DESTINATION
MARSABIT
INTRODUCTION

Marsabit, affectionately referred to as the Cradle of Mankind by Anthropologists because of its prehistoric sites, is an adventure lover’s paradise. The Koobi Fora deposits - rich in mammalian, molluscan and other fossil remains – have contributed more to the understanding of paleo-environments than any other site on the continent. The county has diverse and unique attractions ranging from the rainy dense forest of Marsabit National Park, home of the famous Ahmed the Elephant; and a refuge for big-billed bulb eels, to the vast desert lake, Lake Turkana. Marsabit is a land of craters and the only true desert in East Africa, the Chaba. This expanse of salt pans and undulating sand dunes is inhabited by the nomadic Gabbra community who traverse it with their herds of camels in the scorching heat. Marsabit is home to the largest desert lake in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage site, Lake Turkana. It is also a haven for the largest Nile Crocodiles and blue-pen migrant birds on the shores of the pristine South Island National Park. Marsabit’s magnificent landscapes constitute the renowned biological reserve, Mount K/Uat, with its finest volcanic flanks which offer exciting hiking possibilities. The rocky terrain is ideal for an epic rock-climbing experience for the most adventurous hikers. Fourteen diverse and indigenous communities that religiously celebrate their culture paying homage to the aged old customs of their forefathers. This beautiful fusion of culture is also exemplified in the Desert Museum and Gallery in Loiyangalani on the shores of Lake Turkana which showcases a collection of authentic artefacts and traditional regalia of her people. Formerly referred to as the Northern Frontier District by the colonialists as it shares a few hundred kilometer border stretch with the heritage rich Ethiopia, Marsabit is the new frontier for experiential and immersion tourism.
INTRODUCTION

Marsabit, affectionately referred to as the Cradle of Mankind by Anthropologists because of its prehistoric sites, is an adventure lover’s paradise. The Koobi Fora deposits - rich in mammal and other fossil remains - have contributed more to our understanding of paleo-environments than any other site on the continent. The county has diverse and unique attractions ranging from the dry forest of Marsabit National Park, home of the famous Ahmed the Elephant; and a refuge for big-hooved but slender, desert rat-like, Lake Elmenteita. Marsabit is a land of craters and the only true desert in East Africa, the Chalbi. The expanse of salt pans and undulating sand dunes is inhabited by the nomadic Gabra community who traverse it with their herds of camels in the scorching heat. Marsabit is home to the largest desert lake in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage site, Lake Turkana. It is also a haven for the largest Nile Crocodiles and desert migrant birds on the shores of the pristine South Island National Park. Marsabit’s magnificent sceneries constitute the renowned brookwen reserve, Mount Kikai, with its finest volcanic flanks which offer exciting hiking possibilities. The rocky formerly is ideal for an epic rock-climbing experience for the most adventurous trekkers. Marsabit is a true melting pot of culture. It hosts fourteen diverse and indigenous communities that religiously celebrate their culture paying homage to the aged-old customs of their forefathers. This beautiful fusion of culture is also exemplified in the Desert Museum and Gallery in Loiyangalani on the shores of Lake Turkana which showcases a collection of authentic artefacts and traditional regalia of her people. Formerly referred to as the Northern Frontier District by the colonialists, it shares a few hundred a kilometre border stretch with Ethiopia and Eritrea. Marsabit is the new frontier for experiential and immersion tourism.
The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile REPTILES in the lake, which also feed the fish. Diverse flora and fauna ing ecological conditions provide habitats for maintaining - identified archaeological and paleontological sites. There are the Ethiopian border, extending 249 kilometers from north to body of Lake Turkana drops down along the Rift Valley from desert lake in the world. It is surrounded by an arid, seemingly -a total area of 161,485 hectares located within the Lake PARK of the world’s largest concentrations of crocodiles. Goliath Heron, and African skimmer, while African Open-billed Stork, -fowl and are major breeding grounds for the Nile Crocodile, The three National Parks serve as a stopover for migrant water- -ing laboratory for the study of plant and animal communities. LAKE TURKANA & Gardener, and was also a location for the film of the same title. LOIYANGALANI destination in Northern Kenya, as the surrounding El Molo and Turkana, the largest desert lake in the world and a UN World Heritage site. Its main industries include fishing and tourism. It is a popular tourist native Samburu tongue. It is home to the Turkana, Samburu, Rendile Turkana in Kenya. Loiyangalani means “a place of many trees” in the -lava beach while the moon rises over the menacingly smoking craters. crater lakes - Crocodile Lake, Flamingo Lake and Tilapia Lake - provide desert lake in the world, Lake Turkana, the Central Island is made up of PARK SOUTH ISLAND CENTRAL ISLAND NATIONAL of the world's largest concentrations of crocodiles. The museum hosts replicas of the fossils found in the park and PARK Koobi Fora FORA Museum and the National Museums of Kenya it's from this that the county of Marsabit got its name as the PLEISTOCENE GABBRA PEOPLE pastures and rain. THE GABBRA PEOPLE laws. Every year based on the sighting of the moon (Gabbras operate traditional institutions responsible for supporting the camel has a special significance in their way of life that includes pastures and rain. reality in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The Gabbra are nomadic pastoralists, inhabiting an area of about THE GABBRA PEOPLE environmental plain. Today, most group members are admixed with adjacent Nilotic between El Molo Bay and Mount Kulal. It today primarily inhabit the southeast shore of Lake Turkana, -stretching back over 100 million years into the dinosaur age. AndANCESTRY SPANNING OVER 27 MILLION YEARS AND A RICH FOSSIL HERITAGE Northern Kenya holds an unsurpassed archive of human PETRIFIED WOOD FROM THE GREEK ROOT PETRO MEANING “ROCK” OR FOREST IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN KENYA. About 1,000 tourists flocked to Sibiloi national park to get a -experience a total solar eclipse on November 3, 2013. The total solar AHMED, THE ELEPHANT OF Africa. The lake was shaped like a spoon, almost a quarter of a mile wide inside Chalbi desert is a huge salt pan East of Lake Turkana where there is no oasis. Amazingly, you might still come across an Oryx, the great, shimmering whiteness. After the rains, the bone-dry land turns into a shallow lake. On its northern fringes, where the wind piles up sand dunes, a chain of oases nourishes vast palm groves. The precious greenery attracts flocks of Sandgrouse and Gabbra pastoralists alike, who bring their camels in the hundreds to drink. The colourful dresses, the singing and the dancing of their women appear as a celebration of life in an otherwise hostile environment. Further north rises the Kuni Hills which comfort the wandering traveler with moderate temperatures and distant views over a boiling country. Chalbi desert does not have distinct temperature conditions. It has a semi-arid kind of climate. February is the warmest month in Chalbi, going past 35 degrees Celsius, July is the coldest month with temperatures going as low as 18 degrees Celsius. Temperatures drop sharply during the night. It can get chilly. On the fringes of the desert, a number of basic camps and lodges that provide modest accommodation and meals can be found. Local tour guides provide guiding services at a fee.
The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile crocodiles. The Lake Turkana region is home to hundreds of species of diverse flora and fauna. The ecological conditions provide habitats for maintaining numerous volcanic overflows with petrified forests. The existing archaeological and paleontological sites. There are deposits on sedimentary formations as well as one hundred million years old bones. The lake represents unique geo-morphological features with fossilized remains of terrestrial vegetation. The lake has a total area of 161,485 hectares located within the Lake Turkana Conservation Area.

The lake is a large, shallow lake located in the South Island and the Central Island National Parks. It is a major breeding ground for the Nile crocodile, and a variety of venomous snakes. Birds of prey are also abundant, especially the Goliath Heron, and African skimmer, while African Open-billed Stork, flamingos, and lesser flamingos. The island is home to a profusion of birdlife including 34 species of flamingos, three species of flamingos, and 66 other bird species.

Chalbi Desert

Inside Chalbi desert is a huge salt pan East of Lake Turkana where there is no oasis. Amazingly, you might still come across an Oryx, Ostrich or even the endangered Grey Zebra galloping across the great, shimmering whiteness. After the rains, the bone-dry land turns into a shallow lake. On its northern fringes, where the wind pile up sand dunes, a chain of oases nourishes vast palm groves. The precious greenery attracts flocks of Sandgrouse and Galibra pastoralists alike, who bring their camels in the hundreds to drink. The colourful dresses, the singing and the dancing of their women appear as a celebration of life in an otherwise hostile environment. Further north rises the Kunu Hills, which comfort the sweating traveler with moderate temperatures and distant views over a burning country.

The Chalbi Desert does not have distinct temperature conditions. It has a semi-arid kind of climate. February is the warmest month in Chalbi going past 35 degrees Celsius. July is the coldest month with temperatures going as low as 18 degrees Celsius. Temperatures drop sharply during the night. It can get chilly.

On the fringes of the desert, a number of basic camps and lodges that provide modest accommodation and meals can be found. Local tour guides provide guiding services at a fee.
The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile crocodiles. It serves as a flyway for migrating birds, bringing in hundreds of species endemic to Kenya. The East African Rift System also provides unique ecological conditions to maintain the lake, which is 44 km at its widest point with a depth of 30 meters.

The lake, located in the Turkana basin whose total surface area is 7 million hectares, is bordered by the Ethiopian, South, and Kenyan borders. It is flanked by the South Island and the Central Island National Parks, covering 9,920 hectares. The lake is home to the Hippopotamus, and a variety of venomous snakes.

The three National Parks serve as a stopover for migrant waterbirds, including the Goliath Heron, and African skimmer, while African Open-billed Stork, Northern Topi, among others. A total of over 350 species of aquatic and terrestrial birds have been recorded in Lake Turkana. Sibiloi is the only protected area with a large population of pelicans. The lake provides a perfect environment for pelicans, with their average daily caloric requirement met by the lake’s abundant fish population. The lake’s ecosystem is complex, with over 30 species of crocodiles, including the Goliath crocodile, which can grow up to 7 meters in length.

The lake is also home to a variety of fish species, including the African sharptooth catfish, which can grow up to 1.5 meters in length. The lake is also an important source of food for the local communities, who rely on the lake for fishing and tourism.

LOIYANGALANI

LaKE TURKANA &

Rock arts in Marti (4km from town), visit to South Island and Central Island Campsite. Loiyangalani was the setting for John le Carré’s novel, The Constant Column. On the same occasion, the people of Kisama celebrated their national day, more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water and drank.

“Indeed, Loiyanjalani” I said.
He nodded.

visit to South Island and Central Island

Its main industries include fishing and tourism. It is a popular tourist destination, with a variety of accommodations for visitors, including Desert Museum Villas, Oasis lodge, Palm Shade Camp, Malabo Camp, Tilamari Camp, and Island Campsite.

The town is situated on the shores of Lake Turkana, which is one of the largest and deepest lakes in the world. The lake is a popular destination for birdwatchers, with over 350 species of birds recorded in the area. The lake is also home to a variety of fish species, including the African sharptooth catfish, which can grow up to 1.5 meters in length. The lake is also an important source of food for the local communities, who rely on the lake for fishing and tourism.

The lake is also home to a variety of fish species, including the African sharptooth catfish, which can grow up to 1.5 meters in length. The lake is also an important source of food for the local communities, who rely on the lake for fishing and tourism.

The lake is also home to a variety of fish species, including the African sharptooth catfish, which can grow up to 1.5 meters in length. The lake is also an important source of food for the local communities, who rely on the lake for fishing and tourism.

LAKE PARADISE

“The lake was shaped like a spoon, almost a quarter of a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, and it sloped up into steep, wooded banks two hundred feet high. A tangle of water-vines and vines—great African vines—grew in the shallows at the water’s edge. Wild ducks, cranes and egrets, circled and dipped. Animals, more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water and drank.”

“Is it Paradise, Martian?” I said.

He nodded.

LAKE PARADISE

The lake was shaped like a spoon, almost a quarter of a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, and it sloped up into steep, wooded banks two hundred feet high. A tangle of water-vines and vines—great African vines—grew in the shallows at the water’s edge. Wild ducks, cranes and egrets, circled and dipped. Animals, more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water and drank.

“The lake was shaped like a spoon, almost a quarter of a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, and it sloped up into steep, wooded banks two hundred feet high. A tangle of water-vines and vines—great African vines—grew in the shallows at the water’s edge. Wild ducks, cranes and egrets, circled and dipped. Animals, more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water and drank.”

The lake was shaped like a spoon, almost a quarter of a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, and it sloped up into steep, wooded banks two hundred feet high. A tangle of water-vines and vines—great African vines—grew in the shallows at the water’s edge. Wild ducks, cranes and egrets, circled and dipped. Animals, more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water and drank.
The Park comprises of three crater lakes that are the only permanent surfaces of water in the region, providing habitat for a variety of bird life. Major wildlife attractions include the African elephant. The Park is famous for its elephant named Ahmed that was provided with 24-hr security surveillance by presidential decree in the 1970s, to demonstrate Kenya’s commitment to wildlife conservation. Other wildlife species are the Buffalo, Cheetah, Lesser Kudu, Hyena, Coke’s Zebra, Kirk’s Dik-Dik, Lion, Leopard, Baboons, among others.

The beautiful Marsabit National Park is a refuge for big-tusked bull elephants, diverse birdlife and reptiles. It also provides opportunities for visits to the singing wells and hikes in the dense forest wreathed in mist.

A volcanic crater is a circular depression in the ground caused by volcanic activity. It is typically a basin, circular in form within which occurs a vent (or vents) from which magma erupts as gases, lava and ejecta. A crater can be of large dimensions, and sometimes of great depth. Marsabit County has five of such craters!

**LAKE PARADISE**

"The lake was shaped like a spoon, almost a quarter of a mile wide and three quarters of a mile long, and it sloped up into steep, wooded banks two hundred feet high. A tangle of water-trees and lilies--great African lilies--grew in the shallows at the water’s edge. Wild ducks, cranes and egrets, circled and dipped. Animals, more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water and drank.

"It’s Paradise, Martin!" I said.

He nodded.

"That was how Lake Paradise was given its name."

- (Stanley Plencer)

In 1923, Osa Johnson, and her husband Martin, both natives of Kansas, took off for faraway East Africa determined to document on film a land they knew almost nothing about. They stumbled upon the iconic crater lake. The filmmaker and writer later wrote a book called "I Married Adventure" in which they document their adventurous journey in the "wild" North hence popularizing Lake Paradise by giving it the name. It’s a drinking haven for the big-tusked elephants of Marsabit and has a campsite hidden deep in the steep crater.
AHMED, THE ELEPHANT OF MARSABIT

Ahmed of Marsabit was and is still the most famous Elephant ever to have roamed the African continent. Born in 1939, Ahmed came from the forests of Mount Marsabit and grew to become a truly unique giant, justifiably known by the natives and big-game hunters alike as the ‘King of Marsabit’.

In 1970, and in order to protect him from poachers, Kenya’s President Jomo Kenyatta placed the Elephant under his protection by presidential decree, an unparalleled occurrence in the history of the country and the only Elephant to be declared a living monument. The giant was watched over day and night by two game wardens against poachers.

A loner and quite elusive, Ahmed was seldom seen and was known better by reputation than by sight. One morning in 1974, after having waited in vain for their charge to reappear from the copse he had disappeared into the night before, his personal bodyguards decided to go and look for him. When they found Ahmed dead, he was not lying on his side, but resting majestically on his famous tusks, half-leaning against a tree. He was 55.

While Ahmed was alive, it was thought that his tusks were of record size but after his death his tusks were found to weigh only 672 kg (1,480 lb) each. This is still no mean size but it’s still far from some other tuskers. Today, Ahmed of Marsabit can be admired as a mounted exhibit at the Kenya National Museum in Nairobi.

THE ‘SINGING WELLS’ OF MARSABIT

The ‘Singing Wells’ of Marsabit is an age-old cultural experience mainly practised by herders as they draw water from wells to quench the thirst of the livestock, their main source of livelihood. It’s a melodic show that encourages and entertains them as they undertake the communal activity. The singing wells are found around the Marsabit Mountain.
AHMED, THE ELEPHANT OF MARSABIT

Ahmed of Marsabit was and still is the most famous Elephant ever to have roamed the African continent. Born in 1919, Ahmed came from the forests of Mount Marsabit and grew to become a truly unique giant, justifiably known by the natives and big game hunters alike as the 'King of Marsabit'.

In 1970, and in order to protect him from poachers, Kenya’s President Jomo Kenyatta placed the Elephant under his protection by presidential decree, an unparalleled occurrence in the history of the country and the only Elephant to be declared a living monument. The giant was watched over day and night by two game wardens against poachers.

A inner and quite elusive, Ahmed was seldom seen and was known better by reputation than by sight. One morning in 1974, after having waited in vain for their charge to reappear from the copse he had disappeared into the night before, his personal body guards decided to go and look for him. When they found Ahmed dead, he was not lying on his side, but resting majestically on his famous tusks, half-leaning against a tree. He was 55.

While Ahmed was alive, it was thought that his tusks were of record size but after his death his tusks were found to weigh only 67.2 kg (148 lbs) each. This is still no mean size but it's still far from some other tuskers. Today, Ahmed of Marsabit can be admired as a mounted exhibit at the Kenya National Museum in Nairobi.

THE ‘SINGING WELLS’ OF MARSABIT

The ‘Singing Wells’ of Marsabit is an age-old cultural experience mainly practised by herdsmen as they draw water from wells to quench the thirst of the livestock, their main source of livelihood. It’s a melodious show that encourages and entertains them as they undertake the communal activity. The singing wells are found around the Marsabit Mountain.
LAKE TURKANA & LOIYANGALANI

The most saline of Africa’s large lakes, Turkana is an outstanding laboratory for the study of plant and animal communities. The three National Parks serve as a stopover for migrating waterfowl and are major breeding grounds for the Nile Crocodile, Hippopotamus, and a variety of venomous snakes. Lake Turkana National Park is made of Sibiloi National Park, the South Island and the Central Island National Parks, covering a total area of 100,455 hectares located within the Lake Turkana basin whose total surface area is 7 million hectares. The Lake is the most saline lake in East Africa and the largest desert lake in the world. It is surrounded by an arid, seemingly extraterrestrial landscape that is often devoid of life. The long body of Lake Turkana drops down along the Rift Valley from the Ethiopian border, extending 240 kilometers from north to south and 44 km at its widest point with a depth of 50 meters. It is Africa’s fourth largest lake, fondly called the Jade Sea because of its breathtaking color. It is Africa’s fourth largest lake, fondly called the Jade Sea because of its breathtaking color. The Lake is the most saline lake in East Africa and the largest desert lake in the world. It is surrounded by an arid, seemingly extraterrestrial landscape that is often devoid of life. The long body of Lake Turkana drops down along the Rift Valley from the Ethiopian border, extending 240 kilometers from north to south and 44 km at its widest point with a depth of 50 meters. It is Africa’s fourth largest lake, fondly called the Jade Sea because of its breathtaking color.

It represents unique geo-morphological features with fossil deposits on sedimentary formations as well as one hundred identified archaeological and paleontological sites. There are numerous volcanic overflows with petrified forests. The existing ecological conditions provide habitats for maintaining diverse flora and fauna.

BIRDS

The Lake Turkana region is home to hundreds of species of birds endemic to Kenya. The East African Rift System also serves as a flyway for migrating birds, bringing in hundreds more. The birds are essentially supported by plankton masses in the lake, which also feed the fish.

REPTILES

The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile crocodiles. In 2000, as estimated in a 1968 study by Alistair Graham.

SOUTH ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Covered end to end in volcanic ash, the stony glow of its South Island’s lustrous vents has inspired numerous tales of ghosts and evil spirits. The island is home to a profusion of birdlife including 54 species of European migrants most spectacularly viewed as they return home between March and May. At least 23 species breed here, including Cattle Heron, and African skimmer, while African Open-billed Stork, Duck and Gulls feed on the shores and the volcanic island lakes attract lesser flamingos. Birds of prey are also abundant, especially swallow-tailed kites. This park is ideal for game watching and has one of the world’s largest concentrations of crocodiles.

CENTRAL ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Emerging starkly from the blue-green waters of the largest permanent desert lake in the world, Lake Turkana, the Central Island is made up of three active volcanoes that belch sulphurous smoke and steam. Three crater lakes - Crocodile Lake, Flamingo Lake and Tilapia Lake - provide breeding grounds for the world’s largest concentration of Nile Crocodiles. Central Island has a cappello where visitors can enjoy the beautifully haunting sight of the lake’s luminous waters wash up onto a black lava beach while the moon rises over the menacingly smoking craters.

LOIYANGALANI

Loiyangalani is a small town located on the southeastern coast of Lake Turkana in Kenya. Loiyangalani means “a place of many trees” in the native Samburu tongue. It is home to the Turkana, Samburu, Rendile and El Molo people. The town is situated on the shores of Lake Turkana, the largest desert lake in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage site. Its main industries include fishing and tourism. It is a popular tourist destination in Northern Kenya, as the surrounding El Molo and Turkana villages offer unique cultural experiences.

In June 2008, the first Cultural Festival took place at Loiyangalani, and it united all tribes of the Lake in celebration for one weekend. And from whence the festival continues to be held every other year. Loiyangalani was the setting for John le Carre’s novel, The Constant Gardener, and was also a location for the film of the same title.

Main activities: Boat rides in Lake Turkana, visit to El Molo shrines, visit Rock arts in Merti (4km from town), visit to South Island and Central.
LAKE TURKANA & LOIYANGALANI
The most saline of Africa’s large lakes, Turkana is an outstanding laboratory for the study of plant and animal communities. The three National Parks serve as a stopover for migrant waterfowl and are major breeding grounds for the Nile Crocodile, Hippopotamus, and a variety of venomous snakes. Lake Turkana National Park is made of Sibiloi National Park, the South Island and the Central Island National Parks, covering a total area of 184,483 hectares located within the Lake Turkana basin whose total surface area is 7 million hectares. The Lake is the most saline lake in East Africa and the largest desert lake in the world. It is surrounded by an arid, seemingly extraterrestrial landscape that is often devoid of life. The long body of Lake Turkana drops down along the Rift Valley from the Ethiopian border, extending 240 kilometers from north to south and 46 km at its widest point with a depth of 50 meters. It is Africa’s fourth largest lake, fondly called the Jade Sea because of its breathtaking color. It represents unique geo-morphological features with fossil deposits on sedimentary formations as well as one hundred identified archaeological and palaeontological sites. There are numerous volcanic overflows with petrified forests. The existing ecological conditions provide habitats for maintaining diverse flocks and fauna.

BIRDS
The Lake Turkana region is home to hundreds of species of birds endemic to Kenya. The East African Rift System also serves as a flyway for migrating birds, bringing in hundreds more. The birds are essentially supported by plankton masses in the lake, which also feed the fish.

REPTILES
The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile crocodiles. In 1980, as estimated in a 1988 study by Alistair Graham.

SOUTH ISLAND NATIONAL PARK
Covered end to end in volcanic ash, the night sky of its South Island’s luminous vents has inspired numerous tales of ghosts and evil spirits. The island is home to a profusion of birdlife including 34 species of European migrants most spectacularly viewed as they return home between March and May. At least 23 species breed here, including Cattle Egret, and African skimmer, while African Open-billed Stork, Duck and Gull feed on the shores and the volcanic island lakes attract lesser flamingos. Birds of prey are also abundant, especially swallow-tailed kites. This park is ideal for game watching and has one of the world’s largest concentrations of crocodiles.

CENTRAL ISLAND NATIONAL PARK
Emerging starkly from the blue-green waters of the largest permanent crater lakes - Crocodile Lake, Flamingo Lake and Tilapia Lake - provide a glimpse of the rare occurrence. About 1,000 tourists flocked to Sibiloi national park to get a glimpse of the rare occurrence. An eclipse would have lasted a maximum of 1 minute and 39 seconds. The total solar eclipse on November 3, 2013. The total solar eclipse will be the first total solar eclipse seen in Kenya since 1991. The event will be visible from Sibiloi National Park.

LOIYANGALANI
Loiyangalani is a small town located on the southeastern coast of Lake Turkana in Kenya. Loiyangalani means “a place of many trees” in the native Samburu tongue. It is home to the Turkana, Samburu, Rendille and El Molo people. The town is situated on the shores of Lake Turkana, the largest desert lake in the world and a UN World Heritage site. Its main industries include fishing and tourism. It is a popular tourist destination in Northern Kenya, as the surrounding El Molo and Turkana villages offer unique cultural experiences. In June 2008, the first Cultural Festival took place at Loiyangalani, and it united all tribes of the Lake in celebration for one weekend. And from whence the festival continues to be held every other year. Loiyangalani was the setting for John le Carré’s novel, The Constant Gardener, and was also a location for the film of the same title. Main activities: Boat rides in Lake Turkana, visit to El Molo shrines, visit Rock arts in Maré (4km from town), visit to South Island and Central
Lake Turkana is the most saline lake in East Africa and the largest body of water in the Rift Valley. It is located in northern Kenya, extending 249 kilometers from north to south and 44 km at its widest point with a depth of 30 meters. The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile crocodiles: 14,000, as estimated in a 1968 study by Alistair . The lake also supports a variety of fish species which are a major resource for local fishermen.

**SOUTH ISLAND NATIONAL PARK**
The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Irom of Africa region. They are believed to be the smallest ethnic community in Kenya. Owing to the arid environment in which they entered, they have had to abandon agricultural activities in favor of lake-side fishing. Historically, the El Molo erected tomb structures in which they placed their dead. A 1962 archaeological survey found that they were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo today primarily build small huts at the southwestern shore of Lake Turkana between El Molo Bay and Mount Kuli. Today, most group members are admired with adjacent Nilotic populations, with only a handful of unadulterated El Molo believed to exist. Many El Molo speakers have also adopted cultural customs from these communities.

**THE GABBRA PEOPLE**
Gabbraland is a semi-arid pastoralist area inhabited an area of about 40,000 square kilometres in the arid lowlands of northern Kenya. With an exception of the elevated areas, Gabbraland receives an average of 150-200mm of rainfall per year. It is due to this aridity that they lead a nomadic life, constantly moving in search of water and grazing for their camels, cattle, sheep and goats. Livelihoods here are centred around livestock, primarily goats, which are used for transportation, milk and meat. The camel has a special significance in their way of life that includes payment for dowry and mentions in their songs. The Gabbra still operate traditional institutions responsible for supporting the social structure of the community, and upholding traditional laws. Every year based on the sighting of the moon (Gabbraland have a lunar calendar), they practice a ceremony called the Sorio, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire Gabbraland. In the same period, special ceremonies to commemorate the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The Gabra lunar calendar has unique resemblance to the Islamic calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the events therein. Gabbra houses are made from woven sisal mats, sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be packed up, loaded onto a camel train, and moved to follow better pastures and rain.

**SIBILOI & KOBI FORA PRE-HISTORIC SITES**
Located on the wild and rugged shores of Lake Turkana, Sibiloi is home to important archaeological sites including Koobi Fora. The area is characterized by semi-desert habitat and open plains fringed by saline formations including Mount Sibiloi, where the remains of a petrified forest can be seen. Sibiloi serves as a stopover for migrant waterbirds and is a major breeding ground for the Nile crocodile. Terrestrial wildlife includes zebras, Grant’s gazelles, lions, leopards, striped hyenas, balsas, oryx, greater kudu, cheetahs, and Northern Topi, among others. A total of over 350 species of aquatic and terrestrial birds have been recorded in Lake Turkana. Sibiloi is surrounded by the Turkana, the Gabra and the Dassanach who are communities with very rich and unpoluted traditional cultures. Sibiloi was listed as one of the 15 locations in the world that would experience a total solar eclipse on November 3, 2013. The total solar eclipse would have lasted a maximum of 1 minute and 59 seconds. About 1000 tourists flocked to Sibiloi national park to get a glimpse of the rare occurrence.

**THE PETRIFIED FOREST**
The forest is approximately 5 km away from the Kana Gate (the main entrance to the Sibiloi National Park). There are signs inside the park so it shouldn’t be too difficult to drive there. The Petrified Forest is the only one of its kind in Kenya. Petrified wood (from the Greek root petros meaning “rock” or “stone,” literally “wood turned into stone”) is the name given to a
Island National Parks, Annual cultural festival in May, filmng and birw watching.

Accommodation: Desert Museum Villas, Oasis Lodge, Palm Shade Camp, Malolo Camp, Tiamari Camp, Island Campsite, among others.

SOUTH ISLAND NATIONAL PARK
The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Irom of Africa region. They are believed to be the smallest ethnic community in Kenya. Owing to the arid environment in which they entered, they are held to have then abandoned agricultural activities in favor of lakeside fishing.

Historically, the El Molo erected tomb structures in which they placed their dead. A 1982 archaeological survey found that they were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo today primarily inhabit the wild and rugged shores of Lake Turkana, between El Molo Bay and Mount Kula.

Today, most group members are admixed with adjacent Nilotic populations, with only a handful of un władz El Molo believed to exist. Many El Molo speakers have also adopted cultural customs from these communities.

THE GABBRA PEOPLE
Gabbra are nomadic pastoralists, inhabiting an area of about 40,000 square kilometres in the arid lowlands of northern Kenya. With an exception of the elevated areas, Gabbaland receives an average of 150-200 mm of rainfall per year. It is due to this aridity that they lead a nomadic life, constantly moving in search of water and grazing for their camels, cattle, sheep and goats. Livelihoods here are centred around livestock, primarily camels, which are used for transportation, milk and meat. The camel has a special significance in their way of life, which includes payment for dowry and mentions in their songs. The Gabbra still operate traditional institutions responsible for supporting the social structures of the community, and upholding traditional laws. Every year based on the sighting of the moon (Gabbra have a lunar calendar), they practice a ceremony called the Soro in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire Gabbaland. In the same period, special ceremonies to commemorate the dead in the society is also hold on a yearly basis. The Gabra lunar calendar has unique resemblance to the Islamic calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months; and the events therein. Gabra houses are made from woven sial mats, sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be packed up, loaded onto a camel train, and moved to follow better pastures and rain.

SIBILOI & KOBI FORA PRE-HISTORIC SITES
Located on the wild and rugged shores of Lake Turkana, Sibiloi is home to important archaeological sites including Kobi Fina. The area is characterized by semi-desert habitat and open plains marked by istano formations including Mount Sibiloi, where the remains of a petrified forest can be seen. Sibiloi serves as a stopover for migrant waterfowl and is a major breeding ground for the Nile crocodile. Terrestrial wildlife includes Zebras, Grant Gazelles, Lions, Leopards, Striped Hyenas, Beisa Oryx, Greater Kudu, Cheetahs and Terrestrial birds have been recorded in Lake Turkana. Sibiloi is surrounded by the Turkana, the Gabbra and the Dassanach who are communities with very rich and unpolulated traditional cultures. Sibiloi was listed as one of the 15 locations in the world that would experience a total solar eclipse on November 3, 2013. The total solar eclipse would have lasted a maximum of 1 minute and 59 seconds. About 1000 tourists flocked to Sibiloi national park to get a glimpse of the rare occurrence.
crocodiles: 14,000, as estimated in a 1968 study by Alistair

The East African Rift System also

The Lake Turkana region is home to hundreds of species of
diverse flora and fauna.

numerous volcanic overflows with petrified forests. The exist

It is Africa's fourth largest lake, fondly called the Jade Sea

body of Lake Turkana drops down along the Rift Valley from

The Lake is the most saline lake in East Africa and the largest

the South Island and the Central Island National Parks, cover-

Lake Turkana National Park is made of Sibiloi National Park,

main activities: Boat-rides in Lake Turkana, visit to El Molo shrines, visit

Loiyangalani was the setting for John le Carré's novel, The Constant

from whence the festival continues to be held every other year.

And

In June 2008, the first Cultural Festival took place at Loiyangalani, and

na villages offer unique cultural experiences.

destination in Northern Kenya, as the surrounding El Molo and Turka-

desert lake in the world, Lake Turkana, the Central Island is made up of

breeding grounds for the world's largest concentration of Nile Croco-

diles. Central Island has a campsite where visitors can enjoy the beauti-

islands' luminous vents has inspired numerous tales of ghosts and evil

Gabbraland. In the same period, special ceremonies to

in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire

historically, the El Molo erected tomb structures in which they

the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into

THE GABBRA PEOPLE

The Gabbra lunar calendar has unique resemblance to the Islamic

The Gabbra people, mainly practised by herders as they draw water from wells to

THE PETRIFIED FOREST

About 1,000 tourists flocked to Sibiloi national park to get a

glimpse of the rare occurrence.

KOOLI FORA PRE-HISTORIC SITES

Northern Kenya holds an unsurpassed archive of human

prehistory. It holds the world's richest record of human

pre-history, the largest and most complete record of human

ancestry spanning over 27 million years and a rich fossil heritage

stretching back over 100 million years into the dinosaur age. And

it's from this that the county of Marsabit got its name as the

“cradle of mankind”. This is the largest and most-well

documented collection of human related fossils that exists and is

unmatched anywhere in the world, and can only be found at the

Koobi Fora Museum and the National Museums of Kenya

Headquarters.

The museum hosts replicas of the fossils found in the park and

also has a collection of photos of the people of Northern Kenya

plus some of the wildlife that used to inhabit the park before the

climate of the area changed.
The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile more. The birds are essentially supported by plankton masses birds endemic to Kenya. The East African Rift System alsoing ecological conditions provide habitats for maintaining because of its breathtaking color.

The most saline of Africa’s large lakes, Turkana is an outstand-

LOIYANGALANI

LAKE TURKANA &

Main activities: Boat-rides in Lake Turkana, visit to El Molo shrines, visit it united all tribes of the Lake in celebration for one weekend. And na villages offer unique cultural experiences.

The three National Parks serve as a stopover for migrant water-

and El Molo people. The town is situated on the shores of Lake Turka-

Loiyangalani is a small town located on the southeastern coast of Lake

It’s Paradise, Martin!” I said.

~ Blaney Percival~

more than we could count, stood quietly knee-deep in the water edge. Wild ducks, cranes and egrets, circled and dipped. Animals,

and lilies—great African lilies—grew in the shallows at the water’s


glimpse of the rare occurrence.

KOOBI FORA PRE-HISTORIC SITES

Northern Kenya holds an unsurpassed archive of human prehistory. It holds the world’s richest record of human pre-history, the longest and most complete record of human ancestry spanning over 27 million years and a rich fossil heritage stretching back over 200 million years into the dinosaur age. And it’s from this that the county of Marsabit got its name as the “cradle of mankind”. This is the largest and most well documented collection of human related fossils that exists and is unmatched anywhere in the world, and can only be found at the Koobi Fora Museum and the National Museums of Kenya Headquarter.

The museum hosts replicas of the fossils found in the park and also has a collection of photos of the people of Northern Kenya plus some of the wildlife that used to inhabit the park before the climate of the area changed.
Endangered species and other unique flora and fauna provide unique opportunities for the study of biological diversity. The park also provides habitats for maintaining important archaeological and paleontological sites.

Turkana Lake, the largest soda lake in the world, is surrounded by an arid, seemingly extraterrestrial landscape that is often devoid of life. The lake is situated in the Turkana basin whose total surface area is 7 million hectares.

Lake Turkana National Park is made up of Sibiloi National Park, South Island National Park, and a total area of 161,485 hectares located within the Lake Turkana shoreline. It is a haven for many species of birds, including the world’s largest concentration of Nile crocodiles. Central Island has a campsite where visitors can enjoy the beauties of the lake from the water.

**Main activities:**
- Boat rides in Lake Turkana
- Visit to El Molo shrines
- Visit to the petrified forest at Sibiloi National Park

**Accommodation:**
- Desert Museum Villas
- Oasis Lodge
- Palm Shade Camp
- Malabo Camp
- Tilamari Camp
- Island Campsite

**The Petrified Forest**
Sibiloi is a magnificent petrified forest located on the wild and rugged shores of Lake Turkana. The forest is approximately 5 km away from the Karsa Gate (the main entrance to the park) on the north side of Lake Turkana. The park is situated 120 km from Lake Turkana town, about a 2-hour drive from the town of Lake Turkana.

**Salient features:**
- It is one of the few places in the world where petrified trees are found.
- The forest is approximately 5 km away from the Karsa Gate.
- The park is situated 120 km from Lake Turkana town.
- It is uninhabited by any kind of human settlement.

**Cultural tourism experience:**

Marsabit has 14 diverse communities that call the county home. The communities have diverse cultures, languages and traditional customs that they religiously adhere to. Every year, the Marsabit Lake Turkana cultural festival celebrates the diversity of these communities Loiyanjalani on the shores of Lake Turkana. The communities are: The Rendille, Samburu, Turkana, Borana, Gabra, Konso, Wayuu, El Molo, Garre, Somali, Sakuye, Dassanech, and the Sedamo.

Marsabit is the county that was created in 1999 from a large portion of the former Marsabit District. It is one of the counties in Kenya that is designated as an agro-ecological zone. Marsabit is characterized by a high aridity index, with an annual rainfall of less than 500 mm. The county has a population of approximately 350,000 people, mostly belonging to the Samburu, Turkana, and Borana tribes.

The main livelihood activities in Marsabit are livestock grazing, crop farming, and fishing. The county has a rich cultural heritage, with various traditional festivals celebrated by the communities. These festivals include the annual cultural festival held in May, the annual Sibiloi National Park cultural festival, and the annual Rendille Cultural Festival.

The county is rich in natural resources, including wildlife, minerals, and water resources. The wildlife in Marsabit includes the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.

The El Molo are believed to have originally migrated down into the Great Lakes area around 1000 BC from Ethiopia in the more northerly Horn of Africa region. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Great Lakes area.

The El Molo erected tomb structures in which they commemorated the dead in the society is also held on a yearly basis. The El Molo culture is characterized by the use of sticks and camel hides and are portable. Whole villages can be undertaken the communal activity. The singing wells are found in the Kapsare area of the county.

The El Molo are a Nilotic tribe who have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio Festival, in which communal marriages are undertaken in the entire community. The marriage is seen as a rite of passage and a way of reinforcing social structures of the community, and upholding traditional customs.

The El Molo were mainly found near springs or wells of water. The El Molo women long ago began to use the kikudii (wild plants) to treat illnesses and infections, which they still do today. They have a calendar in the naming of the weekdays and the months and the years in which the cycles of the activities under the various circumstances of the environment are taken into consideration.
The lake formerly contained Africa’s largest population of Nile REPTILES serves as a flyway for migrating birds, bringing in hundreds of species of BIRDS. The Lake Turkana region is home to hundreds of species of reptiles and birds, including crocodiles, cobras, vipers, and several species of eagles.

The Lake is the most saline lake in East Africa and the largest desert lake in the world. It is surrounded by an arid, seemingly extraterrestrial landscape that is often devoid of life. The long stretch of Lake Turkana is a haven for a variety of wildlife, including hippopotami, crocodiles, and a variety of venomous snakes. The lake is also home to large populations of flamingos, ducks, and gulls.

Lake Turkana National Park is made of Sibiloi National Park, the South Island and the Central Island National Parks, covering a total area of 3.5 million hectares. The park is a stopover for migrant waterbirds, providing a temporary resting place for millions of birds each year. The park is also home to a variety of other wildlife, including lions, leopards, elephants, and rhinoceroses.

THE GABBRA PEOPLE

Gabbra are nomadic pastoralists, inhabiting an area of about 300,000 hectares between El Molo Bay and Mount Kulal. They are known for their unique social structures and cultural practices. The Gabbra people have a lunar calendar, they practice a ceremony called the Sorio, which is a celebration of the birth of a child. The camel has a special significance in their way of life, as it is used for transportation, milk, and meat. Gabbra houses are made from woven sisal mats, and the villages can be packed up, loaded onto a camel train, and moved to follow better pastures and rain.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST

Sibiloi serves as a stopover for migrant waterbirds and is also a great place to see petrified wood. Petrified wood is formed when the organic matter in plant remains is replaced by minerals over a long period of time. The wood is then fossilized, and the petrified remains can be seen in the park.

THE LAKE TURKANA & ROCK ARTS IN MARTI

Laikipia Rock Art Centre and Marti Rock Art Centre are two of the best places to see Rock Arts in Marti. To visit, head 4km from town. Main activities: Boat-rides in Lake Turkana, visit to El Molo shrines, visit to South Island, visit to Central Island National Park, visit to the prehistoric rock art sites.

Marsabit Lake Turkana cultural festival celebrates the diversity of these communities (Loyangalani on the shores of Lake Turkana, the El Molo villages). The communities are: The Rendille, Samburu, Turkana, Boru, Bosuma, Gabbra, Konso, Wajum, El Molo, Garre, Somali, Sakuuye, Dasanach, and the Sodo.

Ahmed dead, he was not lying on his side, but resting majestically, the tusks missing from his personal copse he had disappeared into the night before, his personal tusks missing from his personal copse he had disappeared into the night before. One morning in 1974, Ahmed of Marsabit can be admired as the 'King of Marsabit'. Ahmed was a giant of an elephant, with tusks that were a record size but after his death his tusks were found to weigh only 67.2 kg (148 lbs.) each. This is still no mean size but it's still far from the record size, which was 124 kg (273 lbs.).

The 'Singing Wells' of Marsabit is an age-old cultural experience, and events therein. Gabbra houses are made from woven sisal mats, and visitors can enjoy the beauty of the petrified forest and the lake, with the rare occurrence of the solar eclipse.
LIST OF HOTELS IN MARSABIT

Sand & Rock Resort  Marsabit Town
Chicho Hotel  Marsabit Town
Nomads Resort  Marsabit Town
Silvia Inn Resort  Marsabit Town
Jay Jay Center  Marsabit Town
Imperial Dale Hotel  Marsabit Town
Saku Guest House  Marsabit Town
Golf Hotel  Marsabit Town
Jirime Resort  Marsabit Town
KWS Bandas & Campsites  Marsabit Town
Bongole Resort  Marsabit Town
Palmshade Resort  Loyangalani
Tilamari Resort  Loyangalani
Oasis Lodge  Loyangalani
Desert Museum Villas  Loyangalani
El Molo Lodge  Loyangalani
Malabo Resort  Loyangalani
Palmshade Resort  North Horr
Catholic Guest House  North Horr
Kalacha Highways Villas  Kalacha
Kalacha Bandas  Kalacha
Chalbi Cottages  Kalacha
Camp Nadoro  Ngurnit
New Golbo Camp  Ngurnit
Laxamu Campsite  Ngurnit
Hotale Resort  Moyale
Al Yuusa Hotel  Moyale
LA Tahzan Hotel  Moyale
Abuya Resort  Moyale
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand &amp; Rock Resort</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicho Hotel</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomads Resort</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvia Inn Resort</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Jay Center</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Dale Hotel</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saku Guest House</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Hotel</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jirme Resort</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWS Bandas &amp; Campsites</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bongole Resort</td>
<td>Marsabit Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmshadle Resort</td>
<td>Loiyangalani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilamari Resort</td>
<td>Loiyangalani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oasis Lodge</td>
<td>Loiyangalani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Museum Villas</td>
<td>Loiyangalani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Molo Lodge</td>
<td>Loiyangalani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabo Resort</td>
<td>North Horr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmshadle Resort</td>
<td>North Horr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Guest House</td>
<td>North Horr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalacha Highways Villas</td>
<td>Kalacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalacha Bandas</td>
<td>Kalacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chali's Cottages</td>
<td>Kalacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Nalobi</td>
<td>Ngurunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Golfi Camp</td>
<td>Ngurunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxamu Camplete</td>
<td>Ngurunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotale Resort</td>
<td>Moyale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Yuara Hotel</td>
<td>Moyale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA Tahzan Hotel</td>
<td>Moyale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuya Resort</td>
<td>Moyale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTACTS

Chief Executive Officer
Kenya Tourism Board
P.O. Box 30630 00100 Nairobi
Email: info@ktb.go.ke
www.magicalkenya.com