

## NTS – 9-DAY TREASURES OF TANZANIA

### Activity Package

This is a compulsory payment that covers what we consider to be an ‘essential activity’ on our tour. This payment is 100% transparent and is listed below. **As the activity package on this tour is compulsory; we recommend that you pre-pay this to your agent prior to your arrival.**

Activity	Price
Compulsory National Park Fees	R2850

### Countries Visited

Tanzania

### Vehicle

Adventure truck/safari vehicle

### Malaria

Malaria prophylactics are required throughout the tour.

### Departure Point

8:00am from the Meridian Court Hotel, Muranga Road, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: +254 20 313991/317481.

[www.meridianhotelkenya.com](http://www.meridianhotelkenya.com)

### End Point

L’Oasis Lodge, Plot Number 734-736, Idara Ya Maji, Sekei II, Arusha. Tel: +255 27 2507089 [www.loasislodge.com](http://www.loasislodge.com)

### What’s included

Meals as indicated on the itinerary (unless otherwise specified, all meals are prepared and served at the Nomad truck), accommodation, registered guides and transport. We also include some of the highlights. These highlights are listed below in the day-by-day descriptions as “included highlights”.

### What’s excluded

All items of a personal nature, alcohol, snacks, souvenirs, tips and optional activities (see list for an indication of prices.)

### Health

Please inform us of any pre-existing conditions such as diabetes or asthma and any prescription medicine you may be taking. We also need to know about any food allergies or physical disability that you may have.

### Insurance

All clients require adequate Travel Insurance. Medical Insurance is not sufficient. Activity providers can refuse participation of activities, if the correct valid Travel Insurance

is not provided. Travel insurance can be purchased via the Nomad website [http://www.nomadtours.co.za/travel\\_insurance.html](http://www.nomadtours.co.za/travel_insurance.html) (Nomad World travel insurance is in no way affiliated with Nomad Tours)

### Visas

Please note that these are your responsibility. Most nationalities require visas for East African countries. Most nationalities can obtain their visa on the border or at the airport. We strongly recommend that you organize your visa before the tour. See Pre Departure Booklet for more information.

### Climate

The African sun is very strong. Please use a factor 30 sunscreen and wear a hat. You should drink at least 3 litres of water per day to avoid dehydration. It can also get very cold during winter months on this route. Please see Pre Departure Booklet for detailed information.

### Currency and Banking

USD (United States Dollars) cash is the best currency for East Africa. Travellers Cheques can take a long time to change into cash and often incur unreasonable charges. Credit Cards cannot always be processed – especially in remote areas. USD Notes printed before **2004** (i.e. the old style notes) will not be accepted and many places will not accept USD100 notes, so make sure to bring lots of \$1, \$5 and \$10 notes for tips and craft markets. USD20 and USD50 notes are good to change in to local currency. Please see Pre Departure Booklet for detailed information on each country.

### Vaccinations

A Yellow Fever Certificate is required for this tour. Please see the Pre Departure Information booklet for detailed information on vaccinations in Africa.

### Onward Travel

This tour can be linked to the Discover Kenya tour beforehand.

### Pre and Post Tour Accommodation

If you require accommodation before or after your tour we can arrange this for you. We can also arrange airport transfers – contact your travel agent or Nomad to make these bookings.

### Arrival

Please be sure to arrive 1 day before your tour is due to depart. This will avoid any problems such as forgotten luggage, misplaced bags or any unpredictable problems such as airline strikes or delayed flight arrival.

## Camping Departure



Please book your flight to depart the day after the tour officially ends. This is to account for any delays that we may experience due to unpredictable road conditions.

**Note: All information is subject to change without prior notice. Travel times and campsites can change depending on road or weather conditions, etc. These are used as a guideline only. On our longer tours it is possible that your crew, truck and fellow travelers will change due to our unique tour linking system. On this tour, the maximum number of participants is 20.**

### Did you receive your Pre Departure Information Booklet?

If not please contact us at [nomad@nomadtours.co.za](mailto:nomad@nomadtours.co.za) and we will e-mail you the document; alternatively visit us at 1st Floor, Leadership House, 40 Shortmarket St, Greenmarket Square, Cape Town to collect one. You can also download from our website at [www.nomadtours.co.za](http://www.nomadtours.co.za). After hours contact number: +27 (0) 82 578 2199.

### OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

COUNTRY	AREA	ACTIVITY	PRICE Range
Tanzania	Arusha	Tips for Guide – Per Person /Per Day	\$10 to \$15
Tanzania	Serengeti	Ballooning over Serengeti NP (must be pre-booked)	\$500 to \$550

### Note

There are more optional activities being created every day – we have listed only the most popular. If there is something specific you would like to do then speak to your guide as they will be able to assist you (if it is possible...)

### Day 1 Amboseli National Park

We depart Nairobi and take the drive south to the Amboseli National Park. Famed as one of the best places to see free-ranging Elephants the park also boasts a magnificent view of Mt Kilimanjaro on clear days. Predominantly a community run enterprise there will also be opportunity to meet the local people of this area.

Meals:	Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Campsite close to NP Entrance: <a href="http://www.kws.org/parks/parks_reserves/AMNP.html">www.kws.org/parks/parks_reserves/AMNP.html</a>
Facilities:	Shared ablutions, bar
Route:	Nairobi to Amboseli National Park ± 200 km
Travel time:	±4-5hrs
Included Highlights:	Afternoon Game Drive in Amboseli NP

### Amboseli National Park

Amboseli National Park is 392 square km in size, situated at the core of an 8 000 square km ecosystem that spreads across the Kenya-Tanzania border. The park is famous for being the best place in Africa to get close to free-roaming elephants.

The local people are mainly Maasai, but people from other parts of the country have settled there attracted by the successful tourist-driven economy and intensive agriculture along the system of swamps that makes this low-rainfall area one of the best wildlife-viewing experiences in the world. The park protects two of the five main swamps, and includes a dried-up lake and semi-arid vegetation.

140 km south of the capital city Nairobi, Amboseli National Park is the second most popular national park in Kenya after Masai Mara Game Reserve. In 1883, Joseph Thompson was the first European to penetrate the feared Maasai region known as *Empusel* (meaning 'salty, dusty place' in Maa). He, too, was astonished by the fantastic array of wildlife and the contrast between the arid areas of the dry-lake bed and the oasis of the swamps, a contrast that persists today.

Amboseli was set aside as the 'Southern Reserve' for Maasai in 1906 and became a National Park in 1974 in order to protect the core this unique ecosystem.

### Day 2 Tanzania – Arusha

After a wonderful morning's game drive in Amboseli NP we will cross over the border at Namanga and enter Tanzania. From there we travel to Tanzania's safari-hub town of Arusha.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Meserani Snake Park: <a href="http://www.meseranisnakepark.com/snake-park-campsite.html">www.meseranisnakepark.com/snake-park-campsite.html</a>

Facilities:	Shared ablutions, bar
Route:	Amboseli National Park to Arusha ± 150 km
Travel time:	±5-6hrs (including border crossing)
Included Highlights:	Morning Game Drive in Amboseli NP
Border posts:	Kenya: Namanga, Tel: +254 455 132002, Open: 24 hrs Tanzania: Namanga, No telephone number, Open: 24 hrs

## Arusha

Arusha is surrounded by some of Africa's most famous landscapes and national parks. Beautifully situated below Mount Meru on the eastern edge of the eastern branch of the Great Rift Valley, the city has a temperate climate due to its position on the slopes of Mount Meru. It is close to Serengeti, Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Manyara, Olduvai Gorge, Tarangire National Park, and Mount Kilimanjaro, as well as having its own Arusha National Park on Mount Meru.

The primary industry of the region is agriculture, with large vegetable and flower producers sending high-quality produce to Europe. Small-scale agriculture was badly affected by the coffee crisis of recent years and is now largely subsistence farming. Arusha has several factories including a brewery, tyre and fibreboard plant, and a large pharmaceuticals maker.

## Day 3 Tarangire NP

Around 120km southwest of Arusha lies Tarangire NP, at only 2850 km<sup>2</sup>, it is Tanzania's 6<sup>th</sup> largest National Park and most famous for the large numbers Elephant, Baobab Trees and the elusive tree-climbing Lions and African Pythons. In the afternoon we enjoy a game drive before setting up camp just outside the park for another evening under the vast African sky.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Overnight:	Campsite just outside NP: <a href="http://www.tanzaniaparks.com/tarangire.html">www.tanzaniaparks.com/tarangire.html</a>
Facilities:	Shared ablutions
Route:	Arusha to Tarangire NP ± 150 km
Travel time:	±2-3hrs
Included Highlights:	Afternoon Game Drive in Tarangire NP

## Tarangire National Park

This national park, about 2 850 square km in size, is home to herds of up to 300 elephants, migratory wildebeest, zebra, impala, gazelle, hartebeest and eland as well as the Big 5. It is the greatest concentration of wildlife outside the Serengeti ecosystem - a hunting ground for predators such as leopards and lions- and the one place in Tanzania where antelope such as the stately fringe-eared oryx and peculiar long-necked gerenuk are regularly observed.

During the rainy season, the seasonal visitors scatter over a 20 000 square km range until they exhaust the green plains and return to the river for moisture. Tarangire's mobs of elephant are easily encountered, in the wet or dry season. The swamps, tinged green year round, are the focus for 550 bird varieties, the most breeding species in one habitat anywhere in the world. On drier ground you find the Kori Bustard, the heaviest flying bird and small parties of Ground Hornbills.

## Day 4/5 Serengeti NP

At 14,763 km<sup>2</sup> the Serengeti NP is massive and although we will spend 2 whole days traversing the larger and smaller roads through the park, we will still only see a fraction of the area. Serengeti is one of Africa's most famous wildlife areas and its reputation for excellent game viewing is well deserved. As well as being home to The Big 5 (Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Buffalo and Rhino) the sheer seasonal numbers of plains game such as Zebra and Wildebeest are often more memorable. It is possible to book the optional Balloon Safari on the morning of the second day in the Serengeti, but this activity has to be pre-booked in advance. *Optional Activities: Balloon Safari over the Serengeti.*

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Campsite inside NP, we will choose best camp for season: <a href="http://www.tanzaniaparks.com/serengeti.html">http://www.tanzaniaparks.com/serengeti.html</a>
Facilities:	Shared ablutions
Route:	Tarangire NP to Serengeti NP ± 300 km
Travel time:	±7-8hrs (including game drive)
Included Highlights:	Afternoon Game Drive in Serengeti NP (day 9) Full Day Game Drive in Serengeti NP (day 10)

## Serengeti National Park

The Serengeti is most famous for the largest and longest overland migration in the world. This migration is one of the ten natural travel wonders of the world. Around October, nearly 2 million herbivores travel from the northern hills toward the southern plains, crossing the Mara River, in pursuit of the rains. In April, they then return to the north through the west, once again crossing the Mara River. This phenomenon is sometimes called the Circular Migration. Over 250 000 wildebeest alone will die along the journey from Tanzania to Masai Mara Reserve in upper Kenya, a total of 800 km. Death is often caused by injury, exhaustion, or predation.

Approximately 70 larger mammals and some 500 avifauna species are found there. This high diversity in terms of species is a function of diverse habitats ranging from riverine forests, swamps, kopjes, grasslands and woodlands. Blue Wildebeests, gazelles, zebras and buffalos are some of the commonly found large mammals in the region.

The Ngorongoro area is part of the Serengeti ecosystem, and to the north-west it adjoins the Serengeti NP and is contiguous with the southern Serengeti plains. These plains also extend to the north into the unprotected Loliondo division and are kept open to wildlife through transhuman pastoralism practiced by Masaai. The south and west of the area are volcanic highlands and the southern and eastern boundaries are approximately defined by the rim of the Great Rift Valley wall, which also prevents animal migration in these directions.

## Day 6 Ngorongoro Conservation Area

No visit to this part of the world would be complete without calling in at Olduvai Gorge, site of the Laetoli hominid footprints, Oldupai Museum and many fossilised hominid, animal and plant specimens. Four different types of hominid have been discovered here, with more than 60 remains comprising the archaeological record. A self-guided tour of the museum and a short lecture provides an excellent start to learning more about the history of hominids and other mammals. We will also visit a Masaai Boma in order to spend some time with these remarkable people who live side by side with the animals we have just seen in the Serengeti.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Simba Campsite (no website)
Facilities:	Shared ablutions
Route:	Serengeti NP to Ngorogoro Crater ± 250 km
Travel time:	±5-6hrs
Included Highlights:	Visit to Oldupai Gorge, Maasai Boma visit.

## Ngorogoro Conservation Area

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) Authority is the governing body regulating use and access to the NCA. The area became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979. It is unique in Tanzania as the only conservation area, providing protection status for wildlife whilst allowing human habitation. As such land use is controlled to prevent negative effects on the wildlife population, for example crop cultivation is prohibited on all but subsistence levels.

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The annual Great Migration passes through the NCA, with wildebeest and zebra moving south into the area in December and moving north in June. This movement changes seasonally with the rains, but the migration will cross almost the entire plains in search of food. The NCA has a healthy resident population of most species of wildlife; in particular the Ndotu Lake area to the west has a strong cheetah and lion population.

## Day 7 Ngorongoro and Lake Eyasi

Although commonly referred to as The Ngorongoro Crater, it is actually a caldera. At over 20 km's across and 600m deep the Ngorongoro Caldera is the largest unbroken, un-flooded caldera in the world and clear testimony to this region's volcanic history. The 'crater' is the most renowned part of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, a unique area where more than 25 000 wild animals occupy the crater-floor; we will spend our entire morning game viewing here. In the afternoon we will travel to Lake Eyasi, home to some of East Africa's last hunter-gather tribes, the Hadzabe, who have lived in this area for over 10 000 years.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Kisima Ngeda Lodge Camp: <a href="http://www.kisimangeda.com">www.kisimangeda.com</a>
Facilities:	Shared ablutions, hot showers, swimming pool, bar
Route:	Ngorogoro Crater to Lake Eyasi ± 100 km
Travel time:	±3-4hrs
Included Highlights:	Morning Ngorogoro Crater drive

## Day 8 Lake Eyasi Hadzabe Hunting Tour

This morning we experience a unique way of life when we meet with the Hazabe people of the Lake Eyasi area. Numbering at only around 1000, only 300-400 members of this tribe still live the traditional hunter-gather life. Traditionally considered to be the East African branch of the Khoisan people (their language also uses click-sounds), modern genetic research has suggested the Hazabe may be more closely related to the Pygmies! In the afternoon we journey to Mto wa Mbu (pronounced 'umto wambu') where we overnight close to the village.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp near village (no website available)
Facilities:	Shared ablutions
Route:	Lake Eyasi to Karatu ± 100 km
Travel time:	±3-4hrs
Included Highlights:	Hunting tour with the Hadzabe Tribe in morning, Hadzabe Smiths Tribe cultural experience

## Lake Eyasi

Lake Eyasi is a seasonal shallow basin soda lake on the Great Rift Valley floor, at the base of the Serengeti Plateau just south of the Serengeti National Park and near the Ngorogoro Crater. The lake is elongated, orientated southwest to northeast, and lies in the Eyasi-Wembere branch of the Great Rift Valley. The principal river feeding the lake is Sibiti, which enters the southwestern end, while other rivers, such as the Barray, flow into the lake seasonally. The water carried by the Baray has increased in recent years due to deforestation of the Crater Highlands. Seasonal water level fluctuations in the lake are dramatic, during the dry season the lake may dry up almost entirely, especially in drier years, so that Datooga herders and Hadza foragers will cross the lake on foot. In El Niño it may flood its banks and attract hippo from the Serengeti. It is also a seasonal stop for migrating flamingos.

The Hadza are the indigenous inhabitants of the lake. They are found along most of the perimeter, though camps are few along most of the Serengeti, which is Maasai territory. The Datooga inhabit the Yaeda Valley to the southeast, the Isanzu the south, and the Sukuma across the Sibiti River in the southwest.

## Day 9 Mto wa Mbu

Do not be scared off by the translation of the name Mto wa Mbu, it means River of Mosquitoes, but is far better known as the place where, it is said, you can find members of 120 different tribes. We will be taking a guided walk through the village and surrounding areas including a visit to a Chagga Banana Beer brewery, where you can sample the local brew. We will also visit some small handicraft stalls of the Makonde people. After a traditional lunch we will drive back to Arusha where your tour ends.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch
Accommodation:	Own arrangements/Post-tour Accommodation can be booked through Nomad
Route:	Karatu to Arusha ± 150 km
Travel time:	±2-3hrs
Included Highlights:	Visit Cultural village of Mto wa Mbu, visit to a Chagga banana beer brewery and handcraft market of Makonde Tribe.

## Tour Ends

This tour ends today at the L'Oasis Lodge [www.loasislodge.com](http://www.loasislodge.com). If you want to book an additional night here, kindly pre book this accommodation through your travel agent or Nomad.

## TIPPING ON TOUR

East Africa: In general tipping in restaurants is expected and is around 10% for good service, more if you have received exceptional service, and, feel free not to tip at all if you received poor service. Tipping taxi drivers etc is really at your own discretion and not always expected. If in doubt please ask your guides. It is expected to tip Porters and Car-guards etc. Ask your guides how much is appropriate in local currency.

The recommended amount for Serengeti/Masai Mara Guides is around USD15 per person, per day, per guide. If you also have a cook the recommended amount to tip is about USD10 per person, per day, per cook/assistant.

The best way to arrange tips is to elect one person in the group to collect the money. So if you have 2-crew on a tour, we would recommend that 2 envelopes are used and each crewmembers name written on one. Place what you feel is fair in to each envelope and the elected person can give these to the crew at the end of the tour. If you do not feel that the crew deserve a tip, please, do not tip them.

## THE NOMAD AFRICAN TRUST [www.nomadafricantrust.co.za](http://www.nomadafricantrust.co.za)

At Nomad we are passionate about the people, places and wildlife of Africa that make our tours so special. In order to give back we have set up the Nomad African Trust.

By the end of your tour you may have left-over local currency that you will not be able to change outside of its country of origin. Any assistance you could provide to the trust by donating this left over currency will be appreciated. Thank you for your help and please join our newsletter at the website above to receive regular updates on what we are doing to support our beneficiaries.



## GREEN SEATS - TRAVEL RESPONSIBLY IN AFRICA

Nomad gives you the opportunity to offset your carbon foot print by purchasing a “Green Seat”. If you would like to help Nomad making Africa Greener, simply choose the tick box on your booking form and we will take care of the rest. The Nomad African Trust will plant trees that are ecologically viable and that have very high carbon absorption.



Green Seats can be purchased at departure or on tour with your guide. For more information on our “Green Seats”, please visit [www.nomadtours.co.za/nomad\\_greenseats.html](http://www.nomadtours.co.za/nomad_greenseats.html)

## THANK YOU FOR TRAVELLING WITH NOMAD

At the end of your tour you will be provided with feedback forms. These forms are confidential and should be given to your crew in a sealed envelope. If you are not sure of the confidentiality of the feedback form please feel free to email us as well on [ops@nomadtours.co.za](mailto:ops@nomadtours.co.za). Please make sure to also complete the feedback form as we use the answers on these forms to improve and maintain our service levels.

*Accommodation providers are subject to change without notice, the accommodation listed in this dossier is our preferred supplier, but sometimes due to availability, we are unable to make use of the property listed in this dossier. If we cannot use the accommodation provider as listed we will substitute another property of similar standards.*