

DETAILED ITINERARY

Multi Countries > Kenyan & Tanzanian Safari

AED 9,450/- Per person, Prices are based on twin sharing.

Duration: 7 Days / 6 Nights.

Destinations: Nairobi, Amboseli, Ngorongoro & Lake Manyara.

1 DAY

Arrival at Nairobi Airport



Jambo! Welcome to Kenya

On arrival at Nairobi International Airport you will be met by our local representative and you will be transferred to the hotel.

The day is free, for you to explore the city at your own pace.

Nairobi is Kenya's capital city. In addition to its urban core, the city has Nairobi National Park, a large game reserve known for breeding endangered black rhinos and home to giraffes, zebras and lions. Next to it is a well-regarded elephant orphanage operated by the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust. Nairobi is also often used as a jumping-off point for safari trips elsewhere in Kenya.

Overnight in Nairobi.

2DAY

Nairobi-Amboseli

Breakfast at the hotel.

Today your safari driver cum guide will pick you up and drive you to Amboseli National Park in the South West tourist Circuit.

On arrival at the lodge, check in, freshen up and prepare yourself for lunch.

In the afternoon prepare for a game drive in the national park.

Return to the lodge, freshen up and prepare yourself for dinner.

Amboseli National Park is in southern Kenya. It's known for its large elephant herds and views of immense Mount Kilimanjaro, across the border in Tanzania. Observation Hill offers panoramas of the peak and the park's plains and swamps. Varied wildlife includes giraffes, zebras, cheetahs and hundreds of bird species. The western section is dominated by vast Lake Amboseli, which is dry outside the rainy season.

Overnight in Amboseli.

3DAY

Amboseli

Breakfast at the lodge.

Wake for a beautiful day in Africa with Mt. Kilimanjaro tallest Mountain in Africa on the background. Mount Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano in Tanzania. It has 3 volcanic cones: Kibo, Mawenzi and Shira. It is the highest mountain in Africa and the highest single free-standing mountain in the world: 5,895 metres above sea level and about 4,900 metres above its plateau base.

Today packed your lunch and depart on a full day game drive with in Amboseli National park.

Return to the lodge, freshen up and prepare yourself for dinner.

Overnight in Amboseli.

4DAY

Amboseli-Ngorongoro

Breakfast at the lodge.

Prepare for check out and your safari driver cum guide will pick you up and transfer you to Arusha in Tanzania

This drive will take via Namanga town border where you shall undergo a brief custom and immigration procedures then handed over to your Tanzania driver guide. There will be a change of vehicle and driver cum guide here.

Lunch at Arusha Restaurant.

Arusha is a city in East Africa's Tanzania, located at the base of volcanic Mt. Meru. It's a gateway to safari destinations and to Africa's highest peak, 5,895m Mt. Kilimanjaro, lying some 100 kilometers northeast. To the west lies Serengeti National Park, home to wildlife including lions, rhinoceros, giraffes and leopards. Annual migrations feature huge herds of wildebeests crossing its plains.

After lunch, depart and head to Ngorongoro Conservation Area. Check in and freshen up.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area is in northern Tanzania. It's home to the vast, volcanic Ngorongoro Crater and "big 5" game (elephant, lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino). Huge herds of wildebeests and zebras traverse its plains during their annual

migration. Livestock belonging to the semi-nomadic Maasai tribe graze alongside wild animals. Hominin fossils found in the Olduvai Gorge date back millions of years. Freshen up and prepare yourself for dinner.
Overnight in Ngorongoro.

5DAY

Ngorongoro

Breakfast at the lodge.

Today packed your lunch and descend the floor of the crater on this full day crater tour.

The Crater is one of the largest intact volcanic caldera in the world, offering fabulous game viewing and is one of the only such places in Africa. Large grazing animals such as wildebeest, buffalo, gazelle and zebra that depend on the open grasslands are in the crater, attracting predators, the black-maned lion, the leopard and hyena. The elephant found are the lone males. A soda lake attracts water birds, including flamingos and is a suitable place for predators to make their kill. Wildly beautiful as it is, it is not surprising that Ngorongoro Crater has been called a Garden of Eden.

At around 1600hrs ascend to the rim of crater

Return back to the lodge, freshen up and prepare yourself for dinner.

Overnight in Ngorongoro.

6DAY

Ngorongoro-Lake Manyara

Breakfast at the lodge.

Prepare for check out, your safari driver cum guide will pick you up in the lodge and head to a scenic road journey to Ngorongoro Conservation Area. From Lake Manyara to Ngorongoro, is 90km and around 1 hour and 30 minutes' drive.

On arrival at the lodge, check in, freshen up and prepare yourself for lunch.

Unwind and enjoy the rest of day in the lodge.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area is in northern Tanzania. It's home to the vast, volcanic Ngorongoro Crater and "big 5" game (elephant, lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino). Huge herds of wildebeests and zebras traverse its plains during their annual migration. Livestock belonging to the semi-nomadic Maasai tribe graze alongside wild animals. Hominin fossils found in the Olduvai Gorge date back millions of years. In the evening prepare yourself for dinner.

Overnight in Ngorongoro.

7DAY

Lake Manyara-Arusha-Kilimanjaro / End of trip

After breakfast. The day is free until checkout time. The driver will pick you up and drop you to the airport for your onward flight.

TOUR COST, TERMS & CONDITIONS



AED 9,450/- Per person, Prices are based on twin sharing.
Duration: 7 Days / 6 Nights.
Destinations: Nairobi, Amboseli, Ngorongoro & Lake Manyara.



The rates are subject to availability at the time of booking request. in Govt taxes, or hotel charges a surcharge, or BAR rates (Best available without notice). The exchange rate is subject to change. Please ensure permits & valid passport. The best source of visa information is the



If you are interested in going ahead with this booking, we would require form of cash or cheque:

- 30 days to 21 days prior to departure date: 50%.
- 21 days to 01 days prior to departure: 100%.
- Prices in this quotation are subject to availability. Al-Tayer Hotel higher standard based in the event of non-availability at the time



Please ensure that the names given to us for reservations match the names on the tickets. Airlines and travel companies are very particular about name changes. Mismatched names can result in travel delays or cancellations. We strongly recommend travel insurance as part of your package – we can help you choose the right one – please let us know if you wish us to add this to your package.

TRAVELTIPS

INCLUSIONS



Flights

Economy class, Dubai / Nairobi / Kilimanjaro / Dubai



Accommodation

1 night in Nairobi & Lake Manyara based on twin sharing basis.
2 nights in Amboseli & Ngorongoro based on twin sharing basis.



Transportation

Arrival airport transfers in Nairobi on private car.
Departure airport transfers in Kilimanjaro on private car.



Sightseeing

Scenic tours in Nairobi, Amboseli, Ngorongoro & Lake Manyara on
Game drive in Masai Mara & Serengeti on seat in safari vehicle with
Ngorongoro Crater Conservation Area Tour on seat in safari vehicle



Meals

Daily breakfast in Nairobi & Full board in Masai Mara, Serengeti & N



Complimentary travel insurance.



All airline and hotel taxes.

EXCLUSIONS



- Visa fees.
- Meals not mentioned in the itinerary.
- Items of personal nature viz. telephone calls, drinks, laundry
- Except all the above mentioned in inclusion.

TRAVEL TIPS

Africa is the world's second largest and second most-populous continent (the first being Asia in both categories). At about 30.3 million km² (11.7 million square miles) including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of Earth's total surface area and 20.4% of its total land area. With 1.2 billion people as of 2016, it accounts for about 16% of the world's human population. The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, both the Suez Canal and the Red Sea along the Sinai Peninsula to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The continent includes Madagascar and various archipelagos. It contains 54 fully recognized sovereign states (countries), nine territories and two de facto

independent states with limited or no recognition. The majority of the continent and its countries are in the Northern Hemisphere, with a substantial portion and number of countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

Kenya-is a country in East Africa with coastline on the Indian Ocean. It encompasses savannah, lakelands, the dramatic Great Rift Valley and mountain highlands. It's also home to wildlife like lions, elephants and rhinos. From Nairobi, the capital, safaris visit the Maasai Mara Reserve, known for its annual wildebeest migrations, and Amboseli National Park, offering views of Tanzania's 5,895m Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Tanzania-is an East African country known for its vast wilderness areas. They include the plains of Serengeti National Park, a safari mecca populated by the “big five” game (elephant, lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino), and Kilimanjaro National Park, home to Africa’s highest mountain. Offshore lie the tropical islands of Zanzibar, with Arabic influences, and Mafia, with a marine park home to whale sharks and coral reefs.

Trip Planning: The planning stage of your trip can be instrumental in its success and an enjoyable part of the experience itself. You have a world of options...and plenty to consider.

Entry and Exit formalities: Visitors must hold a passport valid for at least six months & beyond at the time of entering the country. Some nationalities can obtain visa on arrival and for nationalities who requires visa please refer to the respective consulates.

Kenyan consulate website: www.evisa.go.ke

Tanzanian consulate website: <https://www.immigration.go.tz>

Important note: A yellow Fever Certification is a mandatory to enter Tanzania if you have been touring Kenya.

Transportation: Figuring out how to get around is one of your biggest pre-trip decisions. Get our holiday expert best advice on deciding between your options. Based on your trip itinerary, our experts will help you choose wisely. You'll also find a wealth of practical travel tips.

Money: Use your money wisely. Know the best time to use cash or card — and how to avoid unnecessary fees either way — as well as tipping etiquette.

Phones and Technology: Phones and other smart devices can be huge time-savers...or expensive distractions. Get our tips for making the best use of technology during your trip, and for calling home with or without your own phone.

Packing Light: On your trip you'll meet two kinds of travelers: those who pack light and those who wish they had.

Sleeping and Eating: Your hotel and restaurant choices can be a matter-of-face chore...or they can provide rich opportunities to connect with locals and their culture.

Health & Hygiene: Take comfort: Doctors, hospitals, laundrettes, and bathrooms aren't that different. Dealing with them can even be part of the fun of travel.

Sightseeing & Activities: Once you're on the ground, the real fun begins...but it pays to have a thoughtful plan. Our experts will help you get oriented to your surroundings, use your sightseeing hours wisely, and find your way off the beaten path.

Things to see & do:

Kenya

Nairobi-Kenya's capital city. In addition to its urban core, the city has Nairobi National Park, a large game reserve known for breeding endangered black rhinos

and home to giraffes, zebras and lions. Next to it is a well-regarded elephant orphanage operated by the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust. Nairobi is also often used as a jumping-off point for safari trips elsewhere in Kenya.

Mombasa-a coastal city in southeastern Kenya along the Indian Ocean. The city is known as the white and blue city in Kenya. It is the country's oldest and second-largest city, with a population of about 1,208,333 people. Mombasa is no sleepy seaside village. Its beachfront hotels appeal to travelers in search of sun, sand and surf, while its Arab, Indian and colonial European heritage makes for a wide variety of sights to see.

Kisumu-a Kenyan port city on Lake Victoria. It's known for lakeside viewpoints at Dunga Hill Camp and Hippo Point. The Kisumu Impala Sanctuary shelters herds of impalas and zebras. Its animal orphanage is home to wildlife like cheetahs and baboons. The city's Kisumu Museum displays artifacts related to the people of the Nyanza Province. Southwest, Ruma National Park has tall cliffs, roan antelope and birdlife.

Nakuru-the capital city of Nakuru County, Kenya. It is northwest of Nairobi, in the Great Rift Valley. Nearby is Lake Nakuru National Park, home to rhinos, giraffes, lions and leopards. Lake Nakuru is an algae-filled soda lake that attracts thousands of flamingos. Lookout points such as Baboon Cliff and Lion Hills offer views of the birds, the lake and mammals including warthogs and baboons.

Eldoret-a principal town in the Rift Valley region of Kenya and serves as the capital of Uasin Gishu County. The town is colloquially known as 'Sisibo'. As per the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Eldoret is the fifth most populated urban area in the country after Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Ruiru.

Thika -an industrial town and a major commerce hub in Kiambu County, Kenya, lying on the A2 road 42 kilometres, Northeast of Nairobi, near the confluence of the Thika and Chania Rivers.

Kakamega-a town in western Kenya lying about 30 km north of the Equator. Kakamega is 52 km north of Kisumu, the tenth largest city in Kenya and considered the heart of Luhyaland. The average elevation of Kakamega is 1,535 metres.

Malindi-a town on Malindi Bay, in southeastern Kenya. It sits amid a string of tropical beaches dotted with hotels and resorts. Malindi Marine National Park and nearby Watamu Marine National Park are home to turtles and colorful fish. Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Reserve harbors elephants and more than 200 species of birds. Near the forest, the Gede Ruins are the remains of an ancient Swahili town.

Garissa-the capital of Garissa County, Kenya. It is situated in the former North Eastern Province. Residential areas in Garissa are called bulas. The main bulas are Bula Taqwa, Bula Mzuri, Gaaris Yareey, Bula Punda, Bula Sheikh, Bula Iftiin, Bula Cadaan Bula Bashal, Bula Orgi and Bula Madina.

Kitale- an agricultural town in northern Rift Valley Kenya situated between Mount Elgon and the Cherangany Hills at an elevation of around 1,900 metres. Kitale is the headquarter town of Trans-Nzoia County. Kitale is reachable by air through Kitale Airport.

Lamu Town-a small town on Lamu Island, which in turn is a part of the Lamu Archipelago in Kenya. Situated 341 kilometres by road northeast of Mombasa that ends at Mokowe Jetty, from where the sea channel has to be crossed to reach Lamu Island.

Wajir -the capital of the Wajir County of Kenya. It is situated in the former North Eastern Province. The town lies approximately a very large area it's situated

between Garissa Mandera and Isiolo counties Centre the town is mainly populated by the Degodia clan of Somali followed by the Ogaden and the Ajuran.

Voi - the largest town in Taita-Taveta County in southern Kenya, in the former Coast Province. It lies at the western edge of the Taru Desert, south and west of the Tsavo East National Park. The Sagala Hills are to the south.

Nanyuki-a town in central Kenya. It's known as a gateway to Mount Kenya and the wilderness of Mount Kenya National Park. Several trails, including the Naro Moru and Sirimon routes, ascend the mountain. The park's wildlife includes leopards, giant forest hogs and more than 100 bird species. Northwest of Nanyuki, the plains and hills of the vast Laikipia Plateau are home to lions, elephants and rare Grevy's zebras.

Narok-a town west of Nairobi that supports Kenya's economy in south-west of the country, along the Great Rift Valley. Narok is the district capital of the Narok County and stands as the major centre of commerce in the district. Narok has a population of around 40,000 people, mostly Maasai.

Nyahururu-a town in Kenya, lying north east of Nakuru. The town derives its name from the Maasai word e-naiwurruwurr, meaning waterfall and/or windy or place of storms. It is located in Laikipia County.

Maralal-a small hillside market town in northern Kenya, lying east of the Loroghi Plateau within Samburu County, of which it is the capital. It is the administrative headquarters of Samburu county. The town has an urban population of 16,281. The market was pioneered by Somali settlers in the 1920s.

Kajiado-a county in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya. As of 2019, Kajiado county spanned an area of 21,292.7 km². The county borders Nairobi and extends to the Tanzania border further south.

Homa Bay-a town on the south shore of Winam Gulf of Lake Victoria, in western Kenya. It lies near Mount Homa and Ruma National Park, the latter noted for Jackson's hartebeests and roan antelope.

Machakos, also called Masaku-a town in Kenya, 63 km southeast of Nairobi. It is the capital of the Machakos County, Kenya. Its population is rapidly growing and was 150,041 as of 2009 and had a population of 1,421,932 as of 2019. People who live here are mostly of the Akamba ethnicity.

Meru-a city in eastern Kenya. It is the headquarters of the Meru County, and the seventh largest urban centre in the country. Meru forms a municipal council.

Lodwar-the largest town in north-western Kenya, located west of Lake Turkana on the A1 road. Its main industries are basket weaving and tourism. The Loima Hills lie to its west. Lodwar is the capital of Turkana County.

Embu is a municipality located approximately 125 kilometres northeast of Nairobi towards Mount Kenya. Embu served as the provincial capital of the former Eastern Province and currently serves as the headquarters of the Eastern Region in Kenya. It is also the county headquarters of Embu County.

Webuye, previously named Broderick Falls-an industrial town in Bungoma County, Kenya. Located on the main road to Uganda, the town is home to the Pan African Paper Mills, the largest paper factory in the region, as well as a number of heavy-chemical and sugar manufacturers.

Marsabit-a town in the northern Marsabit County in Kenya. It is situated in the former Eastern Province and is almost surrounded by the Marsabit National Park. The town is located 170 kilometres east of the centre of the East African Rift at an elevation of between 1300 and 1400 metres.

Kilifi-a town on the coast of Kenya, north of Mombasa. It's near Kilifi Creek, along an estuary of the Goshi River. The town is known for Indian Ocean beaches, including Bofa Beach, dotted with resorts. Nearby, green turtles swim among coral reefs in Watamu Marine National Park and Reserve. The Mnarani Ruins, archaeological remains of a centuries-old Swahili settlement, include 2 mosques and several tombs.

Mumias-a town in Kakamega County of Kenya. Mumias was the centre of the Mumias District. The town is linked by road to Kakamega, Busia, Bungoma, Butere. The village of Buchinga is located between Mumias and Kakamega.

Kapenguria-a town lying north east of Kitale on the A1 road in Kenya. Kapenguria is capital of the West Pokot County. Kapenguria forms a municipality with an urban population of 13,000 and a total population of 56,000. Kapenguria municipality has seven wards.

Wote-a town in Kenya. It is the capital of Makueni County in the former Eastern Province. Wote town has six wards: Kako, Kaumoni, Kikumini, Muvau, Nziu and Wote.

Murang'a-a town in Murang'a County of Kenya. The town used to be called Fort Hall. It is the administrative centre of Murang'a County and is mainly inhabited by the Kikuyu community.

Ngong-a town near the Ngong Hills along the Great Rift Valley within Kajiado County, located in the southwest of Nairobi, in southern Kenya. The word "Ngong" is a Maasai word derived from the word "encong'u" meaning "the 'eye' of water" or spring from where Rhinos came to drink water.

Bungoma-a town in Bungoma County of Kenya, bordered by Uganda in the west. Bungoma town was established as a trading centre in the early 20th century. The town is the headquarters of Kenya's Bungoma County.

Wundanyi-a town in the Taita-Taveta County of Kenya. Other urban centres in the county include Voi, Taveta and Mwatate.

Kiambu-a town in Kiambu County, Kenya within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region. It is 14 km from the capital Nairobi. It is the capital of the Kiambu County, which bounds the northern border of Nairobi. Other proximate towns are Ruiru, Gatundu, Limuru and Kabete.

Loiyangalani-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 Turkana people and was founded near a freshwater spring in the 1960s where the El Molo people live.

Athi River-a town outside Nairobi, Kenya in Machakos County. The town is named after the Athi River, which passes through. It is also known as Mavoko. Athi River hosts the Mavoko Municipal Council and is the headquarters of Mavoko division, which is part of Machakos County.

Kakuma-a town in northwestern Turkana County, Kenya. It is the site of a UNHCR refugee camp,

Bondo-a town in Siaya County of Kenya. It the largest town of the county. Bondo is located 50 kilometres west of Kisumu, the provincial capital.

Baragoi-a market town in Kenya, lying north of Maralal and east of the Suguta Valley. It is located in Samburu County. The entire Baragoi division has a population of nearly 20,000 comprising mostly people from the Samburu and Turkana tribes.

Amboseli Safari Experience-Spot big game on this safari over the open plains of Amboseli National Park, returning in the evenings to the comfort of your own luxury tent. With the quintessential African landscape as your backdrop, head out in search

of lions, elephants, rhinos and other large animals, and meet the famous semi-nomadic Masai. Enjoy Africa at its best, in one of Kenya's classic (and most breathtaking) parks.

Masai Mara Safari Experience-Travel through the Great Rift Valley on to our safari lodge in Kenya's premier wildlife reserve—the Masai Mara. Explore diverse wilderness crossing rolling plains spotted with famous acacia trees. Your wildlife safari drives are spread out over all three days, with excellent chances of seeing the Big Five—lions, leopards, buffalo, elephants and rhinos. The varied wildlife and natural environment, in addition to the culture of the local Masai people, come together to provide a spectacular private safari experience.

Maasai Mara National Reserve-is an area of preserved savannah wilderness in southwestern Kenya, along the Tanzanian border. Its animals include lions, cheetahs, elephants, zebras and hippos. Wildebeest traverse its plains during their annual migration. The landscape has grassy plains and rolling hills, and is crossed by the Mara and Talek rivers. The area nearby is dotted with villages (enkangs) of Maasai people. Go deep into the African plains and set out on daily game drives across the park. All the Big five: Lion, Elephant, Leopard, Buffalo and Rhino are here with many mammals and birds in this Masai Mara plain. Watch for the animals that emerge at dusk, see hippos and crocodiles along the banks of the Mara River, see the park's stunning 'Great Migration.

Hells Gate and Lake Naivasha- Lake Naivasha is a freshwater lake in Kenya, outside the town of Naivasha in Nakuru County, which lies north west of Nairobi. It is part of the Great Rift Valley.

Visiting Lake Naivasha for a walking/biking safari in the Hells gate National Park. Some people will opt to drive in the park and that is also allowed. Later on in the afternoon guests will be taken to Lake Naivasha for a boat ride on the shores of the lake. Here you will be able to view the big hippos on the shores of the lake and bird watching most notably the fish eagle.

Lake Nakuru National Park-is one of the Rift Valley soda lakes at an elevation of 1754 m above sea level. It lies to the south of Nakuru, in the rift valley of Kenya and is protected by Lake Nakuru National Park.

Lake Nakuru National Park, home to one of the most remarkable wild bird populations in all of Africa. Get up close with wildlife on a game viewing drive, and be on the lookout for the park's amazing flamingos. Enjoy a boat ride on Lake Naivasha.

Lake Elmenteita-also spelled Elementaita, is a soda lake, in the Great Rift Valley, about 120 km northwest of Nairobi, Kenya

Nairobi National Park-Visit the Nairobi National Park that lies within Nairobi city. One has an option of either morning or afternoon with an extra option for the safari walk with lunch at a top 100 world famous restaurant.

Karen Blixen and Giraffes-Head to the leafy ex-colonial suburbs of Nairobi to visit two of the city's most famous attractions: the Africa Fund for Endangered Wildlife's Giraffe Centre and David Sheldrick's Elephant Orphanage.

Nairobi: Farm to Feast-Explores the relationship between farming and food. You'll deliver a supply of chickens and pigs to a local community and find out how a local non-profit is helping to alleviate poverty and malnutrition in Kenya, one chick and piglet at a time.

Nairobi Nightlife Experience-Trade Kenya's wildlife for its nightlife on this 3-hour Nairobi by night tour. Discover a different side to Nairobi on this evening tour, and discover some of the city's hotspots after dark with a local guide. Do as the locals do

and unwind with a drink (or three in this case) as well as a dinner of hearty East African cuisine.

Shimba Hills National Park-See the wildlife of Shimba Hills National Reserve on safari trip from Diani Beach that includes round-trip transport from selected hotels, a game drive, a guided hike to a waterfall, and lunch at Shimba Hills Lodge. Visit one of the largest coastal forests in East Africa, which is home to sable antelopes, more than 100 bird species, and the highest density of African elephants in Kenya.

Local Tea and Coffee Farming Experience-Become a local farmer for 3 days and wear local gear of gumboots and overcoats to enable you enter the farms. Experience tea picking and coffee berry picking. Find out why they are so popular by experiencing the origin, process, production to the final product. Engage with the local farmers and see how labor intensive it is so that the Kenyan coffee or tea can be enjoyed in other continents. Please note Coffee and Tea have seasons, depending on the month of travel you may be able to see one activity and not the other.

Mida Creek Mangrove Forest Glass-Bottom Boat Safari Through Watamu Marine National Park. Excursion recommended for those who want experience a single day with a mix between the sea and landscapes of protected marine reserve. You will see small islands and sandbanks that overlap with the landscape, and mangroves, stop for snorkeling at the marine park and then joined the Mida, a natural split in the deep costs about 5 km south of Watamu which is distinguished from nature for fauna and flora, creating a completely unique ecosystem.

Crater Lake Game Sanctuary-is located about 6 miles (10 km) from Naivasha and about 56 miles (90 km) from Nairobi. This small, private sanctuary is centered around a lake formed by a dormant volcano. The amazing jade green water attracts many flamingos, and the surrounding forests and plains have plenty of game. The nature trails in the sanctuary lead around the crater through vegetation with plenty of wildlife, including over 150 species of birds. Besides the impressive numbers of birds recorded here, zebras, giraffes, and other plains wildlife are also regular residents.

Tanzania

Masai Mara National Reserve-is 1510 sq km of open rolling grasslands that extend northward from Tanzania's **Dar es Salaam**-a major city and commercial port on Tanzania's Indian Ocean coast, grew from a fishing village. The open-air Village Museum has re-created the traditional homes of local and other Tanzanian tribes and hosts tribal dancing. It's part of the National Museum, which offers Tanzanian history exhibits, including the fossils of human ancestors found by anthropologist Louis Leakey.

Zanzibar City-the capital and largest city of Zanzibar, in Tanzania. It is located on the west coast of Unguja, the main island of the Zanzibar Archipelago, roughly due north of Dar es Salaam across the Zanzibar Channel.

Stone Town of Zanzibar-also known as Mji Mkongwe, is the old part of Zanzibar City, the main city of Zanzibar, in Tanzania. The newer portion of the city is known as Ng'ambo, Swahili for 'the other side'. Stone Town is located on the western coast of Unguja, the main island of the Zanzibar Archipelago.

Arusha-a city in East Africa's Tanzania, located at the base of volcanic Mt. Meru. It's a gateway to safari destinations and to Africa's highest peak, 5,895m Mt. Kilimanjaro, lying some 100 kilometers northeast. To the west lies Serengeti National Park, home

to wildlife including lions, rhinoceros, giraffes and leopards. Annual migrations feature huge herds of wildebeests crossing its plains.

Serengeti National Park-in northern Tanzania, is known for its massive annual migration of wildebeest and zebra. Seeking new pasture, the herds move north from their breeding grounds in the grassy southern plains. Many cross the marshy western corridor's crocodile-infested Grumeti River. Others veer northeast to the Lobo Hills, home to black eagles. Black rhinos inhabit the granite outcrops of the Moru Kopjes.

Mwanza-a port city on the shore of Lake Victoria, in northern Tanzania. It's ringed by green hills. The city is known for unusual rock formations like Bismarck Rock, near the Kamanga Ferry Terminal. In the center of town are colonial buildings like the crumbling hilltop Dr. Robert Koch's House. The 1935 Indian Public Library, mosques and Hindu temples reflect Indian influence. The Makoroboi area is full of shops.

Mbeya-a city in southwest Tanzania. It sits at the base of soaring Loleza Peak, between the Mbeya and Poroto mountain ranges. On the town's outskirts is Lake Ngozi, a huge crater lake surrounded by dense forest rich in birdlife. Kitulo Plateau National Park, southeast of the city, is known for its colorful wild flowers. Farther south is Matema Beach, a resort town on the shores of the vast, fish-filled Lake Nyasa.

Tanga-a port city in northeast Tanzania. Covering large swaths of coastline, Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park shelters prehistoric coelacanth fish and manatee-like dugongs. Within the park, Tanga Bay is home to Toten Island, with its ruined mosques and German colonial buildings. Tongoni village has centuries-old, ruined tombs. Northwest of Tanga, the limestone Amboni Caves are filled with stalagmites and stalactites.

Morogoro is a city, with a population of 305,840, in the eastern part of Tanzania, 196 kilometres west of Dar es Salaam, the country's largest city and commercial centre, and 260 kilometres east of Dodoma, the country's capital city. Morogoro is the capital of the Morogoro Region.

Moshi-a town in northern Tanzania, near the Kenyan border. It's known as a gateway to Kilimanjaro National Park, home to Africa's highest mountain, Mount Kilimanjaro. Trails run up the mountain's cloud-ringed, snow-capped dome, through alpine forests and meadows home to elephants and leopards. One of Tanzania's major coffee-producing hubs, Moshi is known for its coffee farms and auctions.

Tabora-the capital of Tanzania's Tabora Region and is classified as a municipality by the Tanzanian government. It is also the administrative seat of Tabora Urban District.

Kigoma-a city and lake port in northwestern Tanzania, on the northeastern shores of Lake Tanganyika and close to the border with Burundi and The Democratic Republic of the Congo. It serves as the capital for the surrounding Kigoma Region.

Mtwara-the capital city of Mtwara Region in southeastern Tanzania. In the 1940s, it was planned and constructed as the export facility for the disastrous Tanganyika groundnut scheme, but was somewhat neglected when the scheme was abandoned in 1951.

Iringa-a town in central Tanzania. It sits on a cliff overlooking the Ruaha River Valley, in the Southern Highlands region. The town center has German colonial buildings and a popular market. The Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery memorializes soldiers who died in local battles during WWI and WWII. From Gangilonga Rock, which was once an important chieftain meeting spot, views stretch over the town.

Musoma-a city in north west of Tanzania. It is the capital of Mara Region, one of the administrative Regions of Tanzania. It also serves as the administrative centre of Musoma Rural District and Musoma Urban District.

Bagamoyo-Tanzania, is a town founded at the end of the 18th century, though it is an extension of a much older settlement, Kaole. It was the capital of German East Africa and was one of the most important trading ports along the East African coast along the west of the Indian Ocean.

Shinyanga-also known as Shinyanga Mjini in the local Swahili language, is a city in northern Tanzania. The city is the location of the regional headquarters of Shinyanga Region as well as the district headquarters of Shinyanga Urban District. The region and district are named after the town.

Songea-the capital of Ruvuma Region in southwestern Tanzania. It is located along the A19 road. The city has a population of approximately 203,309, and it is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Songea.

Lindi Town-a southern Tanzanian coastal town and regional capital of Lindi Region located at the far end of Lindi Bay, on the Indian Ocean in southeastern Tanzania.

Babati Rural District-a district of Manyara Region of Tanzania, East Africa. The administrative capital of the district is Babati town, 172 km south of Arusha. The district covers an area of 6,069 km², a large proportion of which is covered by the water bodies of Lake Babati, Lake Burunge and Lake Manyara.

Bukoba-a city, with a population of 128,796, situated in the north west of The United Republic of Tanzania on the south western shores of Lake Victoria. It is the capital of the Kagera region, and the administrative seat for Bukoba Urban District.

Singida-a town in central Tanzania. The town is the location of the regional headquarters of Singida Region as well as the district headquarters of Singida Urban District. The region and district are named after the town.

Nansio-a small town and ward on the island of Ukerewe, Lake Victoria, in Tanzania. It is a port of entry for passenger and freight shipping services from Mwanza.

Kariakoo-a ward in the Ilala District of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It has a population of 9,405. The name derives from a corruption of the British "Carrier Corps", that used to be based in this area. Today, Kariakoo is mainly known for its extensive market, that spans several city blocks.

Musoma Urban District-one of the seven districts of Mara Region of Tanzania. Its administrative centre is the town of Musoma. The district is bordered to the north by Lake Victoria and to the south by Butiama District.

Kahama Urban District-one of the five districts of the Shinyanga Region of Tanzania. Its administrative centre is the town of Kahama. It is bordered to the north and south by Kahama Rural District, to the east by Nzega District and to the west by Bukombe District.

Njombe-a town in southern Tanzania. It is the regional capital of Njombe Region as well as the district headquarter of Njombe Rural District and Njombe Urban District. It is located at nearly 2000 meters of altitude on the eastern edge of the Kipengere Range and has the reputation of being a cold town.

Mikumi-a town in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania, adjacent to Mikumi National Park. It is at the crossroads to the Great Ruaha River valley and Kilombero sugar factory, and the southern highland regions of Iringa and Mbeya. It is near the larger town of Kidodi.

Ilembula-a town and ward in Wanging'ombe district in the Njombe Region of the Tanzanian Southern Highlands.

Ifakara-a small rural town in the Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, south central Tanzania. It is the headquarters of **the Kilombero District**-administration and the main trading centre for Kilombero and Ulanga districts.

Karatu District is one of the seven districts in the Arusha Region of Tanzania. It is bordered by the Ngorongoro District to the north, the Shinyanga Region to the west, the Monduli District to the east, and the Manyara Region to the south and southeast.

Chake-Chake-a city located on the Tanzanian island of Pemba. It is in the centre of a deep indentation in the west coast called Chake-Chake Bay. Chake-Chake is the capital of Pemba Island, and the seat of Pemba's court. Pemba's only airport is 7 km south-east of Chake-Chake.

The Serengeti ecosystem-is a geographical region in Africa, spanning northern Tanzania. The protected area within the region includes approximately 30,000 km² of land, including the Serengeti National Park and several game reserves.

Lake Manyara-the seventh-largest lake of Tanzania by surface area, at 470-square-kilometre. It is a shallow, alkaline lake in the Natron-Manyara-Balangida branch of the East African Rift in Manyara Region in Tanzania.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area-Although most famed for its wildlife-filled centrepiece, Ngorongoro Crater, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) in Tanzania's north is a wonderful destination in its own right, with rugged, scenic trekking and terrain varying from steep escarpments and grassy ridges to dense forests and volcanic peaks. There are no set routes, which makes for many possibilities. These include an overnight hike taking in the grassy summit and shallow crater of Olmoti peak and the breathtakingly beautiful crater lake of Empakaai; a day-hike up Makarot peak (3130m), complete with grasslands and wide views; and, a five-day walk from the northern edge of Ngorongoro Crater via lake-filled Empakaai Crater to the summit of the still-active Ol Doinyo Lengai, just outside the NCA's boundaries. There is no infrastructure, and for overnight hikes most people use donkeys or vehicle support to carry water and supplies.

Mount Kilimanjaro-a dormant volcano in Tanzania. It has three volcanic cones: Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira. It is the highest mountain in Africa and the highest single free-standing mountain in the world: 5,895 metres above sea level and about 4,900 metres above its plateau base.

Zanzibar-The very name brings to mind salty sea breezes that carry the taste of exotic spices. Floating in electric blue waters off the east coast of Tanzania, this island has become synonymous with divine honeymoon hideaways. So wide is the appeal of this beach paradise that few people ever pause to consider that there might be more to Tanzanian beach life.

Wildlife-People come to East Africa to see the Big Five. But how about turtles lumbering up moonlit beaches? Rainbow clouds of tropical fish? Or teeth-gnashing sharks and flocks of gaudy birds? With world-class diving, a fantastic roll call of birds and a couple of marine national parks (Mnazi Bay-Ruvula Estuary Marine Park and Mafia Island Marine Park), coastal Tanzania is no slouch in the wildlife department.

Mahale Mountains National Park-In addition to being one of the best places in the world for up-close encounters with chimpanzees, Mahale Mountains National Park, nestled on the Lake Tanganyika shoreline in western Tanzania, is absolutely stunning. Forested mountains cascade down to the lake shore, the mist-covered peak of Mount Nkungwe rises up in the background and crystal-clear waters teeming with fish lap against white sand coves.

Mount Nkungwe-The brooding peak of 2462m-high Mount Nkungwe is eminently climbable and makes a fine adventure. Depending on the time of year, you may need

to hack your way through high grass and brush for part of the climb, but the remoteness and the stillness are wonderful. Elephants, giraffes and even lions wander around the eastern slopes of the mountain, and it is essential to be accompanied by an armed guide, although encounters with these animals are rare.

Katavi National Park- A 40km south of Mpanda in Tanzania. The best feature of this scarcely known and rarely visited national park is the series of mud baths along the Katuma River, where Katavi's 4000 hippos pack together like seal colonies during the height of the dry season. There's a lot of action under such crowded conditions, including territorial males engaging in dramatic bloody battles on a daily basis.

Mount Kilimanjaro-Part hike, part slog and part high-altitude trek, the journey to the peak of this iconic mountain -- the world's tallest free-standing volcano -- lures thousands of trekkers each year. Beginning amid lush stands of banana on Kilimanjaro's heavily cultivated lower slopes, the climb continues up through dense, dripping rainforest to alpine meadows and crosses a barren lunar landscape to the twin summits of Kibo and Mawenzi. The final stage -- the ascent up a steep, slippery scree slope -- typically begins around midnight, culminating with sunrise views from the summit over the plains far below. Kilimanjaro's cold, wet conditions and its altitude (5896m) make trekking here a serious undertaking. To aid acclimatization, plan on at least a seven day round trip for a summit attempt.

Mount Meru-Often lost in the shadow of nearby Mount Kilimanjaro, 4566m-high Meru -- Tanzania's second-highest peak -- also offers a highly scenic trek to the top. The ascent route starts in grassland and lush forest on the mountain's lower slopes, rising up through picturesque glades and finishing with a dramatic and exhilarating walk along the knife edge of volcanic Meru's crater rim. Meru is smaller than Kilimanjaro, and a trek can be done comfortably in four days, three nights. However, do not underestimate the mountain: its steepness, sheer drop-offs on the final ascent and the effects of altitude make it an almost equally challenging climb. Mount Meru is part of Arusha National Park, and all climbers must be accompanied by a park ranger, which can be arranged at the entry gate.

Udzungwa Mountains-Rushing waterfalls, steep slopes, 10 species of primates and a wealth of unique bird and plant species are the highlights of hiking in the seldom-visited Udzungwa Mountains, located about a six hour's drive southwest of Dar es Salaam. Infrastructure is rudimentary (you will need to bring your own tent and supplies), and the trail network is limited. But the night-time symphony of forest insects, the burbling of streams and views down over the Kilombero plains make up for the hassle. Despite relatively easy access (the main park gate is just 60km south of the highway along a decent road), the Udzungwas remain very much off the beaten path, and hikers will often have trails to themselves. Recommended hikes include the two-night, three-day climb up Mwanihana Peak (2080m) and the challenging six-day trail to Luhombero Peak (2579m), the highest point in the park.

Kitulo National Park-Tanzania's southwestern corner is this gem of a park, full of flower-clad meadows and secluded valleys. It is especially famed for the more than 40 species of orchids that carpet its grassy expanses, together with irises, aloes, geraniums and many more. The December to April rainy season, when the park explodes in a profusion of colour, is the best time to visit. But even during the dry months of June through September, wildflowers dot the meadows and shades of blue and violet blanket hills that roll into the horizon. The closest major town to Kitulo is Mbeya, about 90km to the west, where you can organise transport up to the 2600m Kitulo Plateau and the park entry gate.

Kilwa Kisiwani-The small island of Kilwa Kisiwani, located about 300km south of Dar es Salaam, was once the seat of sultans and the centre of a vast trading network that linked the old Shona kingdoms and gold fields of Zimbabwe with Persia, India and China. Sail on a dhow from the mainland to the Unesco World Heritage Site, and explore the well-preserved ruins of one of the most significant groups of Swahili buildings on the East African coast. The buildings date from the 12th to the 19th centuries, and some have been beautifully rehabilitated. The 15th-century Great Mosque, once the largest mosque in the region, has still-intact columns and graceful vaulted roofing. Nearby is a well-preserved smaller mosque, also dating to the early 15th century.

Mafia Archipelago-is an ideal destination for relaxing and getting acquainted with the Swahili coast. Stroll along sandy lanes through coconut palms on the main island of Mafia. Explore tiny Chole Island, with its atmospheric 19th-century ruins and the wonderful Chole Mjini Eco-Lodge. Take a dhow across to Jibondo – an island famed for its boat builders -- or to lush Juani, with ruins, water birds and green turtle nesting sites. Or sail out for a morning of snorkelling around Mange, a pristine sandbank populated only by sand crabs and water birds and surrounded by clear, aqua waters.

Rubondo Island National Park-Fish eagles circle overhead. Herons and storks wade in the shallows. Sitatungas hide among the reeds and small waves lap gently on the sand. Rubondo Island, nestled in the southwestern corner of Lake Victoria, is one of Tanzania's least-visited national parks and also one of its most tranquil. Spend days bird watching, walking and hippo- and croc-spotting. At night, listen as a symphony of insects, bats and other night creatures fills the star-studded darkness.

Pangani-Sleepy Pangani town may not look like much today. But, in its mid 19th-century heyday, it was a terminus of the caravan route from Lake Tanganyika, a major export point for slaves and ivory, and one of the largest ports between the city of Bagamoyo and Mombasa, Kenya. In the old part of town, near the Pangani River, a few buildings from the German colonial era and old houses of Indian traders bear cobwebbed witness to this part of history. In addition to its historical appeal, Pangani is a convenient jumping-off point for many other nearby attractions. Fine, palm-fringed beaches run for kilometres north and south of town. Zanzibar Island, visible on clear days across the channel, is a short flight or boat ride away, and Saadani National Park, a two-hour's drive south, makes for an easy overnight excursion. An hour's drive north of Pangani are the Tongoni ruins, which include the largest collection of Shirazi pillar-style tombs (most dating to the 14th or 15th centuries) on the East African coast.