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Whilst every care has been taken to ensure all information is accurate and up to date, responsibility cannot be taken for any errors & omissions.

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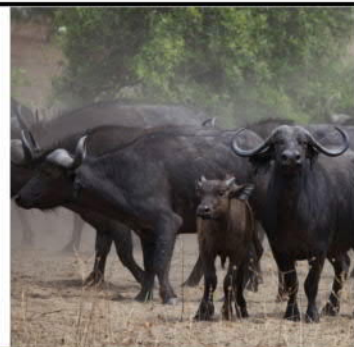
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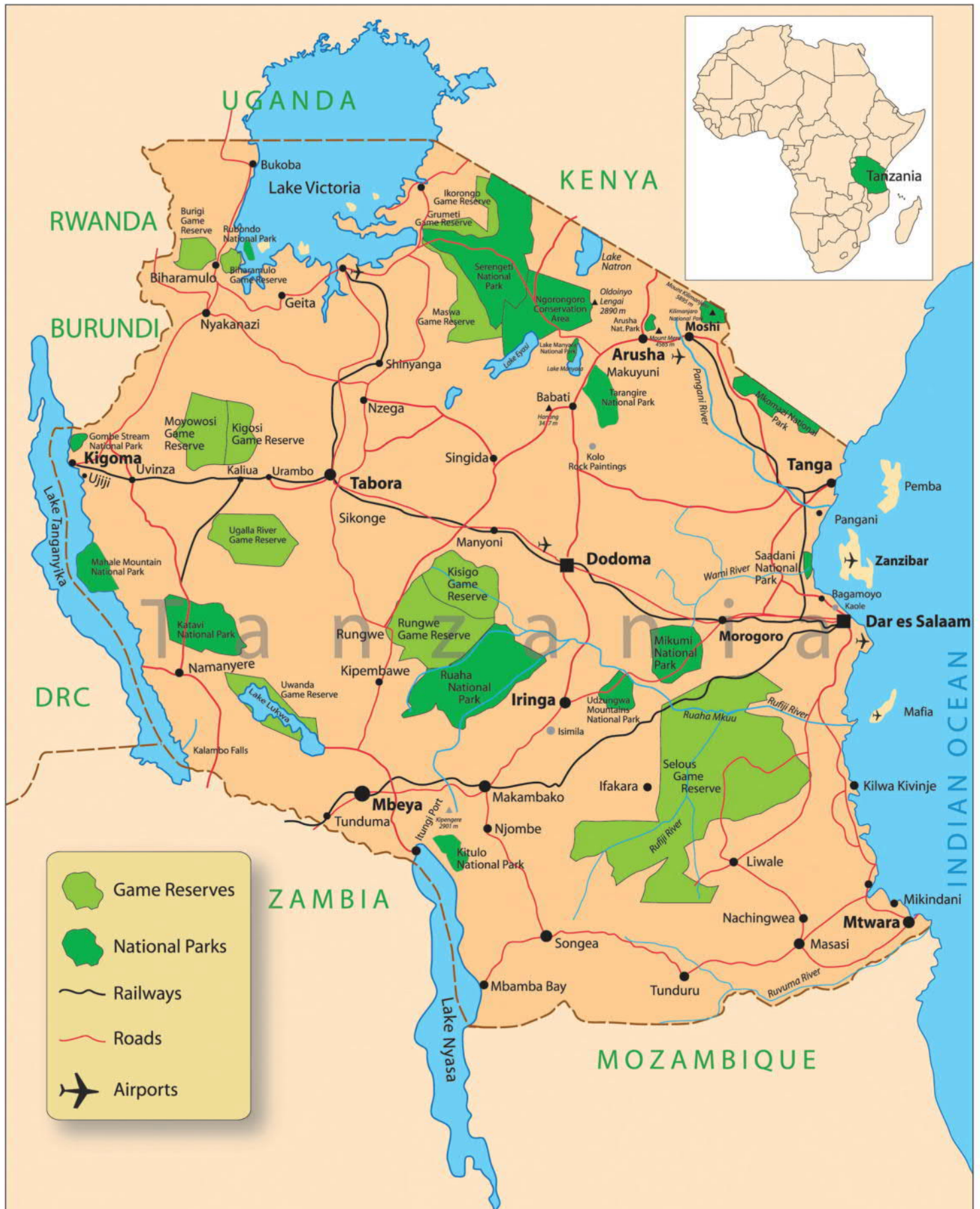
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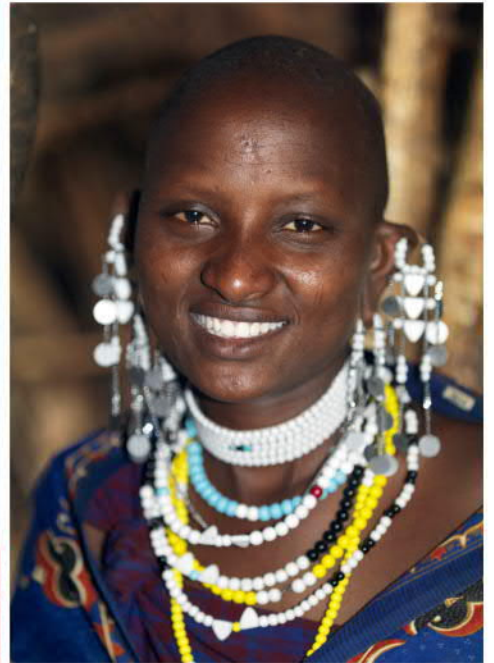
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Tourist Map of Tanzania



Karibu Tanzania - Welcome



Tanzania was recently voted the best safari country in Africa by both international visitors and by specialised safari operators. Even more recently, and after a four year worldwide search, it now also boasts the top three 'Natural Wonders of Africa'. The Serengeti National Park, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Ngorongoro Crater outvoting the River Nile, the Red Sea Reef, the Sahara Desert and Botswana's Okavango Delta.

Tanzania has also been named as one of the world's top five 'most stunningly beautiful countries' by Fox TV News. The country's 16 national parks, which protect more than 25% of its land, are home to 20% of the African continent's larger mammals so it is little wonder game viewing experiences are the best in Africa.

It is the place to see seemingly endless herds of wildebeest and zebra trekking across the plains on their annual migration – followed by lion, leopard, cheetah and hyena. It is elephant country, boasting some of the largest populations in the world. While Gombe and Mahale National Parks are home to groups of chimpanzees rarely seen in the wild.

In Tanzania visitors can enjoy authentic African wilderness without paved roads and fencing. And a wildlife safari can be enhanced by a wide choice of beach holidays or various other activities. Climbing Mount Kilimanjaro – the 'Roof of Africa' and the tallest freestanding mountain in the world. Deep-sea Fishing, Hot-air Ballooning, Scuba Diving, Swimming with Dolphins, visits to the numerous

archaeological sites, Whale Watching, and perhaps most valuable of all, participating in one or more of the many Cultural Tourism Programmes to gain an insight into the history and culture of the people.

Tanzania's Swahili Coast, Mafia and, of course, Zanzibar and Pemba share beautiful beaches, hundreds of miles of palm-fringed sands overlooking the Indian Ocean. Its huge lakes – Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa – are bountiful with fish. Its mountains are massive and mysterious. Its cities relaxed and friendly. And travel is easy, with many flights to and from neighbouring countries and around Tanzania.

It was in Tanzania that Stanley uttered those famous words – "Dr Livingstone I presume" – when he tracked down the Scottish missionary

and explorer after a long trek into the interior. Indeed Tanzania was a magnet for several Victorian explorers who made epic journeys of discovery in search of the source of the Nile.

Today's visitors are able to explore the country, and see Tanzania's remarkable seven UNESCO World Heritage sites with none of the hardship but all of the adventure of those early, intrepid pioneers:

- Kilimanjaro National Park
- Kilwa Kisiwani Ruins
- Kondoa Rock-Art Sites
- Ngorongoro Conservation Area
- Selous Game Reserve
- Serengeti National Park
- Stone Town, Zanzibar

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Tanzania - The Facts



History

It is with good reason that Tanzania has been called the "cradle of mankind" for it was here, in 1960, that Dr Louis Leakey and his wife Mary discovered the fossilised remains of homo habilis, or "handy man", calculated to be 1.75 million years old. Since then, in 1976, hominin footprints found at Laetoli have been dated back an incredible 3.5 million years.

Tanzania was originally occupied by various African tribes, particularly the Masai with their proud traditions. Arab merchants visited the coast some 2,000 years ago and settled in Zanzibar around the eighth century establishing trade routes into the interior. The inter-marriage of Arabs and local people created a new race with their own language – Kiswahili, or Swahili whose word for a journey – safari – has become the international description of a trip into the wild. The Portuguese established temporary settlements in the 16th century but in 17th century were supplanted by the Omanis who developed the infamous slave trade.

The scramble for Africa by the European powers at the end of the 19th century led to occupation of the mainland by Germany although Zanzibar became a British protectorate. After World War I, Germany was forced to surrender its territory to the British.

Tanganyika, as the mainland was then known, achieved independence from Great Britain in December 1961. Zanzibar becoming independent two years later, in December 1963, and shortly afterwards, in April 1964, joining the mainland to become the United Republic of Tanzania.

Geography

Tanzania covers 937,062 sq km making it the largest country in Eastern Africa. Just south of the equator, it borders Kenya and Uganda to the north; the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi to the west; and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. It is therefore an ideal centre from which to explore eastern, central and southern Africa.

The Great Rift Valley, the vast fault-line that runs down the spine of Africa, has created many fascinating topographical features in Tanzania including the world-famous Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Tanganyika, and Mount Kilimanjaro, the continent's tallest mountain. The central plateau is a huge expanse of savannah and sparse woodland and while the interior is largely arid the 800 kilometre coastline, and the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia, are lush and palm-fringed.

The coastal areas are hot and humid with an average day time temperature of 30°C. Sea breezes make the climate very pleasant from June to September. The central plateau experiences hot days and cool nights. The hilly country between the coast and the northern highlands has a pleasant climate from January to September, with temperatures averaging around 20°C. Temperatures vary around Kilimanjaro according to the season registering a low 15°C during May to August rising to 22°C during December to March.

For the whole country the hottest months are from October to February. The long rainy season is from mid-March to late May.

Economy

Agriculture plays a vital part in the economy of Tanzania and tourists will see evidence of this as they are driven past huge coffee, tea and cotton plantations and witness the processing of cashew nuts, sisal, cloves and other spices. The country also has large mineral deposits that include gold, diamonds, a wide variety of other gemstones and natural gas. Of particular interest is tanzanite, a brilliant gemstone found only in Tanzania. It is mined in the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro and is one thousand times rarer than diamonds. Geological research indicates that this source will be depleted in the next 10 to 20 years and that the chances of finding tanzanite in any other part of the world are 'less than one in a million'.

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The Towns and Cities



ARUSHA

Located in the north of Tanzania, in the shadow of Mount Meru, Arusha is the safari capital of the country. Tourists usually overnight here before their safari around the Northern Circuit. Built by the Germans as a centre of colonial administration, Arusha is now one of the country's most prosperous towns. The site for the United Nations Criminal Tribunal and the headquarters for the tripartite Commission for East African co-operation, Arusha is also the centre for the trading of Tanzanite, a rare gemstone only found in Tanzania. The National Natural History Museum, with its collection of antiquities demonstrating Tanzania's natural heritage, is housed in an old German Fort in the centre of Arusha while the nearby Cultural Heritage centre and its adjacent, four storey Art Gallery are also well worth a visit.

BAGAMOYO

Some 70 km north of Dar es Salaam, on the coast opposite Zanzibar, Bagamoyo was once one of the most important trading ports on the East African coast. The former capital of German East Africa, it is a centre for dhow building. Saadani National Park is 45 km to the north and the Kaole ruins five km to the south.

DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam, which means "Haven of Peace" in Swahili, boasts one of the world's finest natural harbours but, while it has grown to become a

prosperous centre of the East African region, it remains a place of fascination with many reminders of its colourful past. Dhows still ply its waters while dug-outs, piled with fish, bob by the harbour side. The city displays the many influences of its history. There is an Asian district with its speciality shops, restaurants and temples, while the German colonisation has left behind a Bavarian-style railway station, the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Cathedral and the Lutheran Azania Front Church. The Botanical Gardens and Gymkana Club are evidence of British occupation. Dar es Salaam's 60,000 seater, multi-purpose National Stadium has been built to both FIFA and Olympic standards at a cost of US\$56 million.

DODOMA

Located in the heart of Tanzania, Dodoma is the nation's official political capital and its seat of government. Smaller and less developed than the country's commercial centre, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, is also the centre of Tanzania's expanding wine industry.

IRINGA

Located in the Southern Highlands, Iringa overlooks the Ruaha River and is a popular stopover for visitors to both the Ruaha and Udzungwa Mountains National Parks. During their occupation, the German military built the town as a fortified defence against marauding tribal warriors. Iringa was also the site of several battles during the First and Second World wars, and

Commonwealth war graves can be found just outside the town. The Isimila Stone Age Site lies about 15 km from the town and is easily accessible. This is one of the most interesting stone age sites in East Africa and, with its pillars of limestone left standing after years of erosion, is well worth a visit.

KIGOMA

Kigoma, is located on the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika. It is a particularly good base for chimpanzee safaris to both Gombe and Mahale Mountains National Parks while Ujiji, the village where Stanley met Livingstone, is nearby.

MBEYA

Near the Zambian border, Mbeya is a major agricultural centre. Coffee, tea, bananas and cocoa are all grown in the area. It is the main gateway to Kitulo National Park and the site of the Mbozi meteorite.

MOSHI

Nestled at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro, Moshi is the coffee producing centre of the country and vast plantations blanket the area. Sugar plantations are also of central importance to the region's economy but the main reason visitors come to Moshi is to climb Kilimanjaro.

MTWARA

Located on the south-eastern coast, near the border with Mozambique, Mtwara is a good base for exploring

the Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park and nearby Mikandani.

MWANZA

Situated on the southern shores of Lake Victoria, in the north west of the country, Tanzania's second city is the perfect base from which to visit nearby Rubondo National Park, Saanane Island and the Bujora Sukuma and Nyerere museums. It also offers easy access to the Serengeti being only a 2 ½ hour drive from the Western Grumeti. Other attractions include lake cruises, canoeing safaris and fishing for tilapia or giant Nile perch. Mwanza is also known as Rock City because of the gigantic rock outcrops jutting out of the lake and strewn around the city. The most famous of these are the Bismarck Rocks, named after the German chancellor under whom this originally small town was established as the administration centre of German East Africa.

TABORA

In the hinterland of western Tanzania, Tabora is a key transit point as the main railway line from Dar es Salaam branches here for both Kigoma and Mwanza.

TANGA

The country's second and most northerly port, Tanga is a natural gateway to the Amani Forest Nature Reserve, the Amboni Caves, Tongoni Ruins and both Mkomazi and Saadani National Parks.

Visit The People - The Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme



The Tanzania Cultural Programme was launched in 1997 to give local communities the opportunity to improve their economic livelihood by participating in tourism activities.

Co-ordinated by the Tanzania Tourist Board, supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism, there are currently some 60 initiatives operating in various parts of the country. Tanzania is endowed with the rich heritage of 120 ethnic tribes and the Cultural Tourism Programme provides visitors with an authentic cultural experience and a unique insight into the daily lives of the local people.

The Cultural Tourism Enterprises offer visitors the opportunity to leave the safari vehicle behind and spend time in local villages interacting with the people. The activities offered are as diverse as the villages, and include preparing local cuisine, making wine, helping to process coffee beans, learning how to make

local handcrafts, and learning traditional games and dances. The cultural enterprises also host a number of music and dance festivals that attract many visitors because of their authenticity.

Leave your vehicle behind and walk through the tropical slopes of Mount Meru and Mount Kilimanjaro. Meet the Maasai and learn of their almost forgotten traditions and a way of life that is so closely linked to nature and wildlife. Listen to drumbeats and interpret music and dances inherited from ancient ancestors.

Learn the history of the Swahili Coast. Explore the savannahs on camelback. Boat down a river, or row on one of the many lakes. Paddle between mangroves, learn about traditional plants and medicines, experience a camel ride, or sail to pristine sandy islands. Climb a holy mountain and benefit from the diagnostic methods of a traditional healer.

Taste the local cuisine

Tanzania has a unique and varied cuisine. There is an extensive use of coconut milk and spicy foods. Other distinctive foods include Kisamvu (cassava leaves), Maharange (beans), Nyama choma (grilled meat), Wali (rice), Ugali (maize porridge) and Goats Meat.

In Zanzibar take a Swahili Cooking course and shop for ingredients at the local markets. Here you can find all types of bananas, mangoes, and countless other fruits and spices. And then, in the evening, listen to ancient legendary tales around an open fire. An experience you will never forget. And sample the local brew!

In one of the newly opened cultural enterprises, Lyamungo Sinde, a village in the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro, tourists can enjoy the scenery of the highest mountain in Africa while staying with villagers to make handcrafts out of

banana leaves or fish in the Weruweru River.

Tourism to these villages directly supports the local community. Over 4,000 Tanzanian people benefited from a direct income in 2017 due to the success of the Cultural Tourism Program. A portion of the income from tourism for each enterprise is used for community development such as renovating schools, providing books for students, tree planting projects.

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Visit The People - The Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme



Nine New Cultural Tourism Enterprises Include:

Bujora Cultural Tourism Enterprise (Mwanza Region)

Kiliman Cultural Tourism Enterprise (Moshi Rural-Kilimanjaro Region)

Kisesa Cultural Tourism Enterprise (Mwanza Region)

Liuli-Pomonda Cultural Tourism Enterprise (Mbamba Bay-Ruvuma Region)

Rau Eco & Cultural Tourism Enterprise (Moshi-Kilimanjaro region)

Ukerewe Cultural Tourism Enterprise (Ukerewe-Mwanza Region)

Lyamungo (Hai-Kilimanjaro Region)

Meru Forest Eco-Tourism (Arumeru-Arusha Region)

Momela Cultural Tourism & Campsite (Arumeru-Arusha Region)

Rundugai Cultural Tourism

Welcome to the land of astonishing hot springs.

Spend a day at Rundugai Village and learn about the socio – economic activities of the village. Visit the Maasai market, sample and prepare traditional foods and swim in the warm blue waters of Chemka hot springs.

Located between Moshi and Kilimanjaro Airport.

Ifulong Cultural Tourism

The people of Njoro and Poli Villages welcome visitors to experience real African rural life. Activities include a cultural walk, a Coffee experience, local beer brewing and a banana experience Tour. Overnight stays are also possible at the homes of local families when visitors can learn Swahili.

Located near Usa River between Arusha & Kilimanjaro Airport.

Kisesa Cultural Tourism Enterprise Mwanza

This is where you can meet the largest tribe in Tanzania and experience the

beautiful shores of the largest lake in Africa, Lake Victoria. Explore the traditions and natural environment of the Sukuma people and listen to stories about the past regarding slave trade and chiefdom systems as it was practiced in the area.

Kisesa Cultural Tourism Enterprise offers visits to community development projects and a meeting with the community traditional healer. Also enjoy Sukuma traditional dance and a Lake Victoria boat safari to see a typical fishing village.

Located 17km from Mwanza city center, the way to the Serengeti National Park.

Kitulo Cultural Tourism Enterprise

A community based tourism program in the southern Highlands of Tanzania providing a tour in the protected areas and the surrounding region; including wildlife safaris and opportunities for

tourists to experience the culture and village life and to visit Kitulo Cultural Centre in Matamba village. Hikes to Kitulo National Park with Bird watching can also be arranged.

Kitulo National Park, Rungwe Nature Reserve, Lake Nyasa/Matema beach, are also tours that KCTE can arrange.

Location in Matamba a small town near Kitulo National Park.

Mikumi Eco & Cultural Tourism Morogoro

Tourists can enjoy a cycle tour from Mikumi National Park to Udzungwa National Park or take a full day Eco hike of Rubeho Forest which harbours some rare species of animals...or visit the sacred and symbolic ficus tree and experience an exciting Drumming group performance.

Location in Morogoro Town on the main road from Dar to Dodoma.



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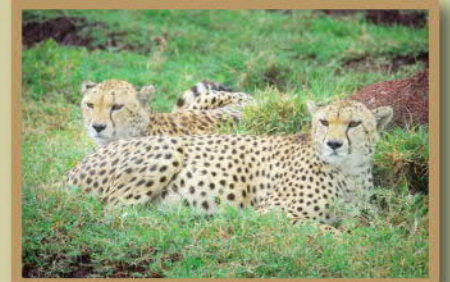
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Ngorongoro

- Africa's Natural Wonder

A world natural and cultural heritage site; an international man and biosphere reserve; a home to both the 'big five' and pastoralists; the 'cradle of mankind'; and a 'living Eden' for tourists



For more information contact:
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E-mail: conservator@ngorongorocrater.go.tz
Web site: www.ngorongorocrater.go.tz



The Ngorongoro Crater & Olduvai Gorge



The Ngorongoro Conservation Area is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and International Biosphere Reserve, covering almost 8,300 sq km with altitudes ranging between 1,020m to 3,577m. Frequently referred to as the eighth wonder of the world, the area encompasses a blend of landscapes, archaeological sites, people and abundant wildlife that is unsurpassed in Africa. Featuring volcanoes, grasslands, waterfalls and forests, it is home to the nomadic Masai.

The centrepiece, and major landmark, of the Conservation Area is the breath-taking Ngorongoro Crater, a natural amphitheatre surrounded by steep walls rising over 600 metres from the crater floor. It is one of the world's greatest natural spectacles whose magical setting and plentiful wildlife never fail to thrill. The crater is a natural sanctuary for some 30,000 animals including the 'big five' of buffalo, elephant, leopard, lion and rhino. It is also home to cheetah, hartebeest, hippo, hyena, jackal, reedbuck, serval, warthog, waterbuck, wildebeest, zebra

and a great many bird and insect species.

Reedbuck, waterbuck and huge herds of both Thomson's and Grant's gazelle are easily seen on the crater floor. Thanks to anti-poaching patrols, the crater is now one of the few places in East Africa where visitors can be certain of seeing black rhino,

Close to the Ngorongoro Crater there are two less famous, and less visited, craters ideal for walking and hiking safaris. Empakaai Crater is about 6 km wide with steep walls rising to almost 300m. Nearly half of the crater floor is covered by a deep salt water lake. The trail down to the crater floor offers spectacular views of a still active volcano, Oldoinyo Lengai, and, on a clear day, the snowy peaks of Mount Kilimanjaro.

On the way down to the lake there are buffalo, bushbuck, blue monkeys and rare birds, such as sunbirds and turacos. Olmoti Craters' floor is shallow and covered with grass where, in addition to the Maasai and their livestock, buffalo, eland and reedbuck

may be seen. The Munge River crosses the crater before falling hundreds of metres in a spectacular waterfall.

Leopard may occasionally be seen in the trees of the forest surrounding the crater while cheetah are also present but rarely seen. Large herds of giraffe live on the rim of the crater and will be seen on the drive to the nearby Olduvai Gorge and the Serengeti.

Countless flamingo form a vast pink blanket over the soda lakes while more than 100 species of birds not found in the Serengeti have been spotted here.

Getting there: A three-hour drive, or one-hour flight, from Arusha. A two-hour drive from Tarangire or some 90 minutes from Manyara.

OLDUVAI GORGE

Olduvai is also an iconic site for the study of human origins. Located within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, a short drive off the main road between Ngorongoro and the Serengeti. It was here that, in 1959, Dr Louis Leakey and his wife Mary discovered the 1.7-million-year-old skull of Australopithecus

boisei, the 'modern man', and, the remains of Homo Habilis or "handy man" at that time regarded as mankind's first step up the ladder of human evolution. Many more fossils have since been discovered including those of prehistoric elephants, giant horned sheep and enormous ostriches. A new Museum has just opened, where visitors can listen to an informative talk. The project includes the Laetoli footprints and a geopark. Laetoli, which is 60km from Olduvai, is home to four-million-year-old footprints of human ancestors.

Getting there: A four-hour drive, or one-hour flight, from Arusha. A two-hour drive from Lake Manyara or Tarangire National Park.

For further information, contact:
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Fax: +255 27 253 7007
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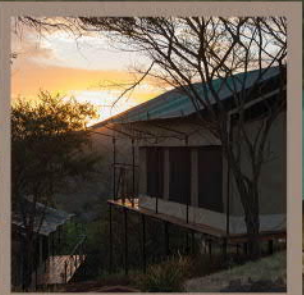
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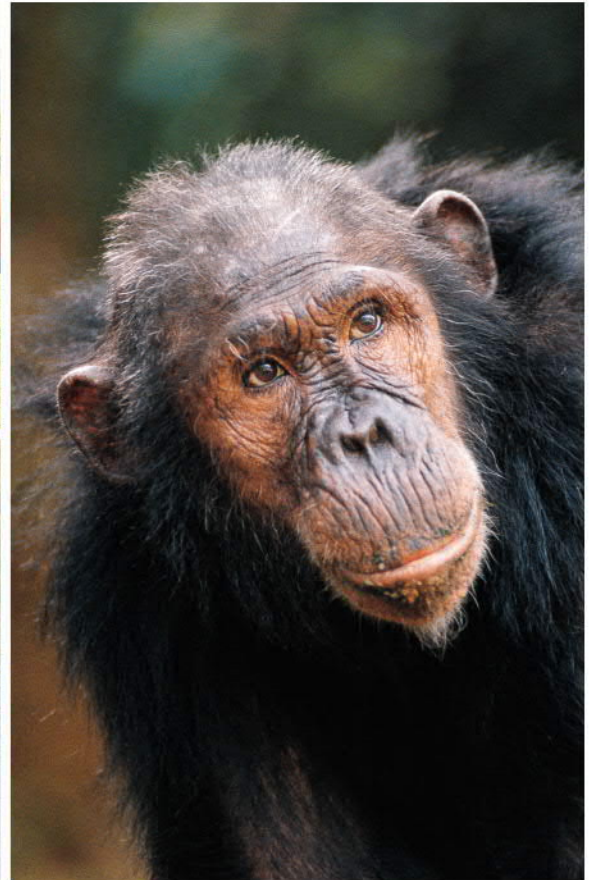


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The New Taste for our Parks



Exciting new adventure opportunities are now available in our National Parks.

Games drives through our National Parks remain the most popular activity for visitors to the National Parks.

Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) has come with new activities for adventure lovers planning to visit our national parks.

The following activities are now allowed in our parks

Mawenzi peak technical climbing -Kilimanjaro

Mawenzi is the second highest peak on Kilimanjaro. The rugged peak of Mawenzi (5,149 m) lies to the east of Kilimanjaro. The top of its western face is fairly steep with many crags, pinnacles and dyke swarms. Its eastern side falls in cliffs over 1,000 m high in a complex of gullies and rock faces, rising above two deep gorges. Mawenzi peaks have seven peaks.

The terrain of Mawenzi makes most of its peaks unreachable but by technical roped ascents. There will be three routes for the climbers to Mawenzi peak these include: Rongai route down Marangu gate, Marangu route via Zebra rock down Marangu gate and Machame, Lemosho and

Londorosi routes via Northern circuit down Mweka gate.

Paragliding off Mt. Kilimanjaro

Paragliding is appropriate recreational activity in the Mountainous areas under specific conditions. Experienced paragliding pilots can now fly off this highest point on the African continent for their records.

Canopy walkway in Lake Manyara national park

This will take place in the Ground Water Forest in the North part of Lake Manyara National Park. The Canopy Walkway is in a series of boardwalks and suspension bridges. The total length is about 500m with the height ranges from 4m to 18m.

Mountain cycling on Mt. Kilimanjaro

TANAPA has introduced this activity in Arusha and Kilimanjaro National Parks. This activity provides physical exercise and recreational use of the natural environment with minimum impact while enhancing visitors' experience. Summit bound visitors will use Kilema route (19km) and cyclists will meet their porters at Horombo and continue to the summit. For non summit bound

visitors, cycling starts from Londorosi gate or from Morum Picnic site then back to Morum (a 44km ride)

Crater camping Mt. Kilimanjaro.

This has been introduced to give our visitors a different experience of the Mountain. The crater is rich with ice and remains of volcanic eruptions. Spending an overnight in this area is a life time experience that you should not miss.

Chimps habituation experience in Rubondo Island National Park

Chimpanzees are man's closest living relative, sharing about 98% of genes. Chimpanzee habituation experience offers visitors a chance to participate in the process of getting these primates used to the presence of humans. Visitors have a chance of staying with the chimps the whole day together with park rangers.

Cycling in Arusha National park

Cycling in Arusha National park is conducted in the rich montane forest areas endowed with varieties of wild life which necessitates presence or

escort of an armed ranger during cycling. Cyclists have the opportunity to see buffaloes, zebras, warthog, baboon, giraffe, elephant and other species. Enjoy the forest canopy with different birds species such as Horn bill, Turacco & reptiles such as python. Spotting black and white Colubus Monkeys.

Special rhino watching in the Serengeti

Tourists will have a rare opportunity of leaving their vehicles and travel in the rangers' vehicle who will take them for a rhino game drive in designated areas.

Except for canopy walkways in Lake Manyara the rest of the activities require advance booking. We encourage you to contact the park well in advance if you wish to conduct these activities.

Please visit our website for guidelines, fees and more information.

**Director General
Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA),
P.O. Box 3134, Arusha Tanzania (E.A.)
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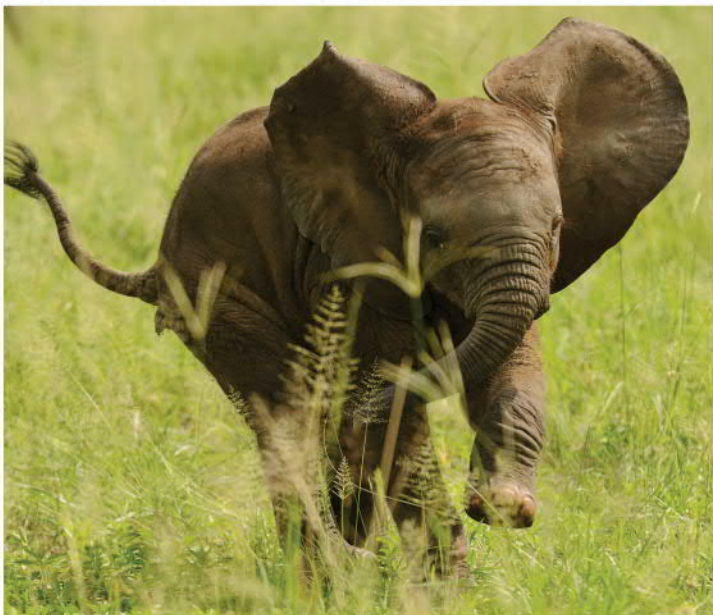


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The Northern Parks



The best developed of Tanzania's tourism routes is known as the Northern Circuit. Here there's the chance to see the 'big five' – elephant, leopard, lion, rhino and buffalo – and huge herds of wildebeest and zebra on their annual migration. The circuit includes many of the country's most famous national parks, Arusha, Lake Manyara, Tarangire and the Serengeti as well as famous landmarks such as the Ngorongoro Crater, the Olduvai Gorge and Africa's highest mountain, Mount Kilimanjaro.

ARUSHA

Just 32 km away from the town of Arusha is the Arusha National Park, it consists of three spectacular features,

the Momela Lakes, Mount Meru and the Ngurdoto Crater. On clear days' magnificent views of Mount Kilimanjaro can be seen from almost any part of the park. The vegetation and wildlife varies with the topography, which ranges from forest to swamp. The park is famous for its 575 species of birdlife, both migrant and resident, and black and white colobus monkey – the only place they may be seen on the Northern Circuit. Elephant are rare, and lion absent all together, but other animals frequently seen in the park are baboon, buffalo, giraffe, hippo, hyena, warthog, zebra and a wide range of antelope species including dik dik and waterbuck.

Leopard are ever-present but, as

always, difficult to find. An area of adjoining land was recently incorporated into the park increasing its size to 550 sq km. Tourist attractions include canoe safaris on the Momela lakes, riding safaris on specialised car-free routes, and walks around the rim of the Ngurdoto Crater, and three or four day climbs of Mount Meru – good acclimatisation for Kilimanjaro.

Getting there: A short drive from Arusha or Kilimanjaro Airport.

TARANGIRE

Close to Arusha, 118 km away, Tarangire National Park gets its name from the river that threads its way through the reserve. It is famous for its

dense wildlife population which is most spectacular between June and September, the dry period. During this time thousands of animals – elephant, buffalo, giraffe, eland, hartebeest, kudu, wildebeest and the rarely seen oryx and gerenuk – migrate from the dry Masai steppe to the Tarangire River looking for water. Lion, leopard and other predators follow the herds.

Tarangire has the largest population of elephant of any park in the northern circuit and is also home to 550 varieties of bird including the Kori bustard – the heaviest flying bird.

Getting there: A 90 minute drive, or 30 minute flight, from Arusha.



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LAKE MANYARA

This park is famous for its tree climbing lions, which spend most of the day spread out along the branches of Acacia trees six to seven metres above the ground. Nestling at the base of the Great Rift Valley escarpment the park is noted for its incredible beauty. As visitors enter the gate they pass through a lush forest, home to troops of baboons and both blue and vervet monkeys. Further along the forest opens up into woodlands, grassland, swamps and beyond these the soda lake itself, covering 200 sq km and sanctuary to over 400 species of bird including flamingo, pelican, storks, sacred ibis, cormorants and Egyptian geese. The park is particularly noted for its huge herds of buffalo and elephant. Also giraffe, hippo, reedbuck, warthog, wildebeest, zebra, a great variety of smaller animals and, more recently, a family of endangered

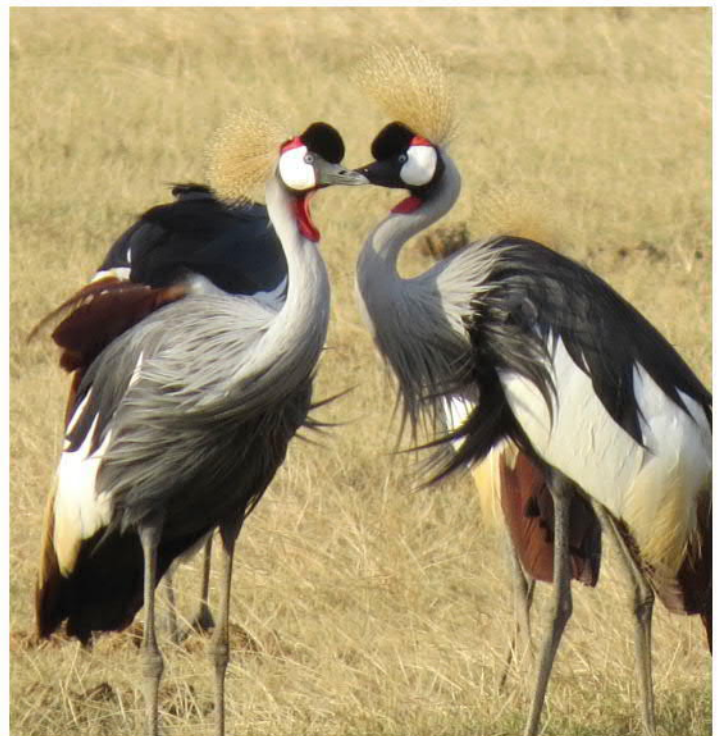
wild dog.

Getting there: A half hour flight from Arusha or a 90-minute drive en route to the nearby Ngorongoro Crater, Olduvai and the Serengeti.

MKOMAZI

This former game reserve contains 90% of all botanic species found in Tanzania with one third classified as unique in the world. It is also home to the Mkomazi Rhino Project. This involves the re-introduction of a number of black rhino from South Africa and the UK which, it is hoped, will breed before being relocated to traditional natural habitats within Tanzania. The Captive Breeding Programme for the African wild dog is another project for the preservation of endangered species that is based in Mkomazi.

Getting there: By road from Arusha, Moshi or Tanga.





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SERENGETI

The Serengeti National Park is arguably the best known wildlife sanctuary in the world. "Serengeti" means "endless plains" in the Masai language, and within its boundaries are more than three million large mammals. Some 35 species of plains animals may be seen here including the so-called "big seven" – buffalo, elephant, lion, leopard, rhino, cheetah and African hunting dog. Unfortunately, very few of the latter remain in the Serengeti. Originally exterminated as a threat to domestic stock they have recently

become victims of distemper. However, after being decimated by poaching, the black rhino population of the Serengeti has developed well in recent years thanks to constant surveillance and the shielding of the animals from mass tourism. There are now around 30 black rhinos in the Moru Kopjes area but they may be difficult to see as visitors are only allowed to drive through the area on certain roads.

White rhinoceros are not found in the Serengeti. In May or early June, huge herds of wildebeest and zebra

begin their spectacular 600-mile pilgrimage. In their wake follow the predators – lion, leopard, cheetah, hyena and jackal – while vultures circle overhead and some of Africa's biggest crocodile lie in wait. Other animals frequently seen in the Serengeti include aardvark, baboons, caracal, civet, bat-eared fox, genet, giraffe, hippo, honey badger, hyrax, mongoose, ostrich, pangolin, serval, both Grant's and Thomson's gazelle, vervet monkey, warthog and some 20 types of antelope including eland, hartebeest or kongoni, impala, kudu,

reedbuck, roan, topi, waterbuck and the much smaller dik dik, duiker, klipspringer and oribi. There is, of course, also a great profusion of birdlife. Over 500 species have been recorded including bee-eaters, bustards, cranes, eagles, flamingo, herons, hornbills, guinea fowl, hoopoe, kingfishers, ostrich, parrots, storks, vultures, weavers, and the bizarre, long-legged secretary birds. **Getting there: A six-hour drive, or one hour flight, from Arusha, or a two and a half hour drive from Mwanza.**



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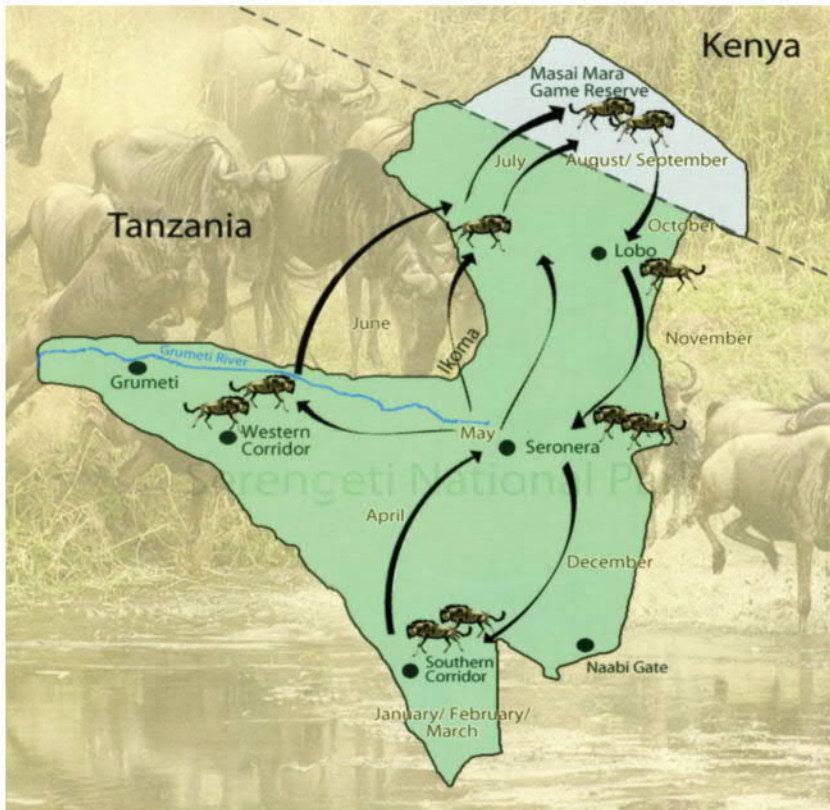
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The Great Migration



The Serengeti is famed for its annual migration when more than 1,500,000 wildebeest and 500,000 Thomson Gazelle follow some 200,000 zebra in a 2,000 km round pilgrimage in search of fresh grazing and water. It is "the greatest wildlife show on earth" and "a once in a lifetime experience"!

The best time to see the migration is between June and August when the wildebeest congregate and prepare to cross the Grumeti River. However, both the route and timing of the migration are unpredictable so visitors must plan carefully to be assured of seeing the spectacle.

During December to May the animals are found on the short grass plains around Lake Ndutu, the Gol Mountains and the Moru Kopjes in the south of the park. December is a peak month for zebra foaling and February the main month for wildebeest calving. Then the migrations start as vast herds, in columns over 40 km long, head north towards Kirawira and Mbalageti, in the Western Corridor, before crossing the crocodile infested Grumeti River into the Grumeti Game Reserve and the Ikorongo Wildlife Management Area. Meanwhile some smaller herds move directly north through the Seronera area, while others travel up the eastern boundary of the park through the Loliondo and Lobo areas.

All routes eventually crossing the Mara River, where the animals face another life threatening experience, into Kenya's Masai Mara. Finally, in November, the herds start their trek back through the Serengeti arriving at the short grass plains ready to give birth again. And so the cycle continues! As it has for over a million years!



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Other Places to Visit

In addition to the fantastic wildlife, glorious beaches and stunning scenery there are plenty of other places to visit and things to see in Tanzania.

AMANI FOREST

Established in 1997, to protect the flora and fauna of the East Usambara Mountains, the Amani Forest Nature Reserve is now an eco-tourism attraction with an emphasis on walking and hiking. The area has a wonderful collection of birds, butterflies and plants some of which are only found here. Black and white colobus and blue monkeys; nine species of African violet, and the Nduk eagle owl – a species only found in Amani – are among the many highlights.

AMBONI CAVES

About 8 km north of Tanga these ten limestone caves, formed during the Jurassic Age some 150 million years ago, are the most extensive cave system in East Africa.

BUJORA SUKUMA

Also known as the Bujora Cultural Centre, the museum is located in the village of Kisesa some 20km from Mwanza. Exhibits commemorate the history, traditions and culture of the Sukuma, Tanzania's largest tribe.

ISIMILA

Stone Age tools were discovered here in 1951. Many fossilized bones were also found in the area, among them those of a mammal related to the modern giraffe but having a much shorter neck, and an extinct hippopotamus with an unusual periscope-like projection.

KALAMBO FALLS

Close to the border with Zambia and near the tip of Lake Tanganyika, a 215 metre drop makes this one of the highest waterfalls in the world and, after Tugela Falls in South Africa, the second highest in Africa. This area is a breeding ground for the giant marabou stork. Primitive tools have been

excavated from the Kalambo Gorge.

KONDOA IRANGI

Half way between Dodoma and Arusha, near the village of Kolo, are some of the finest examples of rock paintings in the world! These extraordinary paintings, depicting the animals, customs and people of the time, are Tanzania's seventh UNESCO World Heritage site.

MBOZI METEORITE

A 12-ton iron monolith, the world's eighth largest known meteorite, lies on the slopes of Marengi Hill, off the road to Tunduma, 70km west of Mbeya. Officially discovered in 1930, the absence of legends recounting its arrival suggest it was more than a thousand years ago.

NYERERE MUSEUM

Located 190 km from Mwanza, at his birthplace of Butiama, the museum is dedicated to the achievements of Julius Nyerere, the founding President of

Tanzania. Tours include his mausoleum, his three former residences, and a library of some 8,000 of his books.

TENDUNGURU

A site near Lindi where, in 1912, German palaeontologists found the remains of several dinosaurs including the complete skeleton of Brachiosaurus, one of the largest animals ever to walk the earth.

TONGONI

A small village, 17km south of Tanga, where 15th century ruins of a mobqu and 40 tombs may be found.

UJJI

Ujiji is a village close to Kigoma from where, in 1858, Burton and Speke commenced their explorations and where, in 1871, Henry Morton Stanley pronounced the famous words 'Dr Livingstone I presume'. Two engraved plaques and a small museum commemorate these historic events.

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landscapes, such as the endless plains of the Serengeti and the lush green floor of the Ngorongoro Crater, as well as a diversity of wildlife. Let Lomo show you all these treasures and more, from the north to the south to the west. Our safaris will not only be life-changing for you, but also for the less privileged members of the community: A percentage of your payment is allocated to these people in support of their education, health and the improvement of their living standards.

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Kilimanjaro - The Roof of Africa



Mount Kilimanjaro is the crown of Tanzania. Rising abruptly from the open plains, capped by snow and frequently fringed by clouds, it is one of Africa's classic images. At 19,344 feet above sea-level, it is the highest mountain in Africa and the highest walkable summit in the world. The diameter of its base is an incredible 40 miles.

Now voted one of the top three 'Natural Wonders of Africa', Kilimanjaro is a dormant, but not extinct volcano. Ominous rumbles can sometimes be heard – and gases emerge from the fumeholes in the crater. Although just three degrees south of the Equator, the peaks of both Kibo and Mawenzi have permanent caps of snow and ice.

During their time on the mountain,

climbers pass from a tropical to arctic environment in just a few days. The various trails first pass through lush rainforests before reaching heather and open moorland where giant lobelia and huge, cactus-like groundsel grow. Above this moorland is the almost lunar landscape of an alpine desert which stretches between the two peaks of Kibo, the flat-topped dome at the centre, and Mawenzi, a group of jagged points and pinnacles on the eastern side. Inhospitable as this 'moonscape' may seem, animals such as herds of eland thrive there.

The highest point on Kibo, and indeed the whole of Kilimanjaro, is Uhuru Peak, with its spectacular hanging glaciers and stupendous views of the African plains some 20,000 feet below. Also on Kibo is the slightly

lower peak of Gillman's Point. These are the goals for most trekkers. The peaks of Mawenzi are for mountaineers only.

With the help of porters and a guide, it is possible to walk all the way to the summit without specialised mountaineering equipment – or experience – and Kilimanjaro can be conquered by any reasonably fit person. There are several different routes including Marangu, the easiest climb and therefore the most popular, Machame, Shira, Umbwe and Rongai. The total climb normally takes five to six days and involves four or five overnight stays in comfortable mountain huts.

Fees, payable in US dollars, include the cost of both park entrance and accommodation for climbers, guides

and porters but not food and equipment. Many thousands of trekkers reach Gillman's Point or Uhuru Peak successfully each year without any real difficulty.

To avoid altitude sickness and failure, it is important to acclimatise by ascending slowly and steadily. It is best to plan a stay at a Moshi or Marangu hotel – climbing straight after the drive from Arusha is not a good idea.

Kilimanjaro can be climbed at any time of the year but the best time is considered to be from August to October and January to March. It is wet in the rainforest during the rains in April, May, June and November. December through to February are the warmest months



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Moshi

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Moshi



Nestled at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro, the town is the base from which tourists climb Kilimanjaro. There are a wide range of hotels and guest houses in Moshi town as well as many excellent restaurants offering traditional and international food.

Moshi is also the main Coffee producing area in Tanzania with vast plantations along the foothills of Kilimanjaro. Kilimanjaro Coffee is a distinctive washed Arabica finely

balanced and prized for its balance and flavour. It is unique due to the mountain's volcanic soils. Visitors can visit the coffee plantations for guided tours or stay overnight with farmers and learn about organic and fair trade coffee processing.

There are also many cultural tourism visits available near Moshi.

Rau Eco And Cultural Tourism - the people of Rau Forest area organize Nature walks, bird watching, a local lunch and visits to the local markets in

Moshi town.

Another must see tourist attraction is **Olpopongi" Maasai Cultural Village & Museum** - the first authentic Maasai Boma with Maasai-Museum & overnight facilities in Tanzania. "Olpopongi" provides a unique Maasai & Wildlife experience in the West-Kilimanjaro Maasailand; Just 74 km from Moshi and 85 km from Arusha.

No visit to Moshi is complete without enjoying a cup of coffee at the famous **Union Café** owned by The Kilimanjaro

Native Cooperative Union which represents tens of thousands of small holding coffee farmers. Their **Kahawa Shamba coffee tour experience** offers overnight stays with farmers and to learn about the interesting history of the Chagga people and their traditional farming methods. They also offer hiking tours to the mysterious Chagga caves or a visit to a banana beer shop to experience how the Wachagga have been making a special brew from bananas and millet known as "Mbege".



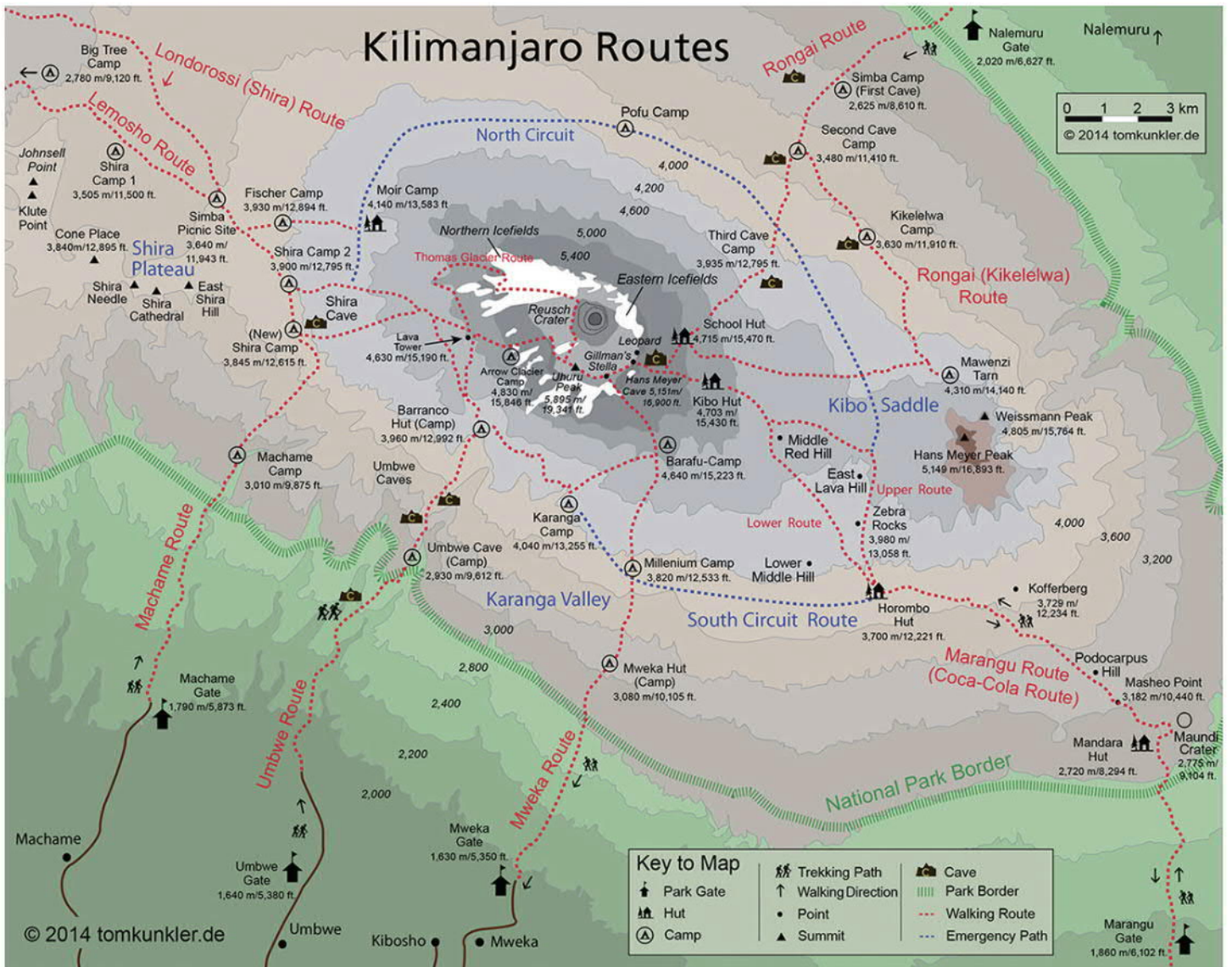
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There are seven Climbing routes up Mount Kilimanjaro - Marangu, Machame, Londerossi or Shira, Lemosho, Rungai, Umbwe and Mweka. Kilimanjaro route Map copyright Toku Ltd ,courtesy of Tom Kunkler of Toku Ltd Moshi www.toku-tanzania.com



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The Southern Parks



SELOUS

The Selous Game Reserve is the largest wildlife area in Africa. A UNESCO World Heritage site, this pristine, uninhabited area is larger than Switzerland. Selous boasts Tanzania's largest population of elephant as well as large numbers of lion, leopard, Black Rhino, African hunting dog, buffalo and hippo. Species commonly seen are bushbuck, red and blue duikers, eland, hartebeest, hyena, klipspringer, impala, giraffe, oryx, reedbuck, waterbuck and zebra.

Families of black and white colobus may sometimes be seen moving from tree to tree. Endangered red colobus inhabit the west of the reserve. The bird-life in the Selous is prolific and the 400 species recorded include the globally threatened wattled crane and the comcrake.

The topography of the park varies from rolling savannah woodland, grassland plains and rocky outcrops cut by the Rufiji River and its tributaries. The Rufiji, which flows from north to south, provides the lifeblood of the Selous and sailing or rafting down the river is a superb method of seeing game, especially during the dry season between June and October. Linked to the Rufiji is Lake Tagalala, where elephant, giraffe, waterbuck, reedbuck and bushbuck gather at the water's edge. In the long grassland, safari enthusiasts may get a chance to see rare sable antelope, greater kudu – or lion.

Walking safaris, game drives and boat trips may be organised. The best time to visit is during the dry season. The waters of the Kilombero Game Controlled Area are home to the

ferocious tiger fish and vandu catfish.

Getting there: Between a seven and nine-hour drive, but only in the dry season, or a one-and-a-half-hour flight from Dar es Salaam.

RUAHA

Recently expanded to become the largest national park in East Africa and, after Kafue National Park in Zambia, the second largest in Africa, Ruaha is home to more than 10,000 elephant. Its name derives from the Great Ruaha River which flows along its eastern border, creating spectacular gorges. Flowing into the Rufiji River, the Great Ruaha is home to hippo and crocodile. Various antelope species, such as eland, grant's gazelle, impala, greater and lesser kudu, reedbuck, waterbuck and the rare sable and roan antelope thrive in the grasslands bordering the

river alongside buffalo, giraffe and zebra. Predators include lion, leopard, cheetah, both striped and spotted hyena, and wild dog – or African hunting dog as they should correctly be called.

Birdlife is prolific, over 370 species have been recorded, some of which are not found in northern Tanzania. Eurasian migrants flock to Ruaha twice a year – March to April and October to November – joining the resident kingfishers, hornbills, sunbirds, egrets and plovers.

Best months for game viewing are during the dry season from July to November.

Getting there: Up to a ten-hour drive, or a one-and-a-half-hour flight, from Dar es Salaam.

KILIMANJARO



SERENGETI



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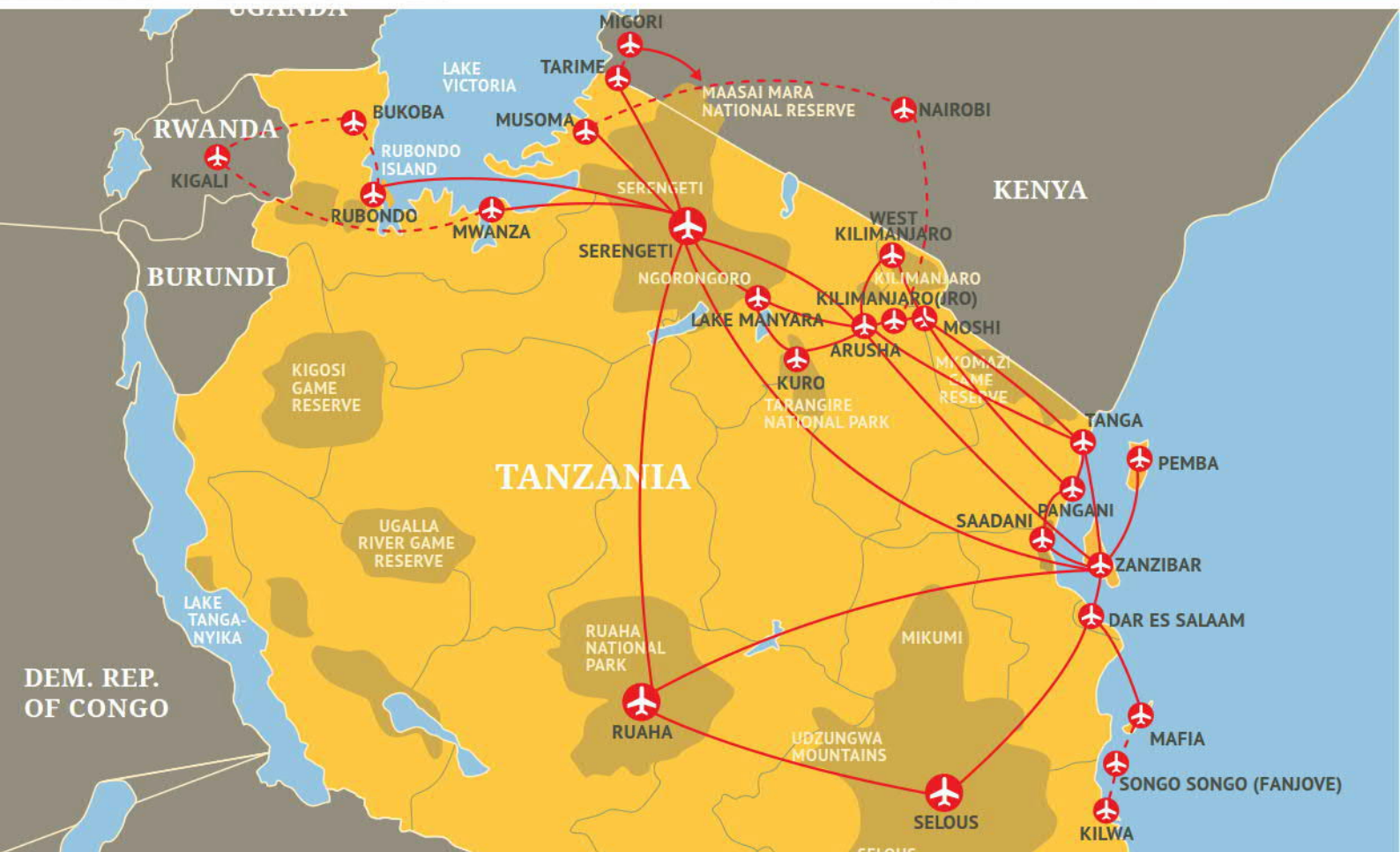
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INDEX

The Southern Parks



MIKUMI

Located north of the Selous Reserve, less than 300 km. from Dar es Salaam, is the Mikumi National Park. Because of its accessibility it is one of the most popular parks in Tanzania and is an important centre for education where students go to study ecology and conservation. The Mikumi flood plain, with its open grasslands, dominates the park together with the mountain ranges that border the park on two sides. A wide range of wildlife inhabits its 3,230 sq km area. Lion is commonly seen as are packs of wild dog, rare elsewhere in Africa. Elephant may be encountered and other animals frequently observed are buffalo, civet, eland, giraffe, impala, kudu, reedbuck, warthog, waterbuck, wildebeest, zebra and Lichtenstein's hartebeest. Near the southern boundary of the park it is possible to see groups of female and young bachelor sable with their one dominant male. Crocodiles, monitor lizard and giant python are among the park's many other residents.

At the southern end of the flood plain, in the Kikoboga area, families of yellow baboon live while wallowing hippos are frequently joined in their pools by flocks open-billed storks, hunting for tasty molluscs. Over 400 species of birds have been observed in the park, many of which are Eurasian migrants who stay between October and April.

Getting there: A four-hour drive, or a one-hour flight, from Dar es Salaam.

UDZUNGWA

Udzungwa Mountains National Park is a conservation area of about 2,000 sq km. It lies in the Iringa and Morogoro regions of south-central Tanzania where it is bordered by the Great Ruaha River to the north and by the road between Mikumu and Ifakara to the east.

The major attraction of the park is its bio-diversity and unique rainforest where many rare plants, not found elsewhere in the world, have been identified. These range from a tiny African violet to 30-metre-high trees. For this reason, Udzungwa is being proposed as Tanzania's eighth World Heritage Site.

The park is home to eleven types of primate. Five of these are unique to Udzungwa, including the endangered Iringa red colobus monkey and the Sanje crested mangabey. The plateau also supports populations of elephant, buffalo, lion and leopard. Visitors should not expect to necessarily see these larger species however as they tend to be found in the less accessible area of the park. Bush baby or galago, bush pig, civet, duiker, honey badger and three types of mongoose are more likely to be seen. The park is also home to a number of rare forest birds many only found in this area of Tanzania. Getting there: A five-hour drive from Dar es Salaam.





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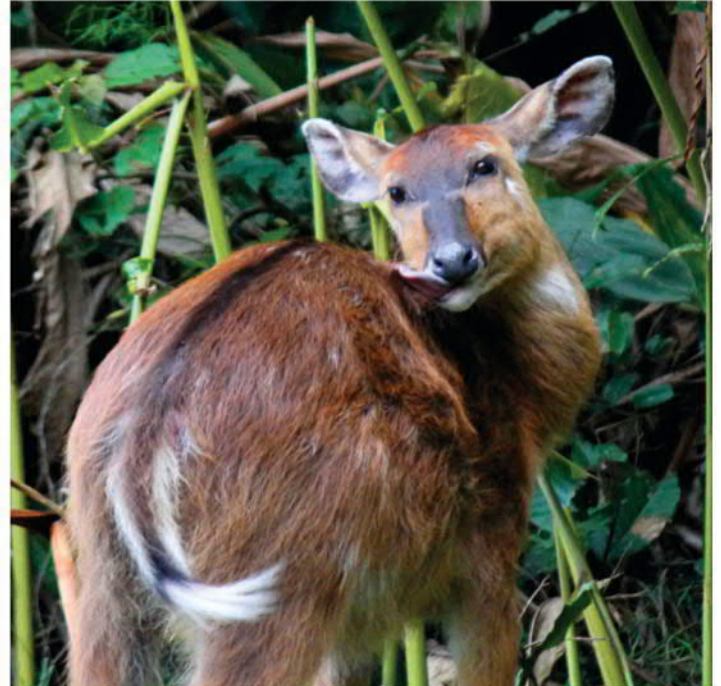


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The Other Parks



In addition to the nine parks of the northern and southern circuits Tanzania has seven other national parks to explore.

GOMBE

A mountainous strip bordering the shores of Lake Tanganyika, 16km north of Kigoma. Gombe is currently Tanzania's smallest park. It covers just 56sq km and is only reachable by boat from Kigoma. Gombe offers visitors the rare chance to observe the chimpanzee communities made famous by British explorer Jane Goodall. A number of monkey species can also be seen including red colobus, red-tail and blue monkeys. The area is heavily forested making it unsuitable for carnivores and safe for walking. Birdwatchers will be richly rewarded.

Getting there: By air from Arusha or Dar es Salaam. Or by road or train to Kigoma and then a one-hour boat trip.

KATAVI

Recently extended southward to cover some 4500 sq km the main features of Tanzania's third largest park, located about 40 km southeast of the town of Mpanda, are Lake Katavi, with its vast floodplains, the palm-fringed Lake Chala and the Katuma River. The park is noted for its Miombo woodland and is home to buffalo, elephant, leopard, lion and zebra. Antelope species include eland, impala, topi, roan, and sable.

Water fowl are abundant with Lake Chala particularly rich in bird-life with 400 species recorded. Katavi also boasts the greatest concentration of hippo and crocodile.

Getting there: By charter flight from Arusha or Dar es Salaam. Or a day's drive from Mbeya or, in the dry season, Kigoma.

KITULO

One of the two more recently gazetted national parks, Kitulo is the first park in tropical Africa to be recognised largely for its floristic significance. Known locally as 'God's Garden' or the 'Serengeti of Flowers', Kitulo plateau has had over 350 species of plants documented to date. These include 45 species of orchids, many of which are not found anywhere else in the world.

Also only found in Kitulo, and the Nundulu Mountain Reserve adjacent to Udzungwa Mountains National Park, the Kipunji – or Highlands Mangabey – is the rarest monkey in Africa. First discovered in 2003 it was the first new monkey genus established since 1923. The plateau is also home to some important bird species, again many endemic to Tanzania, including the endangered blue swallow, Denham's bustard, mountain marsh widow, Njombe cisticola, and Kipengere seedeater. Some of the world's rarest butterflies inhabit the area.

Getting there: By road from Dar es Salaam to Chimala, via Mbeya, and then only by a 4x4 vehicle.





MAHALE

The other sanctuary of the chimpanzee, Mahale Mountains National Park, is only reached by charter flight or by boat from Kigoma. Covering an area of approximately 1,600 sq km, the park's western boundary is the shore of Lake Tanganyika. The chimpanzee population is estimated at around 1,000 and may be observed in their natural habitat in groups of up to 30. Yellow baboons, red colobus, red-tailed and vervet monkeys also live in the park and are commonly seen as are bush-babies, bush-pigs, bushbuck, blue duiker, civet, hyrax and white-tailed mongoose. Buffalo, elephant, giraffe, leopard, lion, porcupine and other various types of antelope are also present but will prove more difficult to find. Lake Tanganyika is also home to more than 250 species of fish.

Getting there: Between a four and a nine-hour boat trip, depending on the boat, from Kigoma. Or a two-hour flight from Arusha or Dar es Salaam.

RUBONDO

A water wonderland comprising Rubondo Island and nine smaller islands tucked into a corner of Lake Victoria north-west of Mwanza. The

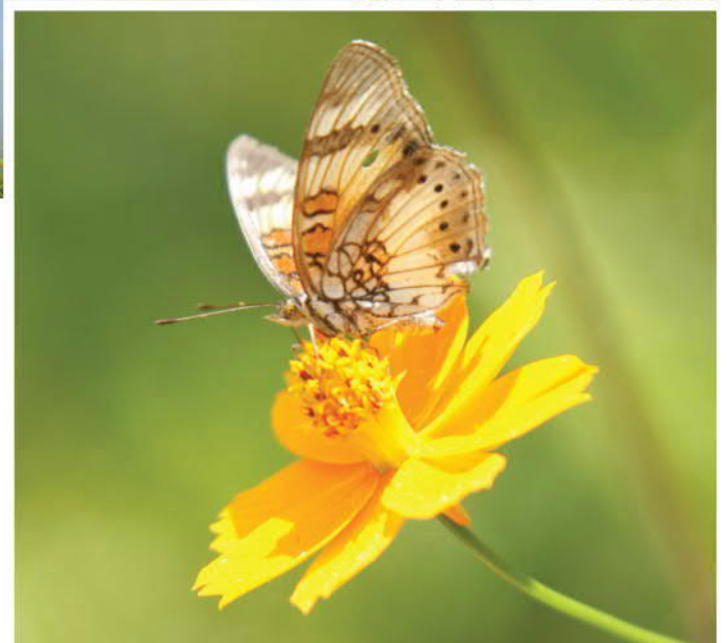
park provides a variety of habitats ranging from savannah to open woodland, dense forest, papyrus swamps and sandy beaches. There is also a wide variety of animals including bushbuck, crocodile, elephant, genet, giraffe, hippo, mongoose, vervet monkey and the reclusive sitatunga – a shaggy coated aquatic antelope.

The birdlife is unique with bee-eaters, fish eagle, grey parrot, heron, ibis, malachite kingfishers, paradise flycatchers, spoon-billed and saddle-billed stork flocking to 'Bird Island' to breed.

Getting there: By air from Arusha or Mwanza. Or by road from Mwanza and then a boat transfer.

SAADANI

Tanzania's first coastal wildlife sanctuary is located on the Indian Ocean coast some 45 km north of Bagamoyo and directly west of Zanzibar. The park contains many indigenous species including Liechtenstein's hartebeest and the rare Roosevelt sable. A good population of elephant live in Saadani as do several herds of buffalo while numerous large groups of hippo and crocodile inhabit the nearby Wami River. Lion, leopard, spotted hyena, and black-backed jackal



are present as are eland, giraffe, greater kudu, red duiker, reedbuck, warthog, waterbuck, wildebeest, zebra, yellow baboon and vervet monkey. The bird life is extensive and includes fish eagle, flamingo and the mangrove kingfisher. Dolphin are common off the coast; whales pass through the Zanzibar channel, and green turtle breed on the beach. Saadani village, one of the oldest communities on the East African coast, the Kaole ruins and historic Bagamoyo are nearby.

Getting there: About a four-hour drive from Dar es Salaam or by charter flight from Dar es Salaam or Zanzibar.

SAANANE

Saanane Island, in Lake Victoria, was recently elevated to national park status increasing the number of Tanzania National Parks to 16. It is the smallest national park in East Africa covering an area of only 2.18 sq km. Saanane is currently home to agama lizards, clawless otter, crocodile, impala, monitor lizard, python, rock hyrax, tortoise, vervet and de brazza monkey, and wild cat but there are plans to introduce new species such as dik-dik, grant's gazelle, klipspringer and zebra. Over 40 type of resident and migratory birds may be seen.

Getting there: By air to Mwanza and then by boat.



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CRITICAL CAPACITY		SEATING		FACILITIES														
LEVEL	FLOOR AREA M ²	THEATRE	CLASS ROOM	CONFERENCE	RECEPTION	HOLLOW SQUARE	HORSESHOE	SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION	RECORDING FACILITIES	HEAD SET	MICROPHONE	LCD PROJECTORS	VIDEO/RECORDING	PROJECTION SCREENS	FIXED SITTING	WRITING TABLE	PODIUM FOOD & BEVERAGE	AV LAN and WIFI
 A MEMBER OF AIPC EXCELLENCE IN CONVENTION CENTRE MANAGEMENT ICCA Member																		
1. Simba (Plenary Hall)	G 1018	1350						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Lake Nyasa Exhibition Hall	1 2000							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Mbayumbayu (Ngorongoro BLC)	7 402.5	270						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Kololo (Ngorongoro BLC)	1 402.5	270						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Tausi (Serengeti BLC)	1 230	160						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. LakeDuluti (Serengeti BLC)	3 120	70	45					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Twiga (Ngorongoro BLC)	7 113	70	45					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Manyara (Ngorongoro BLC)	3 78	50	20	50				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Themi (Ngorongoro BLC)	7 68.16	50	20			30		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Dikdik (Serengeti BLC)	1 66					25		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Kagera (Ngorongoro BLC)	7 46.08	25	15	20				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Mbuni (Ngorongoro BLC)	7 46.08	25	15	20				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Karafuu Lobby (Ngorongoro BLC)	7 10				130			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Restaurant (Serengeti BLC)	1 482			546				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Piazza Open Area	1 2065			2500				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



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Conferences and Exhibitions

What could be a more imaginative place for a conference than Tanzania? Conference tourism in the country is booming with national, regional and international delegates keen to visit the country's spectacular sites on pre-conference or post-conference tours. These range from wildlife safaris to any of the sixteen national parks, the Ngorongoro Crater or the Selous Game Reserve to spending relaxing days on the beaches of the Swahili Coast or the islands of Mafia, Zanzibar or Pemba.

Luxury hotels in Dar es Salaam and Arusha offer excellent facilities for large meetings but all the country's major hotels and many of its luxury lodges, both on the mainland and on Zanzibar, also provide all the necessary equipment and services.

For the really big convention there has always been the Arusha International Conference Centre, in the safari capital of Arusha, but there is now a choice between the AICC and the new Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) in Dar es Salaam.

The AICC has seating for up to 1,350 delegates, in the Simba Plenary Hall, and numerous smaller rooms accommodating between 10 and 290. Most halls and rooms are equipped with simultaneous interpretation systems of up to four languages and all halls are networked with LAN to allow video conferencing. A small exhibition area is also available while the centre currently has 5,000 sq m of office space for rent, with internet connection, 24-hour standby generator and access to banking services, duty free shop, travel agencies, tour operators, restaurants and conference facilities all under one roof. Housing accommodation is also available in its newly constructed, nearby apartments.

The JNICC provides state-of-the-art meeting facilities including a plenary hall that accommodates 1003 delegates and 12 other breakout rooms with capacity ranging from 10 to 300 delegates. Surrounded by international hotels and offering spectacular views of the Indian Ocean and easy access to Tanzania's less crowded southern parks, the JNICC has already gained the approval and membership of the International Association of Convention Centres. Innovative technology includes simultaneous interpretation systems of up to four languages, advanced audio visual equipment, LCD projectors, internet facilities and recording equipment that meet the most demanding conference requirements.





Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre



The Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) is an ultra-modern convention centre located in Dar es Salaam city Tanzania. JNICC is a part of Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC). JNICC is a purpose-built Convention Centre with sophisticated audio-video communication and information technology equipment which can accommodate 10- 1001 delegates.

Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) CONFERENCE CAPACITY SEATING – FACILITIES

MEETING ROOM	SEATING CAPACITY						FACILITIES											FOOD & BEVERAGE SERVICE		
	LEVEL	FLOOR AREA M2	THEATRE	CLASSROOM	CONFERENCE	RECEPTION	HOLLOW SQUARE	HORSE SHOE	SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION	RECORDING FACILITY	HEAD-SET	MICROPHONE	LCD PROJECTORS	VIDEO RECORDING	PROJECTION SCREEN	FIXED SEATING	WRITING TABLE		PODIUM	LECTERN
SELOUS	G	1138.50	1003						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
RUAHA	G	380.20	300	200	150	250	80	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb	✓	✓		
MIKUMI	1	224.60	150	120	100	120	60	40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb	✓	✓		
MAFIA	G	90.23	50	30	20		16	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
BAGAMOYO	1	75.44	50	30	20		16	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
AMBONI	1	72.26	50	30	20		16	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
SAADANI	G	98.43	50	30	20		16	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
UDZUNGWA	G	97.31	50	30	20		16	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
GOMBE	1	67.90	40	25	15		12	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
KATAVI	1	67.70	40	25	15		12	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb				
OLDUVAI	1	81.53							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flexb	Flexb			50	
KITULO	1	81.73																	50	
LAITOLI	1	117.20																	70	
NGORONGORO	2	117.20																	70	
MKOMAZI	G	145.90																	100	
MT. MERU	1	262.30																	200	
MT. KILIMANJARO	2	490.35																	400	
STONETOWN	2	330.60																	150	
TERRACE – OPEN AIR																				
PEMBA TERRACE – OPEN AIR	2	330.60																		
VICTORIA LOBBY	G	885																		
TANGANYIKA LOBBY	1	300																		
NYASA LOBBY	1	300																		
CAR PARK	G	600																		
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Rapidly growing a reputation as a top destination for Incentive Travel and corporate events, Tanzania offers a combination of Beach resorts, adventure options and magnificent safari experiences.

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For a safari Incentive trip the northern circuit of Tanzania has an unbelievable choice of ultra luxury wildlife itineraries ranging from the Serengeti migration to the Ngorongoro Crater with a selection of superb lodges or tented camps to choose from. Tanzanian PCO's also offer the option of private Exclusive tented camp safaris with silver service bush dining experiences.

In the National Parks conferencing venues are usually limited to 10-50 persons which is ideal for small corporate events such as Board meetings and team building etc

ZANZIBAR offers an exotic Beach option with an superb choice of luxury resorts to choose from. Zanzibar resorts also offers a wide choice of conference facilities for up to 500 delegates.....plus amazing excursions - swimming with dolphins, attending colourful Zanzibari festivals or a Swahili seafood dining experience on an ancient Dhow.

For incentive planners looking for more adventurous Programmes what could be more inspirational than climbing Mount Kilimanjaro combined with a Big Five safari or Zanzibar beach resort!

Tanzania's DMC's are not short of creative ideas to enhance the programmes. They offer bush breakfasts, Carnivore Dining, dinners in old Colonial Houses and in Omani palaces in Stonetown, safari car rallies or cycle tours around Kilimanjaro...and many more options!

Incentive DMC's requiring a CSR opportunity within their programme need to look no further than Tanzania

for some really great options. The Tanzania Cultural Tourism Programme offers some 60 different cultural programmes and the opportunity to meet the people and overnight in small villages, learn about ancient customs, meet traditional healers, prepare traditional foods, sample the local brew! Groups can also volunteer to assist with health and educational work in the Communities (for more information see Page 10).

DAR es SALAAM offers corporate and Association Conference organisers a wide choice of 5 star hotels in the city with excellent conference facilities. The Julius Nyerere Conference Centre has a seating capacity for over 1000 delegates as well as exhibition space. North of DAR the Beach Resorts on the Swahili Coast also offer excellent conference facilities as well as a range of beach activities.

Apart from boasting a diverse range of motivational Incentive programme ideas and meetings options, Tanzania also has many professional DMCs who



are members of SITE and ICCA and who have professional certifications from IAPCO, CITE, CIS and SITE.



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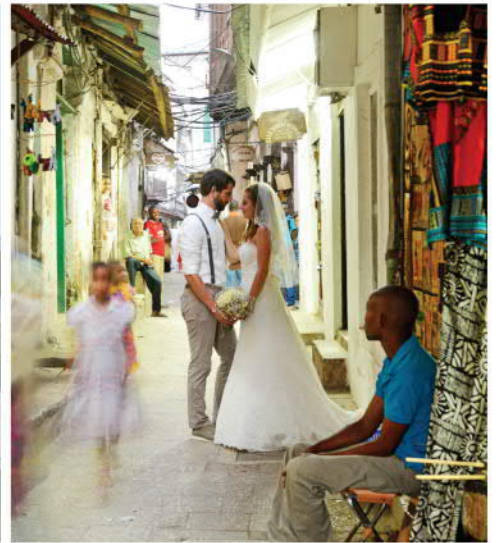


Tanzania:

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- Africa Safari Glamping Manyara
- Africa Bushcamp, Serengeti
- Airport Guesthouse Dar es Salaam



Karibu Zanzibar - Welcome



Just the name, Zanzibar, evokes dreams of romance and mystery and the reality will not disappoint. Zanzibar – the name includes the main island, Unguja, and its sister island, Pemba – has for centuries attracted seafarers and adventurers from around the world.

Now it welcomes a new generation of explorers – those who have come to marvel at the rich heritage, reflected in the architecture and the culture of the people. Visit Zanzibar's historic Stone Town – another of Tanzania's seven UNESCO World Heritage sites. Relax on the dazzling white, palm-fringed beaches, where the azure waters of the Indian Ocean beckon swimmers, divers, fishermen and water-sports enthusiasts alike. Breathe in the

fragrant scents of cloves, vanilla, cardamom and nutmeg, and discover why Zanzibar is called "The Spice Islands."

Explore the forests, with their rare flora and fauna. Or visit some of the many ancient, archaeological sites. Spend a few days here before or after a safari on the Tanzanian mainland or, better still, allocate a week or two and immerse yourself in the magic that is Zanzibar.

A Mix of Cultures

Zanzibar's colourful history is an epic saga of travellers and traders, raiders and colonisers. To its shores came Sumerians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Indians, Chinese, Malays, Persians, Portuguese, Arabs, Dutch

and the British, each leaving behind a legacy of their stay. From the island the great European explorers – Burton, Speke, Livingstone, and Stanley set off for their voyages of discovery into the vast, uncharted wilderness of the great African hinterland.

Bantu tribes from the mainland were the first inhabitants of the island, but by 700 AD the Indian Ocean trade winds had brought Persians and Arabs to its shores. From the beginning of the 16th century, for 200 years, Portuguese raiders dominated this part of the East African coast. Then, in 1652, Zanzibar was invaded by Arabs from Oman, signalling the end of Portuguese domination.

Sultan Sayyid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840 to

exploit the flourishing slave trade and the island grew in power, wealth and population. David Livingstone strongly protested against this inhumane activity creating a ground-swell of opposition in Britain. Under pressure the Sultan outlawed the export of slaves in 1873. Zanzibar then became a British protectorate in 1890 and in 1913 total power was transferred to the British.

Independence was achieved, in December 1963, under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdulla but the sultanate was toppled in favour of a People's Republic a month later. On April 26, 1964 the republic joined Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.



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Serengeti • Ngorongoro • Tarangire



Lake Manyara
KILIMAMOJA
LODGE



NGORONGORO
O'LEANI
MOUNTAIN LODGE

Stone Town .. and Around



Stone Town...

It may not have a particularly romantic name, but Stone Town, is the capital and cultural heart of Zanzibar, little changed in the last 200 years. A labyrinth of winding alleys, bustling bazaars, mosques and grand houses whose extravagance is reflected in their brass-studded, carved, wooden doors.

The National Museum is a good starting point for finding out more of the history and culture of Zanzibar. It opened in 1925 and contains relics from the time of the Sultans and the early explorers, as well as traditional carvings and exhibits of local wildlife, including a good collection of birds and reptiles.

Another "must" is the House of Wonders, with its pillars, fretted balconies and intricately carved doors. It was built by Sultan Barghash in 1883 and was occupied by the British in

1911 when the Sultan moved to the much less pretentious palace, now called the People's Palace, on the other side of the street.

Next to the House of Wonders is the Old Fort, built on the site of a Portuguese church when the Arabs took over the island, and now the venue for many of Zanzibar's numerous theatrical and musical events. Perhaps the most impressive, ornate building is the Old Dispensary which has recently undergone excellent restoration work. The High Court and Africa House, a former English Gentleman's Club and now a boutique hotel offering, supposedly, the best view of the sunset, are also worth a visit as is Livingstone House, where the Scottish explorer lived for three months in 1866 gathering supplies for his last expedition.

At the centre of Stone Town are the

Persian-styled Hamamni Baths, built at the command of Sultan Barghash at the end of the 19th century while nearby is the Cathedral Church of Christ, completed in 1879 on the site of an open slave market. Echoes of Zanzibar's more sinister past are also to be found in Tippu Tip House, built for the notorious slave and ivory trader Hamad bin Muhammad el-Marjab, and a former slave pit in nearby Kelele Square.

...and around

North of Stone Town are the former palaces of Maruhubi and Mtoni. The ruins of Maruhubi offer a tantalising glimpse of the former grandeur of this palace, built by Sultan Barghash in 1880 to house his harem, but burned down in 1889. The palace of Mtoni suffered a similar fate. Dating back to the early part of the 19th century, it once housed 1,000 people.

Inland from here are the Kidichi and Kizimbani Persian Baths, built in 1850 for the Persian wife of Sultan Said, and Dunga Ruins, a palace built between 1846 and 1856. Further north are the Coral Cave and Mangapwani Slave Chambers, used to conceal slaves at night, and Tumbatu Island with its numerous Shirazi Ruins.

South of Stone Town are the remains of the Mbweni Palace and Chukwani Palace while, to the east, are the Bikhole and Unguja Ukuu Ruins. The latter is the site of the island's oldest known settlement dating back to the 8th century. Still further south is the former walled city of Kizimkazi, where the ruins of Shirazi Mosque, part of which dates back over 900 years, are found. A coral stone inscription provides evidence of its age, making this one of the earliest Islamic buildings in this part of East Africa.

Touring Zanzibar



Tours of Zanzibar are a rewarding experience. Visitors will travel past fragrant plantations of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and other spices on their way to numerous places of historical interest; to the unique flora and fauna of Jozani Forest; to picturesque fishing villages; and to one of many white sandy beaches.

DHOW CRUISES

Cruise around the islands on a traditional Arab dhow while enjoying a seafood lunch of grilled fish and lobster with an exotic fruit juice, ice-cold soda, chilled beer or glass of wine. All followed by coffee and liqueurs as the sun sets.

DOLPHIN CRUISES

Watching or, particularly, swimming with dolphins, in their natural habitat can be both exciting and educational. However, care must be taken to avoid disturbing the animals as this could

have a negative effect on their daily life. Dolphins are marine mammals that spend their entire lives in the water. Like other mammals, they are warm blooded and breathe air. Most commonly seen around Zanzibar are the bottlenose and humpback varieties although spinner dolphins are also seen north of the island.

ISLAND TOURS

Brilliant white beaches provide the perfect place to take a break from busy sightseeing. The beaches are a paradise but there are also numerous picturesque fishing villages where the people live a simple way of life, unchanged through the years. So, as well as all forms of water-sports, there is also ample opportunity for fishing or just watching the activities of the local fisherman. Nungwi, at the northernmost tip of the island, offers possibly the best swimming on the island. There is also a turtle aquarium there and a boatyard

where fisherman's dhows are still built in the old traditional way.

JOZANI FOREST

Thirty-five kilometres south-east of Stone Town is the Jozani Forest Chwaka Bay Reserve, an area of 50 sq km, whose thick forests, with trees over 100 years old, are the last remaining sanctuary of the Zanzibar Red Colobus monkey. Other residents include Sykes blue monkey, bushbaby, bush pig, chameleon, civet, genet, mongoose and tree hyrax. There are also two species of very small antelope – Ader's duiker, one of the two rarest antelope in the world, and the even smaller suni. Both are extremely shy and unlikely to be seen. The forest is also home to over 40 different bird species as well as over 50 species of butterfly.

South of the park an elevated boardwalk runs through the mangroves providing easy sightings of hundreds of tropical fish.

SEAWEED CENTRE

During this tour you will see seaweed harvested and learn to make natural beauty products from raw seaweed.

SHOPPING TOURS

Zanzibar is a shopper's paradise. Stone Town's narrow winding streets are crammed with stores selling antiques, art, books, clothes, coffee, gemstones, jewellery, paintings, perfumes, printed fabrics, silver, tea and, of course, spices.

SPICE TOURS

An organised spice tour is probably the best way of seeing the island. While taking tourists on a walking tour, local guides will pluck bunches of leaves from various bushes and ask visitors to guess what they are. Most will be found in the average kitchen spice rack – black pepper, chillies, cinnamon, cloves, coconut, garlic, ginger, lemon grass, nutmeg, saffron, turmeric and vanilla.

Zanzibar Festivals



The islands of Unguja and Pemba have a wealth of traditions many of which are recognised in numerous annual festivals and celebrations.

EID EL FITR

This is the three-day festival that follows the end of Ramadan, when eating, drinking and smoking is prohibited during daylight hours. The date is dependent on the Islamic calendar but in 2018 festivities will begin during mid June.

MWAKA KOGWA

This four-day festival, which marks the arrival of the Shiraz New Year and takes place in July 2018. Although

celebrated in many parts of Zanzibar, it is in Makunduchi that the ancient rites are most enthusiastically followed. It involves huge bonfires; mock fights between the men; and much playful banter between the sexes.

NGALAWA

An annual boat race, held every August, featuring the double-outrigger canoes of the local people.

SAUTI ZA BUSARA

This is East Africa's premier music festival and highlights the best music from the Swahili-speaking world. Featuring hip hop, R&B, rap and reggae along with the more traditional ngoma, taarab and religious music. Taarab is a

form of local music that is a mixture of sounds and styles from India, Arabia and Africa. Ngoma is a traditional African dance with fast, rhythmic drumming. More than 400 musicians normally participate. The three-day event is held each February.

Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF)

– is the highlight of Zanzibar's artistic and cultural calendar. A two-week event, held every July, it features films from Africa and beyond. ZIFF also incorporates the annual Festival of the Dhow Countries which highlights the arts and cultures of East Africa, the Gulf States, Iran, India, Pakistan and the Indian Ocean islands. The main

venue is the open-air theatre at the Old Fort but events also take place at various other venues across the island and on Pemba.

JHAZI JAZZ & LITERARY FESTIVAL

Open air Jazz Concerts at the Old Fort, poetry readings, story telling, Cultural walks and the very best after parties in Stone Town. Usually held in early September.

STONE TOWN FOOD FESTIVAL OCTOBER

This Festival showcases Stone Towns unique culture and rich Culinary heritage with hotels and eateries across the city taking part.



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Pemba Island



Fifty kilometres north of Zanzibar main island and directly opposite the mainland port of Tanga, is the highly fertile Pemba Island which, although smaller than Zanzibar, is hillier and greener and grows three times as many cloves. Pemba has its own distinct character with more historical monuments, particularly ruined mosques and tombs, than on the main island; some excellent beaches; and spectacular diving and fishing.

In the centre of the island is Chaka Chaka, the capital and main town, where there are remains of a 200 year old Arab fort. Some 14 km to the west, at Ras Mkumbuu, are the ruins of a 14th century mosque and some elaborate 'pillar' or 'chimney' tombs used to mark the burial place of prominent Muslims. While 10 km to the south the Pujini Ruins feature a fort built around the 15th century and known locally as Mkame Ndume.

Other interesting sites may be seen near Kangagani, Mkamandume, Chakalakati and Mtangani Island, on the east coast, and near Wete to the north. Also in the far north of the island is the Ngezi Forest Reserve, a protected area containing rare trees – some not found anywhere else in the world. These include the Pemba Palm known locally as the Mapapindi Palm. The wildlife features the indigenous Pemba Flying Fox – really a large bat – blue duiker, civet, vervet monkey, marsh mongoose and tree hyrax. Bird species include flycatchers, hornbills, kingfishers, turacos, starlings and

several varieties of owl. Four species – the Pemba scops owl, white-eye, green pigeon and violet-breasted sunbird – are endemic to Pemba.

The much smaller Ras Kiuyu Forest Reserve, joined to the north east tip of mainland by just a narrow strip of land, is home to a much less impressive range of flora and fauna. Pemba offers some of the best diving in the world although, because of the strong currents, some are best suited to more experienced divers. Misali Island, to the west of Chake Chake, is now a Marine Conservation area, rich in biodiversity, and with more than 40 different species of coral, 350 varieties of fish, and five types of turtle. It is therefore a perfect place for both snorkelling and diving.


There are also some idyllic beaches where swimming is possible at both high and low tide. Popular dive sites are Emerald Reef and Wreck Dive, off Panza Island in the south, and Fundu Reef, Kokota Reef, Njao Gap, and Uvinje Gap in the north-west.

Other good beaches can be found at Fundu, Varani, Vumawimbi and on the lesser islands of Funzi, Kiweni, Panza and Uvinje. Green and hawksbill turtles nest on the western side of the island. Pemba also offers some of the best game fishing in the world with barracuda, billfish, blue marlin, dorado, kingfish, sailfish, tuna, wahoo, and hammerhead and tiger sharks all found in the waters around the island and, especially, in the Pemba Channel that runs between the main Unguja island and Pemba.



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The Swahili Coast



Remnants of a spectacular history give Tanzania's mainland coast an appeal far greater than just sun, sand and sea. More than 800 kms of coastline, from Tanga in the north to Mtwara in the south, consist of palm-fringed, white sandy beaches looking out over the warm, sparkling waters of the Indian Ocean. These offer unlimited scope for big game fishing, scuba-diving, snorkelling and other varieties of water sports. However insufficient attention is often paid to the coast's vast array of other natural and cultural resources as, in addition to the beach resorts to both the north and south of Dar es Salaam, there are a number of other major tourist attractions. Ancient Bagamoyo, a former capital city, and the nearby Kaole Ruins; historical Mafia Island; the natural beauty of Pangani; Saadani National Park; and the history and culture of the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo

Mnara. Areas scheduled for development include the Mnazi Bay area of Mtwara and the Rufiji River delta.

BAGAMOYO

Once the penultimate stop for slave and ivory caravans travelling from Lake Tanganyika on their way to Zanzibar, the name Bagamoyo means 'Bury my Heart' in Swahili. Missionaries, intent on abolishing the slave trade, made it the centre of their activities. The town's museum has a wonderful collection of photographs and mementos relating to David Livingstone while a house where Henry Morton Stanley once lived can be seen near the beach. Saadani National Park lies 45 km to the north and the Kaole ruins 5 km to the south.

DAR ES SALAAM

The largest city and the economic capital of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam also has much to interest tourists staying in

the city before, or after, their safari to the parks and game reserves in the south. The Nyerere Cultural Centre, a self-supporting handicraft scheme, is well worth a visit. Here over 100 young artists can be seen at work producing various works including paintings, carvings, batiks, pottery and weavings. Enjoy the hustle and bustle of the Kariakoo Market where fish, fruit, vegetables, traditional medicines, herbs and livestock are traded. The maze of stalls and shops in the bazaar that surrounds the market, are also worth exploring. Nearby beaches include Armani, Bahari, Jangwani, Kunduchi and Oyster Bay. Jangwani and Kunduchi beaches also feature water parks.

KAOLE

About five kilometres to the south of Bagamoyo, at Kaole, are the ruins of a once prosperous Arab town, which was forced into decline by the arrival of

the Portuguese in the 15th century. The ruins, dating back to the 13th century, include two coral mosques, one, the oldest in Tanzania and one of the oldest in East Africa, and Shirazi-style pillared tombs. A group of three former settlements – Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Masoko on the mainland and the offshore island of Kilwa Kisiwani – Kilwa was originally established as a centre for the gold trade. Now a World Heritage site, it is home to some of the most spectacular ruins on the East African coast. Kilwa Kisiwani and the nearby Songo Mnara Islands contain numerous ruins many dating back to the 13th century.

MAFIA ISLAND

A 20-minute flight south of Dar es Salaam, Mafia Island was Tanzania's first Marine Park. It is one of the most exciting diving and fishing areas in the world and is home to some four hundred species of fish and five



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hundred species of fish and five species of turtle. Sports fisherman flock here for the superb catches, many of them great fighters, which include barracuda, marlin, sailfish and tuna. The main season is; from September to March, although fishing is possible all year round within the reef and channel, divers will see a veritable kaleidoscope of reef dwellers among the fifty types of coral. These include butterfly fish, clown fish, lion fish and rainbow fish while, in deeper waters, they will come across groupers, rays and sharks. The rare dugong breeds in the Mafia Channel while the green and hawksbill turtle nest on the smaller islands.

MIKANDANI

The starting point for Livingstone's final journey, Mikandani is a town, close to Mtwara, on Tanzania's southernmost coast. The Mnazi Bay Marine Reserve is nearby as is the Ruvuma River, the border with Mozambique and home to hippos, crocodile and a myriad of bird-life.

PANGANI

Situated on the coast two hours north of Saadani National Park, and a further two hours from Amani Nature Reserve, this is a delightful village with its mosque, ancient Arab buildings and a six kilometre palm-fringed sandy bay. The birthplace of Tanzania's sisal industry,

and once the major port for the export of slaves and ivory, visitors can snorkel at Maziwe Island Marine Reserve, try deep-sea fishing, or visit Ushongo Beach some 16 km south of the village.

RAS KUTANI

Ras Kutani, a resort to the south of Dar es Salaam, is ideal for rest and recreation before or after an exciting wildlife safari.

RUVUMA RIVER

The river, which forms Tanzania's border with Mozambique, is home to hippos, crocodile and, with Mnazi Bay, forms one of the country's new marine sanctuaries.

SAADANI

Now a national park, and enlarged to over 1,000 sq km, Tanzania's only coastal park is situated on the shores of the Indian Ocean north of Dar es Salaam and Bagamoyo and south of Tanga.

TANGA

The country's second, and major northern port, Tanga lies close to the border with Kenya. It is a convenient gateway to the Amanai Forest Nature Reserve, the Amboni Caves – the most extensive limestone caves in East Africa – and the recently gazetted Mkomazi National Park.

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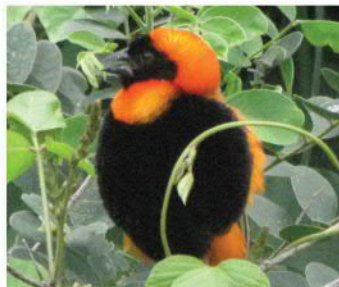
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Special Interest Holidays

While the sun, safari and adventure options are more likely to appeal to the majority of tourists, Tanzania also offers something extra for the special interest enthusiast.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeologists will be in their element when visiting the world-famous Olduvai Gorge and nearby Laetoli, the Isimila Stone Age Site, the Kondoa Irangi rock paintings, the site of the Tendunguru dinosaur excavation and historical sites at Kaole, Kilwa and on the islands of Mafia, Zanzibar and Pemba.



BIRD-WATCHING

For birdwatchers the country is a

paradise, with over 1,000 species to be seen in their varying habitats. Flamingos, pelicans and storks flock in abundance to the lakes as do various goose and duck types. Wheeling high in the clear blue skies are the birds of prey including eagles – amongst them the Tawny and the African Fish Eagle – as well as kites, falcons, hawks and buzzards. The Sacred and Hadada ibises are other treats for ornithologists, while all visitors will warm to the comical gait of the Secretary Bird. Kori bustards, the heaviest flying bird, giant ostrich and weaver birds are other fascinating species. Watching, and swimming with wild dolphins, in the waters around Zanzibar and Pemba, can be an exciting and educational experience. However, care must be taken to avoid disturbing the animals.

HORTICULTURISTS

For flower lovers the country is a veritable wonderland, its ever-changing topography reflected in a plethora of different shrubs, flowers, succulents and trees. Indeed the variety of eco-

systems in Tanzania is considered to be wider than in any other African country with the Kitulo Plateau the 'Gem in the Crown'.

LEPIDOPTERY

Africa is home to over 3,500 species of butterfly and a far greater variety of moth. Many of these can be found in Tanzania and some are, in fact, endemic to Tanzania such as the extremely rare *Urania ripheus* or Sunset Moth. Lepidopterists will find the Kitulo, Mahale, Mkomazi and Udzungwa National Parks; the Ngorongoro Conservation Area; and the Usambara Mountains, particularly rewarding.

TRAIN BUFFS

Rail enthusiasts will want to travel on the Great Uhuru Railway, which goes through some of the most stunning scenery in East Africa. It runs from Dar es Salaam, through Mikumu National Park and the Selous Game Reserve, to Mbeya and then to Zambia. Herds of animals can be seen from the carriages.

TURTLES

The Tanzania coastline offers a rich array of coral reefs, mangrove forests, estuaries, beaches and sea grass beds that provide breeding grounds for its five species of turtle – green, hawksbill, leatherback, loggerhead and olive ridley.



WHALES

Whale sharks, the largest shark and the largest fish in the world, which can reach lengths of up to 14m and weigh up to 15 tons frequent the Tanzania coastline. Humpback and sperm whales may also be seen off Mafia and in the Zanzibar Channel.

Useful Addresses

TANZANIA Associations

Tourism Confederation of Tanzania (TCT)

Tel +255 222136177 Email: info-tct@cats-net.com www.tct.co.tz

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Tanzania Association of Cultural Tourism Operators (TACTO)

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ZANZIBAR Associations

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Zanzibar Association of Tourism Investors (ZATI)

Tel +255 772823234 Email: info@zati.org www.zati.org

Zanzibar Commission for Tourism

Tel +255 24 2233485 Email: marketing@zanzibartourism.net www.zanzibartourism.net

The Lakes and Mountains



In addition to the world-famous Mount Kilimanjaro, covered in greater detail elsewhere in this publication, Tanzania has many other mountains and some of the world's largest and deepest lakes.

EASTERN ARC

A crescent shaped mountain range running along the eastern side of Tanzania. Formed millions of years ago, they contain some of the most biologically diverse, and endemically rich, montane ecosystems in Africa. Often called the Galapagos of Africa, the range includes the Pare, Usambara, Nguru, Ukaguro, Ulyguru, Ribeho and Udzungwa Mountains.

LAKE EYASI

Home to the Hadzabe bushmen, some of the last remaining hunter-gathers in Africa, Lake Eyasi is a salt lake situated on the southern edge of the Ngorongoro Crater Conservation Area.

LAKE MANYARA

Situated in Lake Manyara National Park, this soda lake is home to huge pods of hippo; thousands of flamingo; and large numbers of other large waterbirds including pelicans, cormorants and storks.

LAKE NATRON

A soda lake, at the base of Ol Doinyo Lengai, some 200 km north-west of Arusha on the Kenya border. It is home to thousands of flamingo and the surrounding area, with its streams and waterfalls, is an ideal area for walking.

LAKE NYASA

Set against the stunning background of the Livingstone Mountains, and called the 'Calendar Lake' because it is 365 miles long and 52 miles wide, the lake shores form the border with Mozambique and Malawi where it is called Lake Malawi.

LAKE RUKWA

In the south-west of the country this shallow, alkaline lake is Tanzania's fourth largest. It is home to a large concentration of hippo and crocodile and to the rare shoebill stork.

LAKE TANGANYIKA

The waters of Lake Tanganyika, the longest and, after Lake Baikal in Siberia, second deepest freshwater lake in the world, contains one of the richest concentrations of fish found anywhere. More than 300 different species live within it. Many are endemic to the lake but are more

frequently seen, worldwide, in home aquariums. Gombe National Park and Mahale Mountains National Park both border the lake's shores.

LAKE VICTORIA

The source of the Nile eluded 19th century explorers but today's tourists can easily view the waters that supply it. Lake Victoria is by far the largest lake in Africa and, the second largest freshwater lake in the world. Nearby attractions include the Bismark Rocks, Rubundo Island National Park and Saanane Island.

LIVINGSTONE RANGE

A range of low-lying mountains that rise precipitously from the shores of Lake Nyasa. Mount Jamimbi, the highest lakeside peak, rises to a height of 7,870 ft.

MOUNT KILIMANJARO

The crown of Tanzania, the 'Roof of Africa', and one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

MOUNT MERU

Located within Arusha National Park, and overlooking the 'safari' town of Arusha. At a height of 14,980 feet it is second to only Mount Kilimanjaro

among Tanzania's peaks. Its fertile lower slopes, covered in dense forest, support a diverse wildlife that include buffalo, black and white colobus monkey, nearly 400 species of bird and, supposedly, leopard.

OL DOINYO LENGAI

Situated at the southern end of Lake Natron and known as 'Mountain of God' to the Masai, Ol Doinyo Lengai rises to an elevation of 9,442 feet. It is the only active volcano in Tanzania and last erupted in 2007.

UDZUNGWAS

Located near the western edge of the Selous Game Reserve, close to Mikumi National Park. A small section of the mountains fall within the boundaries of the Udzungwa Mountains National Park where there are trails covering the forest and mountain peaks.

USAMBARAS

This little known mountain range is one of the gems of Tanzania. Located to the west of the coastal town of Tanga, and part of the Eastern Arc Mountains, the Usambaras offer incredible natural biodiversity and are a paradise for hikers and bird-watchers.



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DAR-ES-SALAAM

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Travel Tips

GETTING THERE

A wide number of International airlines fly directly to Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar including KLM, Swiss, Emirates, Egyptair, Etihad, Ethiopian Airlines, Oman Air, Qatar Airways Turkish Airlines & FlyDubai.

Numerous regional carriers fly into Tanzania from Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comores, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Domestic carriers such as Air Tanzania, FastJet, Coastal Aviation, Flightlink, Precision Air, Regional Air Services, Safari Air Link and ZanAir link the major cities with tourist attractions and game parks. Air Tanzania, FastJet, Coastal Aviation, Flightlink, Precision Air and ZanAir fly between the mainland and Zanzibar.

AIRPORTS

International flights serve Julius Nyerere International Airport (DAR), 15 km from Dar es Salaam city centre and Kilimanjaro International Airport (JRO), 42 km from Arusha. Zanzibar International Airport (ZNZ) airport is 8 km from Stone Town and Songwe International Airport 20 km from Mbeya city.

A new expanded International arrivals & departure Terminal is set to open in April 2018 at DAR airport.

VISAS

Most visitors require visas with the exception of citizens of certain countries of the Commonwealth. It is advisable to obtain them in advance from Embassies and High Commissions as several airlines insist on them prior to departure. Visas can however also be obtained, on arrival, at all points of entry.

Requirements may change so you are advised to contact the appropriate diplomatic or consular authority before finalising your travel arrangements.

Although part of the union of Tanzania, Zanzibar remains independent so passports/Tanzania visas are required even on a day's visit.

HEALTH

It is essential that all visitors take a course of anti-malaria tablets commencing two weeks before departure.

The UK Department of Health also recommends vaccinations against hepatitis A, polio and typhoid. Personal insurance is advised.

Travellers arriving from, or via, countries where yellow fever is endemic will need a Certificate of Vaccination.

Hospitals provide good medical care in cities and towns. Flying Doctors facilities are also available.

WHAT TO TAKE

Don't forget the camera, camcorder and binoculars and take a torch for finding your way around your camp at night. Stock up with replacement batteries for all these goods. Take sun-glasses, hat, sun lotion, lip balm – and some insect repellent, it is better not to get stung even if you are taking anti-malaria tablets. It's best to take any medicines required for the duration of the visit. A spare pair of glasses or contact lenses is also a good idea. Take plenty of film, it is difficult to obtain outside the main centres.

TRAVEL LIGHT

Some safaris/air charters limit baggage to a 10-15 kilo maximum.

LANGUAGE

English is widely spoken but a few words of Swahili are always appreciated.

CURRENCY

The unit of currency is the Tanzania shilling which is divided into 100 cents. Most major currencies – particularly US dollars are accepted and may be converted at banks and Bureaux de Change in the main towns and tourist areas. DO NOT change money in the street however favourable the rate appears.

Most major 4 & 5 star hotels and Tour operators accept credit cards. However it should be noted that many hotels, excursion companies & Tour operators do not accept credit card payments.

Mastercard and Visa are the preferred. Certain cards, particularly Diners and American Express, are not widely accepted even by major hotels.

ATM Machines are easy to find in all the major towns.

ON SAFARI

Distances in Tanzania are vast, and travel by road can be tiring. It is wise to spend more time in fewer parks. You will see more and won't return home exhausted. Keep your distance from animals to avoid distressing them. Always follow the instructions of your ranger or guide. Don't leave your vehicle in the parks except in designated places. Keep to recognised tracks to avoid damaging vegetation.

WHAT TO WEAR

It never gets really cold in Tanzania so lightweight clothing is the norm. On safari avoid brightly coloured clothes, they may alarm the animals.

Browns, beiges and khaki are preferred. Short-sleeve shirts/blouses and shorts are ideal, but pack a sweater, it can be chilly in the early morning and in the evening. Wear a hat to avoid sun-stroke and don't forget a swimsuit. Shoes should be sensible – walking through the bush is not like strolling through Hyde Park – and for climbing Kilimanjaro or Mount Meru take thermal underwear, a rain jacket, good socks and sturdy boots. Shorts for women are acceptable – but not too short. Women should carry a wrap to cover their legs in towns or villages as revealing clothes can cause offence, especially in Zanzibar and other Muslim areas. On the beach, and within the confines of beach hotels, normal swimwear is acceptable but nudity is not.

TIPPING

Not normally obligatory but a tip for exceptional service – a maximum of 10% - will always be appreciated. The usual tips for Drivers and Guides are \$10-\$15 per day.

SECURITY

Tanzania is generally a safe country. Don't walk in the towns or cities at night – take a taxi instead. Do not wear any valuable jewellery. Don't carry cameras or large amounts of cash – and beware of pick pockets! Use hotel safety deposit boxes to safeguard your valuables.



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