

KENYA ROOTS & CULTURE TOUR

APRIL 4 - 14, 2025

THE JOURNEY OF A LIFETIME TOUR BOOK



Afr♀ca for the Afr♀cans
Tours & Investments

www.africafortheafricans.org



Kenya Roots & Culture Tour
April 4 –14, 2025
The Journey of a Lifetime Tour Book

Designed & Produced by
Bomani Tyehimba for
Bomani Technology
Service–Support–Consultation
www.bomaniitservices.com

**This Journey to the motherland is inspired by
the vision of Marcus Garvey to reconnect the
African Diaspora to the African Continent**

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MISSION STATEMENT:
**Reconnecting Africans in the
Diaspora to our motherland for
Repatriation and Pan-Africanism**

Our name "Africa for the Africans," was taken from words spoken by the honorable *Marcus Mosiah Garvey* over 100 years ago who taught us that African people all over the Diaspora are one people and that the continent of Africa belongs to us.

Our mission is to reconnect our people with the Motherland, Africa. Our main tool to accomplish this is through tours. This has proved to be the most effective way to dispel the myths and negative propaganda that keeps Africa divided. Once you go, you know!

We see Africa as the only viable option for the future survival of African people. This position is supported by the world's dependency on the natural resources in Africa (which are currently being controlled by non-Africans), the treatment of Africans outside of Africa, and lastly by the call that Mother Africa has made to all her displaced children in the Diaspora to come home; hence the investment portion of the company is designed to bring about a self sufficient Africa by linking the skills and resources of Africans in the Diaspora with projects, investment opportunities and like-minded brothers and sisters on the continent.

In order for Africans to thrive and survive the war being waged against us globally, we must build a home base of power in Africa. We are at a very critical stage of our existence; it is Repatriation and Pan-Africanism or perish.

Press Release

Africa for the Africans is a black-owned, Atlanta based international business enterprise, specializing in Africa tours and investment services. The African slave trade completely divided our people globally and as a result we have been disconnected from our authentic roots and culture. Since 2006, Africa for the Africans Tours & Investments has been dedicated to empowering Africa as a home base for people of African ancestry around the world.

Africa for the Africans Tours & Investments revitalizes Africans throughout the Diaspora with a renewed cultural, economic and historical connection with our motherland — the African continent — and a mission to foster lasting relationships with our African family: a vision inspired by the Honorable Marcus Garvey, who coined the phrase “Africa for the Africans” to encourage a black nation and ownership of land outside of America. Africa for the Africans’ vision has guided hundreds of people yearning to be exposed to opportunities in Africa. Our tours are intended to enlighten, stimulate and create nothing less than life changing experiences through investment forums, social network gatherings and repatriation services for all of our travelers.

From humbling historical landmarks to the bustling market-places, we nurture and guide our groups through a colorful and emotional journey. Tour patrons are exposed to the many investments, land/home ownership opportunities that exist in Africa, as well as opportunities to experience “the gift of giving” by delivering valuable school supplies, toys and clothing to children’s orphanages and schools during the tour. Our familial vibe and energy transforms our tours into something much more than a vacation package.

Africa for the Africans is a fully fledged cultural movement. Sankofa and come experience Africa’s culture, night life, shopping, networking, business, investment opportunities and more on our upcoming tours to Liberia, Egypt, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana and more African heritage expeditions.

Previous Tours



South Africa Roots & Culture Tour Feb 2025



Egypt Roots & Culture Tour Nov 2024



**AKOBEN
"WAR HORN"
SYMBOL OF VIGILANCE**



To the youth in pursuit of
truth and clarity
To those committed to family
To those in search of their
African identity
To those engaged in
Re-Africanization
To the warrior builders
To the mothers and foremothers
To the fathers and forefathers
To those committed to
righteous thought and
righteous action
To those committed to the
vision of a sovereign nation and
African world community
To the teachers and facilitators in
African-centered
independent institutions



Prophet & Pan-African Visionary Marcus Garvey 1887-1940



Born Marcus Mosiah Garvey, Jr. August 17, 1887 in Saint Ann's Bay, Jamaica and died June 10, 1940 at age 52 in London, England, UK. He was a Jamaican political leader, publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and orator who was a staunch proponent of Black Nationalism and the Pan-Africanism movement, to which end he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA-ACL). He founded the Black Star Line, which promoted the return of the African diaspora to their ancestral lands. Garvey's father had a large library, and it was from his father that Marcus gained his love for reading. He attended elementary schools in St. Ann's Bay during his youth. While attending those schools, Garvey first began to experience racism. In 1907, he took

part in an unsuccessful printer's strike and the experience kindled in him a passion for political activism. In 1910, Garvey left Jamaica and began traveling throughout the Central American region.

Over time, Marcus Garvey became influenced by many civil rights activist of his time. He ultimately combined the nationalist ideas of other Pan African and Booker T. Washington. This was accomplished with the political possibilities and urban style of men and women living outside of plantation and colonial societies. After years of working in the Caribbean, Garvey left Jamaica to live in London from 1912 to 1914, where he attended Birkbeck College, taking classes in law and philosophy. He also worked for the African Times and Orient Review, published by Dusé Mohamed Ali, who was a considerable influence on the young man. Garvey sometimes spoke at Hyde Park's Speakers' Corner.

In 1914, Garvey returned to Jamaica, where he organized the UNIA. "I should name the organization the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities (Imperial) League. Such a name I thought would embrace the purpose of all black humanity." Thus to the world a name was born, a movement created, and a man became known.

On May 9, 1916, he held his first public lecture in New York City at St Mark's Church in-the-Bowery and undertook a 38-state speaking tour. The next year in May 1917, Garvey and thirteen others formed the first UNIA –ACL division outside Jamaica. They began advancing ideas to promote social, political, and economic freedom for black people.

The Legacy of Marcus Garvey 1887-1940

Garvey worked to develop a program to improve the conditions of ethnic Africans "at home and abroad," under UNIA auspices. On August 17, 1918, he began publishing the *Negro World* newspaper in New York, which was widely distributed. He used *The Negro World* as a platform for his views to encourage growth of the UNIA. By June 1919, the membership of the organization had grown to over two million. By August 1920, the UNIA claimed over four million members. That month, the International Convention of the UNIA was held. With delegates from all over the world attending, 25,000 people filled Madison Square Garden on August 1, 1920 to hear Garvey speak. Over the next couple of years, Garvey's movement was able to attract an enormous number of followers. Reasons for this included the cultural revolution of the Harlem Renaissance, the large number of West Indians who immigrated to New York, and the appeal of the slogan "One Aim, One God, One Destiny."

Garvey also established the business, *The Negro Factories Corporation*. He planned to develop the businesses to manufacture every marketable commodity in every big U.S. industrial center, as well as in Central America, the West Indies, and Africa. Related endeavors included a grocery chain, restaurant, publishing house, and other businesses.

Convinced that black people should have a permanent homeland in Africa, Garvey sought to develop Liberia. It had been founded by the American Colonization Society in the 19th century as a colony for free blacks from the United States. Garvey launched the Liberia program in 1920, intended to build colleges, industrial plants, and railroads as part of an industrial base from which to operate. He abandoned the program in the mid-1920s after much opposition from European powers with interests in Liberia.

The UNIA held an international convention in 1921 at New York's Madison Square Garden. Also represented at the convention were organizations such as the Universal Black Cross Nurses, the Black Eagle Flying Corps, and the Universal African Legion. Garvey attracted more than 50,000 people to the event and in his cause. The UNIA had 65,000 to 75,000 members paying dues to his support and funding. The national level of support in Jamaica helped Garvey to become one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century on the island.

In 1922, he married Amy Jacques Garvey, who was working as his Secretary General. They had two sons together: Marcus Mosiah Garvey, III (born 17 September 1930) and Julius Winston (born 1933). Amy Jacques Garvey played an important role in his career, and would become a lead worker in Garvey's movement.

Marcus Garvey and three other UNIA officials were charged with mail fraud involving the Black Star Line. In January 1922, after thousands of brochures had been mailed to supporters, Garvey was arrested on mail fraud.



The Legacy of Marcus Garvey 1887-1940

While on bail, he continued to maintain his innocence, travel, speak and organize the UNIA. On June 23, 1923, Garvey was convicted and sentenced to prison for five years. After numerous attempts at appeal were unsuccessful, he was taken into custody and began serving his sentence at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on February 8, 1925. Two days later, he penned his well known "First Message to the Negroes of the World from Atlanta Prison", wherein he made his famous proclamation: "Look for me in the whirlwind or the storm, look for me all around you, for, with God's grace, I shall come and bring with me countless millions of black slaves who have died in America and the West Indies and the millions in Africa to aid you in the fight for Liberty, Freedom and Life.

Upon his release in November 1927, Garvey was deported via New Orleans to Jamaica, where a large crowd met him at Orrett's Wharf in Kingston. Though the popularity of the UNIA diminished greatly following Garvey's expulsion, he nevertheless remained committed to his political ideals.

In 1928, Garvey travelled to Geneva to present the Petition of the Negro Race. This petition outlined the worldwide abuse of Africans to the League of Nations. In September 1929, he founded the People's Political Party (PPP), Jamaica's first modern political party, which focused on workers' rights, education, and aid to the poor.

Garvey continued his political activism and the work of UNIA in Jamaica, and then moved to London in 1935. But he did not command the same influence he had earlier. Garvey died in London on June 10, 1940, at the age of 52, having suffering several strokes. In 1964, his body was returned to Jamaica where he was declared the country's first national hero and re-interred him at a shrine in the National Heroes Park.

Garvey's memory is maintained in several locations in Africa. Nairobi, Kenya and Enugu, Nigeria have streets bearing his name, while the township of Khayelitsha, Cape Town, South Africa, put his name on an entire neighborhood. Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria has a library named for him. A bust of Garvey was created and is on display at a park in the central region in Ghana, along with one of Martin Luther King.

A few of Marcus Garvey famous quotes.

"If you have no confidence in self, you are twice defeated in the race of life."
"With confidence, you have won even before you have started."

"Action, self reliance, the vision of self and the future have been the only means by which the oppressed have seen and realize the light of their own freedom"

"A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots."

"Liberate the minds of men and ultimately you will liberate the bodies of men."

Kwame Nkrumah named the national shipping line of Ghana the Black Star Line in honor of Marcus Garvey and the UNIA. Nkrumah also named the national soccer team the Black Stars as well. The black star at the center of Ghana's flag is also inspired by the Black Star.

Special Reminders

- People are very friendly! However, be wary of people who just want to make quick money off you and make promises they cannot keep. You should know as much as possible about the people you are planning to do business with.
- Please focus on enjoying yourself and accomplishing your mission. Do not get distracted by others or get caught up in complaining. This is an experience that will have its ups and downs; it's a part of your introduction to Africa. We recommend you go with the flow and enjoy your time in paradise around the wonderful itinerary that we have put together on this Journey of a Lifetime.
- When you visit do not come with a romanticized notion about Africa or you will be disappointed and unnecessarily frustrated. Come with open eyes and an open mind, knowing that we are in developing nations. There is much to do and we can be a positive and contributory part of it. Keep in mind that Africa is not America or Europe, nor do we want it to be. We are Mother Africa's children returning home and we want to be part of Mother Africa's growth and development.
- You can give additional tips to anyone who gives you great services or whoever you choose. The tips collected for hospitality services that will be provided in Africa is basic tips for all Africa staff including drivers, Guides at all sites, Hotel staff, and Entertainment. All other services that may be provided on this tour are a tip, depending on the situation, based on the services you get.
- During long trips, use rest room at hotels and, rest room stops. Limit liquid drinking on the bus. In case of emergency, notify the tour guide, so he can tell the driver to stop the bus ASAP.
- No outburst or distraction in group setting. If you need to talk about something let a staff member know.
- Please do not interrupt others from enjoying their journey.
- The last 2 days are light on the itinerary. Use the itinerary as a detailed reminder of the schedule including check out time, baggage arrangements, meals and airport departure.
- Participate in group pictures when we give the call, organize as best as possible, to make sure we have good group pictures of our journey.
- This is a very cultural and spiritual journey; please keep all negative energy away. Focus on the blessings of being on a beautiful journey in Africa.

STAFF & PARTNERS CONTACT LIST

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MEET THE TEAM

Bomani Tyehimba **Director of** **Africa for the Africans** **Tour Leader & Organizer**

Although Bomani's birth name is Oneal Brown, out of respect for his ancestors and being conscious of his African roots and culture, he took on an African name Bomani Tyehimba, given to him by his Community in Atlanta. He was born Oct. 31, 1977 in Kingston, Jamaica. At the age of 11, he moved to Brooklyn, NY in 1988 with his family. He graduated Brooklyn's Transit Tech High School in June 1995, majoring in Electronic Installation & Practice.

Bomani worked as an Aircraft Technician in the US Navy & Reserve for over five years. He continued his Aviation expertise as a FAA Certified Airframe & Power Plant Aircraft Technician, and FCC GROL Electronic Technician. He has used these professional certifications and skills to work with Delta Airlines & Delta Connections in Atlanta, totaling more than seven years combined. His additional certifications include: Alarm Technician, CompTia A+, Network+ and Security+ IT Technician.

Bomani is a former senior at Embry Riddle Aeronautical University in Atlanta, Georgia. He is incomplete on his Bachelors of Science degree in Aeronautics with a minor in Business Administration and Aviation Safety. Life goes on as he proceeded towards his future destiny. Bomani is also working on an independent study projects which includes all of the aspects of Sustainable Living, enabling him to utilize these models in Ghana, throughout Africa, the Caribbean and the world.

Since March 2004, he has organized tours and made video documentation of these expeditions that cover Senegal, Egypt, South Africa, Kenya, England, The Gambia, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Ethiopia and Brazil. In April 2004, he toured various cities in Egypt lead by Dr. Ronoko Rashidi and also produced a documentary of that experience. Since 2019 Bomani has expanded his Africa tours to Kenya, South Africa, Senegal, The Gambia, Tanzania, Egypt, Morocco & Liberia . Bomani has visited 12 African Countries. Bomani has 19 years experience in Organizing & Leading Tours to Africa and 20 years of traveling & video documenting Africa.

Bomani is the Director of Africa for the Africans, a Tour and Investment Corporation, which he established in October 2006. Its mission is to reconnect Africans in the Diaspora to the motherland for Repatriation and Pan-Africanism. The tours enable participants to experience the real Africa with a mix of roots, culture, paradise, night life, shopping, networking, business, investment opportunities and more.

Future plans includes: expansion into an international corporation in Ghana, **specializing in Africa Tours, Investments, Real Estate, Information Technology & Business Services, and Sustainable Living.**

This means more opportunities to do business in Africa will be offered enabling everyone to collectively contribute to building a strong black nation. Visit our website for upcoming Tours to Liberia, Egypt, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana and more to come. See You in the motherland! www.africafortheafricans.org

Bomani is also the Director and an IT/ Electronic Technician for Bomani Technology & Business Support, Inc. Founded in February 2005, specializing in Professional Technology & Business Solutions. This includes: Business Startup & Development, Affordable Technical Service on Laptops, Desktops, Printers & Wireless Networks, PC Clean-up, Repairs, Upgrades, Custom Built PCs, Networking, Tech Support, Troubleshooting, Website Development, Training, Video Production, Graphics Design, Data Backup, Data Recovery, Remote Access, Home Theater Setup, Alarm Systems, Video Surveillance and Home Automation. www.bomaniitservices.com

Throughout his journey of conscious connection with his roots and Culture, he felt it was his destiny to dedicate his life to the building and development of a strong black nation. He believes we must make a connection with our motherland, Africa, as a functional part of our lives; and that we must empower Africa as the home base for the black nation to guide and protect our global black interest. Africa for the Africans has built a network of brothers and sisters in Africa and the Diaspora so that we can all work together progressively and strive to create a self-sufficient and united Pan-African nation.





Bomani with Father Charley, Mother Joy and Son Bomani Dakari in Africa on Previous Roots & Culture Journey of a Lifetime Tours.



FORTUNE TIDE TOURS



Fortune Tide

Fortune Tide Tours and Travel stands as a distinguished and reputable entity, boasting extensive expertise in the seamless management of both domestic and international tourists' needs. Our journey commenced with the company's official incorporation on the 22nd of March, 2017, under the aegis of the Companies Act of 2015.

With a steadfast commitment to excellence and a proven track record, we have successfully positioned ourselves as a seasoned industry player, equipped to deliver unparalleled travel experiences to our valued clientele. Drawing upon our years of hands-on experience, we are steadfast in our pursuit of providing unparalleled service and unwavering dedication to the discerning travelers who choose to explore the world with us.

Service Quality: At Fortune Tide Tours and Travel, we are unwavering in our commitment to delivering exceptional value for our clients' investments. We prioritize first-class services that not only meet but exceed expectations. Our driving force is rooted in achieving 100% customer satisfaction through a combination of superior quality and punctuality.

Experience: Elevate your journey with Fortune Tide Tours and Travel, where an immersive and tailor-made experience awaits. Our commitment to providing a premier travel encounter ensures that every moment is infused with excellence. Embark on a voyage that transcends ordinary travel, as we invite you to revel in the luxury of our firsthand encounters.

Integrity: We have established an unshakable foundation of business ethics and integrity at Fortune Tide Tours and Travel. Our unwavering dedication to honesty and principled conduct forms the cornerstone of our organizational culture. Upholding the highest standards of integrity, we foster an environment of trust and transparency both within our team and in our interactions with clients. www.fortunetidetours.com



GYNAME

“EXCEPT FOR GOD” SUPREMACY OF GOD

Do's

- ◆ **Come with open eyes and an open mind, knowing that Kenya is a developing nation. There is much to do and we can be a positive and contributory part of it. Keep in mind that Africa is not America or Europe, nor do we want it to be.**
- ◆ **Do drink plenty of bottled H₂O.**
- ◆ **Do wear light weight clothing.**
- ◆ **Use adapters for your electrical appliances.**
- ◆ **Protect your passport.**
- ◆ **Do secure your money in multiple locations within your luggage.**
- ◆ **Only eat at sites outlined by the Tour Leader. (The food in Africa is superb. Be sure to be open minded, it is considered rude for you to make a face. If something does not agree with your taste buds, simply push it to the side.) The fresh fruits and vegetables taste significantly different and food portions are much smaller from those in America.**
- ◆ **Do take advantage of the breakfast that will be prepared each morning.**
- ◆ **Do maintain an open mind.**
- ◆ **Secure your money properly and be aware of pickpockets in crowded places.**
- ◆ **Do greet others before requesting any service.**
- ◆ **Do remember that it takes longer to move a group than an individual, so be patient.**



**ADINKRAHENE
“CHIEF OF THE
ADINKRA SYMBOL”
SYMBOL OF GREATNESS,
CHARISMA AND LEADERSHIP**

Don'ts

- ◆ **Do not come with a romanticized notion about Kenya or you will be disappointed and unnecessarily frustrated.**
- ◆ **Don't expect to find things the same as in the U.S/ Diaspora.**
- ◆ **Never drink unbolted water nor use ice cubes.**
- ◆ **Never take pictures of the airport, police nor military personnel.**
- ◆ **Never take pictures of anyone unless you ask permission, and please be prepared to tip.**
- ◆ **Never cross your legs in a house of worship or in front of a Chief, or a person of higher status or rank—this is considered very offensive.**
- ◆ **Do not let other travelers get on your nerves. (Just take a deep breath and relax, YOU'RE IN AFRICA!)**
- ◆ **Do not judge the people of South Africa.**
- ◆ **Never use the American circular finger and thumb “OK” sign as this is considered obscene.**
- ◆ **Never ask a anyone “Are you crazy or mad?” It is a big insult —almost unforgivable.**
- ◆ **Never wave with your left hand (this is considered offensive).**

ABOUT KENYA 1 - 3

Kenya is a country in East Africa. The Republic of Kenya borders the Indian Ocean to the southeast, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, Sudan to the northwest, Ethiopia to the north, and Somalia to the northeast. Lake Victoria is shared between Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. The capital is Nairobi. The total area is 58,000 sq. km and the population is 56,432,944 million as of 2024. There are over 40 different ethnic groups in Kenya. Mount Kenya is the second highest in Africa and the country take its name from the mountain.

Etymology: The country's name comes from the Kamba, Embu, and Kikuyu names for Mount Kenya. Translated, this means, "place with Ostriches" in all three languages.

Geography and Climate: Kenya is the 47th-largest country in the world, with an area of 582,644 km². The coast on the Indian Ocean rises to the central highlands. The Great Rift Valley bisects the highlands. A fertile plateau is in the east. The highlands are one of Africa's most productive agricultural areas. Mount Kenya is the second highest African mountain at 17,057 ft.

There is tropical climate on the coast but this becomes arid in Kenya's interior. Between March and May, there is a lot of rain. In October and November rainfall is moderate, but high temperature remains. There is much sunshine in Kenya all year. It is cool at night and in the morning. From April to June, the long rainy season takes place. The short is from October to December. The coolest period is from July to August and the hottest from February to March.

Kenya's wild life habitat is considerable and includes the Masai Mara, an area of animal migration. Africa's "Big Five" animals are found in the country, which are the leopard, rhinoceros, lion, elephant, and buffalo. The national parks and reserves are also home to numerous other animals as well as reptiles and birds. The annual migration between June and September is a popular event for filmmakers.

History; Fossils of giant crocodiles have been found in Kenya that date to over 200 million years ago in the Mesozoic Era. Other findings show primates were present in Kenya more than 20 million years ago. Hominids such as Homo habilis and Homo erectus, descendants of modern Homo sapiens, lived in Kenya during the Pleistocene epoch. Some of the most famous archeological findings were located in Kenya.

Pre-Colonial History: Cushitic-speaking people moved into the area from northern Africa around 2,000 BCE. Arab traders became frequent visitors by the 1st century AD. Due to Kenya's location near the Arabian Peninsula, Persian and Arab settlement began near the coast in the 8th century. Bantu and Nilotic-speaking people moved into the area in the first millennium AD. Today, descendants of these people are three-fourths of Kenya's population.

ABOUT KENYA 2 - 3

Kenya switched to a maritime-based economy with specialties in shipbuilding in the 6th or 9th century AD. Mombasa was a major port city in the region. In the 15th century, Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese voyager, described Mombasa as a port with great traffic with different sizes of ships moving to a number of far away locations.

Prior to colonization, the Kenyan coast traded with the Arab world and India mostly for slaves and ivory. In addition to coming from mostly Arab nations, they also came from Zanzibar. Estimates show 90 percent of the people on the coast were slaves. Swahili became a language of trade between different groups.

Colonial History: Kenya's colonial period dates to the German protectorate in 1885 and the British East Africa Company's arrival in 1888. In 1890, Germany gave its coastal holdings to Britain. The Kenya-Uganda railway was built to pass through the area. Some tribes, mainly the Nandi led by Orkoiyot Koitalel Arap Samoei, resisted the construction of the railway from 1895 to 1905. It was eventually finished. Indians arrived in Kenya in large numbers as skilled workers for the construction.

The British and other European farmers settled the interior highlands in the early 20th century. 30,000 lived there by the 1930s. One million members of the Kikuyu tribe already lived there as itinerant farmers. The settlers protected their positions by banning coffee production by the locals and granted less and less land in exchange for their labor. Many fled to the cities when they could not make a living from the land.

Due to the Mau Mau rebellion against the British, Kenya was placed under a state of emergency from 1952 to 1959. The British then began counter-insurgency operations. Warūhiū Itote's capture on January 15, 1954 allowed the British to learn more about the rebel command structure. After weeks of planning Operation Anvil began on April 24, 1954, effectively placing the capital under military siege. Mau Mau supporters were moved to detention camps. Composed of loyalist Africans, the Home Guard was the main part of the government's strategy. By the conflict's end, the Home Guard had killed 4,686 of the Mau Mau's forces, accounting for 42 percent of its fighters. On October 21, 1956, Dedan Kimathi was captured, effectively ending the rebellion. Changes took place in the government to reward loyalists and punish the Mau Mau supporters

Post-Colonial History: In 1957, the first direct elections for Africans to the Legislative council occurred. The Kenya African National Union (KANU) formed a government before independence was granted on December 12, 1963. This was the same day a constitution was formed. That year the Kenyan army fought ethnic Somalis in the Shifta War. Kenya defeated the Shiftas in 1967.

ABOUT KENYA 3 - 3

Economy: Kenya's GDP growth averaged 4.6% between 2019 and 2023, lower than its 10% target in Vision 2030. Growth has been noninclusive, attributable to the minimal contribution of structural transformation to growth. This has resulted in the low poverty-reduction and employment-creation capacity of growth. On average, structural transformation accounted for 28% of labor productivity growth between 2007 and 2022. A quarter of GDP growth came from sectors resilient to shocks. Output growth of 5.8% a year is needed to absorb the 680,000 people entering the labor market. With accelerated structural transformation, GDP growth of 7.3% could create 1.36 million new jobs and cut unemployment to 7%. Achieving this requires improving governance, infrastructure, human capital development, access to finance, and macroeconomic stability.

Kenya raised resources equivalent to 5% of GDP from external sources recently. Kenya is calling for changes to the global financial architecture, including the debt architecture, concessional finance, and voice and power in decision-making.

Finance and Investment: Kenya is the hub for East and Central African financial services and the Nairobi Stock Exchange ranked as Africa's fourth in terms of market capitalization. The Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) supervises the banking system. Currently, there are 28 domestic and 14 foreign commercial banks with branches, agencies, and other outlets throughout the country; one mortgage finance company; eight representative offices of foreign banks; eleven licensed deposit-taking microfinance institutions; 49 insurance companies.

Tourism: The services sector contributes 63 percent of the country's GDP and is dominated by tourism. Tourism has grown steadily since independence. Most tourists come from the U.K. and Germany to the game reserves and beaches. Tsavo National Park in the southeast is a well-known reserve. Tourism is the largest earner of foreign exchanges.

The current education system began in 1985 and placed more emphasis on vocational subjects. Free primary education was introduced in 2003. This increased primary school enrollment 70 percent. Since payment is still required for later levels, enrollment has not increased as it did with primary school.

Culture :Kenya is culturally diverse and its major groups include pastoralist communities in the north, other communities in the east, and Swahili communities on the coast. Despite being a small percentage of the population, the Maasi are well known to tourists.

ENGLISH to KISWAHILI LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

Kiswahili is the most widely spoken language in sub-Saharan Africa, and acts as the common tongue for most East Africans (although it's not necessarily their first language). In Kenya and Tanzania, Kiswahili is an official language alongside English, and primary school children are usually taught in Kiswahili. Many Ugandans understand some Kiswahili, although it's rarely spoken outside the capital, Kampala. The official language of the Comoros Islands is often classified as a dialect of Kiswahili.

If you're traveling in Rwanda or Burundi, French will probably get you further than Kiswahili, but a few words here and there should be understood and the effort will be appreciated. Kiswahili is also spoken in parts of Malawi, Zambia, the DRC, Somalia, and Mozambique. The 2019 edition of the reference publication

Ethnologue estimates that dialects of Kiswahili are spoken as a first language by roughly 16 million people, and that over 82 million people speak it as a second language. This makes Kiswahili the 14th-most widely spoken language in the world.

Kiswahili may date back several thousand years, but it developed into the language we hear today with the arrival of Arab and Persian traders on the East African coast between 500 - 1000 AD. Swahili is a word the Arabs used to describe "the coast" and only later did it come to apply to East African coastal culture specifically. In Swahili, the correct word to describe the language is Kiswahili and the people who speak Kiswahili as their mother tongue may call themselves

Waswahilis. Although Arabic and indigenous African languages are the main inspiration for Kiswahili, the language includes words derived from English, German, and Portuguese. Learning to Speak

Kiswahili is a relatively simple language to learn, mostly because words are pronounced as they are written. If you wish to expand your Kiswahili beyond the basic phrases listed below, there are several excellent online resources for doing so. Check out the Kamusi Project, a vast online dictionary that includes a pronunciation guide and a free Kiswahili-English dictionary app for Android and iPhone.

Travlang allows you to download audio clips of basic Kiswahili phrases, while Swahili Language & Culture offers a course of lessons that you can complete independently via CD. Another great way to immerse yourself in Kiswahili culture is to listen to in-language broadcasting from sources like BBC Radio in Kiswahili, or Voice of America in Kiswahili. If you would rather learn Kiswahili upon arrival in East Africa, consider attending a language school course. You'll find them in most major towns and cities in Kenya and Tanzania; just ask your local tourist information center, hotelier, or embassy. However, you choose to learn Kiswahili, make sure to invest in a phrasebook, because no matter how much you study, you're likely to forget everything you've learned the first time you're put on the spot.

English	Kiswahili
Welcome	Karibu (sg)
Hello (General greeting)	Habari (inf)
How are you?	Habari (inf)
Reply to 'How are you?'	Nzuri (reply to Habari)
What's your name?	Jina lako ni nani?
My name is ...	Jina langu ni ...
Where are you from?	Unatoka wapi?
I'm from ...	Natoka ...
Pleased to meet you	Nafurahi kukuona
Good morning	Habari ya asubuhi
Good afternoon	Habari ya mchana
Good evening	Habari ya jioni
(Evening greeting)	
Good night	Usiku mwema
	Lala salama (sleep well)
Goodbye	Kwaheri
Good luck!	Kila la kheri!
Cheers! Good Health!	Maisha marefu!
(Toasts used when drinking)	Afya! / Vifijo!
Have a nice day	Nakutakia siku njema!
	Ufurahie chakula chako (sg)
Bon appetit /	
	Furahieni chakula chenu (pl)
Have a nice meal	Chakula chema
Bon voyage /	Safari njema!
Have a good journey	Safari salama
Do you understand?	Unaelewa?
I understand	Naelewa
I don't understand	Sielewi
I don't know	Sijui
Please speak more slowly	Tafadhali sema polepole
Please write it down	Waweza kuiandika?
Do you speak English?	Unazungumza Kingereza?
Do you speak Swahili?	Unazungumza Kiswahili?
Yes, a little	Ndiyo, kidogo tu

See more English to Kiswahili translations on page 25 and 26

Civilities

- Yes: *ndiyo*
- No: *hapana*
- Thank you: *asante*
- Thank you very much: *asante sana*
- Please: *tafadhali*
- OK: *sawa*
- Excuse me: *samahani*
- You're welcome: *starehe*
- Can you help me?: *tafadhali, naomba msaada*
- What is your name?: *jina lako nani?*
- My name is: *jina langu ni*
- Where are you from?: *unatoka wapi?*
- I'm from: *natokea*
- May I take a picture?: *naomba kupiga picha*
- Do you speak English?: *unasema kiingereza?*
- Do you speak Swahili?: *unasema Kiswahili?*
- Just a little bit: *kidogo tu*
- How do you say... in Swahili?: *unasemaje... kwa kiswahili*
- I don't understand: *sielewi*

Friend: *Rafiki*

Food and Drinks

- I'd like: *nataka*
- Food: *chakula*
- Hot/cold: *ya moto/baridi*
- Water: *maji*
- Hot water: *maji ya moto*
- Drinking water: *maji ya kunywa*
- Soda: *soda*
- Beer: *bia*
- Milk: *maziwa*
- Meat: *nyama*
- Chicken: *nyama kuku*
- Fish: *samaki*
- Beef: *nyama ng'ombe*
- Fruit: *matunda*
- Vegetables: *mboga*

Getting Around

- Where is the...?: *ni wapi...?*
 - Airport: *uwanja wa ndege*
 - Bus station: *stesheni ya basi*
 - Bus stop: *bas stendi*
 - Taxi stand: *stendi ya tekisi*
 - Train Station: *stesheni ya treni*
 - Bank: *benki*
 - Market: *soko*
 - Police station: *kituo cha polisi*
 - Post office: *posta*
 - Tourist Office: *ofisi ya watali*
 - Toilet/ bathroom: *choo*
 - What time is the... leaving?: *inaondoka saa... ngapi?*
 - Bus: *basi*
 - Minibus: *matatu (Kenya); dalla dalla (Tanzania)*
 - Plane: *ndege*
 - Train: *treni/gari la moshi*
 - Is there a bus going to...?: *kuna basi ya...?*
 - I'd like to buy a ticket: *nataka kununua tikiti*
 - Is it near: *ni karibu?*
 - Is it far: *ni mbali?*
 - There: *huko*
 - Over there: *pale*
 - Ticket: *tikiti*
 - Where are you going?: *unakwenda wapi?*
 - How much is the fare?: *nauli ni kiasi gani?*
 - Hotel: *hoteli*
 - Room: *chumba*
 - Reservation: *akiba*
 - Are there any vacancies for tonight?: *mna nafasi leo usiko?*
(Kenya: *iko nafasi leo usiku?*)
 - No vacancies: *hamna nafasi.* (Kenya: *hakuna nafasi*)
- How much is it per night?: *ni bei gani kwa usiku?*

TOUR OVERVIEW

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS

PRESENTS

KENYA ROOTS

& CULTURE TOUR

APRIL 4 - 14, 2025

Package 1: \$4,500 for Kenya Accommodations and Flights from USA (Your State) on Kenya Airways & Delta Airlines. This package also includes Domestic flights to Mombasa.

Package 2: \$3,000 for Kenya Accommodations Only (You are responsible for your flights)

Additional: \$500 for a Single supplement (for those who want a room alone).

Tour Includes

- Ø Transportation & Tours throughout Kenya
- Ø Daily Continental Breakfast & Gourmet Dinner
- Ø 4 Star Hotel Accommodations Double Occupancy
Note: (2 People in a Room Twin Beds Based on Age)
- Ø Business & Investment Conference/ Networking
- Ø Entrance and Access to all Sites & Activities

Not Included

- Ø \$100 Group Tips, No Lunch and
- Ø Any Camera/ Camcorder Fees at Sites
- Ø Kenya Visa - \$30 for 3 Months Single Entry

Note: Package includes all listed sites.

For questions and additional info visit our website

www.africafortheafricans.org

and Contact Tour Organizer: Bomani Tyehimba
at (404) 931-9429 or afta2010@msn.com

9 DAY TOUR HIGHLIGHTS

- Ø City Tour of Nairobi
- Ø National Museum of Kenya
- Ø Safari at Nairobi National Park
- Ø Clock Tower at Parliament House
- Ø The University of Kenya
- Ø Kenya National Archives
- Ø Nairobi Art Galleries
- Ø The Maasai Market
- Ø Bomas of Kenya
- Ø Tom Mboya Monument
- Ø Nairobi Mosque
- Ø Uhuru Gardens Memorial Park
- Ø Karura Forest
- Ø City Tour of Mombasa
- Ø Mamba Village Center
- Ø Tropical Beaches in Mombasa
- Ø Fort Jesus Sightseeing
- Ø Mombasa Memorial Cathedral
- Ø Watersports on the Beaches of Mombasa
- Ø Sunset Cruise in Mombasa
- Ø Lodging at Ibis Styles Nairobi
www.ibisstylesnairobi.com
- Ø Lodging at Severin Beach Resort.
www.severinsealodge.com

(Note this itinerary may change slightly for logistic and operational efficiency)

For questions and additional info visit our website www.africafortheafricans.org and
Contact Tour Organizer: Bomani Tyehimba at
(404) 931-9429 and afta2010@msn.com

TOUR ITINERARY 1-3

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS

PRESENTS

KENYA ROOTS

& CULTURE TOUR

APRIL 4 - 14, 2025

Welcome to the Kenya, East Africa journey of a lifetime family. Join us for a real cultural experience on an incredible multi-city tour journey throughout Nairobi & Mombasa. Don't miss this opportunity to reconnect with our people and land to enjoy paradise in the tropics. This is the perfect getaway which includes adventure, networking with the group, learning about the roots, culture, repatriation, investment opportunities, and more. Africa is the future; see you in the motherland.

DAY 1 FRIDAY APRIL 4 - DEPART NEW YORK to NAIROBI, KENYA

Meet and greet at 11:45 AM at Terminal 4 at New York JFK Airport at the Nairobi Departure gate. Flight departs at 1:45 PM on Kenya Airways flight # KQ3 to Nairobi, Kenya, and arrives the next day at 10:45 AM.

DAY 2: SATURDAY APRIL 5 - WELCOME TO NAIROBI, KENYA

Arrive at 10:45 AM at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi, Kenya. Proceed to Immigration and Baggage Claim. Transfer to ibis Styles Nairobi Westlands Hotel. Orientation and Check-in. Enjoy the afternoon to relax. 7 PM Dinner and nightlife options. Overnight at ibis Styles Nairobi Westlands Hotel.

www.ibisstylesnairobi.com

DAY 3 SUNDAY APRIL 6 - NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK SAFARI

7 AM departure for Nairobi National Park. Embark on a thrilling Safari adventure through the Nairobi National Park. Encounter majestic wildlife in their natural habitat and connect with the wild heart of Kenya. spotting lions, elephants, zebras, and more. 7 PM Welcome Dinner and nightlife options. Overnight at ibis Styles Nairobi Westlands Hotel. www.ibisstylesnairobi.com

DAY 4: MONDAY APRIL 7 – NAIROBI CITY TOUR

9 AM departure for a historical city tour of Nairobi. Sightseeing and visit of various sites including the National Museum, Times Tower, The University of Kenya, Kenya National Archives, Nairobi Art Galleries, The Maasai Market, Tom Mboya Monument, Nairobi Mosque, and Uhuru Gardens Memorial Park. 7 PM dinner and nightlife options. Overnight at ibis Styles Nairobi Westlands Hotel.

www.ibisstylesnairobi.com

TOUR ITINERARY 2-3

DAY 5: TUESDAY APRIL 8 – NAIROBI ROOTS & CULTURE TOUR

9 AM departure for a journey of Kenya's roots & culture. Get to know Kenya's vibrant artistic community at the Culture Marketplace. Meet talented designers and artisans who will personalize your own stunning African. Take a tour of Kibera, the largest slum in Nairobi, and witness the vibrant community spirit. Engage with forward-thinking individuals who are driving positive change and development. Visit the Bomas of Kenya for an incredible drumming & dancing performance. Tour the traditional Kenya replica village museum. The Bomas of Kenya offers an unprecedented insight into the authentic cultural heritage of Kenya. Something of a time machine, it has captured an ethnic snapshot of a fascinating range of cultures, many of which are fast disappearing under the onslaught of the technological age. 7 PM dinner and nightlife options. Overnight at ibis Styles Nairobi Westlands Hotel. www.ibisstylesnairobi.com

DAY 6: WEDNESDAY APRIL 9 – FREE DAY

Enjoy a beautiful tropical day to rest, enjoy leisure, final shopping, and more. 7 PM dinner and nightlife options. Overnight at ibis Styles Nairobi Westlands Hotel. www.ibisstylesnairobi.com

DAY 7: THURSDAY APRIL 10 – NAIROBI to MOMBASA

Check out of the hotel at 7 AM for a 10:20 AM departure from Nairobi Jomo Kenyatta Intl on Kenya Airways KQ 604 for an 11:20 AM arrival at Mombasa Moi Intl Airport. Aircraft Embraer 190. Process through Passport Control & Baggage Claim. Transfer to Severin Beach Resort. Enjoy the afternoon in paradise. 7 PM dinner and nightlife option. Overnight at Severin Beach Resort. www.severinsealodge.com

DAY 8: FRIDAY APRIL 11 – MOMBASA ROOTS & CULTURE TOUR

9 AM Departure for a historical roots & culture and city tour of Mombasa. Visit Mamba Village Center, Learn about crocodiles, Enjoy the Nature, Interact with Animal, Taste the flavor and Enjoy the moment. Visit Fort Jesus in Mombasa, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and learn about its tumultuous past. Discover the stories of centuries-long battles and struggles for freedom that shaped Kenya's history. Explore the fort's intricate architecture and imagine the lives of those who inhabited its walls. 7 PM dinner and nightlife option. Overnight at Severin Beach Resort.

www.severinsealodge.com

DAY 9: SATURDAY APRIL 12 – MOMBASA TROPICAL PARADISE

All-day beach getaway including swimming, boating, watersports, and general beach activities. At 4 PM enjoy the Sunset cruise along the beaches of Mombasa. Dinner and various nightlife options. 7 PM dinner and nightlife option. Overnight at Severin Beach Resort.

www.severinsealodge.com

TOUR ITINERARY 3-3

DAY 10 SUNDAY APRIL 13 – MOMBASA to NAIROBI to NYC

Check out of the hotel at 12:00 PM. Depart for Airport at 2:30 PM. Flight departs at 6:45 PM at Mombasa Moi Intl on Kenya Airways (KQ 611) and arrive at 7:45 PM at Nairobi Jomo Kenyatta Intl. Aircraft Embraer 190. 3 hours 50 Mins layover then transfer to departing flight at 11:35 PM at Nairobi Jomo Kenyatta Intl and arrive at 7:35 AM in New York JFK Airport the next day.

DAY 11 MONDAY APRIL 14 – ARRIVE IN NYC – END OF JOURNEY

Arrive at 7:35 AM at New York JFK Airport Terminal 4. Proceed through customs and then baggage claim if this is your final destination. For everyone else, you will recheck your bags and proceed with your connecting flight. End of tour.

(Note this itinerary may change slightly for logistic and operational efficiency)

For questions and additional info visit our website

www.africafortheafricans.org

and Contact Tour Organizer: Bomani Tyehimba at (404) 931-9429 or afta2010@msn.com



IBIS STYLES NAIROBI WESTLAND



We are a unique work of music and art in the Nairobi -Westlands business hub where Style meets Value. We are modern, warm and perfectly equipped for solo travelers, families and groups.

Located in the Westlands business district, ibis Styles is the ideal spot for a business traveler who is conscious about value for money and affordability. We provide everything you would need for your business trip in a chic atmosphere and our amazing team of rock stars is always in a happy mood to enhance your experience.

Our 277 bedrooms mainly characterized by space efficiency are tastefully designed with pops of color, stylish and trendy touches ready for the savvy explorer. Access to high speed Wi-Fi is guaranteed for all our guests whether with us for a good nights sleep or for our up to date business facilities. Our meeting rooms and event space accommodate up to 100 delegates amongst other amenities such as our newly opened fitness center, our contemporary casual dining restaurant and Coffee Shop/Take Away bar on the ground floor. Our rooftop boasts of a Sports Bar and a BBQ Restaurant with breathtaking panoramic views of the Nairobi skyline.

IBIS STYLES NAIROBI WESTLAND

We are 20 minutes from Jomo Kenyatta international airport via the Express Way which is easily accessible by our airport transfer services or by taxi apps such as UBER, 5 Kilometers from the Nairobi Central Business District which makes us an ideal spot away from the town's hustle and bustle. The Westlands shopping complex is a five minute walk from the hotel; The Westgate and Sarit Center malls have everything you would need to shop for from international stores to local stores with authentic stuff unique to Kenya. Leisure guests in transit to destinations such as the Maasai Mara are also catered for and can enjoy excursions organized at the hotel by our tours and travel desk to destinations such as the Nairobi National Park, David Sheldrick Elephant Orphanage, Giraffe Centre, Nairobi National Museum and Karen Blixen Museum where Out of Africa was filmed. The Westlands area is well known for its great night life, international bars and casinos are 5 minutes away, our team of Rock-Stars is always open to giving suggestions of places to visit when staying with us.



SEVERIN BEACH RESORT



The Severin Sea Lodge is situated at Bamburi Beach directly at the Indian Ocean in Kenya. With its endless white and sandy beach directly in front of your door, a beautiful and diverse surrounding is waiting for you. The pulsating seaport of Mombasa is located only 12 kilometers away from our hotel. You will reach the international airport of Mombasa in only 20 kilometers. Immerse into our oasis amidst a tropical paradise. The Severin Sea Lodge is located at Bamburi Beach directly at the Indian Ocean and affectionately built in a traditional African style. Our restaurants are waiting for you with culinary highlights for every taste, you may end the day in total relaxation at one of our bars while enjoying a freshly mixed cocktail and the African atmosphere around.



SEVERIN BEACH RESORT



Explore our diverse range of rooms and suites, each offering its own unique comfort and style. From the generous space of our Standard Rooms to the modern conveniences of our Deluxe Rooms and the distinctive African charm of our Deluxe Bungalows. Explore 188 rooms & suites adorned in African-style wooden furniture, offering serene views of the Indian Ocean and stunning sunsets. The spacious Deluxe Rooms offers air conditioning, a minibar, a terrace with garden views as well as a private bathroom boasting a walk-in shower.



ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES



Chess, Dominoes & Cards Tournament. Are you a chess or dominoes or Card master? Come challenge each other for intense rounds of chess and dominoes and various card games.

Relax in tropical Paradise on Kenya's Beautiful Resorts. Socialize on the Beaches or the Pool. Enjoys Cocktails, Massages, Manicures, Pedicure's, Sauna or just a nice swim.



GREAT TROPICAL DINING



KARIBU; Nairobi is a city with hundreds of restaurant choices, You'll savor the world's finest seafood in a breathtaking setting, Create life-changing connections and make unforgettable memories at the world's finest luxury Seafood Restaurants. Some of our restaurant to visit are Mawimibai Sea Food, Mama Ashanti, Carnivore, Akole Grill and more fine dining.



NIGHT LIFE & NETWORKING



Kick off the evening with a warm welcome from our knowledgeable guide, setting the tone for a night of excitement. Explore carefully selected venues renowned for their unique atmospheres, from stylish rooftop bars with panoramic views to underground clubs pulsating with the latest beats. Enjoy treatment with priority entry and exclusive perks at each venue, ensuring a seamless and memorable experience. Indulge in expertly crafted cocktails and beverages at each stop, curated to elevate your taste buds and enhance the overall ambiance. Immerse yourself in the city's diverse nightlife scene with live performances, DJ sets, and other entertainment options that guarantee an electrifying atmosphere. As the night winds down, our experience concludes with the flexibility to either continue exploring the city's nightlife at your leisure or be conveniently dropped off at the meeting point. Take the memories of this vibrant adventure with you as you savor the echoes of the night, leaving you with an indelible imprint of the city's enchanting nightlife.



NIGHT LIFE & NETWORKING



These clubs range from stylish lounges and rooftop bars to classy nightclubs with dance floors that awaken your inner party animal. The Nairobi night scene comes to life when the sun sets beyond its iconic skyline. In this dynamic city, the nightlife is a symphony of experiences, and you're sure to find a club that suits your tastes and desires. Of the things to do in Nairobi at night, heading to one of the clubs is a top choice.

explore the best places to go clubbing in Nairobi. Prepare to dance, socialize, and make memories that will endure long after the night fades away. whether you're a local or a tourist looking for exciting clubbing experiences, here are some of the top nightclubs in Nairobi. They include softly lit rooftop bars for intimate conversations and lounges for a night of unapologetic revelry.

Whether you're looking for a place to unwind after a long day at work or a venue to dine, dance, and drink, visit K1. The entertainment venue certainly keeps its promise of fun in the city. You can order delicious food such as Mbuzi Ulaya or choose from their extensive drinks menu, which includes cocktails, beers, wines, and more .

1. Quiver Lounge (Best Club in Nairobi Overall)
2. K1 Klub House (One of My Favorite Clubs in Nairobi)
3. Brew Bistro Rooftop (Best for Craft Beers and Brunch)
4. The Tunnel (Best for Beers and Dancing)
5. The Manhattan (Best for Live Music and Bar Bites)
6. Sky Lounge (Best for Cocktails and Beautiful Views)
7. Exchange Bar (Best for Cocktails and Atmosphere)
8. 8. The Edge Lounge (Best for Beers and Live Sports)
9. Nyama Choma Ranch Bar (Best for Local Beers, Food and Entertainment)

JOMO KENYATTA

Kenya's First President



Elected in 1963 and named president in 1964, Jomo Kenyatta was the first president of Kenya and is still today often referred to as mzee (the Father of the Nation). Kenyatta was born under the name Kamau to Kikuyu parents in the town of Gatundu, Kiambu district around 1894 (the exact date of his birth is unknown). His parents died while he was young, and he then moved to Muthiga to live with his grandfather where he enrolled in the Church of Scotland's Thogoto mission school, converted to Christianity, and was baptized as Johnstone.

Kenyatta left Thogoto in 1922 and became a clerk and water-meter reader with the Municipal Court of Nairobi. He became involved with the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA) in 1925 and resigned from his government post that same year. In 1928 Kenyatta became secretary general of the KCA and editor of its vernacular Kikuyu newspaper, Muiguithania (The Reconciler).

Appointed as an emissary to England by the KCA, Kenyatta made presentations to the Colonial Office in England in 1929 and 1930. He was sent to London a second time in 1931, where he stayed until 1946. While in Europe, Kenyatta studied anthropology at the London School of Economics, gave public lectures, wrote to newspapers, traveled across Europe, and participated in the Pan-African Congress. In 1938 he wrote a book on the Kikuyu people entitled Facing Mount Kenya. It is thought that here he changed his name from Johnstone to Jomo, as the publisher thought the name Jomo would attract a wider readership within England.

JOMO KENYATTA MONUMENT



On his return to Kenya in 1946, Kenyatta became president of the Kenya African Union (KAU). Though there was little evidence that he was involved, Kenyatta and 97 other KAU leaders were arrested in 1952 and put on trial for the murder of Chief Waruhiu Kungu and for managing the Mau Mau Rebellion. Kenyatta was sentenced to seven years and indefinite restriction thereafter.

Kenyatta was released in 1961 after national and international protests. He then joined KANU (Kenya African National Union) and soon became its president. In the 1963 general elections which brought Kenya into independence, KANU won the majority of seats in the new national assembly, and the following year (1964) Kenyatta was named president. Kenyatta urged reconciliation among the various Kenyan political factions and devised the national slogan, Harambee (literally “pull-together”).

Kenyatta established agencies that offered assistance to indigenous Kenyans, granted former settler farms to squatters and ex-Mau Mau members, abolished British colonial laws which allowed racial discrimination and promoted educational reforms. Though he expanded presidential powers and although his administration was marred by corruption accusations, his presidency is widely respected today for its many accomplishments and for the stability and peace which Kenyatta ensured.

Jomo Kenyatta died in Mombasa on August 22, 1978. Today Kenyans honor him with a national holiday.

ABOUT NAIROBI



Nairobi is the capital and largest city of Kenya. The city lies in the south central part of Kenya, at an elevation of 1,795 metres (5,889 ft). The name is derived from the Maasai phrase Enkare Nairobi, which translates to 'place of cool waters', a reference to the Nairobi River which flows through the city. The city proper had a population of 4,397,073 in the 2019 census.

Nairobi is home of the Kenyan Parliament Buildings and hosts thousands of Kenyan businesses and key international companies and organizations, including the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment) and the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON). Nairobi is an established hub for business and culture. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) is one of the largest stock exchanges in Africa and the second-oldest exchange on the continent. It is Africa's fourth-largest stock exchange in terms of trading volume, capable of making 10 million trades a day. It also contains the Nairobi National Park. Nairobi joined the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities in 2010.

Nairobi was founded in 1899 by colonial authorities in British East Africa, as a rail depot on the Uganda - Kenya Railway. It was favored by the authorities as an ideal resting place due to its high elevation, temperate climate, and adequate water supply. The town quickly grew to replace Mombasa as the capital of Kenya in 1907.

After independence in 1963, Nairobi became the capital of the Republic of Kenya. During Kenya's early period, the city became a center for the coffee, tea and sisal industries. The successive black governments since independence have built and turned Nairobi into a modern metropolitan city with a diverse population and a growing economy.

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK

Nairobi National Park is a national park in Kenya that was established in 1946 about 7 km (4.3 mi) south of Nairobi. It is fenced on three sides, whereas the open southern boundary allows migrating wildlife to move between the park and the adjacent Kitengela plains. Herbivores gather in the park during the dry season. Nairobi National Park is negatively affected by increasing human and livestock populations, changing land use and poaching of wildlife. Despite its proximity to the city and its relative small size, it boasts a large and varied wildlife population and is one of Kenya's most successful rhinoceros sanctuaries.



Nairobi National Park is the main tourist attraction for visitors to Nairobi. Visitor attractions include the park's diverse bird species, cheetah, hyena, leopard, and lion. Other attractions are the wildebeest and zebra migrations in July and August, the Ivory Burning Site Monument, and the Nairobi Safari Walk and animal orphanage. Inhabitants of Nairobi visit the park and thousands of Kenyan children on school field trips visit the park each week.

The park's Wildlife Conservation Education Centre has lectures and video shows about wildlife and guided tours of the park and animal orphanage. These tours are primarily, but not exclusively, to educate schools and local communities. There has been criticism about animals' housing, and they now have more spacious housing in a more natural environment. The Kenya Wildlife Service has created a Safari Walk that highlights the variety of plants and animals that are in Kenya, and how they affect Kenya's population

NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK



The park covers an area of 117.21 km² (45.26 sq mi) and is small in comparison to most of Africa's national parks. The park's altitude ranges between 1,533 and 1,760 m (5,030 and 5,774 ft). It has a dry climate. The park is the only protected part of the Athi-Kapiti ecosystem, making up less than 10% of this ecosystem. The park has a diverse range of habitats and species. The park is located about 7 km (4.3 mi) from the Nairobi's centre. There is electric fencing around the park's northern, eastern, and western boundaries. Its southern boundary is formed by the Mbagathi River. This boundary is not fenced and is open to the Kitengela Conservation Area (located immediately south of the park) and the Athi-Kapiti plains. There is considerable movement of large ungulate species across this boundary. The park's predominant environment is open grass plain with scattered Acacia bushes. The western uplands of the park have highland dry forest with stands of *Olea africana*, *Croton dichogamus*, *Brachylaena hutchinsii*, and *Calodendrum*. The park has a large and diverse wildlife population. Species found in the park include lion, leopard, African buffalo, black rhinoceros, giraffe, hippopotamus, spotted hyena, blue wildebeest, plains zebra, cheetah, Thomson's gazelle, Grant's gazelle, common and, impala, hartebeest, waterbuck, common warthog, olive baboon, black-backed jackal, common ostrich, and Nile crocodile. Herbivores, including wildebeest and zebra, use the Kitengela conservation area and migration corridor to the south of the park to reach the Athi-Kapiti plains. They disperse over the plains in the wet season and return to the park in the dry season. The concentration of wildlife in the park is greatest in the dry season, when areas outside the park have dried up. Small dams built along the Mbagathi River give the park more water resources than these outside areas. They attract water dependent herbivores during the dry season. The park is the northern limit for wildlife migrations in the dry season. The park has a high diversity of bird species, with up to 500 permanent and migratory species in the park. Dams have created a man-made habitat for birds and aquatic species.

NAIROBI NATIONAL MUSEUM



The Museum was initiated in 1910 by a group of enthusiastic naturalists under the then East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society [currently the East African Natural History Society (EANHS)], who needed a place to keep and preserve their collections of various specimens. The first site for the Museum was at the present Nyayo House, which later became too small and a larger building was put up in 1922 where the Nairobi Serena Hotel stands today. In 1929, the colonial government set aside land for a Museum construction at Museum Hill which was officially opened in 22nd September, 1930 and named Coryndon Museum in honor of Sir Robert Coryndon, one-time Governor of Kenya. In 1963 after independence, it was re-named the National Museum of Kenya (NMK).

On October 15th 2005, the Nairobi Museum closed its doors to the public for an extensive modernization and expansion project the outcome of which was an impressive and magnificent piece of architecture that puts it in competition with other world-class Museums. The Museum later re-opened in June 2008 as the Nairobi National Museum, and continues to draw visitors from all walks of life in appreciation of Kenya's rich heritage.

The Museum hosts both temporary and permanent galleries that attract learners and tourists alike. We have the following permanent galleries: The Cradle of human kind gallery; The Story of mammals; The History of Kenya; Cycles of life gallery; Numismatic exhibition and Asian African Heritage exhibition gallery respectively. Cradle of Human Kind gallery In the Cradle of human kind gallery, visitors interact first hand with early man and Stone Age tools. Bird's gallery depicts the diversity of birds of East Africa arranged in family groups such as birds of prey, water birds and sunbirds. This helps visitors to envision on the different ways birds are adapted to their environment and feeding.

BOMAS OF KENYA EXPERIENCE



Bomas of Kenya Ltd was established in 1971 by the Government of Kenya under the Companies Act (CAP 486), Laws of Kenya, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kenya Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC), currently Kenya Development Corporation (KDC). It was established to preserve, showcase and promote the rich and diverse cultures of various ethnic groups of Kenya and to act as a tourist attraction center. As the only national body with a mandate in cultural tourism, the institution is expected to preserve the authenticity of Kenya's cultures and to portray them in their pure form. As such, Bomas of Kenya is instrumental for the safeguarding of Kenyan cultural heritage and many of the institution's partners across sectors rely on its guidance, consultation and advocacy efforts.

The Bomas Harambee Dancers resident dance troupe was founded in 1973 and named in honor of the First President's call for unity and cooperation in building the Kenyan Nation. Four decades later, the troupe is still active and its mission to preserve music and dance traditions of various ethnic communities of Kenya and to showcase them at the international arena still remains relevant. Apart from regular daily performances at the Bomas center (Lang'ata Rd, Nairobi), Bomas Harambee Dancers frequently perform in both cultural and cooperate events, takes part in national celebrations and maintain the roots of cultural tourism development in the tourism industry. The troupe has thus travelled and performed all over the world at various forums, proudly representing Kenya as its national dance company.

BOMAS OF KENYA TOUR

Cultural Homesteads: Unlock the essence of tradition at Bomas of Kenya with over 23 homesteads portraying the traditional set-up capturing the fascinating diversity of ethnic cultures of Kenya.



Daily Shows at Bomas of Kenya

Experience the rich diversity of Kenyan traditional music and dance in our daily cultural performances. Our repertoire consists of over 50 dances from different ethnic communities. With live percussion, string and wind instruments, and diverse, authentic and energetic dancing, Bomas Harambee Dancers will take you on a journey through Kenya's past and present.

SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCES

Monday to Friday: 2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Weekends and Public Holidays: 3:30 p.m. to 5:15 p.m.

RESIDENTS/EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY:

Adult – 1000KES

Children - 500KES

NON-RESIDENTS:

Adult – 20USD

Children – 10USD

University and College Students - 15USD

UHURU GARDENS MEMORIAL PARK



Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum is a site of great historical significance in Kenya. The park and museum are dedicated to commemorating the country's independence from the British Empire, which was achieved on December 12, 1963. The name "Uhuru" in Swahili means freedom, which perfectly captures the essence of this monument. One of the highlights of the park is the Mũgumo tree, which is said to have been planted in the exact location where the Union Jack was removed and replaced with the Kenyan flag. This tree holds great significance to the Kikuyu people, and its presence serves as a reminder of Kenya's long and arduous struggle for freedom. Another key attraction at Uhuru Gardens is the independence commemorative monument, which was built in 1973. This towering twenty-four meter column features a pair of clasped hands and a dove of peace, symbolizing the end of colonial rule and the beginning of a new era of freedom and prosperity. On one side of the monument, visitors can see a statue of soldiers raising the Kenyan flag, reminding us of the courage and sacrifice of those who fought for Kenya's independence. Finally, there is a beautiful fountain at the park that celebrates "Twenty-Five years of Uhuru – peace, love and unity monument". This fountain is a testament to the enduring spirit of the Kenyan people, and their commitment to building a peaceful and prosperous nation. Overall, Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum is a must visit destination for anyone interested in Kenya's history and culture. With its rich symbolism and powerful message of freedom, it is a true national treasure that should be cherished and preserved for generations to come.

UHURU GARDENS MUSEUM



President Uhuru Kenyatta on Tuesday evening officially commissioned the Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum on Lang'ata Road, Nairobi City County. Kenyatta, who was accompanied by his visiting Sierra Leone counterpart Julius Maada Bio, made an extensive tour of the ultra-modern museum developed by the Kenya Defense Forces.

Among the outstanding attractions at the new Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum is the military gallery with a rich display of Kenya Defense Forces weaponry, equipment and technology through the decades.

As part of the commissioning, the President lit a memorial flame and laid a wreath of flowers in honor of Kenya's heroes including freedom fighters in an elaborate military ceremony that included a special parade and march-past by the Kenya Defense Forces.

President Kenyatta was joined at the commissioning ceremony by several dignitaries among them Former First Lady Mama Ngina Kenyatta and Mama Ida Odinga, as well as several Cabinet Secretaries and top military officials led by Chief of Defense Forces General Robert Kibochi.

Sitting on 65 acres, Uhuru Gardens boasts a tunnel of martyrs, an underground military gallery, a birth of Kenya gallery and a people of Kenya gallery showcasing the diversity of the country's cultures.

"Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum not only speaks of our pain as a country but also eloquently tells the story of our heroes, academicians, sportsmen and women," said President Kenyatta.

He added, "Stepping on these grounds should give us all a sense of national duty and reaffirm our patriotism."

CLOCK TOWER - NAIROBI PARLIAMENT



The Parliament building in Nairobi is a captivating and significant architectural landmark that holds great appeal for both locals and tourists alike. With its distinctive clock tower, the building stands as a prominent symbol of Kenya's political life. Constructed in the 1940s during the period when Kenya was still under British colonial rule, the Parliament building offers insights into the nation's history and democratic governance.

Visiting the Parliament provides an opportunity to delve into Kenya's political landscape. The building houses archives that hold a wealth of official documents, agreements, and orders, offering a glimpse into the country's legislative and administrative processes. Exploring these archives allows visitors to gain a deeper understanding of Kenya's political heritage and the evolution of its democratic institutions.

For those interested in observing the workings of Parliament firsthand, attending an open session is an enlightening experience. The visitors' gallery provides a vantage point to witness the debates, discussions, and decision-making processes that shape the nation's governance. However, it's important to note that applause is not permitted during these sessions, as it is customary to maintain decorum and respect for the parliamentary proceedings.

Beyond its architectural and political significance, the Parliament building serves as a hub for democratic engagement and public participation. It serves as a space where citizens can engage with their elected representatives, voice their concerns, and actively participate in shaping the nation's policies and legislation. .

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENYA



The University of Nairobi, a body corporate established by an Act of Parliament Cap 210 of the Laws of Kenya is the pioneer institution of University education in Kenya and the region.

The only institution of higher learning in Kenya for a long time, the University of Nairobi responded to the national regional and Africa's high level manpower training needs by developing and evolving strong, diversified academic programs and specializations in sciences, applied sciences, technology, humanities, social sciences and the arts. To date, the range of programs offered number approximately two hundred.

Through module II (continuing education) programs, invaluable opportunity has been opened to hundreds of Kenyans and non-Kenyans, on a paying basis, who meet university admission requirements, but who have not been able to access university education due to restricted intake into the regular programs that is determined by limited resource allocation by Government. In this effort, the location of the seven campuses of the University in the capital city and its environs and facilitating easy access, has been an asset that has seen the university increasingly become the busy hub and citadel of academic activity at all times.

In addition to the regular and evening and weekend programs, classes are conducted at the University's Extra Mural Centers, located at the country's provincial headquarters.

The university is proud of its distinguished record of achievements in teaching, research, development and consultancy while strategizing for a greater future as the center of academic, research and professional excellence.

MASSAI MARKET



The market referred to as Maasai Market has specific days it operates in Nairobi. The Maasai Market days in Nairobi can vary during different seasons, most are not permanent. The name came from the Maasai Tribe who are very popular for their rich culture and their firm beliefs and traditions. The Maasai live near most wildlife reserves and are very crafty producing hand-made artifacts. Once they realized the tourists loved their crafts, they started making them for trade. They would bring them to Nairobi due to demand and that is how Maasai Market was formed. Maasai Market Days in Nairobi Kenya What are the Maasai Market Days and Maasai Market Locations to visit, Maasai market days timings The market moves around the city on different days of the week, typically operating from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at each location. However, these Maasai Market schedules depend on many factors, including weather conditions.

Tips for visiting the Masai Market in Nairobi

Just like any other market, the Maasai Market might be overwhelming. Unfortunately, it can be a little too much with the hordes of customers, vendors calling you from every corner, and hawkers stopping you from checking out what they have to sell. Here are some tips to help in your visit to the Maasai market.

1. Bargaining and language: Bargaining is a fun part of the Maasai market shopping experience, but if you are not a local, you should expect to be charged a much higher price and be prepared to bargain firmly and respectfully. But, again, knowing a little Swahili will help you come across as someone who knows what they're talking about and does not want to be taken advantage of.

2. Have local currency: When shopping in any city worldwide, changing your money to the local currency is essential. Additionally, it will also be cheaper when you shop using Kenyan currency. There are numerous foreign exchange bureaus in the city center, but you may also exchange money at the airport or any of the city's banks.

TOM MBOYA STATUE



Thomas Joseph Odhiambo Mboya (15 August 1930 – 5 July 1969) was a Kenyan trade unionist, educator, Pan-Africanist, author, independence activist, and statesman. He was one of the founding fathers of the Republic of Kenya. He led the negotiations for independence at the Lancaster House Conferences and was instrumental in the formation of Kenya's independence party the Kenya African National Union (KANU) – where he served as its first Secretary-General. He laid the foundation for Kenya's capitalist and mixed economy policies at the height of the Cold War and set up several of the country's key labor institutions. Mboya was Minister for Economic Planning and Development when he was assassinated.

Mboya's intelligence, charm, leadership, and oratory skills won him admiration from all over the world. He gave speeches, participated in debates and interviews across the world in Favor of Kenya's independence from British colonial rule. He also spoke at several rallies in the goodwill of the Civil Rights movement in the United States. In 1958, at the age of 28, Mboya was elected Conference Chairman at the All-African Peoples' Conference convened by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. He helped build the Trade Union Movement in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, as well as across Africa. He also served as the Africa Representative to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). In 1959, Mboya called a conference in Lagos, Nigeria, to form the first All-Africa ICFTU labor organization.

Mboya worked with both John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. to create educational opportunities for African students, an effort that resulted in the Kennedy Airlifts of the 1960s enabling East African students to study in American colleges. Notable beneficiaries of this airlift include Wangari Maathai. In 1960, Mboya was the first Kenyan to be featured on the front page cover of Time magazine in a painting by Bernard Safran.

ABOUT MOMBASA



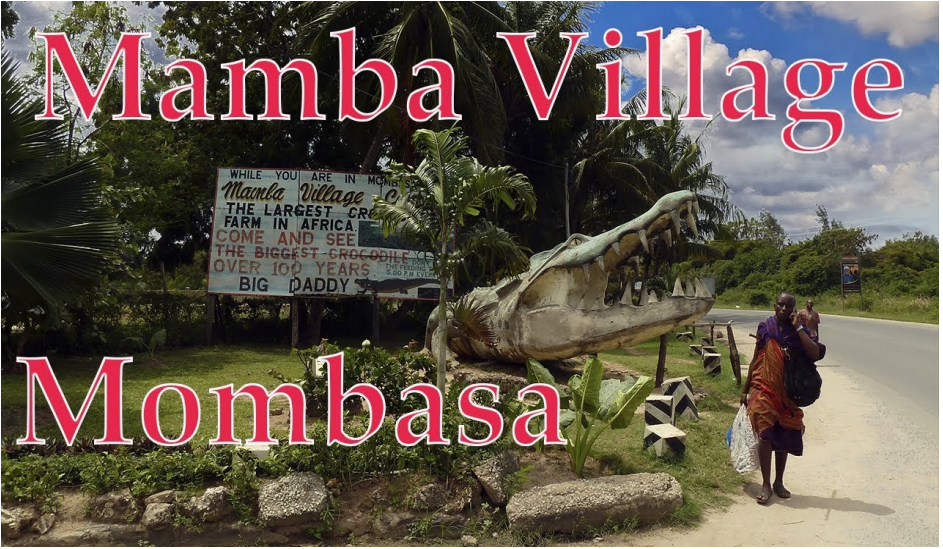
Mombasa is a coastal city in southeastern Kenya along the Indian Ocean. It was the first capital of British East Africa, before Nairobi was elevated to capital status in 1907. It now serves as the capital of Mombasa County. The town is known as "the white and blue city" in Kenya. It is the country's oldest (c. 900 A.D.) and second-largest city after Nairobi, with a population of about 1,208,333 people according to the 2019 census.

Mombasa's location on the Indian Ocean made it a historical trading center, and it has been controlled by many countries because of its strategic location. Kenyan school history books place the founding of Mombasa as 900 A.D. It must have been already a prosperous trading town in the 12th century, as the Arab geographer al-Idrisi mentions it in 1151. It was a part of the Kilwa Sultanate from approximately the early 14th century until the dissolution of the sultanate in 1513 A.D. The oldest stone mosque in Mombasa, Mnara, was built c. 1300. The Mandhry Mosque, built in 1570, has a minaret that contains a regionally specific ogee arch. The city later came under the occupation and control of the Omani Empire in the late 17th century.

In the late pre-colonial period, it was the metropolis of a plantation society, which became dependent on slave labor based around the ivory trade. Throughout the early modern period, Mombasa was a key node in the complex and far reaching Indian Ocean trading networks. Its key exports then were Ivory, millet, sesamum and coconuts.

Today, Mombasa is a tourism-based town, home to one of the state houses, with an extra-large port and an international airport.

MAMBA VILLAGE CENTER



The Mamba Village Center is Africa's Largest Crocodile Farm. Along with this, it also houses a botanical garden and a horse and camel riding area. The Crocodile farm features an all-inclusive tour as well as presentations on the life cycle and behavior of crocodiles. The most famous crocodile here is Big Daddy, who also happens to be the oldest crocodile in the farm with an age over 100 years. Apart from these attractions, the farm also houses a Snake Park, Museum, Fish Farm and Aquarium. Especially fun is the feeding time, when all crocodiles can be seen clearly and is the time you should visit the Mamba Village Center. This delightful farm is a treat for both kids and adults alike and will definitely liven up your trip of Mombasa.

Fix a date with crocodiles when you visit Mamba Village Center in Mombasa. The Mamba Village Center is one of the most popular places in the city and is a great place to embrace the nature. The best way to explore the Mamba Village Center is by buying the Mamba Village Center tickets from the ticket counter. If you want to ditch the line, then you can book the Mamba Village Center tickets, well in advance. You can also book the Mamba Village Center tour tickets to get a guided tour of the village center and enhance the overall experience.

Snake Park: Our snake park features a wide range of local serpents species, ranging from non-poisonous, to venomous spitters and bone constrictors, visit the park and get a chance to take a picture with holding an exotic snake of your choosing, non-poisonous of course!

An awesome tourist attraction that combines wildlife farming, conservation and environment friendly quarry. This is where you will view a good selection of the most interesting members of the animal kingdom in their natural habitat.

FORT JESUS MOMBASA CITY



The Fort is located in Mombasa City on the coast of Kenya. Designed by Giovanni Battista Cairati, it was built by the Portuguese in 1593-1596 to protect the port of Mombasa. The Fort is one of the most outstanding and well preserved examples of 16th Portuguese military fortification and a landmark in the history of this type of construction. The Fort's layout and form reflected the Renaissance ideal that perfect proportions and geometric harmony are to be found in the human body. The property covers an area of 2.36 hectares and includes the fort's moat and immediate surroundings. Fort Jesus, bears testimony to the first successful attempt by Western civilization to rule the Indian ocean trade routes, which, until then had remained under Eastern influence. The design of the fort, with its proportions, its imposing walls and five bastions, reflects the military architectural theory of the Renaissance.

Fort Jesus, Mombasa, bears physical witness, in its structures and subsequent transformations, also to the interchange of cultural values and influences between and among peoples of African, Arab, Turkish, Persian and European origin that fought to gain and maintain their control over this strategic port. Built in a period and in a region, which were at the center of the emerging political, commercial, and cultural globalization, Fort Jesus, with its imposing structure, and the various traces of subsequent modifications, bears significant witness to the interchange of cultural values among peoples of African, Arab, Turkish, Persian and European origin. Built and occupied first by the Portuguese, Fort Jesus, Mombasa, changed hands many times throughout its history, coming under Arab, Swahili and English control. Its important role in the control of trade also saw it host many of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin.

SUNSET CRUISE and WATER SPORTS



Take a Sunset Cruise in tropical Paradise on the Indian Ocean along Mombasa.

Dreaming of the other world under the water, colorful fish, strange creatures, majestic animals? Dreaming of sunset cruise on the turquoise waters? Join Mombasa Watersports on snorkeling & diving trips to reef and all other watersports you may dream of!

Dreaming of total relaxation, tropical massage, manicure & pedicure? Visit the SPA with fantastic views from its open view. Or just join in the volleyball or beach football!

Snorkeling, diving, fishing, kayaking, sunset cruises, beach volley ball and football! Water skiing, kite surfing and parasailing are also available! The dive center offers PADI CERTIFIED DIVING AND GAME FISHING.



BEAUTIFUL BEACHES OF MOMBASA



The beautiful tropical beaches in Mombasa, Kenya. Enjoy the strip of pale sand backed by palm trees and flowering beach convolvulus and lapped by shallow turquoise water kept calm by an offshore reef. Camel rides, snorkeling, scuba diving, and coral reefs are some of the activities on Mombasa Beaches.

These beach are on Kenya's northern shores, and it is lined with beachfront hotels, eateries, and bars with views of the sea.

Sit back in the golden sand and enjoy the beauty or submerge yourself in the clear blue-green water.



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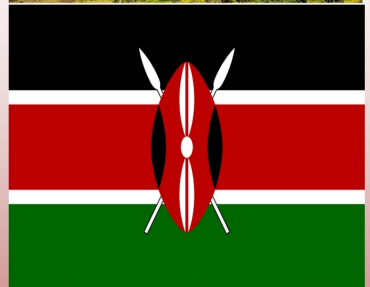
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Black Star Repatriation & Pan-African Community

The Black Star Repatriation & Pan-African Community in Ghana is a 15 acres phase 1 plus 60 acres phase 2 future community in Gyaahadze, the Central Region of Ghana. At the foundation of this vision, is a group of committed African Diasporans with strong Pan-African energy who wish to build a practical example of our reconnection to the land of our ancestors. Our community vision, is one that searches for the redemption of our stolen African ancestors. From those who lost their lives and those who survived the African Holocaust during the Trans-Atlantic European Slave Trade. This community will serve as a place where Africans can live in an African environment, or retreat to for a period of time. Our mission is to provide our community, with advanced strategies to satisfy today's demand in the areas of living, doing business, and investing in Africa. We are Africans who possess a wide range of skills and training, who are coming together to create a new kind of living experience on the land of our ancestors.

We see Africa as the only viable option for the future survival of African people. This position is supported by the worlds dependency on the natural resources in Africa (which are currently being controlled by non-Africans), the treatment of Africans outside of Africa, and lastly by the call that Mother Africa has made to all her displaced children in the Diaspora to come home. The investment portion of this community is designed to bring about a self-sufficient Africa. Our method is to connect the skills, and resources of Africans in the Diaspora with projects, investment opportunities and like-minded brothers and sisters on the African continent. This Community offers you the ability to custom build, buy, rent or lease homes in Ghana. You can visit or stay for some time in our community before you commit yourself to this important investment decision. This is vital, to ensure you know what you are committing to.

We offer a full rites of passage for those who wish to integrate into Ghanaian society, including languages, culture and customs workshops. You will learn the history of West Africa and see the affects that the enslavement of African's, had on the Ghana we see today and the attempts being made to repair the damage. Our African ancestors who were victims of the European genocide, called commonly the Transatlantic European slave trade, demand justice for their suffering during the African holocaust. In search of redemption we have found paradise in the small country town of Gyaahadze. This is our opportunity to come together with like-minded Africans in the Diaspora who want to do something special. This community project is not to dictate or restrict anyone. We are here as a family to build the detail guidelines that is voted on by us as a community. We want everyone to feel free and feel that they are equally a part of the community like everyone else. Ultimately we must maintain order and be able to communicate with each other to discuss all things to operate organized. We are working on expanding our community with an additional 57 acres for residential and community development opportunities in phase 2 to total 72 acres. We are currently accepting reservations based on completing require documents along with Administration/ land deposit payment. For full details visit our website and click on the ink for Black Star Pan-African Community from the main menu.

www.africafortheafricans.org
and e-mail us at afta2010@msn.com



Site Map above is an overview of our projected layout for our future community for phase 1. The community will be built in 2 phases or more based on future demands. Phase 1 entails 60 plots on 15 acres. The residential & commercial plots on both phases are 80 ft x 100 ft lots for a total of 8,000 square feet per plot. We plan to use 10 remaining plots for a park, community center, business center, and security post.

Phase 2 will include 240 plots on 60 acres for residential and business projects. This will include 30 plots for farming, 120 plots for residential, 24 plots for Apartments/Condos, 28 plots for onsite commercial investment, 4 plots for a community store, 4 plots for a Medical Center, 4 plots for an Educational/Training Building, 4 plots for a Maintenance Facility, 8 plots for an additional community and business center.

Black Star Repatriation & Pan-African Community, in Central Region is located in the town Gyaahadze. It gives you access to a nice clean beach two miles from the property. It is two miles away from the city of Winneba, and about three miles away from the Accra/Winneba Rd which takes you to Cape Coast to the left or Accra to the right. The community land is in the middle of Cape Coast and Accra. The land is 1.5 to 2 hours away from either city based on traffic.

**Google Maps:
GPS Land Location for our
Black Star Pan-African
Community in Gyaahadze,
Central Region of Ghana.**

5°23'50.2"N 0°35'15.8"W

**[https://maps.app.goo.gl/
XWFjFhDiShZ22Q5P7](https://maps.app.goo.gl/XWFjFhDiShZ22Q5P7)**





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