is located in the Western Kenya. It lies some 380 kilometres from Nairobi which is the capital of Kenya. The town lies between Mount Elgon and Cherangani Hills. The significant cash crops which are grown in Kitale include seed maize, sunflower, Pyrethrum, tea, seed beans and coffee. Kitale is an administrative center of the Trans Nzoia District. It lies in the Rift Valley Province. Founded by the white settlers in the year 1908, Kitale is one of most prominent attractions in Africa. A branch line of the Uganda Railway leading you to the town from the Eldoret reached the town in the year 1926 with an object of promoting growth in the town. Agriculturally rich, Kitale is a friendly market town that has a couple of interesting museums along with a bustling market. Shopping indeed is one of the principal activity to be enjoyed here. This market makes for an ideal base when you wish to explore the Saiwa Swamp National Parks and Mt Elgon.

Kitale also serves as a quintessential take off point for tourists who wish to take a trip up to the western side of the Lake Turkana. Places to see Treasures of Africa Museum, Saiwa Swamp National Park, Kitale Nature Conservancy,

THIKA-Thika is indeed one of the most discernible names to have emerged from the colonial Kenya all accredited to the articulate memoir which is Elspeth Huxley's, 'The Flame Trees of Thika.' These days, in the growing modern city, you'll actually be hard pressed to locate a tree let alone a flame tree. However, you still have an opportunity to indulge in the tiny nostalgia before you finally get back on the highway and continue further on the way. The two children of the Aberdare Range, Thika and Chania finally unite 2 km north of the town where they plunge over a rocky, tree-lined cliff.

This scene is elegantly appreciated from the porch of the Blue Post Hotel with a book in one hand and a stiff drink in the other. With its history that outdates the town itself, the Blue Post still withholds a faint aroma of the colonial for those who wish to linger on here overnight. Undoubtedly, it was the principal location opposite the waterfalls of Thika which used to attract its original proprietors in the year 1908. At present, the grounds along with the children's play area attract a number of Kenyan couple who intent on tying a knot in their polyester glory. When done with Thika, you can also visit the nearby destinations including Nyeri, Sagana, Embu and Nairobi.

KISUMU- Kisumu is nestled on the sloping shore Winam Gulf of the Lake Victoria. It may be the third largest town of Kenya but its relaxed atmosphere is way different from that of Mombasa and Nairobi. Until the year 1977, the port happened to be one of busiest in Kenya. In the same year because of the political squabbling the port sat virtually idle for some 2 decades. Post that there was a decline set in which led to the collapse of the East African Community. The EAC was initially established by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania so as to come up with a common market within this region. Recently there has been an increase in the cooperation as well as the revival of the EAC that also includes Burundi and Rwanda. This in 2000 has also helped establish Kisumu as one international shipment point for the products of petroleum. Surprisingly the lake doesn't play any part in this. So, despite the lake having been the life and blood for the inception of the Kisumu, the city still rests with its back to the water. None the less, the fortune of Kisumu is on a rise once again. This has led to a reduction in the impact of the water hyacinth. Hopefully, in the years to come Lake Victoria will again begin contributing to the economy of the Kisumu. So, play an active role in boosting the economy of Kisumu by making a visit to the town. Places to visit in Kisumu Include Kisumu Museum, Ndere Island, Kiboko Bay, Hippo Point, Kit Mikayi, Kisumu Impala Sanctuary, Art Market, Kisumu Museum, Ndere Island National Park,

Giraffe Manor- Giraffe Manor happens to be an offbeat and exclusive boutique hotel in Nairobi which is owned and operated by The Safari Collection. It is referred to as one of the most sought after properties in the whole world. Spread over an area of about 12 acres of private land in the midst of 140 acres of indigenous forest, this is an icon in itself. The heritage manor house had an extraordinary appeal that dates back to almost 1930s when visitors and wildlife enthusiasts came to Eastern Africa to indulge in wildlife safaris. This place is popular for its elegant interior decorations, stately facade, sunny terraces, verdant green gardens, delightful courtyards, sunny terraces, and delightful courtyards. The most promising thing that entices travellers are the resident herd of Rothschild's Giraffes who interact in the morning and evening hours poking their long necks into the windows. Spending time in this retreating forest sanctuary and taking part in the tailor made safari adventure are surely a once in lifetime experience. Apart from forest safari, you can also indulge in a plethora of activities like having breakfast with the giraffes, strolling along the giraffe centres, enjoy afternoon tea, shop from the souvenir store, indulge in an amazing spa and wellness experience, head out for horse riding lessons in Nairobi and much more.

Amboseli National Park- Located in the southern part of Kenya, the Amboseli National Park is one of the most exciting places to visit in Kenya in December with your loved ones. This park is famous for the majestic beauty of Mount Kilimanjaro that you can see on the horizon and large herds of grazing wild elephants. This National Park comprises five main divisions of wildlife habitats namely the open plains, rocky thorn bush country, acacia woodland, marshlands and swamps.

Location: Loitokitok District, Rift Valley, Entonet, Kenya

Highlights: Apart from wild elephants, the wildlife in Amboseli National Park includes zebras, giraffes, cheetahs and hundreds of species of birds.

Mt Kenya- Spread over a vast area of 715 square km, Mount Kenya National Park was established in 1949, to protect Mount Kenya and its surrounding biodiversity. This National Park protects the wildlife of the area and acts as a catchment of Kenya's water supply, and it is one of the best places to visit in Kenya. Apart from tourists, this park also attracts climbers, hikers and adventure lovers all year round.

Highlights: The Mt. Kenya National Park comprises picturesque glaciers, lakes, tarns and bewitching mountain peaks. It is a popular destination for camping, hiking and cave explorations.

Lake Victoria- Lake Victoria is also known as Victoria Nyanza and is the largest lake in Africa making it one of the best places to visit in Kenya. It was named Lake Victoria, by British explorer John Hanning Speke. The vast lake is spread over an area of 69,484 square km and preserves more than 200 species of fishes. Amongst them, the 'Tilapia' is the most abundant variety and can be seen swimming on the surface of the lake.

Location: African Great Lakes in Tanzania, Uganda and bordering Kenya.

Highlights: Lake Victoria is a haven for wetland animals, birds and fishes like the clawless otter, sitatunga, cichlid and the famous and rare 'Lake Victoria Deepwater Catfish'.

Lake Naivasha- Lake Naivasha is a freshwater lake in Kenya and a part of the Great Rift Valley. The name 'Naivasha' is derived from the native Maasai language 'Nai'posha' means 'rough water'. Due to sudden storms, the water turns very rough in this lake, which is the phenomenon from which the lake gets its name. This lake is one of the most popular places to visit in Kenya due to its natural beauty.

Location: Nakuru County, outside the town of Naivasha, North of Nairobi, Kenya.

Highlights: Lake Naivasha is surrounded by the spectacular yellow barked Acacia Xanthophloea forest, popularly known as the 'yellow-fever tree'.

Samburu National Park- The Samburu National Reserve was established in 1985. It is a game reserve situated on the banks of River Ewaso Ng'iro in Kenya. Spread over a sprawling area of 165 square km it is one of the best places to visit in Kenya due to the ecological wealth that it possesses.

This reserve is home to almost 900 wild elephants, leopards, lions and cheetahs. You can also spot the famous Kamunyak Lion when you are taking a magical safari through this park.

Location: Samburu County, Kenya.

Highlights: The Samburu National Reserve is rich in biodiversity. From the famous Grevy's zebra, the park preserves a large number of reticulated giraffes, Somalian ostriches, oryx and gerenuks.

DIANA BEACH- Diani Beach is amongst the most scenic places to visit in Kenya, where you can relax and unwind and take in the serenity of nature. Surrounded by the vast Indian Ocean, this mesmerising beach is famous for its soft white sand, the pleasant ocean waves and a thick outgrowth of swaying palm trees.

The beach is lined with restaurants and snack stations serving authentic local delicacies, shopping centres and supermarkets.

Location: On the coast of Kenya that lines the Indian Ocean

Highlights: The Diani Beach is famous for its coral reefs, black-and-white colobus monkeys and the Shimba Hills National Reserve – which is a wildlife reserve

MANDA BAY- Manda Bay is an enchanting boutique-lodge situated at the northern part of Manda Island in the Limu archipelago along the Kenyan coastline. This privately owned lodge is the perfect escape, where you can unwind and relax amidst the pristine beauty of Kenya. The property is surrounded by white sandy beaches, where you can watch a breathtaking sunset on the ocean. The palm trees that line the back of the hotel add to the natural beauty, as you spend your time relaxing in the thatched-roof cottages that are a part of the property.

Location: North Manda Island, Lamu Archipelago, Kenya.

Highlights: White sandy beaches, oceanfront property, thick vegetation of palm trees and world-class hospitality.

THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY the Great Rift valley is one of the best places to visit in Kenya, which consists of an enormous valley and is a series of geographical trenches stretching over a distance of 7000 km from Bekaa Valley in Lebanon to Mozambique in South Africa.

A vast stretch of this valley runs through Kenya, dividing the country into two parts. It is a place of incredible natural beauty where you can see infinite stretches of valleys, mountains and rivers that have existed for millions of years.

Location: Rift Valley Province, Kenya

Highlights: The Great Rift valley is famous for its enthralling natural beauty. The valley consists of geologically active volcanoes, geysers, hot springs along with some picturesque lakes, mountains and plains.

UHURU GARDENS- The word 'Uhuru' means 'freedom' in Swahili. The Uhuru Gardens is a memorial park in Nairobi, which symbolizes the celebration of independence from British rule in 1963. This park also celebrates the inauguration of Jomo Kenyatta – the first president of Kenya.

The park consists of a statue of a soldier holding up the Kenyan flag. The fountain in the park symbolizes 'Twenty-Five years of Uhuru- peace, love and unity monument.'

Location: Nairobi, Kenya.

Highlights: The Uhuru Gardens Memorial Park is a historical landmark and popular recreational ground for hosting ceremonies. Today this ground is a prestigious venue for concerts, weddings and corporate launches as well.

LAMU ISLAND- Founded in the 12th century, the picturesque island of Lamu is one of the oldest and most authentic surviving centres that uphold the Swahili tradition in all of East Africa. It is also a very popular tourist town, where you can stay in some of the best hotels and resorts, explore hidden beaches and a thriving local culture. People of many ethnicities and speaking many languages have made their homes on this island, which makes it a unique and colourful urban centre.

Location: 150 miles from the city of Mombasa, off the shore of Kenya

Highlights: Lamu Island is known for its naval culture, with fishermen and seamen who have settled since the 12th century. The island is also known for its beaches.

WASINI ISLAND – Wasini island If you are looking for offbeat places to visit in Kenya, then you can check out the quaint island of Wasini, which was originally inhabited by Chinese people. Even today, the island doesn't have proper roads or means of transportation. Cargo and goods are transported by foot or by boats. The roads are made of coral or sand. However, the natural beauty of the island makes it popular amongst tourists. The island has some of the best beaches and the waters around the island are home to whales, dolphins and colourful tropical fish.

Location: South East Kenya, 75 km south of Mombasa

Highlights: The Wasini Island is a natural hotspot, with national parks, mangrove forests, coral reefs and vibrant marine life that you can explore on boat.

MT-LONGONOT- This picturesque stratovolcano is one of the best places to visit in Kenya in December due to the natural beauty and the colourful history that this place is known for. Even though it is still known as a local volcano, the last time it erupted was in the 1860s. This is the perfect destination for trekkers and adventure lovers since there are several hiking and trekking trails to explore. The name of the mountain is derived from the steep ridges and difficult terrain that makes this mountain distinctive.

Location: Great Rift Valley, Kenya.

Highlights: Trekking trails are an important aspect of this place, that you can explore on foot. The natural beauty of Mount Longonot is also commendable.

HELLS GATE NATIONAL PARK- Hell's Gate National Park is situated in the southern part of Lake Naivasha and to the north-west of Nairobi. It was established in 1984. The park is spread over an area of 68.25 square km. The park is home to a wide variety of wild animals like lions, cheetahs, leopards along with the rare lammergeyer vultures, Hyraxes, eland, African buffalos, zebras, hartebeest, Thomson's gazelle, baboons and Hyenas.

Location: Hell's Gate National Park, Kenya

Highlights: Hell's Gate is famous for its spectacular towering cliffs, scrub clad volcanoes, geothermal steam, stark rock towers and water-gouged gorges.

TSAVO NATIONAL PARK- Tsavo National Park is one of the oldest and largest parks in Kenya, covering an area of 13,747 square km. This park was established in 1948. A large part of this park is covered by semi-arid grassland and savannah. It is home to a vast number of magnificent animals and birds. It preserves the famous “Big Five” comprising the endangered Black Rhino, lions, elephants, leopards and the cape buffalos. A mind-boggling variety of birds such as the crowned cranes, lovebirds, black kites and sacred ibis are found in abundance.

Location: Tsavo National Park, Kenya.

Highlights: The major attractions of this area are the Mundana Rock, Yatta Plateau, Lugard Falls, Aruba Dam and several magnificent birds and wild animals.

LAKE NAKURU -Lake Nakuru is a beautiful lake of Kenya that is largely known for its humongous variety of pink flamingos. A large number of birds' throng on the lake every day.

Highlights: Lake Nakuru is one of the Rift Valley soda lakes which comprises of almost one third of the Lake Nakuru National Park area. The park here was established in the year 1961 and houses more than 450 species of birds that live here. It also has a rich wildlife diversity. Some of the animals that can regularly be seen near the lake include the warthogs, lions, pythons, waterbucks, leopards and white rhinos. The landscape here elevates from the rocky cliffs to the sweeping grasslands and the woodlands.

Location: Lake Nakuru is located in Central Kenya

FOURTEEN FALLS- Fourteen Falls is a spectacular waterfall in proximity to the Thika town. It offers a complete 27 meter deep scenery.

Highlights: There is so much to see and do at the Fourteen Falls. Some of the most prominent activities of the region include plant identification, photography, boating, bird watching, fishing, among the others. The falls get its name from the 14 different waterfalls that can be found on the broad section of the popular Athi River. To best explore the waterfall and the surrounding regions, you can take a guided tour to the place.

Location: These falls are located near delmonte fld 59 in Kenya. It lies about 65 kilometres in the north eastern end of the Nairobi. The entire view and the area is drool worthy, so don't miss out on it.

SHABA NATIONAL RESERVE- Shaba National Reserves is known for its rich wildlife and unique variety of birds making this national reserve so popular worldwide. Tourists coming here can spot some rare species of animals, including Reticulated giraffes, Grevy's zebra, Beisa oryx, the Somali ostrich, and the Gerenuk. Apart from these species that are exclusive to this region, you can also spot a few common wildlife creatures, including Elephant, black rhino, lion, leopard, cheetah, buffalo and hyena. If bird spotting is your game then try spotting the group of helmeted and vulturine guinea fowl during the daytime near the river Ewaso Ng'iro, when they are in search of water to quench their thirst. If you're lucky enough you can also spot marabou storks flying over the blues or see thousands of sandgrouses and doves on the tree or on the lands.

Location- It lies to the north of the Ewaso Ng'iro River

BUFFALLO SPRINGS RESERVE- If you're a wildlife buff then a wildlife tour to Buffalo Springs National Reserve, in Isiolo County of Kenya, should be on top of your travelling list. The Buffalo Springs National Reserve is the hidden wildlife gem of the country. This place is known for unique and exotic flora and fauna like lava terraces, rolling grasslands, doum palms, forests, scrub brush, Ewaso Nyiro River, and of course the buffalo springs, the main center of attraction here. This national reserve is a home to some rare species that are exclusive to this region like reticulated giraffes, vulturine guinea fowls, Somali ostriches, beisa oryx, gerenuks, and Grevy's zebras. If you desire to explore the wildlife reserve then it's advisable to take a guided tour to the reserve so that you don't miss things.

OLPEJETA CONSERVANCY- Nestled in the foothills of the majestic Mount Kenya and spread across a vast area of whopping 36,400 hectares, the Ol Pejeta Conservancy is famed for housing the last two northern white rhinoceros in the world. This protected area is also known to be one of East Africa's largest black rhino sanctuaries. You can also spot many other animals in the Ol Pejeta Conservancy including lions, elephants, giraffes, cheetahs, buffalo, leopards, and wild dogs. The conservancy is also home to the endangered Jackson's hartebeest and Grévy's zebra. The Ol Pejeta Conservancy offers its visitors the chance to engage in a host of exciting activities such as horseback riding, bird watching, game drives, jungle walking, and cycling.

Location: Nanyuki, Kenya

DAVID SHELDRIK WILDLIFE TRUST ELEPHANT NURSERY- Bordering the Nairobi National Park, the very popular David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust Elephant Nursery is aimed at rescuing orphaned baby elephants from reserves and parks and offering them a safe shelter. This nursery takes care of the baby elephants and hand rears them until they are mature enough to be put back into the national parks and wildlife reserves. On your visit to the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust Elephant Nursery, you can spend time watching the elephants, bathing them, feeding them, playing with them, and taking an elephant safari. You can also adopt an elephant at a small cost per year and the nursery will give you an adoption certificate and keep you updated about the status of the animal.

Location: Nairobi, Kenya

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK- The Nairobi National Park was established in the year 1946 and happens to be the first national park in Kenya. The speciality of this park lies in the electrical fences that keep the wildlife within the park and the metropolis, separate from each other.

Highlights: The national park has a dry climate, which is host to a vast open grass plain and special Acacia bushes, as well as a thriving population of giraffes, leopards and ostriches. This park is the main attraction in the locality. A special Kenya Wildlife service takes tourists through a safari walk, highlighting the main attractions in flora and fauna of the park. The dry season witnesses large migration of herbivores in this park.

Location: The Nairobi National Park lies 7 kilometres towards the south of the city's capital.

TOURISM ACTIVITIES

Mombasa- Located on the Southeast coast of the country, Mombasa is the largest port city of Kenya. Being a cosmopolitan city, Mombasa is considered as a tourist magnet that attracts all sorts of travelers because of its amalgamated culture. It is one of the most famous places in Kenya that boasts of a blend of various cultures, traditions, art, architecture, and cuisines, such as, British, Portuguese, Arab, Indian, and Asian. This city is also famous for its beaches, corals, old monuments, and bustling street markets.

Major Attractions: Fort Jesus, Old Town, Diani Beach, Mombasa Marine National Park, and Nyali Beach

Top Things To Do: Diving, Snorkeling, Shopping, and Wildlife Safari

Malindi- Adorning the Southeastern coast of Kenya, Malindi is a popular resort town in the country having two different faces. One part of the city reflects its rich history, while the other half is a modern day tourist hotspot. It is one of the most popular Kenya attractions that lure tourists to explore its historical monuments, pristine beaches, and extensive corals.

Major Attractions: Watamu Beach, Malindi Museum, and Watamu Marine National Parks

Top Things To Do: Snorkeling, Diving, and soaking in the tropical weather

Lamu Island- Travel back in time as you explore the oldest inhabited settlement in Kenya, the Lamu Island. It is one of the best places to visit in Kenya to witness its rich trading history that reflects through its age-old buildings which are a blend of British, Arabic, and Indian architectural styles. Strolling past the streets of the city one can notice that the city still relies on Dhows, and donkeys for commuting from one place to another.

Major Attractions: Lamu Fort, Lamu Museum, and Manda Island

Top Things To Do: Windsurfing, kitesurfing, sailing, and water skiing

Wasini Island- The small island of Wasini lies in Southeastern coast of Kenya, which is known for its ultramarine waters, and extensive coral reefs. It is one of the top places to visit in Kenya for nature, and adventure lovers, who get an opportunity indulge in thrilling activities like diving, snorkeling, dolphin watching, and sailing on a traditional Dhow.

Major Attractions: Kisite Marine National Park, Shimoni Slave Caves, and Paradise Beach

Top Things To Do: Diving, snorkeling, dolphin watching, sailing

Mt. Elgon- Mount Elgon is an extinct shield volcano, and the 8th highest mountain in the country, located on the border of Uganda and Kenya, in the western part of the country. It is one of the most popular places to visit in Kenya which attracts a large number of adventurous tourists who wish to indulge in arduous activities like climbing, trekking, and hiking.

Kenya Honors in World Rugby Tournaments

The Kenya national rugby sevens team competes in the World Rugby Sevens Series, Rugby World Cup Sevens and the Commonwealth Games. They are currently one of the 15 "core teams" of the World Series, with a guaranteed place in all 10 events each season. Kenya recorded its first tournament win in the World Rugby Sevens Series after beating Fiji at the 2016 Singapore Sevens. Kenya has also been successful in the Rugby World Cup Sevens, reaching the semifinals in 2009 and again in 2013.

The Kenya Sevens team is sometimes referred to by the Kenyan and international press as *Shujaa*, a Swahili word meaning courage, confidence, bravery, or heroism. The Kenya national rugby sevens team is one of the more successful sporting teams representing Kenya. They have won the men's Team of the Year category six times at the Kenyan Sports Personality of the Year Awards: 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2013, and 2016.

Honors

- Main Cup winners at the 2016 Singapore Sevens
- Main cup finalists at the
 - 2009 Adelaide Sevens
 - 2013 Wellington Sevens
 - 2018 Canada Sevens
 - 2018 Hong Kong Sevens

World Rugby Sevens Series

Kenya has competed in the World Series every year since the competition's inception in 1999–2000. Kenya's best season came in 2012–13 when they finished fifth in the Series. Collins Injera and Humphrey Kayange were both nominated for World Rugby Sevens Player of the Year in 2009.

Kenya Cities Rated High Among World Cities

The Prime Global Cities Index by realtor Knight Frank, which listed Nairobi as the only African city listed among 45 global cities that recorded annual growth in the third quarter of 2022, shows that the city's ranking has moved up seven places to 29 in the 12 months to September from 35 in the same period last year. Nairobi has been ranked among 45 cities in the world which recorded the largest 12-month growth in residential prices.

The Knight Frank Prime Global Cities Index, which tracks movement in the top five per cent of residential prices across 45 global cities, places Nairobi at position 29. It is the only city in Africa to make the cut. The quarter three (Q3) report also indicates that Nairobi, which posted a 2.9 percentage 12-month change in residential prices, recorded a 0.4 per cent six-month (quarter one to quarter three) and a 0.5 per cent three-month change (quarter two (Q2) to quarter 3 (Q3)). Globally, prime price growth dipped for the second consecutive quarter in Q3 2022, Knight Frank said. The index recorded average annual growth of 7.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, down from a peak of 10 per cent in the first quarter of 2022. In 2021, Kenya's building and construction industry will be well developed with quality engineering, building, and architectural design services. The population in Nairobi is fast growing and the demand for luxurious apartments is increasingly high. There are vast opportunities in the industry through the construction of residential buildings.

The most appealing factors that make Nairobi's upmarket areas ideal for real estate investors are Heavy government investment in infrastructure, Urbanization, Rising demand and Conducive regulatory environment. Nairobi is the leading economy in East Africa. Moreover, Kenya's well-developed business infrastructure makes it a natural choice for investors. It is a regional hub for most international firms. Nairobi is also a major transport hub in East Africa with Connections from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to Major Destinations around the world. Significant political and economic reforms have contributed to sustained economic growth, social development and political stability over the past decade. Over the past 5 years, Kenya's economic growth averaged 5.7%, making it one of the fastest growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The performance of the economy has been boosted by a stable macroeconomic environment, positive investor confidence and a resilient services sector. Kenya boasts of the strongest investment climate in the EAC with FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) attributed to injection from developed and emerging markets. There is also a high volume of multinational companies headquartered and sub-regioned in the country. Nairobi remains a top destination for international investors in the Eastern Africa Region and ranked Nairobi as the most attractive African city for FDI and real estate investment.

Kenya has among the Most beautiful beaches in world. Astride the equator on roughly the same latitude as the Seychelles and Maldives, Kenya enjoys the same geographical conditions as some of the world's top sun, sea and sand destinations. Here are eight of our favorites. Despite the powder-soft sand and seawater that runs a dozen shades of blue, Diani Beach on Kenya's Indian Ocean coast always has you looking skyward.

At the black-and-white colobus monkeys swinging through the trees and scampering over the roofs of the seaside villas. At the skydivers and kitesurfers hovering high above the strand. And – if you're up early enough – at those incredible sunrises over the Indian Ocean.

Located around 30 miles south of Mombasa, Diani seems more like a tropical island escape than a slice of the African mainland. And it's far from being the only sandy paradise along the coast. Although Kenya is justly celebrated for its national parks and wildlife, it's also home to some of the continent's best beaches. Astride the equator on roughly the same latitude as the Seychelles and Maldives, Bali and northern Brazil, Kenya enjoys the same geographical conditions as some of the world's top sun, sea and sand destinations. The Indian Ocean is soothingly warm, colored varying shades of green and blue. Coral reefs, many of them protected inside marine national parks, shelter much of the coast, providing habitats for a plethora of sea-life.

There's enough breeze for sailing and wind-powered adventure sports, but not so much that it's going to blow you away. Once upon a time, there wasn't much in the way of beachside hotels beyond Mombasa and Malindi. Nowadays, however, there's accommodation at every level, from backpacker hostels to chic boutique properties. The same goes for the restaurant scene, where a wide selection of places serve modern takes on traditional Kenya cuisine, as well as international dishes. Most of Kenya's best beaches are located just north and south of Mombasa in the southeast. The northeast shore is virtually deserted except for exotic Lamu Island and a few hideaways around Mambui. Read on for the lowdown on the best beaches in Kenya.

Diani Pristine beach, vibrant nightlife and countless beach activities make Diani a must-visit. Framed by coconut palms, Diani is wide, white and very long. Coral reefs protect the beach from heavy surf, creating perfect conditions to swim, float or snorkel. Beachside bars and cafes provide snacks and liquid sustenance. After dark, some of Kenya's best coastal nightlife is on offer here. Diani also makes it easy to combine surf with safari at nearby Shimba Hills National Reserve and Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary, both little over an hour away. It's also an adventure sports hub, renowned for kitesurfing, skydiving and deep-sea fishing. Overnight digs run the full range, from backpacker hostels and modest B&Bs to beachside boutique hotels like AfroChic, and upscale private villas such as Alfajiri.

Chale Island -the Sands at Chale Island resort can arrange activities like kayaking in the mangroves. Kenya's only private island resort floats less than the length of a soccer field off the mainland but feels like it's a million miles away. Surrounded by coral reefs and covered in thick tropical vegetation, the island has one main beach as well as several small secluded strands where yours are likely to be the only footsteps in the sand. Except for amphibian fins, that is, because Chale is a nesting place for several species of endangered sea turtles. The Sands at Chale Island hotel curls around the main beach on the island's windward shore. Beach bumming is the main activity, but the resort can also arrange snorkeling or scuba diving in Kisite-Mpunguti Marine National Park, kayaking in the nearby mangroves, catamaran sailing, deep-sea fishing and excursions up the coast to Diani Beach.

Gazi- Perched along the coast road between Diani and the Tanzanian border, this secluded sandy stretch is known only to the most ardent Kenya beach freaks. Sheltered by Chale Island, the waters are calm and the sand backed by old coconut groves which provide shade for those who find the equatorial sun too strong. Mangroves thrive at the north end of the beach, accessible via the Gazi Women's Mangrove Boardwalk, a landmark coastal ecology and ecotourism project. Women from the village manage the site and provide guided tours of the mangroves. The closest hotel is the Cove Treehouses, on the far side of the mangroves from Gazi village.

Kikambala -Set on a hilltop, Vipingo Ridge has incredible ocean views and a top-notch golf course. This lovely stretch of coast between Mombasa and Malindi is a different beast to the rest of Kenya's beaches. Until a few years ago, the shoreline was more renowned for its sisal (agave) plantations than fun in the sun. But several new mega-resorts have transformed the beach area into something more resembling the Caribbean. Foremost among these is Vipingo Ridge, a sprawling hilltop compound with incredible Indian Ocean views and the top-rated golf course in Kenya. Also new is the daily Safarilink air service connecting Kikambala with Nairobi and Diani Beach. Despite the frantic development, you can still find refreshingly empty sands and more modest digs along Kikambala's southern stretch, as well as further north, around Kilifi Creek.

Lamu Island -The old Swahili town of Lamu is a living museum of the hybrid African-Islamic-Arabian culture that dominated the East African coast for hundreds of years. Shela Beach on the island's windward side is long, soft and entirely undeveloped. And because there's no barrier reef, this is one of the few places along the Kenya coastline where you can hang ten on fairly surfable waves. Crash at Kizingo resort and spend your evenings wondering the waterfront, popping in for drinks on Peponi's breezy terrace or the rooftop bar at the old and venerable Petley's Inn.

Mambrui -A short drive north of Malindi on the coast road, Mambrui flies under the beach-going radar, a hideaway for those who know the coast well. Steady offshore winds make this another kitesurfing nirvana, but Mambrui also lends itself to deep-sea fishing, snorkeling at Malindi Marine Park, long strolls on virtually empty beaches, and quick jaunts into nearby Tsavo East National Park.

There are a few modest hotels in town, but the place to stay is Che Shale out on the cape. Founded in the 1970s and still run by the Aniere family, the stylish seaside escape caters to couples, diehard kitesurfers and those who just want to get away from it all.

Watamu -Stunning beaches aside, Watamu is also home to UNESCO World Heritage site Gedi, the stone ruins of a medieval Swahili town. One of Kenya's most popular coastal getaways, Watamu is actually a series of beaches set around cerulean coves on the sandy peninsula that separates Mida Creek from the Indian Ocean. Located just 10 miles south of Malindi, the beach area offers chic retreats like Lonno Lodge, some of the best restaurants along the Kenya coast, and plenty of opportunity for water sports – scuba and snorkel, kite- and windsurfing, sailing and deep-sea fishing. There's history too – the stone ruins of a medieval Swahili town called Gedi, nominated for UNESCO World Heritage status. Flanking the western side of the coast road is Arabuko Sokoke Forest Preserve, a protected area that's home to a wide variety of animals, from elephants, antelope and its namesake Sokoke wildcat.

Nyali -Located across the creek from Mombasa, Nyali is Kenya's most metropolitan beach. Happily, though, the lack of high-rise hotels and urban traffic makes it feel farther away from the big city than it really is. Behind the long white-sand strip lie upscale beach homes and resorts like Whitesands and the Serena. The coral reefs and sea grass meadows of Mombasa Marine National Park are ripe for exploration by scuba or snorkel. There are also plenty of urban distractions here: Malls and supermarkets, butterfly and crocodile farms, Hindu temples and even a golf course.

In conclusion Kenya is the Dreamland To Tour and Invest plan to do Missionary work of Crusades, charity missions to children homes and vulnerable communities in Africa as you enjoy your dream holiday and great investment experience through us



KENYA ONLY AFRICAN COUNTRY THAT HOSTS WORLD RALLY CHAMPIONSHIP



Safari Rally Kenya celebrates its 70th anniversary in 2023, three years since the event returned to the International Automobile Federation (FIA) World Rally Championship (WRC), with every reason of entitlement. The Safari, which was held as part of the global championship for drivers and manufacturers from 1973, has had an impressive history of ups and downs, the worst being dropped from the WRC for 19 years (2003-2019) because of safety and lack of local financial

support. But the government and the private sector stepped in in 2017 to reclaim the historical place of the Safari in the world of motoring, regaining the WRC status and hosting two editions which have distinguished the Safari from all other events as a “journey to the unknown in the African Savannah.” The 2022 Safari was not an exception. Better organised, and well hosted as it served the curiosity and satisfaction of motoring fans in the competition platform. The Safari earned more accolades by meeting or surpassing many FIA-set standards in media, environmental sustainability, economic benefits and tourism. Great effort to restore the rally though the CEO Phineus Kimathi and Former President Uhuru Kenyatta was commendable and now well supported by H.E Dr William Ruto to continue for many years by the grace of God



Kenya's Mcrae Kimathi, co-driven by Mwangi Kioni, steers his Ford during the WRC Safari Rally Special Spectator Stage at Kasarani on June 23, 2022.

Winners

YEAR	DRIVERS NAMES	NATIONALITY	VEHICLE	STATUS
2019	Baldev Chager / Ravi Soni	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer Evo 10	ARC
2018	Carl Tundo / Tim Jessop	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi EVO X	ARC
2017	Tapio Laukkanen / Gavin Laurence	FIN / KEN	Subaru Impreza WRX STi	ARC
2016	Jaspreet Singh Chatthe / Panesar Gurdeep	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO X R4	ARC
2015	Jaspreet Singh Chatthe / Panesar Gurdeep	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO X R4	ARC
2014	Baldev Chager / Ravi Soni	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO X	ARC
2013	Baldev Chager / Ravi Soni	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO X	ARC
2012	Carl Tundo / Tim Jessop	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO IX	ARC
2011	Carl Tundo / Tim Jessop	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO IX	ARC
2010	Lee Rose / Piers Daykin	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO IX	ARC
2009	Carlo Tundo / Tim Jessop	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO IX	ARC
2008	Lee Rose / Piers Daykin	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO IX	ARC
2007	Conrad Rautenbach / Peter March	ZIM / ZIM	Subaru Impreza	ARC
2006	Azar Anwar / George Mwangi	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO VI	ARC
2005	Glen Edmunds / Des Page-Morris	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO VII	ARC
2004	Carlo Tundo / Tim Jessop	KEN / KEN	Subaru Impreza	ARC
2003	Glen Edmunds / Titch Phillips	KEN / KEN	Mitsubishi Lancer Evo VI	ARC
2002	Colin McRae / Nicky Grist	GBR / GBR	Ford Focus RS WRC02	WRC
2001	Tommi Makinen / Risto Mannisenmaki	FIN / FIN	Mitsubishi Lancer Evo 6.5	WRC
2000	Richard Burns / Robert Reid	GBR / GBR	Subaru Impreza WRC00	WRC
1999	Colin McRae / Nicky Grist	GBR / GBR	Ford Focus WRC	WRC
1998	Richard Burns / Robert Reid	GBR / GBR	Mitsubishi Carisma GT Evo IV	WRC
1997	Colin McRae / Nicky Grist	GBR / GBR	Subaru Impreza WRC97	WRC
1996	Tommi Makinen / Seppo Harjanne	FIN / FIN	Mitsubishi Lancer EVO II	WRC
1995	Yoshio Fujimoto / Arne Hertz	JPN / SWE	Toyota Celica Turbo 4WDL	WRC
1994	Ian Duncan / Dave Williamson	KEN / KEN	Toyota Celica Turbo 4WD	WRC
1993	Juha Kankkunen / Juha Piironen	FIN / FIN	Toyota Celica Turbo 4WD	WRC
1992	Carlos Sainz / Lius Moya	ESP / ESP	Toyota Celica Turbo 4WD	WRC
1991	Juha Kankkunen / Juha Piironen	FIN / FIN	Lancia DeltaHF Integrale 16v	WRC
1990	Bjorn Waldergard / Fred Gallagher	SWE / GBR	Toyota Celica GT-Four ST165	WRC
1989	Miki Biason / Tizino Siviero	ITA / ITA	Lancia Delta HF Integrale	WRC
1988	Miki Biason / Tizino Siviero	ITA / ITA	Lancia Delta HF Integrale	WRC
1987	Hannu Mikola / Arne Hertz	FIN / SWE	Audi 200 Quattro	WRC
1986	Bjorn Waldergard / Fred Gallagher	SWE / GBR	Toyota Celica TCT	WRC
1985	Juha Kankunen / Fred Gallagher	FIN / GB	Toyota Celica TCT	WRC
1984	Bjorn Waldegard / Hans Thorszelius	SWE / SWE	Toyota Celica TCT	WRC
1983	Ari Vatanen / Terry Harryman	FIN / GBR	Opel Ascona 400	WRC
1982	Shekhar Mehta / Mike Daughty	KEN / KEN	Datsun Violet GT	WRC
1981	Shekhar Mehta / Mike Daughty	KEN / KEN	Datsun Violet GT	WRC
1980	Shekhar Mehta / Mike Daughty	KEN / KEN	Datsun 160J	WRC
1979	Shekhar Mehta / Mike Daughty	KEN / KEN	Datsun 160J	WRC
1978	Jean-Pierre Nichola / Jean -Claude Lefebvre	FRA / FRA	Peugeot 504 V6 Coupe	FISA
1977	Bjorn Waldegard / Hans Thorszelius	SWE / SWE	Ford Escort RS1800	FISA

YEAR	DRIVERS NAMES	NATIONALITY	VEHICLE	STATUS
1976	Joginder Singh / David Doig	KEN / KEN	Lancer 1600 GSR	FISA
1975	Ove Andersson / Arne Hertz	SWE / SWE	Peugeot 504	FISA
1974	Joginder Singh / David Doig	KEN / KEN	Colt Lancer 1600GSR	FISA
1973	Shekahr Mehta / Lofty Drews	KEN / KEN	Datsun 240Z	FISA
1972	Hannu Mikola / Gunnar Palm	FIN / SWE	Ford Escort RS 1600 1MC	EAC
1971	Edgar Herrmann / Hans Schuller	KEN / GER	Datsun 240Z	EAC
1970	Edgar Herrmann / Hans Schuller	KEN / GER	Datsun 1600 SSS	EAC
1969	Robin Hillyar / Jock Aird	KEN / KEN	Ford Taunus 20M RS	EAC
1968	Nick Nowicki / Paddy Cliff	KEN / KEN	Peugeot 404	EAC
1967	Bert Shankland / Chris Rothwell	TZA / TZA	Peugeot 404	EAC
1966	Bert Shankland / Chris Rothwell	TZA / TZA	Peugeot 404	EAC
1965	Joginder Singh / Jaswant Singh	KEN / KEN	Volvo PV 544	EAC
1964	Peter Hughes / Bill Young	KEN / KEN	Ford Cortina GT	EAC
1963	Nick Nowicki / Paddy Cliff	KEN / KEN	Peugeot 404	EAC
1962	Tommy Flaszjad / Bernhard Schimder	KEN / KEN	Volkswagen 1200	EAC
1961	John Manussis / Bill Coleridge/David Bekett	KEN / KEN	Mercedes Benz-220 SE	EAC
1960	Bill Fritschy / Jack Ellis	KEN / KEN	Mercedes Benz 219	EAC
1959	Bill Fritschy / Jack Ellis	KEN / KEN	Mercedes Benz 219	EAC
1958	Arne Kopperund / Morris Temple / Mike Armstrong	KEN / KEN	Ford	EAC
1957	Gus Hofmann / Arthur Burton	KEN / KEN	DKW	EAC
1956	Erick Cecil / Tony Vickers	KEN / KEN	DKW	EAC
1955	Vic Preston Snr / DP Marwaha	KEN / KEN	Ford Zephyr	EAC
1954	DP Marwaha / Vic Preston Snr	KEN / KEN	Volkswagen Beetle	EAC

PHOTO FOR KENYA SAFARI RALLY RUTO / WINNERS ETC





KENYA IS UNITED NATION HEADQUARTERS IN AFRICA

Kenya is a stable country in the continent of Africa that it host one of the biggest centers in Africa in her Gigiri Center. The United Nations Office at Nairobi, the UN headquarters in Africa, was established by the General Assembly in 1996. The office is headed by a Director-General, at the Under-Secretary-General level, serves as the representative office of the Secretary-General in Nairobi and performs representation and liaison functions with permanent missions, the host-country and other Governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in Nairobi, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system in Kenya. UNON facilitates cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations; manages and implements the programmes of administration, conference services and public information and provides security and safety services for United Nations staff and facilities in the

Kenya was admitted to United Nations membership on 16 December 1963, the same year the country attained independence. In 1996, the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON) was established, becoming one of four major UN office sites and the UN's headquarters in Africa. The 1970s saw further expansion of the United Nations presence in Kenya when the country become host to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNEP moved to the Kenyatta Conference Centre in 1974, and on to its current location in Gigiri in 1975, where it was joined in 1978 by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, now known as UN-HABITAT. Today there are 23 UN agencies operating from Nairobi mainly headquartered at Nairobi:

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP or UN Environment)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- International Civil Aviation Organization
- International Labour Organization
- International Maritime Organization
- International Monetary Fund
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Africa Office
- UN Women
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Common Air Services
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Political Office for Somalia
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Bank
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

The complex of UN Headquarters buildings located next to the Karura Forest in the Gigiri district of Nairobi, along United Nations Avenue. It stands across the street from the US Embassy in Kenya. The UN complex contains a 'green' building, a completely energy and carbon-neutral building, housing UNEP and UN-Habitat offices. The building is the first of its kind in Africa, recycling water and using natural light to reduce reliance on artificial lighting. In addition, the building is designed to use natural flow of air as a substitute to air conditioning, and it contains solar panels to generate all the energy that the building might consume. It was opened on 31 March 2011 by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki. The zero-energy UN-Habitat and UNEP office building *Burned Trees*, a series of sculptures designed by Monegasque artist Philippe Pastor aimed at drawing attention to forest conflagrations, has been exhibited continuously at the office since 2006.

The United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), located in Gigiri area of Nairobi, is the UN headquarters in Africa. The complex consists of 'green' buildings that use solar energy and natural light to reduce reliance on artificial lighting. It is also the administrative centre of two main UN agencies: United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). Kenya is the only developing country, and also in the southern hemisphere, to host UN headquarters. As a country, and a responsible member of the United Nations, Kenya plays a significant role in the advancement of the protection of our environment and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Kenya welcomes delegates attending meetings in Nairobi and assures of their maximum comfort.



After 50 years of existence, Kenya still regards UNEP as a unique organisation in the UN System that offers the Global South an opportunity to voice its environmental concerns and engage the world for practical solutions. “UNEP is a gem. It is a vehicle through which those of us who live in the South are able to articulate our concerns regarding environmental sustainability,” says Ambassador Rachelle Omamo, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Kenya. Over time UNEP has proven to be the convening platform to articulate global environmental concerns and advocate for concrete actions.

Kenya as a refuge nation as of 31 December 2021, Kenya hosts over 540,000 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly living in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps as well as urban areas, including the capital, Nairobi. Women and children make up 77% of the refugees and asylum seekers. Kenya has also identified some 18,500 stateless persons in the country as a refuge Nation. God Bless Kenya

Kenya Honors in World Rugby Tournaments

The Kenya national rugby sevens team competes in the World Rugby Sevens Series, Rugby World Cup Sevens and the Commonwealth Games. They are currently one of the 15 "core teams" of the World Series, with a guaranteed place in all 10 events each season. Kenya recorded its first tournament win in the World Rugby Sevens Series after beating Fiji at the 2016 Singapore Sevens. Kenya has also been successful in the Rugby World Cup Sevens, reaching the semifinals in 2009 and again in 2013.

The Kenya Sevens team is sometimes referred to by the Kenyan and international press as *Shujaa*, a Swahili word meaning courage, confidence, bravery, or heroism. The Kenya national rugby sevens team is one of the more successful sporting teams representing Kenya. They have won the men's Team of the Year category six times at the Kenyan Sports Personality of the Year Awards: 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2013, and 2016.

Honors

- Main Cup winners at the 2016 Singapore Sevens
- Main cup finalists at the
 - 2009 Adelaide Sevens
 - 2013 Wellington Sevens
 - 2018 Canada Sevens
 - 2018 Hong Kong Sevens

World Rugby Sevens Series

Kenya has competed in the World Series every year since the competition's inception in 1999–2000. Kenya's best season came in 2012–13 when they finished fifth in the Series. Collins Injera and Humphrey Kayange were both nominated for World Rugby Sevens Player of the Year in 2009, but lost to England's Ollie Phillips. [Wikipedia](#)

World Series record

Season	Position	Most tries	Most points
1999–00	20th		
2000–01	23rd		
2001–02	23rd		
2002–03	10th	Dennis Mwanja (6)	Oscar Osir (79)
2003–04	11th	Oscar Osir (28)	Oscar Osir (158)
2004–05	10th	Allan Makaka (17)	Allan Makaka (87)
2005–06	9th	Sidney Ashioya (18)	Lavin Asego (163)
2006–07	11th	Innocent Simiyu (19)	Innocent Simiyu (115)
2007–08	7th	Collins Injera (18)	Collins Injera (92)
2008–09	6th	Collins Injera (42)	Collins Injera (210)
2009–10	8th	Humphrey Kayange (33)	Lavin Asego (173)

World Series record

Season	Position	Most tries	Most points
2010–11	9th	Humphrey Kayange (31)	Humphrey Kayange (157)
2011–12	12th	Willy Ambaka (16)	Lavin Asego (81)
2012–13	5th	Willy Ambaka (24)	Willy Ambaka (120)
2013–14	7th	Collins Injera (30)	Collins Injera (166)
2014–15	13th	Billy Odhiambo (20)	Billy Odhiambo (100)
2015–16	7th	Collins Injera (32)	Collins Injera (172)
2016–17	12th	Billy Odhiambo (22)	Billy Odhiambo/Samuel Oliech (110)
2017–18	8th	Willy Ambaka (31)	Willy Ambaka (155)
2018–19	13th	Vincent Onyala (22)	Daniel Taabu (157)
Total		Collins Injera (271)	Collins Injera (1,393)

Kenya Cities Rated High Among World Cities

The Prime Global Cities Index by realtor Knight Frank, which listed Nairobi as the only African city listed among 45 global cities that recorded annual growth in the third quarter of 2022, shows that the city's ranking has moved up seven places to 29 in the 12 months to September from 35 in the same period last year. Nairobi has been ranked among 45 cities in the world which recorded the largest 12-month growth in residential prices. The Knight Frank Prime Global Cities Index, which tracks movement in the top five per cent of residential prices across 45 global cities, places Nairobi at position 29. It is the only city in Africa to make the cut. The quarter three (Q3) report also indicates that Nairobi, which posted a 2.9 percentage 12-month change in residential prices, recorded a 0.4 per cent six-month (quarter one to quarter three) and a 0.5 per cent three-month change (quarter two (Q2) to quarter 3 (Q3)). Globally, prime price growth dipped for the second consecutive quarter in Q3 2022, Knight Frank said. The index recorded average annual growth of 7.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, down from a peak of 10 per cent in the first quarter of 2022. In 2021, Kenya's building and construction industry will be well developed with quality engineering, building, and architectural design services. The population in Nairobi is fast growing and the demand for luxurious apartments is increasingly high. There are vast opportunities in the industry through the construction of residential buildings. The most appealing factors that make Nairobi's upmarket areas ideal for real estate investors are Heavy government investment in infrastructure, Urbanization, Rising demand and Conducive regulatory environment. Nairobi is the leading economy in East Africa. Moreover, Kenya's well-developed business infrastructure makes it a natural choice for investors. It is a regional hub for most international firms. Nairobi is also a major transport hub in East Africa with Connections from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to Major Destinations around the world. Significant political and economic reforms have contributed to sustained economic growth, social development and political stability over the past decade. Over the past 5 years, Kenya's economic growth averaged 5.7%, making it one of the fastest growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The performance of the economy has been boosted by a stable macroeconomic environment, positive investor confidence and a resilient services sector. Kenya boasts of the strongest investment climate in the EAC with FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) attributed to injection from developed and emerging markets. There is also a high volume of multinational companies headquartered and sub-regioned in the country. Nairobi remains a top destination for international investors in the Eastern Africa Region and ranked Nairobi as the most attractive African city for FDI and real estate investment.

Kenya has among the Most beautiful beaches in world. Astride the equator on roughly the same latitude as the Seychelles and Maldives, Kenya enjoys the same geographical conditions as some of the world's top sun, sea and sand destinations. Here are eight of our favorites. Despite the powder-soft sand and seawater that runs a dozen shades of blue, Diani Beach on Kenya's Indian Ocean coast always has you looking skyward. At the black-and-white colobus monkeys swinging through the trees and scampering over the roofs of the seaside villas. At the skydivers and kitesurfers hovering high above the strand. And – if you're up early enough – at those incredible sunrises over the Indian Ocean. Located around 30 miles south of Mombasa, Diani seems more like a tropical island escape than a slice of the African mainland. And it's far from being the only sandy paradise along the coast. Although Kenya is justly celebrated for its national parks and wildlife, it's also home to some of the continent's best beaches. Astride the equator on roughly the same latitude as the Seychelles and Maldives, Bali and northern Brazil, Kenya enjoys the same geographical conditions as some of the world's top sun, sea and sand destinations. The Indian Ocean is soothingly warm, colored varying shades of green and blue. Coral reefs, many of them protected inside marine national parks, shelter much of the coast, providing habitats for a plethora of sea-life.

There's enough breeze for sailing and wind-powered adventure sports, but not so much that it's going to blow you away. Once upon a time, there wasn't much in the way of beachside hotels beyond Mombasa and Malindi. Nowadays, however, there's accommodation at every level, from backpacker hostels to chic boutique properties. The same goes for the restaurant scene, where a wide selection of places serve modern takes on traditional Kenya cuisine, as well as international dishes. Most of Kenya's best beaches are located just north and south of Mombasa in the southeast. The northeast shore is virtually deserted except for exotic Lamu Island and a few hideaways around Mamburi. Read on for the lowdown on the best beaches in Kenya.



Diani Pristine beach, vibrant nightlife and countless beach activities make Diani a must-visit. Framed by coconut palms, Diani is wide, white and very long. Coral reefs protect the beach from heavy surf, creating perfect conditions to swim, float or snorkel. Beachside bars and cafes provide snacks and liquid sustenance. After dark, some of Kenya's best coastal nightlife is on offer here. Diani also makes it easy to combine surf with safari at nearby Shimba Hills National Reserve and Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary, both little over an hour away. It's also an adventure sports hub, renowned for kitesurfing, skydiving and deep-sea fishing. Overnight digs run the full range, from backpacker hostels and modest B&Bs to beachside boutique hotels like AfroChic, and upscale private villas such as Alfajiri.

Chale Island -the Sands at Chale Island resort can arrange activities like kayaking in the mangroves. Kenya's only private island resort floats less than the length of a soccer field off the mainland but feels like it's a million miles away. Surrounded by coral reefs and covered in thick tropical vegetation, the island has one main beach as well as several small secluded strands where yours are likely to be the only footsteps in the sand. Except for amphibian fins, that is, because Chale is a nesting place for several species of endangered sea turtles. The Sands at Chale Island hotel curls around the main beach on the island's windward shore. Beach bumming is the main activity, but the resort can also arrange snorkeling or scuba diving in Kisite-Mpunguti Marine National Park, kayaking in the nearby mangroves, catamaran sailing, deep-sea fishing and excursions up the coast to Diani Beach.

Gazi- Perched along the coast road between Diani and the Tanzanian border, this secluded sandy stretch is known only to the most ardent Kenya beach freaks. Sheltered by Chale Island, the waters are calm and the sand backed by old coconut groves which provide shade for those who find the equatorial sun too strong. Mangroves thrive at the north end of the beach, accessible via the Gazi Women's Mangrove Boardwalk, a landmark coastal ecology and ecotourism project. Women from the village manage the site and provide guided tours of the mangroves. The closest hotel is the Cove Treehouses, on the far side of the mangroves from Gazi village.

Kikambala -Set on a hilltop, Vipingo Ridge has incredible ocean views and a top-notch golf course. This lovely stretch of coast between Mombasa and Malindi is a different beast to the rest of Kenya's beaches. Until a few years ago, the shoreline was more renowned for its sisal (agave) plantations than fun in the sun. But several new mega-resorts have transformed the beach area into something more resembling the Caribbean. Foremost among these is Vipingo Ridge, a sprawling hilltop compound with incredible Indian Ocean views and the top-rated golf course in Kenya. Also new is the daily Safarilink air service connecting Kikambala with Nairobi and Diani Beach. Despite the frantic development, you can still find refreshingly empty sands and more modest digs along Kikambala's southern stretch, as well as further north, around Kilifi Creek.

Lamu Island -The old Swahili town of Lamu is a living museum of the hybrid African-Islamic-Arabian culture that dominated the East African coast for hundreds of years. Shela Beach on the island's windward side is long, soft and entirely undeveloped. And because there's no barrier reef, this is one of the few places along the Kenya coastline where you can hang ten on fairly surfable waves. Crash at Kizingo resort and spend your evenings wondering the waterfront, popping in for drinks on Peponi's breezy terrace or the rooftop bar at the old and venerable Petley's Inn.

Mambrui -A short drive north of Malindi on the coast road, Mambrui flies under the beach-going radar, a hideaway for those who know the coast well. Steady offshore winds make this another kitesurfing nirvana, but Mambrui also lends itself to deep-sea fishing, snorkeling at Malindi Marine Park, long strolls on virtually empty beaches, and quick jaunts into nearby Tsavo East National Park.

There are a few modest hotels in town, but the place to stay is Che Shale out on the cape. Founded in the 1970s and still run by the Aniere family, the stylish seaside escape caters to couples, diehard kitesurfers and those who just want to get away from it all.

Watamu -Stunning beaches aside, Watamu is also home to UNESCO World Heritage site Gedi, the stone ruins of a medieval Swahili town. One of Kenya's most popular coastal getaways, Watamu is actually a series of beaches set around cerulean coves on the sandy peninsula that separates Mida Creek from the Indian Ocean. Located just 10 miles south of Malindi, the beach area offers chic retreats like Lonno Lodge, some of the best restaurants along the Kenya coast, and plenty of opportunity for water sports – scuba and snorkel, kite- and windsurfing, sailing and deep-sea fishing. There's history too – the stone ruins of a medieval Swahili town called Gedi, nominated for UNESCO World Heritage status. Flanking the western side of the coast road is Arabuko Sokoke Forest Preserve, a protected area that's home to a wide variety of animals, from elephants, antelope and its namesake Sokoke wildcat.

Nyali -Located across the creek from Mombasa, Nyali is Kenya's most metropolitan beach. Happily, though, the lack of high-rise hotels and urban traffic makes it feel farther away from the big city than it really is. Behind the long white-sand strip lie upscale beach homes and resorts like Whitesands and the Serena. The coral reefs and sea grass meadows of Mombasa Marine National Park are ripe for exploration by scuba or snorkel. There are also plenty of urban distractions here: Malls and supermarkets, butterfly and crocodile farms, Hindu temples and even a golf course.

In conclusion Kenya is the Dreamland To Tour and Invest plan to do Missionary work of Crusades, charity missions to children homes and vulnerable communities in Africa as you enjoy your dream holiday and great investment experience through us



KENYA A LEAD GLOBAL INVESTORS DESTINATION

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The Vision is based on three "pillars":

1. Economic - aims at increasing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme aimed at achieving an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum in the next 25 years.
2. Social - seeks to build "a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment".
3. Political - aims at realising a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The Vision 2030 prioritises six sectors as key growth drivers- tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, ICT and business process out-sourcing, wholesale and retail trade and finance. The Kenyan government is currently pursuing the Vision 2030, the country's development blueprint covering the years 2008 to 2030. The Vision 2030 aims at turning Kenya into a "middle income economy in providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030". The Vision 2030 aims at turning Kenya into a middle income economy in providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030.

The Constitution envisions the enactment of numerous pieces of legislation covering a wide range of subjects, including land ownership, consumer protection and the exploitation of natural resources. The Mining Act 2016 (the Mining Act) reflects a dramatic overhaul of the regulatory framework for mining activity in Kenya. The Mining Act creates separate licensing regimes for small scale and large-scale mining operations with streamlined application processes and approval time frames.

Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) to enable them carry out their functions pursuant to Schedule

4 of the Constitution. Potential projects include the administration of county transport and infrastructure (including construction, street lighting, traffic, ports and parking), providing county health services, fire-fighting services, pre- primary education, disaster management and the implementation of other specific national government policies. Additionally, procurement by government entities is governed by the Public

Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, (the PPAD Act). Investment Incentives An investment certificate granted under the IPA offers investors important benefits, the principal one being that KenInvest facilitates the issue of all necessary licences and permits required for the investor's operations. Such assistance is particularly helpful when making applications for work permits and tax personal identification number (PIN) registration. To spur economic growth, several industry-specific incentives have been developed in recent years in the form of tax exemptions and lower tax rates for the following sectors: energy, mining, hospitality and tourism, fishing and automotive industry. Export Processing Zones (EPZs) Kenya has established EPZs under the Export Processing Zones Act to promote and facilitate export- oriented investment. Eligible activities within EPZs include manufacturing, as well as commercial and service activities geared towards exportation. Persons may set up an EPZ by obtaining a licence to develop or operate a zone on land gazetted as an EPZ. EPZ licensed businesses are granted certain tax exemptions, including:

1. a corporate tax holiday for 10-years;
2. exemption from VAT and customs duties on raw materials, machinery and equipment, spare-parts, tools, raw materials, intermediate goods, construction materials and equipment, office equipment and supplies as well as transportation equipment;
3. exemption from income tax for the first 10 years from the date of the first sale as an EPZ enterprise, and income tax shall be limited to 25 percent for the next 10 years following the expiry of the exemption;
4. exemption from withholding tax on dividends and other payments made to non-residents, during the period that the EPZ enterprise is exempted from payment of income tax and Perpetual exemption from VAT and customs import duty on inputs;
5. exemption from stamp duty on the execution of any instruments relating to the business activities of an EPZ enterprise; and
6. an investment deduction of 100 percent in any new investment in EPZ buildings and machinery.

Special Economic Zones

Kenya has a Special Economic Zones Act, 2015 (the SEZ Act), which allows the Cabinet Secretary for Industry, Investment and Trade to create Special Economic Zones (SEZs) - designated geographical areas where business-enabling policies are implemented with sector-appropriate on-site and off-site infrastructure and being provided by the Kenyan

Government.

It is intended that all goods and specified services provided in SEZs enjoy incentives and are exempt from most of Kenyan taxes and duties, including:

1. Exemption from excise duty, customs duty, VAT and stamp duty;
2. a corporate income tax rate of 10 percent for the first 10 years of operation, increasing to 15 percent for the next 10-year period, and then 30% for the subsequent years; and
3. Investment deductions outside Nairobi and Mombasa counties of 150 percent and in other cases, 100 percent. This applies to the construction of buildings as well as the purchase or installation of machinery being used by an SEZ enterprise, and exemption from payment of IDF and RDL. The SEZ Act establishes the Special Economic Zones Authority (the SEZ Authority), which is responsible for designing, approving, establishing, developing, operating, promoting, and regulating SEZs. The SEZ Authority is expected to make regulations on how affairs in SEZs are conducted. Considering the new SEZ regime, the Government intends to stop issuing new EPZ licenses, as it transitions to the SEZ Model. So far, SEZs have been gazetted in Uasin Gishu and Kiambu counties, although the Ministry of Industrialization proposes establishing SEZs in Kisumu, Mombasa and Lamu – areas with fairly well-developed transport infrastructure, youthful and educated populations and which are in need of industrialization. Naivasha has also been proposed as a potential fourth zone owing to its proximity to cheap geothermal power from the Olkaria power plant.

Mining, Oil & Gas

Kenya's mining and extractive industry is becoming an important and attractive area of investment and growth. Kenya's mining map is generally comprised of four belts:

1. the under-exploited, gold-rich Greenstone belt in Western Kenya (linked to the lucrative mining belts currently under heavy exploitation in Tanzania);
2. the Mozambique belt, which passes through Central Kenya, and is a source of gemstones;
3. the Rift belt, best known for its soda ash, flourspar, diatomite and Kenya's considerable geothermal resources; and
4. the Coastal belt which encompasses existing titanium investments, extensive deposits of rare earth minerals and niobium, as well as on-going offshore oil exploration. Kenya also boasts one of Africa's richest coal deposits but plans to exploit it have faced opposition. The significant enthusiasm for the economic potential in Kenya's mining sector is demonstrated by its inclusion in Kenya's Vision 2030 programme as a strategic sector and the creation of the

Ministry of Petroleum and Mining.

There were substantial new mining regulations passed in 2017 to support the implementation of the Mining Act, 2016. These rules covered a range of issues such as local content, reporting obligations at the end of a mine, amongst other things. These new rules mark a significant departure from the legal and regulatory regime that existed before and therefore new and existing investors should study these changes very carefully. As well as the shift to green energy, Kenya still hopes to benefit from its discoveries of oil and gas deposits. Kenya exported its first batch of crude oil in 2019. The oil and gas discoveries have resulted in increased interest in many on-shore and off-shore blocks. Regarding Kenyan oil, the long-term plan by the Government is to build a pipeline that extends from the oil-rich Turkana region to the port of Lamu. Rules, licensing requirements of various players in the oil and gas sector as well as the various regulatory bodies that will be tasked with the oversight of the oil and gas sector. Kenya exported its first batch of crude oil in 2019. The oil and gas discoveries have resulted in increased interest in many on-shore and off-shore blocks.

Affordable Housing

The provision of affordable housing is part of the government of Kenya's Big 4 Agenda. Kenya's Affordable Housing Programme was launched in December 2017. In particular, the government has set a goal of constructing or facilitating the construction of an additional 500,000 houses by the end of 2022. To achieve this goal, the government has taken various measures, including introducing tax incentives, whose purpose is to:

1. provide for the financing of, and contribution to affordable housing schemes, and
2. incentivise developers to take up affordable housing

projects. To encourage the uptake of affordable housing projects, the Government has partnered with various private developers either individually or jointly with county governments through private public partnerships to promote the vision of offering several affordable housing projects to the public at large. Despite the Government's efforts to promote this agenda, some affordable housing projects were undoubtedly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the numerous measures deployed to mitigate the pandemic's negative effects. These include the economic constraints on developers and financiers and the practical challenges with completing transactions as highlighted above. In the field of development, landlords were building units with smaller spaces and according to the 2020 report by Kenya

May 2021, the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (Lands Ministry) notified the public that long term leases prepared on the basis of architectural plans will no longer be registered with effect from 10 May 2021. The import of the notice is that this will delay all: (i) property transactions in Kenya where ownership of a unit (apartment, villa, townhouse, bungalow, office space, warehouse etc.) is to be conferred by way of a long-term lease; and (ii) financing transactions where the security is a new long-term lease over the said units. Several stakeholders, including the Law Society of Kenya, the Kenya Bankers Association, the Kenya Property Developers Association and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) have been lobbying the Land Ministry to make adjustments to the SPA 2020 and the draft regulations so that developers and other stakeholders are able to finalise transactions even as the Lands Ministry streamlines its administrative process.

Other Institutional Reforms

The Lands Ministry has been spearheading various projects, including geo-referencing of land parcels, conversion of titles, national titling, land value index, decentralisation of land administration (construction of new lands registries), amongst others. These reforms are expected to improve the ease of doing business in the real estate and construction sector.

Kenya's telecommunications sector continues to grow rapidly and remains one of the key contributors to the country's GDP. Mobile phone penetration is very high, in an African context, with over 44 million mobile phone subscriptions reaching over 95% penetration level. An example of the rapid development of the sector is the continued rise of the world's most successful and widely discussed mobile money payment service, M-Pesa, which was launched in 2007 by Safaricom Plc, has grown continuously and has opened up to other mobile operators to now serve a large number of Kenyans, and increasingly, people in other jurisdictions, such as Ethiopia. It is estimated that on average, KES 7.5 billion (Approx. USD 67 million) is transacted on the M-pesa platform daily. In addition, mobile data and innovations by technology media and telecoms (TMT) firms continue to be a driving factor of the sector's growth. These include startup innovations in food distribution (e.g. Twiga Foods), healthcare (e.g. MyDawa), transport (e.g. little) and renewable energy (e.g. M-Kopa). Safaricom's strong investment in mobile capacity and the success of M-Pesa have resulted in a very concentrated mobile market. In March 2021, Safaricom PLC had a 64.4% market Share in mobile subscriptions. The second player is Airtel Networks Limited which has 26.6%, followed by Telkom Kenya Limited with 6.2% and Finserve Africa Limited (t/a Equitel) at 2.5 percent. The Kenyan Telecommunications industry will be an area of significant activity and interest over the next few years. Telecommunications. The telecommunications sector in Kenya is primarily governed by the Kenya Information and Communications Act, 1998 (KICA) and the various regulations promulgated thereunder. The regulator is the Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK).

The Tourism sector with improved security, the tourism sector began to resuscitate until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the year 2020. The tourism sector was further worsened when travel advisories were issued against Kenya by the United Kingdom, one of the country's most important tourism partners. Kenya is, however, still one of the major conferences and events venues in the region and hosts a wide variety of conferences and fora. Kenya, for example, recently hosted the World Rally Championship series and is set to continue hosting the same event for the next five consecutive years. The country is also set to play host to many visitors from Eastern Europe and Asian countries that are currently not able to travel to traditional tourist destinations due to COVID-19 restrictions. Several investment opportunities also now exist in the tourism flagship projects that are under the Government's Vision 2030 blueprint for developing the country. These include the construction of resort cities, hotels, eco-lodges, conference facilities, and marinas among others. The tourism sector in Kenya, therefore, remains a lucrative field for consideration by any person wishing to Invest in Kenya.

Kenya has substantial natural assets attracting tourists, ranging from well-known areas such as the Maasai Mara and the Kenyan Coast, to relatively unexploited areas like Lake Victoria. Kenya's tourism infrastructure is also well developed in comparison with other tourist areas in the region. It is also expanding, especially in the aviation arena, where there has been an increasing number of budget airlines and direct flights from many tourist source countries and frequent internal connections. The Tourism Act regulates the industry and The Kenya Tourism Regulatory Authority, a corporate body established under the Tourism Act, is tasked with Developing the tourism sectors through policy development and measures which promote sustainable tourism throughout the country.

With all this and more it is our faith and believe that you will make Kenya your Missionary destination as we organize our annual missions and Festivals of Global Kingdom Festival, Africa Kingdom Festival and Kenya Kingdom Festival among other humanitarian missions through our network of hundreds of children homes.