



TOURS2EASTAFRICA

THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT & USAMBARA MOUNTAIN:

The Northern Circuit is the most frequented by tourists for two reasons:

First: Most of the destinations are fairly close to each other and many of Tanzania's most famous sites, such as Ngorongoro Crater, The Serengeti and Mount Kilimanjaro are all part of this Circuit.

Second: Due to the fact that all the parks, towns and attractions are within easy reach of one another, one can tour this entire Circuit by a vehicle with only a couple of hours in-between destinations.

15 DAYS,14 NIGHTS - Tanzania:

Day 1:

Arrive at Kilimanjaro International Airport,(KIA) meet and greet by [Tours2EastAfrica](#) Driver Guide; Drive to Arusha at Meru View Lodge for dinner and overnight.KIA is about 45km,approximately 40mnts to 1hr drive from Arusha.

Day 2:

After breakfast briefing to the clients which will be conducted by one of our [Tours2EastAfrica](#) Office Staff, then drive to [Arusha National Park](#) for morning game drive with picnic lunches or hot lunch. Afternoon walking Safaris in the park. Dinner and overnight at Meru View Lodge.

Arusha National Park:



The Park lies just 25km east of Arusha, approximately 45minutes drive from Arusha. [Arusha National Park](#) is 542 sq km(205.96 sq miles).As it's famous to the black-and-white colobus monkey, it's the only place on the Northern safari circuit where can be seen. The park is the home of the famous mountain known as Mount Meru; (Fifth highest mountain in Africa, 4566 meters, [14,990 feet]). Other prominent features found include Momela Lakes, Ngurdoto Crater and Montane forest as well as Waterfalls. It's a rich tapestry of habitats, teeming with animals and birds,(More than 400 species of birds have been recorded).

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Zebra, Leopard, antelope, giraffe, buffalo, warthog, waterbucks, dik-dik, spotted hyenas, etc are part of wild animals which can be seen there. But elephant and Lion are uncommon in Arusha national Park.

Day 3:

After breakfast drive to [Tarangire National Park](#), arrive in time for morning game drive and lunch at the lodge or picnic boxes. Then afternoon game drives in the park. Dinner and overnight at [Tarangire Safari Lodge](#).

Tarangire National Park:

The park is 118km (75 miles) south west of Arusha, approximately 2hrs-2:30hrs drive from Arusha town. The size is 2,850 sq km (1,005 sq miles). It derives its name from the Tarangire River. [Tarangire National park](#) has more than 550 bird varieties, the most breeding species in one habitat anywhere in the world, and it's the greatest concentration of wildlife outside the [Serengeti](#) ecosystem-herds of up to 300 elephant, wildebeest, zebra, buffalo, impala, gazelle, hartbeest, eland, antelope, warthog, etc. Tarangire python climb into the shade of the trees that line massive southern swamps and hang there like giant malignant fruit, coil neatly arranged over the branches in a perfect sphere; but very rare to be seen nowadays.

Day 4:

After breakfast drive to [Lake Manyara National Park](#) for morning game drive with picnic boxes or hot lunch at Mto wa Mbu. Afternoon visit at Makutano Cultural Village Art & Traditional Center-Mto wa Mbu. Thereafter drive to [Rhotia Valley Tented Lodge](#) for dinner and overnight.

Lake Manyara National Park:

It is 130km/80miles west of Arusha, approximately 2:30hrs drive from Arusha; From [Tarangire National Park](#) to [Lake Manyara National Park](#) is 80km approximately 1hr to 1:30hrs drive. It's size is 330 sq km (127 sq miles) of which up to 200 sq km (77 miles) is lake when water levels are high. Acacia woodland shelters the park's famous tree-climbing lions, lying languidly among the branches in the heat of the day. The park's dazzling variety of



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birds, (more than 400 species have been recorded) includes thousands of red-billed quelea flitting over the water, pelicans, carmonants and the pink streak of thousands flamingos. Manyara is the perfect location for an active safari-canoeing on the lake or mountain biking and abseiling outside the park's borders. [Lake Manyara National Park](#) has



one of the highest mammal biomass in the world. Elephant with a density of six per square kilometer, and buffalo with a density of 18 per square kilometer, comprises the bulk of this biomass. The ground water forest is another attraction as well as a series of hot water sulphur springs, and temperature can reach 70 Degree centigrade enough

to boil an egg. Other varieties of wild animals can be seen also; i.e: hippo, blue monkey, bushbuck, wildebeest, zebra, giraffe, dik-dik, etc.

Makutano Cultural Village Art & Traditional Centre:

Makutano is a Swahili word for meeting point. It's located at Mto wa Mbu near the main entrance gate of [Lake Manyara National Park](#). Is an Actual Village where a collection of authentically constructed dwellings from various part of [Tanzania](#), which display several distinct architectural styles. In [Tanzania](#), a land of superb landscapes and spectacular wildlife, another attraction stands equally tall-the people. [Tanzania's](#) people are among the most welcoming and approachable on earth with a range of fascinating cultures ready to be shared with visitors. from the WaChagga of the slopes of [Kilimanjaro](#) to the now world-famous Maasai. Here you can experience a Cultural Excursions of 15 tribes among 125, Guides who are local people born and raised in the area, well trained in their jobs will explain to you everything; i.e.: Their culture, way of their lives, their homes, unique ways of dressing including hairstyles, local dances, painting (tingatinga), handcraft, sculpture and gastronomy. Learn about traditional plant and tribal stories. They do also horticulture, fishing, poultry and bee keeping in the village. The tourists get a unique, unforgettable experience, the local people generate income and improve their standard of living, and both parties gain a valuable understanding of another culture which will last longer after the visitors have returned home.

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Day 5:

After breakfast drive to [Ngorongoro Crater](#) for a full game drive into the Crater with lunch boxes. Dinner and overnight at [Rhino Lodge](#).

Ngorongoro Crater:

Its 190km from Arusha, approximately 3hrs-3:30hrs drive. From [Lake Manyara National Park](#) to [Ngorongoro Crater](#) is about 60km

approximately 40minutes to 1hr drive. Ngorongoro is a huge Caldera (collapsed volcano), 304 sq km in size and 600 m deep. The rich pasture and permanent water of the crater floor supports a large resident population of wildlife of up to 25,000 predominantly grazing-animals. These include wildebeest, zebra, gazelle, buffalo, eland,

kongoni, warthog, hippo, elephant, waterbuck, reedbuck, bushbuck, baboons, vervet monkey, dik-dik, jackals, lion, leopard, cheetah, serval cats, hyenas, etc; Including some of [Tanzania's](#) last remaining black rhino. The mixture of forest, canyons, grassland plains, lakes and marshes provide habitats for a wide range of birdlife. The most



numerous and recent inhabitants of the Ngorongoro area are the Maasai, who arrived about 200n years ago. Their strong insistence on traditional custom and costume interests many visitors. As today there are approximately 42,000 Maasai pastoralists living in Ngorongoro with their Cattle, goats and sheep. Their presence is the main difference between the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and Tanzania's National Parks, which do not allow human habitation. Cultural 'bomas' or Maasai village give visitors the chance to meet Maasai people on their own terms and learn more about this complex and interesting culture.

Day 6:

After breakfast drive to [Serengeti National Park](#) with picnic lunches along the way and stop at Olduvai Gorge, where local Guide will give a brief explanation about the Gorge. Thereafter game drive en-route to [Serengeti](#). Dinner and overnight at [Mapito Tented Lodge](#).

Olduvai Gorge:

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The earliest signs of mankind are at Laetoli, where hominid footprints are preserved in volcanic rock 3.6 million years old. Excavations, mainly by the Archaeologists Louis and Mary Leakey, yielded four different kinds of hominids showing a gradual increase in brain size and in the complexity of their stone tools. The first skull of *Zinjanthropus* commonly known as 'Nutcracker man', who lived about 1.75 million years ago, was found here.

Day 7:

After breakfast, morning game drive, lunch at the lodge and afternoon walking safaris. Dinner and overnight at [Mapito Tented Lodge](#).

Serengeti National Park:

It's 350km (208 miles), approximately 6hrs-7hrs drive from Arusha. Stretching North to [Kenya](#) and bordering lake Victoria to the west .It's



size 14,763 sq km (5,700 sq miles). [Tanzania's](#) oldest and most popular National Park, also a world Heritage site and recently proclaimed a world wide wonder, the [Serengeti](#) is famed for it's annual migration when some six million hooves pound the open plains as more than 200,000 zebras, 300,000 Thomson's gazelle join the

wildebeest's trek for fresh grazing. Yet even when the migrations is quite, the [Serengeti](#) offers arguably the most scintillation game-viewing in Africa; Great herds of buffalo, smaller groups of elephant, giraffe, eland, topi, kongoni, impala, gazelle, lion prides, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, etc. But there is more to [Serengeti](#) than large animals. Gaudy agama lizards and rock hyraxes scuffle around the surface of the park's isolated granite kopjes full 100 varieties of dung beetle have been recorded, as have 500-plus bird species.

Day 8:

After breakfast, morning game drive en route to Seronera Airstrip for your local flight to Arusha which will depart at 11am. Meet at Arusha by [Tours2EastAfrica](#) Driver and transfer to the hotel for lunch, then shopping if you would like, etc. Thereafter drive to Moshi at [Kindoroko](#)

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Hotel for dinner and overnight. From Arusha to Moshi is about 80km, approximately 1hr drive.

Day 9:

After breakfast drive to Marangu for Chagga cultural tourism, walking and local lunch or lunch boxes, then drive to Mkomazi National Park, arrive in time for dinner and overnight at Elephant Hotel.

Marangu Cultural Tourism:

Why not combine a hike up the world's most impressive Mountain with a visit to it's people, the historically progressive WaChagga? See traditional and modern Chagga Art, Culture and their homes.

Day 10:

After breakfast, morning game drive, bird watching and site seeing; lunch at the Hotel and afternoon walking safaris. Dinner and overnight at Elephant Hotel.

Mkomazi National Park:

It's located in Northern Tanzania within two Regions of Kilimanjaro and Tanga, stretching within two districts namely (Same0 and (Lushoto) respectively. It's about 200km from Moshi. Its size is 3245 sq km (1240 sq miles). Mkomazi comes from Pare vernacular: One of the biggest tribes in the Kilimanjaro Region in Northern Tanzania, meaning 'The source of water'. Indeed as the name befits, the only permanent and reliable source of water in Mkomazi National Park is the Uмба River which also forms the boundary to the south-east of the protected area. Tourist Attractions: Diversity of Fauna and Flora, the only protected area in Tanzania with large and visible population of Gerenuk. Endangered species particularly Black Rhino and wild dogs. It offers a mountain view of the Pare Mountains and their foot-hills. Common species of animals found in the park include: elephant, giraffe, coke's



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hartebeest, buffalo, gerenuk, grant's gazelle, lesser kudu, zebra, warthog, reedbuck, waterbuck, impala, eland, oryx, dik-dik, suni, rhino, etc. The large carnivores are lion, leopard, hyena, silver backed jackal, wild dog and wild cat. Reptiles; crocodiles in Uмба River, python and agama lizards. Mkomazi is also rich in avifauna. It is estimated that there are between 450 and 500 bird species making it one of the richest area in terms of avian species-a birdwatchers paradise! Including the tawny eagle, go away birds, ostriches, parrots, pelicans, cormorants, flamingos, kingfishers, plovers, ducks, hoopoes and more other species.

Day 11:

After breakfast drive Lushoto arrive in time for lunch and afternoon walking. Dinner and overnight at Muller's Lodge. Its about 170km from Mkomazi National Park.

Day 12:

After breakfast full day at Usambara Mountain for hiking, lunch at the Cheese Farm. Dinner and overnight at Muller's Lodge.

Usambara Mountains:

The mountains include Lushoto (West Usambara) and Amani (East Usambara). This mountains are part of the Eastern Arc chain in the North-Eastern part of the country. Their western and Eastern ranges are divided by a 4km wide valley of small villages and farms, and hiking trails cover the foothills and larger peaks. Day walks and overnight trek take visitors through some of the most concentrated areas of biodiversity in Africa. Bird watching is especially rewarding, and the views from the mountaintops stretch over the Maasai steppe and, on a clear day, as far as the Indian Ocean. A place where you are directly connected to nature. Walking and hiking through the forestry is the main attraction.

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Day 13:

After breakfast drive to Saadani National Park, arrive in time for lunch and afternoon game drives. Dinner and overnight at Genesis Tented Lodge.

Day 14:

After breakfast, morning game drive, lunch at the lodge. Afternoon guided walk or (Boat trips, swimming, visit Saadani Fishing Village). Dinner and overnight at Genesis Tented Lodge.

Saadani National Park:



Located on the North Coast, roughly 100km (60 miles) Northwest of Dar Es Salaam as the crow flies, and a similar distance southwest of the port of Tanga. And 70km North of Bagamoyo. Is the only park, where the 'bush meets the beach' located along the coast line of the Indian Ocean, the park contains a unique combination of terrestrial wildlife and marine Flora and Fauna. Hence it is one of the very few parks in Africa where big game has been strolling on the beach. The park which is located to the North of Bagamoyo Town, has a combination of attractions suitable for tourists. It is the only protected area in Tanzania offering terrestrial, littoral and marine resources. It is also one of the few areas on the East African Coast, that is protected, and contains species of animals associated with terrestrial life. Saadani protects part of the East African Lowland Coastal Forest system (Zaraninge), with its rare and endemic species. Additionally Saadani is

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very important because it provides protection for the green turtle and the mangroves which are rare in East Africa. In Saadani National Park, all the big five except Rhinoceros are present. Other include hippo, giraffe, bushbuck, bushpig, red duicker, dikdik, fringe-eared oryx, eland, lichtensteins, hartebeest, spotted hyena, genet, civet, zebra, warthog, yellow baboon, blue monkey, black & white colobus monkey, vervet monkey, etc. Along with a variety of birds, the beach & sea, different vegetation types. the Wami River and the turtle nesting ground at Madete, they form major attractions for different market segments.

Bagamoyo:

Bagamoyo was once the centre of slave and ivory trading. It was the last point reached by the Caravans of slaves who arrived here for transportation to faraway places. Today, this attractive coastal town still bears reminders of its past—the fortified house where slaves were kept while waiting for transportation still stands, as does the tree under which they were bought and sold.

Day 15:

After breakfast drive to Dar, arrive in time for a day room, lunch, and afternoon explore on beaches. Early dinner and evening transfer to the Airport for your flight back home.

The Price would be \$ 6345 per person sharing.

The Price for single occupancy would be \$ 6945 for a minimum of 2 pax

The above price include full board accommodation, Park entry fees, Vehicle 4WD, Transfers, Crater fee, Maasai Boma, Cultural Visit, walking, Olduvai Visit, Shifting sands, Soft drinks on game drives, Local flight, Day room, Lunch and dinner on the last day.

The above price does not include bar drinks, Laundry, international flight, Gratuities, Things of personal nature, tips at Lodges/Hotels, Tip for Driver Guide, etc.



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N.B: MICA is our local Partners based in Arusha. MICA is a Maasai International Challenge Africa, it is a non-profit organization based in Arusha and it support for Indigenous Children Programme, which provides funding to help educate local children in need. Children sponsored by Support for Indigenous Children programme receive the necessary financial aid to enable them to attend a local school, whilst also receiving food and shelter, as well as medical, active visitors are interested to visit them and donate directly, let us know so that we can put into itinerary either the first day or the last day of their itinerary. Their website <http://www.maasaichallenge.org/>.

*Tours2EastAfrica is designed to make your visit a real
'Holiday of a lifetime'*