

2015

OFFICIAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY GUIDE BY DOMESTIC TOURISM SAFARIS PROMOTION COMPANY ALONG WITH UZUNGWA MOUNTAINS COLLEGE TRUST

-Tanzanian Patriotic College for Tour Management, Tourism professionals, Tour Directors and Guides, Hotel Management and Restaurants, etc



A GATE WAY TO THE REGIONS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND ITS TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, HISTORY, CULTURE, ITS PEOPLE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

VISITING AND UNDERSTANDING TANZANIA AND THE ENTIRE OF EAST AFRICAN REGION

TANZANIA  KENYA  UGANDA  RWANDA  BURUNDI 



"Most Tourists around the World come to Africa in order to see wild animals rather than Africans and their Villages and Cities. Understanding and Learning Africa and its people through their Villages, Regions and Cities"- Edgardo Welelo

Dear our beloved and respected visitors: Mine is Edgardo K. Welelo, Managing Director and C.E.O for both Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company and Udzungwa Mountains College Trust.

I am so delighted to welcome you by taking your little time in reading, understanding and enjoying our well organized and prepared brochure specifically written for you. The information as well as some hints and tips that you will read them will help you to understand and get enough knowledge and fast facts about our beautiful Country and its friendly people and then you will be inspired and persuaded to visit at least one of the tourist attractions mentioned and explained in this brochure, especially of the particular region. Enjoy it



Yours Sincerely.

Edgardo K. Welelo

Managing Director and C.E.O of Domestic
Tourism Safaris Company & Udzungwa
Mountains College Trust

About Domestic Tourism Safaris Company

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company Limited (DTSPCL) is run and Managed by Udzungwa Mountains College Trust Foundation (www.udzungwamountainscollege.com) according to the objects of the trust as per the trust deed (Article4). DTSPCL is a Tanzanian registered Company, having been registered with the Business Registration and licensing Agency (BRELA) of the Ministry of industries, trade and Marketing, with a certificate of incorporation No. 84031 under the Companies Act No. 12 of 2002 (chapter 212 of the Laws of Tanzania).

Objectives

The Company believes and recognizes that Tourism and environment could help change people's attitude's and activities from predatory to conservationist, with the relation to the environment, because "it is about selling nature without destroying nature"

Motto

Every Tanzanian is responsible to participate fully in selling and marketing the Natural wonders of our Country, the World's number one Country of natural wonders and friendly people.

About Tanzania (the Country profile)

The United Republic of Tanzania is a Union of two entities: the mainland of Tanzania, formerly known as Tanganyika and Zanzibar a group of islands off the Indian ocean Coast. Zanzibar is small, with around 2,600 sq m of territory in the two main islands of Unguja and Pemba - or about the size of Luxembourg in the European Union.

The mainland of Tanzania on the other hand, is very large about 945,000 sq km. Tanzania is bordered by Mozambique to the south and moving clockwise Malawi (partly across Lake Nyasa) and Zambia to the south west,

Tanzania in brief

the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC across Lake Tanganyika) to the west, Burundi and Rwanda to the north west, Uganda and Kenya (partly across Lake Victoria) to the north and the Indian Ocean to the east.

Tanzania shares Control over several large bodies of water with its neighbours. It has a 1,420 km shoreline on Lake Victoria to the north, 650 km shoreline on Lake Tanganyika to the west and a 305 km shoreline on Lake Nyasa to the south west.

Its Indian Ocean Coastline is some 1,300 km long. The terrain comprises hot and humid plains along the coast, a plateau in the central area and cooler highlands in the north and south. The north east border with Kenya is dominated by mount Meru and mount Kilimanjaro.

South wards is the central plateau reaching elevations above 2000 m. Annual rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1000 mm over most of the Country. The highest rainfall of 1000mm to 3000mm occurs in the north east of the Lake Tanganyika basin and in the southern highlands.

The Country is divided into 30 Regions, five in Zanzibar and 25 in the mainland. There were only 21 Regions in the mainland until March 2012, when 4 new Regions were announced: Geita, Katavi, Njombe and Simiyu. Physically the largest Region is Tabora with an area of just over 76,000 sq. km.

There are more than 130 ethnic groups in Tanzania. The largest of these is the Sukuma, followed by the Nyamwezi (the dominant group in the Tabora region), and the Chagga. In Zanzibar, the dominant group is Shirazi. Despite this huge ethnic - diversity - or perhaps because of it, - there has been little tribal strife in modern Tanzania. Christianity, Islam, and tradition African faiths all have followers in the mainland, though the proportions appear to be in dispute. Zanzibar is predominantly muslim.

Official name: The United Republic of Tanzania

Capital City: Dodoma (location of Legislature, executive in Dar es salaam)

Form of Government: Unitary Republic based on Multi party Parliamentary democracy.

Head of State: President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete.

Head of Government: The President is also the head of Government.

Location: East Africa, bordering Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Surface area: 947,300 sq. km, surface area of water is 61,500 sq. km.

Climate: Tropical along the coast and temperature in the highlands. Annual rainfall varies from 500mm to 1000mm over most of the Country. Highest point mount Kilimanjaro 5,895 m from the sea level.

Population: 45,798,475 (2002 Census projection for 2012, made in 2006) growth rate 2.9% in 2010.

Religions: Christianity, Islam and Traditional African faiths. Estimates of proportions vary. The Census does not ask about religions affiliation.

Languages: Kiswahili is the official language, along with english, which is the language of higher education and higher level of administration and business. Arabic is spoken in Zanzibar. There are many local languages as well.

Adopting to Travel with Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company



Seven (7) Good Reasons to Travel with Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company as a niche Tour Operator is focusing on Tanzania and entire of East African Region as well as our client's well being.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company is offering the widest range of programs to Tanzania and the whole of East African Region with special emphasis on quality visits and experiences.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company qualified Tanzanian and the entire of East Africa Tour directors and guides are possibly the best in the industry and their knowledge of our destinations is unsurpassed.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company's well planned itineraries maximize vacation time with excellent pre - paid visits and features.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company will send you tour enhancing documents, vouchers, carry on bags, wallets no skimpy e-docs.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company is focusing on quality control to maintain our standards of excellence. Hotels, Meals, visits and special events are inspected annually.

In depth commentary on history, culture and heritage of East Africans.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Itineraries

Domestic Tourism Safaris offers the widest range of itineraries. Depending on your available time and budget, you can choose an ideal tour from one week to several weeks. Focus on Tanzania and the entire of East African Region. All Domestic Tourism Safaris Programs are carefully planned to permit full enjoyment.

Baggage handling

Once you meet Domestic Tourism Safaris - Tour Guide you don't have to handle your luggage! At every hotel your suitcase is delivered to your bedroom door and collected on departure. Luggage is restricted to one suitcase and one piece of carry on baggage per person.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Tour Guide

Domestic Tourism Safaris greatest assets are its expert locally employed tour guides - they are the envy of the travel industry. Once your arrival in Tanzania and the entire of East Africa Region, your tour guide is there to welcome you, handle your luggage, escort you from place to place and give you a daily commentary.

Tour guides have grown up in Tanzania and whole of East African Region in their respective Countries with history and Culture and know how to make events come alive. They create a superb experience with daily doses of humor, information and assistance.

Hotels (Visitor's hotels)

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company specifies the hotels that it used them on each tour. For example, first class hotels feature a dining room, lounge, bar and comfortable rooms. Superior first class hotels offer the same amenities with higher standards and most have

leisure and spa facilities.

Deluxe hotels offer luxurious features and are often in unique settings. Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company website contains photos and detailed descriptions of each property. All hotels offer internet service, either in the Lobby or in guest rooms and sometimes there is a charge for this service.

Hotel arrivals

On arrival at a hotel, Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company - tour guide will announce your room number and you just pick up the key at the front desk. On departure you pay for phone calls, drinks or other extras.

Leisure facilities & spa

Most of the hotels chosen by Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company offer leisure facilities with exercise equipment, swimming pools, saunas and steam rooms. So be sure to pack gym clothes and swim wear, many hotels feature restate - of - the - art spa treatments that can be reserved in advance.

Food

Breakfasts: Every morning a full breakfast is served in your hotel to get your day off to a good start. This includes a great variety of cold and hot dishes, and is often served buffet style so that you may choose whatever you like.

Lunches

Many lunch stops are in towns where you can find a friendly bar and choose "Pub grub" casual dishes of many kinds, or at self service restaurants so that you can choose what you like and save valuable time for sightseeing.

Dinners

In hotels a table d'hote dinner is served. This is a 4 - course meal with 2 to 5 choices of appetizers, entrees and desserts followed by tea or coffee. Special requests for vegetation or low fat meals should be made directly to the hotel and can be arranged easily. Usually you will have a couple of free evenings in major cities or towns where you will find a wide range of restaurants that are within easy reach.

Special evenings

All of our domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company tours highlight a number of great evenings to enhance your vacation. These experiences enable you to sample local foods and enjoy special entertainment.

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company frequently asked questions

(FAQUE)

1. How can i book my vacation with Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company?

- There are 3 ways to reserve a trip - contact your travel agent, book online or call our office direct and talk to one of our travel experts.

2. Do you sell optional tours?

No. Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company, its own tour guides are spending their time looking after you rather than being sales people, so you can enjoy a pleasant and interesting travel experience. Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company also include daily sightseeing programs and wilderness safaris to cultural tours and many dinner shows in your tour.

3. Are prices guaranteed?

Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company guarantees that no increase in land costs will occur, once you have paid the deposit for your tour. This is your protection

against international currency fluctuations. Once you air fare in full and we issue you e-ticket there is no charge in the cost of the e-ticket, even if air fares rise later.

4. What Travel documents do i need?

A visa can be obtained in Tanzania embassies overseas or on arrival at the main points of entry. Six month validity required on passport.

5. Why should i purchase Travel protection?

To protect you, your loved ones, your possessions and your travel investment. If you experience health problems, flight delays or stolen possessions, you will receive reimbursement.

6. How much money do i need to carry?

As most components of your tour have been prepaid, you will need money for lunch each day and dinners when you have an evening at leisure. Use credit cards and ATMS to avoid carrying a lot of cash. Do you like a cocktail in the evening? these costs are up to you. Also it is customary to tip your tour guide driver at the end of the tour.

7. Will i be able to take walks or exercise?

Many of Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company Programs or tours incorporate walking tours in interesting places.

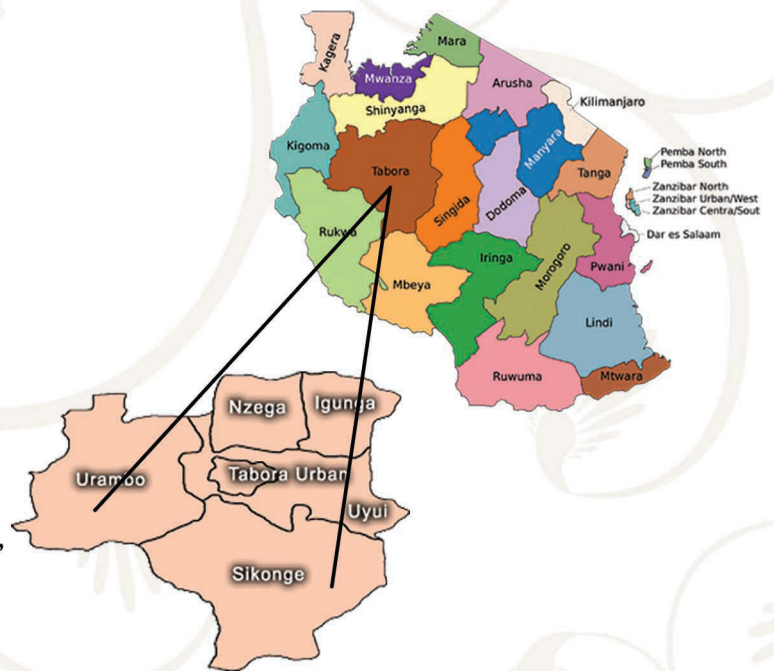
Taste of Tabora Region

Tabora is the largest Region in Tanzania, with a surface area of 76,151 km², and just over two - thirds of this area consists of forest reserves (34,698km²) and Game reserves (17,122km²) **Tour from \$1000 land only**

Highlights & recommended hotels

The Urion Tabora hotel
Frankman Palace Hotel
Goodely Hotel Tabora

Saratoga Lodging.



Tour includes

Airport transfers at start and end of tour.

Sight seeing.

Professional Tour Guide / driver

4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended

- full breakfast daily
- 3 dinners
- 1 lunch

Tour of Ugalla Game Reserves, an area of 5000 km² that support a large variety of game congregating in the vicinity of the Ugalla river in the dry season. The reserve is about 200km from Tabora City.

The species include Lion, Leopard, Elephant, Hippo, Giraffe and Buffalo, as well as Impala, Waterbuck, Topi, Wild dog and Warthog. The other major reserve is the Kigosi, which is larger than Ugalla (7000km²) and straddles two regions which is Tabora and Shinyanga. Visitors can reach the Reserve by the trunk road from Tabora to Mpanda,

which is being up-graded to gravel road.

Tour of the Arabic

style house where Livingstone stayed in Tabora now is the Kwihala museum, which is dedicated to Livingstone and contains his memorabilia, including letters, maps, pictures and a diary. It also displays information about other early Missionaries and explorers.

Tour of the other points of interest in the City such as Tabora Boys Secondary School, which President Julius Kambarage Nyerere attended, and the varieties of architectural styles - African, European, Indian to be found in the City's buildings.

Tabora profile (Fast Facts)

Tabora was founded in the mid -19th century by Arab traders and lay at the junction of major Caravan routes. It was taken over by the Germans in 1891 and became an administrative centre of German East Africa. The name Tabora is said to have originated in the word "Matoborwa" meaning boiled and dried sweet potato, a staple food of the Nyamwezi who are main ethnic group in the region.

The town was an important Mission station during the early years of the European exploration of East Africa. Stanley and Livingstone stopped in Tabora after their famous meeting in Ujiji (near Kigoma) in 1871. The Arabic style house where Livingstone stayed in Tabora is now the Kwihala museum, which is dedicated to Livingstone and contains his memorabilia including letters, maps, pictures and a diary. It also displays information about other early Missionaries and explorers.

Tabora in brief

Location: 744 km west (and a bit north) of Dar es salaam.

Climate: Moderate tropical, 18° to 30°C the year around.

Rainfall November to April.

Notable features: Capital of Tabora region.

Administration: Administratively the region consist of 7 districts, that is Nzega and Igunga (in north), Tabora Urban (centre), Uyui (in east), Sikonge (in south), Urambo and Kaliua (in west side).

Population: Tabora Urban 261,591, Tabora region 2,539,715 (according of 2002 Census projections for 2012, made in 2006).

Religion: Christianity, Islam, Traditional African Faiths.

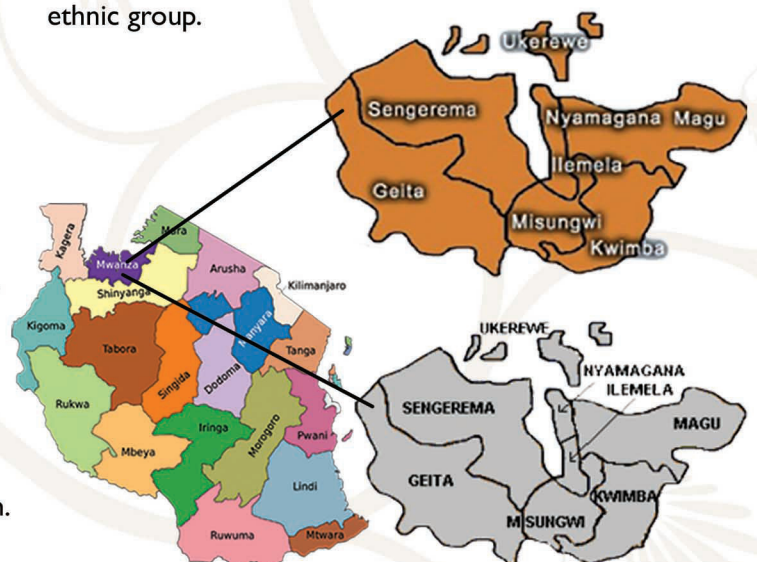
Languages: Swahili, Nyamwezi & English.

Economic activity: Farming (Cotton, tobacco, ground nuts, sunflower), bee keeping, timber logging, agro-processing, light manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade as well as Tourism at large.

Taste of Mwanza Region

Tour from \$1,500 land only

Mwanza is nick named "The Rocky City" and the home of Lake Victoria and the Sukuma People, Tanzanian largest ethnic group.



Highlights & Recommended hotels

Annex Victoria Hotel
Isamilo Lodge
Peace Hotel
Victoria Prince Hotel
Sullivan Manumbu and Many more.

Tour includes

- 👣 Airport transfers at start and end of Tour
 - sight seeing
 - 6 or 7 night in hotels recommended
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - Full breakfast daily
- 👣 Tour of the big stone (jiwe kubwa) with your Tour Guide.
- 👣 Tour of the Colonial house (the origin of Mwanza) with your Tour Guide.
- 👣 Tour of Bujora Sukuma Traditional and historical centre with your Tour Guide.
- 👣 Tour of Bismark Rock with your Tour Guide.
- 👣 Tour of Handebezyo caves which were used as shelter during tribal wars.
- 👣 Tour of Isamilo Hills with your Tour Guide
- 👣 Tour of Rubondo Island National Park, famous for unique Chimpanzees and Plants with your Tour Guide.
- 👣 Tour of Saanane Island National Park
- 👣 Tour of Kijereshi Game Reserve
- 👣 Tour of Lake Victoria
- 👣 Tour of Ukerewe Island to see the dancing rocks, where only men are allowed to visit.

only men are allowed to visit.

- 👣 Tour of memorial of the Victims of Mv. Bukoba.



Mwanza Profile (Fast facts)

Mwanza was founded in 1892 by a German colonial agent Emin Pasha as an administrative centre to control cotton exports. In 1890 the German Colonists decided to open the new administration unit at Lake Victoria and built a house on top of a rock.

This house constituted the foundation of Mwanza. They called the rock - Muansa, probably a mis understanding from Sukuma word "Nyanza" which means Lake. From there the German's started planning the whole Town and the Port in 1892.

Mwanza is nick named "The rocky City" for a reason all around and also right in the middle of the City, around rock fragments hulk up to fantastic formation and create a Landscape that is unique in Tanzania.

The architecture, the rocks and of course Lake Victoria definitely make Mwanza worth a journey. Prof. Hans Meyer, writing in the Das Deutsch Kolonial reich in 1908, said by then Mwanza consisted of 1200 Africans, 64 European inhabitants and 50 Indian traders.

There were a handful of European firms and a District office. Others were a Company of soldiers, a post and Telegraph line to Tabora, a hospital and hotel. In 1953 Mwanza was elevated to the status of a Town Council by then British Colonial Governor, Sir Edward Twining. In 1980 Mwanza become the second Municipality after Tanga.

Ukerewe Islands

Ukerewe Island is the largest Island in Lake Victoria and the largest Inland Island in Africa, with an area of approximately 530 km,² nearly 50 kms north of Mwanza. The shoreline of Ukerewe Island is carved into numerous bays and is surrounded by 27 small Islands.

3 of these islands are not occupied by People. Nansio is the District's capital. Ukerewe is populated by natives, an indigenous of one ethnic group which has lived traditionally depending on fishing and farming.

Mwanza in Brief

Establishment: 1892

People: Sukuma People, the largest ethnic group in Tanzania and other several ethnic groups.

Location: Mwanza Region is located on the southern shores of Lake Victoria.

Administration: Administratively, Mwanza is divided into 7 Districts namely: Ilemela, Kwimba, Magu, Misungwi, Nyamagana, Sengerema and Ukerewe.

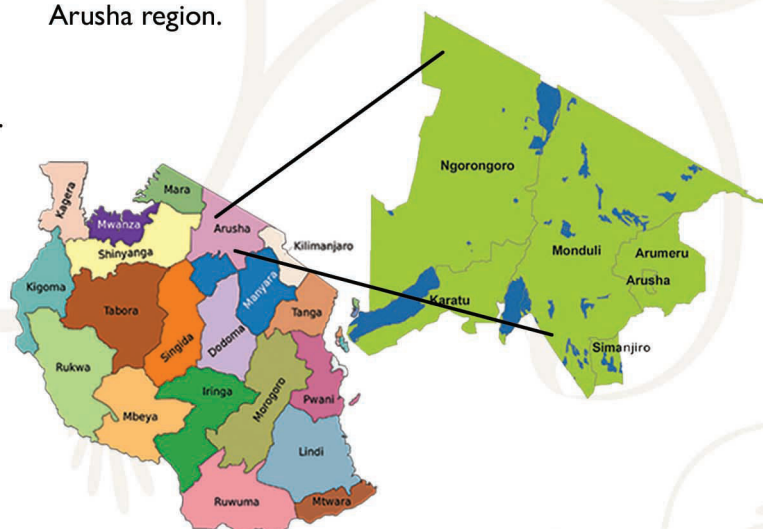
Getting to Mwanza: Mwanza region is easily accessible by road, air and waterways.

Taste of Arusha Region

Tour from \$2,500 land only

Arusha Region, the nicknamed is "Geneva of Africa" and

Tanzania's most active Tourism hub whereas Safaris start and end in Arusha. The name Arusha was originated and derived from Waarusha People, one of the ethnic groups in Arusha region.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge
Naura Springs Hotel
The Arusha Hotel
Snow Crest Hotel
Corridor Springs Hotel
Kibo Palace Hotel and many more.



Tour Includes

- Airport transfers at start and end of Tour
- sight seeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 7 or 8 nights in hotels recommended
-  Tour of Ngorongoro Conservation area Authority with your Tour Guide.
-  Tour of Arusha National Park.
-  Tour of Lake Duluti and Meserani snake park with your Tour Guide.
-  Tour of the Headquarter of the wider East African Community (EAC) and the International Criminal Tribunal

👉 Tour of the African Court on human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA - HC).

👉 Tour of the Eastern and southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) and the Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology (NMAIST - Arusha).

👉 Tour of Arusha Natural museum and many more.

Arusha Profile (Fast Facts)

Establishment: 1900

Historical background: The Town of Arusha started way back in 1900 as a minor German Military garrison. The name Arusha was derived from Waarusha People, one of the ethnic groups in Arusha Region.

People: Arusha is home to the Maasai, Waarusha, Iraqwi (Mbulu), Meru, Sonjo, Mbugwe, Barbaig and Hadzabe Communities.

Size: Arusha covers an area of 34,526 km² of highlands, valleys and fertile farmlands.

Administration: Administratively, Arusha is comprised of districts namely, Karatu, Ngorongoro, Longido, Monduli and Arumeru districts.

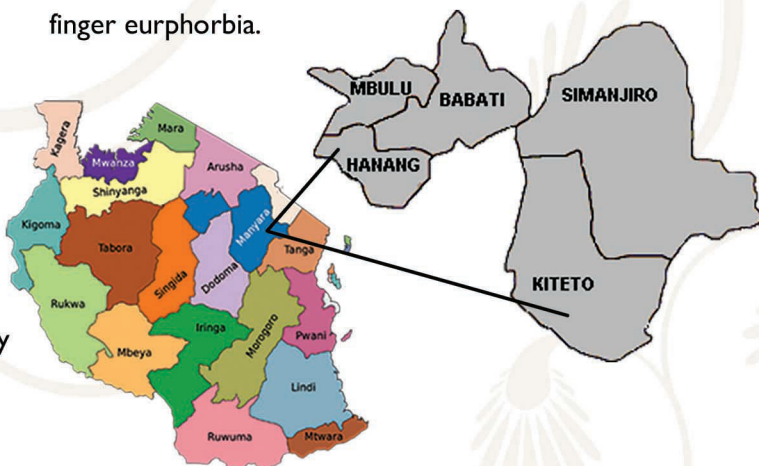
Location: Arusha lies half way between Cape Town in south Africa and Cairo in Egypt on a plateau in the lift Valley.

Accessibility: Arusha is a 45 minute drive from Kilimanjaro International airport.

Taste of Manyara Region

Tour from \$2,500 land only

Explore the hidden treasures of Manyara - home to the Tanzanite gemstone, Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks, Gorowa, Barbaig, Maasai, Hadzabe (Hadza) and Iraqw (Mbulu) ethnic groups. Manyara is a Maasai word (Emanyara) meaning plant species known as milk bush or finger euphorbia.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Whistling Thorn Camp
Tarangire Osupuko Lodge
Tarangire Sopa Lodge
Tarangire Safari Lodge
Tarangire Treetops Lodge
Boundary Hill Lodge.

Tour Includes

- Airport transfers at start and end of tour
- sight seeing
- professional tour guide.
- 7 to 9 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- Tour of visiting Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks.
- Tour of visiting Mirerani popularly known as Mererani, home of Tanzanite Gemstone.

- Tour of visiting the local Tanzanite market that brings together sellers (mostly small scale miners) and buyers known as brokers or master dealers.
- Walking tours of having the opportunity to observe first hand the work of miners who labour deep down in the long tunnels, serviced by oxygen from nearby compressors.
- Walking tours of visiting the Managhat vilage, the original home of the Gorowa tribe.
- Tours of visiting Lake Eyasi (SudaLake) located at the south west corner of the Ngorongoro Crater in the Conservation area highlands.
- Walking tours of visiting the Barbaig tribe in Hanang.
- Tours of fishing and canoeing adventures on Lake Babati.
- Walking Tours of visiting Tururu waterfalls, found in Babati Township and as well as Sigino Crater located in Babati urban district.
- Tour of climbing Mount Hanang and Mount Kwaraa. Mount Hanang is located in Hanang district which is 73 km away from Babati Town whereas Mount Kwaraa is located within the Babati Township and has a catchment forest which is a habitat for elephat and buffaloes in all seasons of the year. At the top of the mountain is found a natural permanent waterpond.

Manyara Profile (Fast Facts)

Establishment: 1918

Historical background: The history of Manyara region is traced through the small Town of Babati in 1918 when a

German road work supervisor was watching labourers building a road at present day Babati Township, saw a local Gorowa boy who was standing near two elderly Gorowa men. Out of a hunch, the German master approached the boy and asked him what the name of the Village was.

The boy didn't understand German language so by intuition he thought the white man had wanted to know who his father was among two elderly Gorowa men. He (the boy) looked at one of the men and said "Babati" what the boy actually said was, this is my father! the german jotted down the name "Babati" in his logbook and incidentally Babati eventually became the name of the village.

Until now the Gorowa dialect has not changed much, the word "Babati" still mean "this is my father". Babati district was established in 1985 whilst Manyara region at large was established in 2002 after being separated from Arusha Region.

Manyara is a Maasai word (Emanyara) which meaning plant species known as milk bush or finger eurphorbia. Babati district is the administration of Manyara region.

People: Maasai, Mbungwe, Gorowa, Nyiramba, Nyaturu, Rangi, Fyomi, Hadzabe (Hadza), Barbaig and Iraqw (Mbulu) ethnic groups.

Size: Manyara region covers 50,921 km² in size or 5.4 percent of the entire Country.

Administration: Administratively, Manyara region has 5 districts namely: Kiteto, Hanang, Simanjiro, Mbulu and Babati.

Geographical Location: Manyara is bordered to the north by Arusha region, to the north east by Kilimanjaro region, to the east by Tanga region and to the south by

Dodoma region.

Getting to Manyara

In the south east Manyara region is easily accessible by road network from Singida region while in the south west Manyara is reached from Shinyanga region.

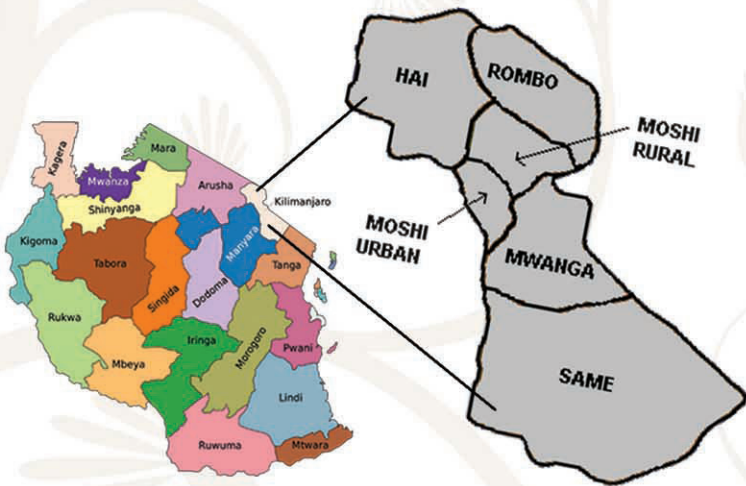
Getting to Babati Township

Babati is a road junction, where the routes from Mwanza and Singida link those from Dodoma and Dar es salaam to the northern towns of Arusha, Moshi and beyond. There is daily public transport from Arusha to Babati, nearly 175 km away and Kondoa about 250 km away.

Taste of Kilimanjaro Region

Tour from \$2,500 land only

Home to the World's wonders Kilimanjaro mountain, the snow capped and roof top of Africa and ethnic groups of the Chagga, Pare, Maasai, Wakwavi and Waarusha.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Snow View Hotel
Ameg Lodge Kilimanjaro
Hugos Hotel
Sal Salinera Hotel
Moshi Leopard Hotel
Hai Club
Kibo Hotel
Kilimanjaro Mountain Resort

Tour Includes

- Aiport transfers at start and end of tour
- sight seeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 7 to 12 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.

- Tour of climbing mount Kilimanjaro.
- Tour of visiting Mkomazi National Park.
- Walking tour of Marangu mtoni and Marangu Village.
- Walking Tour of Machame country wide.

- Tours of visiting Kalimawe and Ruvu Game reserves in Same District.

- Tour of visiting Mweka Wildlife museum.
- Walking tours of Kikuletwa hotspings at Chemka Village located outside Moshi, towards Arusha.
- Walking Tours of Kilimanjaro water falls which is located along Mue River.
- Tour of visiting Mwarikos art gallery.
- Walking Tours of Rau forest and Lake Challa.

- Tour of visiting and watching aquatic wildlife such as crocodiles found in river Pangani, Nyumba ya Mungu and Lake Jipe and many more.

Kilimanjaro Profile

Established: 1893

Historical background: The history of Kilimanjaro region is traced through the history of Moshi Township

when the Colonial German rule established a Military Camp in the area known as Old Moshi (now Old Moshi Secondary School in August 1893).

Present Population: During the 2002 population Census, Moshi was reported to have 144,739 residents a number which rose to 206,728 in the 2011 estimates. It is hoped the town to hit over 300,000 population.

People: Chagga, Pare, Maasai, Wakwavi and Waarusha in the lower parts of Mount Kilimanjaro.

Size: Kilimanjaro region cover an area of 13,209 km² or 1.4 percent of the whole land of Tanzania mainland. Moshi Town covers about 59 km² making it the smallest Municipality by area.

Administration: Administratively, the region is divided into 7 districts namely: Moshi Urban, Moshi Rural, Rombo, Mwangi, Same, Hai and Siha district.

Geographical Location: Kilimanjaro is located in the north eastern part of Tanzania mainland. To the north is the Republic of Kenya, Tanga Region to the south east, Arusha Region to the west and Manyara Region to the south west.

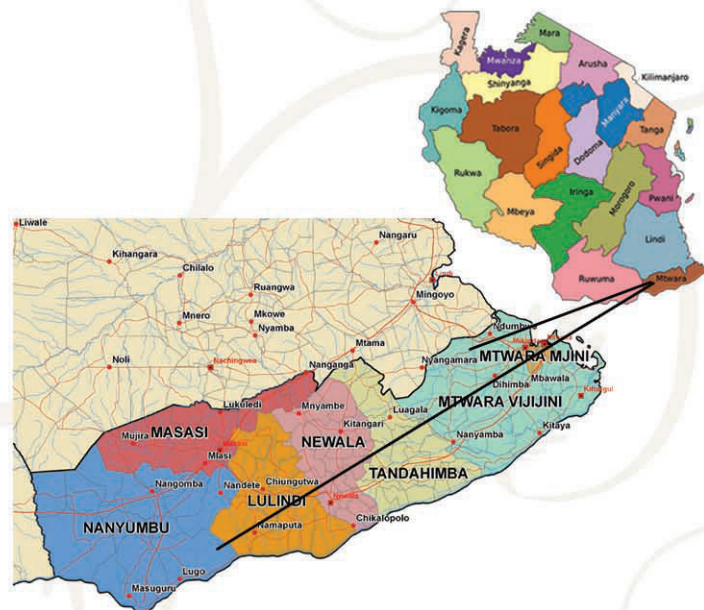
Getting to Kilimanjaro: Kilimanjaro Region and the Town of Moshi is connected to the outside world via Kilimanjaro International Airport which is under the operation of Kilimanjaro Airport Development Company (KADCO) and located in Hai District along the Moshi - Arusha highway in Kilimanjaro Region. Other accessibility is by road transport.

Taste of Mtwara Region

Tour from \$2,000 land only

Home to the natural gas and deepest port, and presence

of sand dune, the highest in eastern Africa.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Southern Cross Hotel
- The Old Boma at Mikindani
- Bondeni Lodge
- Achiso Lodge
- Camp David Lodge
- Kilimanjaro Country Side Lodge
- Makonde Beach Resort.

Tour Includes

- Airport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - Full breakfast daily.
- Tour of visiting the historical Town of Mikindani which was an important export point for traders from Malawi, Zambia, Angola and DRC.
- Tour of visiting Game Reserve of Lukwika/Lumesule migration corridor between Selous Game Reserves and north east Mozambique (Niassa).
- Tours of visiting Newala Old Boma, Makonde arts

carvings and dances.

- Tours of visiting the Mnazi Bay Ruvuma estuary.
- Walking Tours of visiting into spoilt beaches at Msimbati and Msanga Mkuu.
- Tour of visiting whale sighting during october breeding ting and also Dolphins in the marine Park.
- Tours of visiting St. Paul church and Ruvuma river.

Mtwara Profile (Fast facts)

The history of Mtwara Region is traced through the historical Town of Mikindani which was an important export point for traders from Malawi, Zambia, Angola and DRC. The traders from the Arabian peninsula settled at Mikindani in the 9th and 18th centuries and by the second half of the 15th.

People: Bantu group indigenous of Makonde, Makua and Yao.

Size: 16,720 km² or 1.9 percent of the Country's mainland mass. Mtwara is the third smallest region in Tanzania after Kilimanjaro (13,209 km²) and Dar es salaam (1,339. 59 km²)

Administration: Administratively, Mtwara region consists of 6 districts which is Mtwara urban, Mikindani, Mtwara rural, Newala, Masasi, Tandahimba and Nanyumbu.

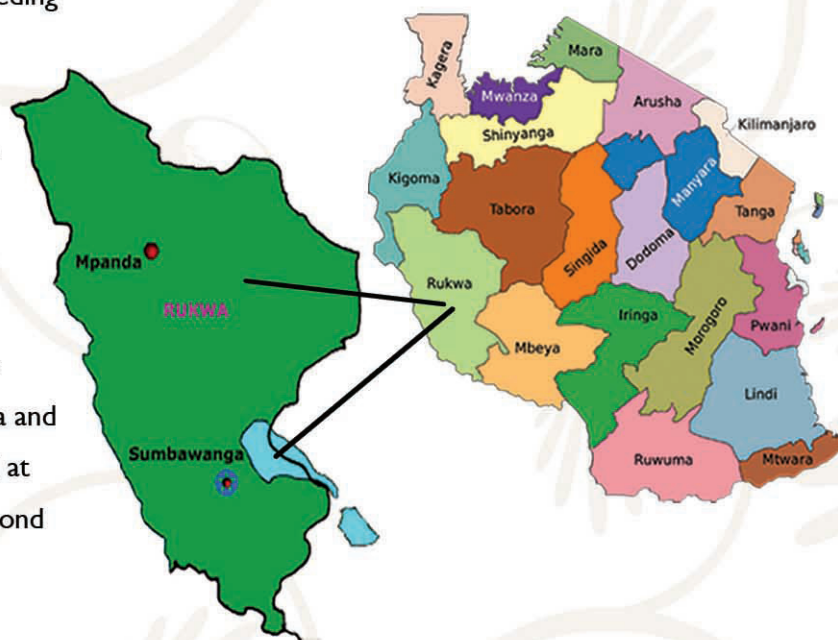
Geographical Location: Mtwara rregion is situated in the south eastern part of Tanzania.

Getting to Mtwara: By water transport through Indian Ocean as well as by road and air networks.

Taste of Rukwa Region

Tour from \$1,500 land only

Rukwa region takes its name from Lake Rukwa and the origin is one of the 4 big food producing regions in the Country and richest in terms of resources such as abundant Tourist attractions which comprise Wildlife Reserves, culcural Tourism and historical sites.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Majimaji Hotel
- Mbizi Forest Hotel
- Moraviani Conference Centre
- Hotel Rukwa by Night
- Safari Inn
- Baraka Guest House
- Libori Centre.



Tour Includes

- Aiport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- 3 dinners
- 1 lunch

👉 Tour of visiting the magnificent Kalambo waterfalls, located at Kapozwa Village in Kalambo district Council. This impressive waterfalls situated in Kapozwa Village across the border with neighbouring Zambia is a two and half hours from Sumbawanga Municipal.

Accessibility to Kalambo waterfalls

Kalambo waterfalls can be accessed by travelling by the Tanzania - Zambia Railway (TAZARA) from Dar es salaam to Mbeya and by bus from Mbeya - Sumbawanga - Matai, the headquarters of Kalambo district and then to Kapozwa Village, where waterfalls are located.

Best time to visit Kalambo waterfalls

Best time to visit Kalambo waterfalls is wet season which is between January to April. This is the perfect time to visit and watch Kalambo waterfalls because of the high speed flow of water. The area receives annual rainfall of approximately 1200 mm and rainy season last normally November to April and minimum temperature are experienced in July ranges from 5 - 7 degree centigrade while maximum temperature are experienced in October that ranges to 20 degrees to 25 degrees centigrade. The Kalambo waterfalls inhabits Chimpanzees as those of Mahale mountains National Park.

What to do

After visiting Kalambo waterfalls, you may make decision to go back to Sumbawanga for accomodation or go to Kasanga where you can stay at the famous Liembe hotel or aboard a boat to the famous Lake shore Lodge at Kipili Village or Lupita Island in Nkasi district where you can spend your night at Lupita Island hotel and enjoy your stay there.

Rukwa Profile (Fast Facts)

The Region's name derives from Lake Rukwa which has the largest concentration of crocodiles in Africa.

Historical background: Historically the region was formed in 1975 by the first President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere after joining Sumbawanga which was part of Mbozi district in Mbeya region by then Mpanda district which was part of Tabora region. Today Mpanda is the headquarters of the new Katavi region which was formed recently.

Administration: Administratively, Rukwa region is made up of 4 districts which are Kalambo, Nkasi, Sumbawanga urban and Sumbawanga rural.

Size: Rukwa region has the surface area of 27,765 km²

Population: Over 1,004,539 of People.

Economic Activities: The main productive sectors in the region is agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, tourism and mining.

Sumbawanga: Sumbawanga is the regional headquarters of Rukwa region and it was regarded as a home to "witchcraft" and traditional healers. And through such beliefs it gained its popularity.

Meaning of the name Sumbawanga: The name Sumbawanga originates from a Fipa word, Sumbu wanga which simply means "throw away witchcraft". The word was formerly used by a Chief or "Mwene" of Wafipa tribe who was ruling the area between 1914 - 1920.

The Mwene used to tell all Wafipa who wanted to follow him from Kisumba to throw away witchcraft into river Lwiche if they wanted to stay with him. Before that the word Sumbawanga never existed at all. So the history of Sumbawanga township began from 1929, at a time when the "Boma" was shifted from Nkasi to the old Sumbawanga. In 1930 to 1940 this township was under the

authority of native african authority later on in 1950 the ufipa district council was established and was based at Izia, Bangwe and Mazwi areas along the Mpanda - Tunduma highway.

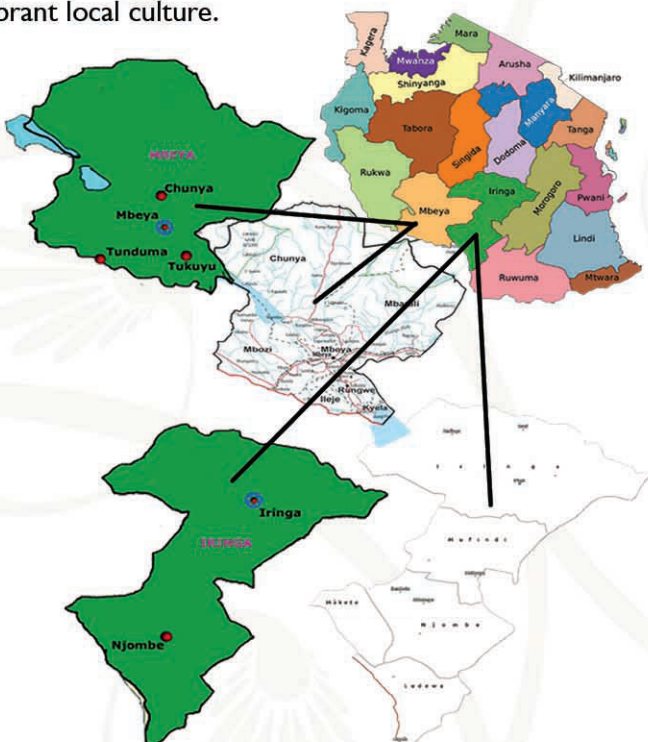
Tourism Attractions

Rukwa region is endowed with abundant Tourist attractions which comprise Wildlife Reserves, Culture, Tourism and Historical sites. Mv. Liemba is the one of the oldest operational ship in the world, which makes it a significant tourism attractions in this region. Other attractions include Lake Tanganyika, the second deepest Lake in the World, Kalambo waterfalls in Africa, and un disturbed mbizi forest where red colobus mankeys are found.

Taste of Iringa and Mbeya Regions

Tour from \$2,000 land only

The southern highland regions of Iringa and Mbeya posses unique tourist attractions. These are scenic features including waterfalls, the Rift Valley escarpment, natural bridges, and various volcanic features. These regions also posses rare birds and plant species, attractive scenery, and a vibrant local culture.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- New Ruaha International Lodge
- Sunset Mountain Lodge
- Ruaha Hilltop Lodge
- Kalenga west Park motel & Tours
- Apple Line Hotel
- Beaco Resort
- Calm Inn Hotel and many more

Tour Includes

- Aiport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 11 or 12 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- 10 dinners
- Tours of visiting Udzungwa mountains and Ruaha National Parks.
- Tours of visiting the Lulanda Natural forest which harbours a number of rare animal and bird species. Chief Mkwawa's shrine is also located under a sacred tree in the Lulanda forest.
- Tours of visiting Lake Nyasa (Malawi) which is on the Tanzania - Malawi border could be among leading tourism attractions in the southern highlands.
- Tour of visiting Matema beach at the northern end of the Lake in Kyela district, Mbeya region is suitable for sun bathing with its soft sands and is renowned for traditional pottery of the Wakisi Community.
- Tours of visiting the Uporoto, Kipengere and Livingstone mountain ranges and the Rift Valley are the other attractions found in Mbeya region.

➤ Tours of visiting the 20 - tonne nickel - iron meteorite in Mbozi area and Kalambo waterfalls near the Zambia - Tanzania border.

➤ Tours of visiting Usangu Valley Game Reserve, famous for its wildlife and one of the best hunting safaris areas in Tanzania.

➤ Tours of visiting Chimala and Matamba escarpments where the road winds down 52 bends.

➤ Tours of visiting the Daraja la Mungu (Bridge of God) at Kiwira. The natural stone bridge on the river Kiwira is believed to have been formed 18 million years ago.

➤ Tours of visiting the Kijungu (pot). This natural formation looks like a huge African cooking pot into which the Kiwira river pours its water.

➤ Tours of visiting Kitulo plateau National Park.

Iringa and Mbeya Profile (Fast Facts)

The Udzungwa mountains ranges that straddle Morogoro and Iringa regions and the Kitulo plateau in Iringa region are particularly impressive. Ruaha and udzungwa mountains National Parks are the leading Parks in Iringa region.

Ruaha National Park is the largest National Park in Tanzania and Africa, covering 20,380 km² and is part of the 30,000 km² Rungwa - Kisigo - Ruaha ecosystem. The Ruaha protected area is an enormous expanse of land, most of it in Saba Game reserve, established by early German Colonial administrators.

It has a variety of wildlife species and boasts an elephant population concentration.

Kalenga - Iringa

Kalenga is an important historical site near Iringa Municipality. It is the place where the great Chief Mkwawa Mwamnyika fought the German Colonial force for 7 years before shooting himself in 1898 to avoid the humiliation of defeat and capture by the advancing Germans.

The skull of this great fighter, who led his Hehe tribes men in the anti - Colonialist war of resistances has been preserved at Kalenga. The entire Town of Kalenga has been a growing tourist attraction. Kalenga museum is where Mkwawa's skull is preserved together with the Hehe battle weapons.

On the Iringa - Mbeya road, about 13 km from Iringa Municipality, lies the Isimila archaeological site where early stone Age tools dating back 60,000 years have been discovered. In the same area, there are picturesque canyons which according to some tourism experts, are comparable to the Grand Canyon of Arizona in the USA.

Mbeya Region Tourism Attractions

Mbeya Region is situated in the south - western part of the Country.

Size: 63,717 km² of which 5,700,000 hectares are arable land and 1,259,400 hectares are forest.

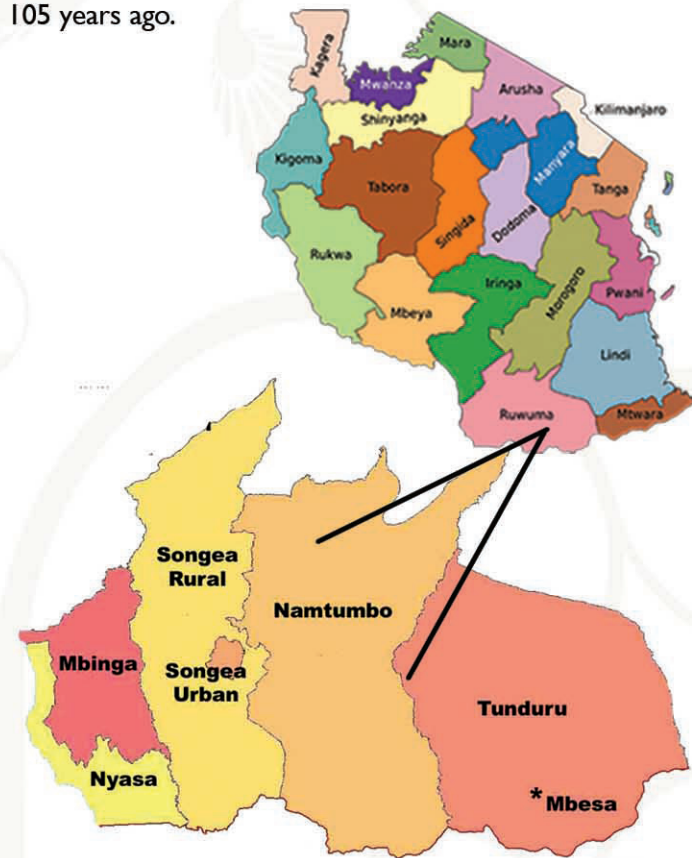
Mbeya City: In mbeya city, there is an opportunity to visit areas nearby such as Ngozi Crater Lake, Mount Mbeya in Mbeya district. Other attractive areas include the famous Matema Beach, rich in white fine sand on Lake Nyasa in Kyela district, Usangu Game reserve in Mbarali.

Taste of Ruvuma Region

Tour from \$2,000 land only

The Ruvuma region takes its name from Ruvuma river. Songea town which is an administrative district of Ruvuma

region is famous for its history of the first African resistance against German Colonization of Tanzania over 105 years ago.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Country side Garden Lodge
- Heritage Hotel
- New Majimaji Hotel Complex
- Dk Hotel.

👉 Tour Includes

- ✈️ Airport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 11 or 12 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- 10 dinners.
- 👉 Tour of visiting Majimaji Museum, the only Museum in Tanzania that portrays the history of the Majimaji war and the only place which preserves the original weapons used by the respective fighters. It is the only Museum in the region that conserves and preserves some of the original

warriors during the majimaji war.

- 👉 Tours of visiting Songea tourism attractions such as Matongo forest Reserve, the German Boma (Castle) originally built in Songea Town in 1902 and the African warriors hanging tree.

Ruvuma Profile (Fast facts)

Ruvuma Region lies between Latitudes degrees 9:35 and degree 11:45 south of the Equator and between Longitudes degrees 34:35 and degrees 38:10 east of Greenwich.

Borders: Ruvuma region borders the Republic of Mozambique to the south and shares Lake Nyasa with the Malawi Republic to the west. Mtwara region is to the east. To the north east is Lindi Region and in the north the region borders with Morogoro and Iringa Regions respectively.

Size & Administration: Ruvuma region has a total surface area of 67,372 km². It has 5 districts, Rural and urban, Namtumbo and Tunduru.

Temperature: Ruvuma region has a mild temperature averaging 23 degrees celcius, depending on altitude and season. The month of June, July and August are chilly with the temperatures dropping to degrees 13C. Within the areas surrounding Matengo highlands in Mbinga district, October and November are the hottest month with an average temperature of degrees 30C.

Rainfall: Ruvuma region experiences adequate rainfall annually. The rainfall pattern depicts one long season which begins in November and ends in May each year.

Humidity: The humidity is about 88 percent during the day in the month of March whereas in the evening it may

drop down to 37 percent in the month of October.

Ethnic Groups: The 10 larger ethnic groups in Ruvuma region include: Wamatengo, Wangoni, Wayao, Wanyasa, Wandendeule, Wamakua, Wapoto, Wamanda, Wanindi, Wamatambwe and Wabena. Wamatengo are the largest ethnic group in Mbinga district, the Wanyasa, Wamanda and Wapoto reside along the shores of Lake Nyasa together with a few Wangoni. Wangoni constitutes the larger ethnic group in Songea urban.

Economic Activities: The regional major economic activities are agricultural farming, livestock keeping, beekeeping, mining and trade. Agriculture like in other regions in Tanzania is the mainstay and leading economic activity. The region's major staples include maize, cassava, paddy, sweet potatoes, legumes, millets and sorghum while coffee, tobacco, cashewnuts are the major cash crops. Sunflower, soya beans, simsim, finger millet and groundnuts farming is also practised in Ruvuma.

Getting to Ruvuma: By road or air transport. A year in-out road network connects Songea, the regional administrative town with the rest of Tanzania major towns. Charter - plane services are also available between district towns such as Songea, Mbinga and Mbamba Bay.

Songea Town: Songea Town is famous for its history of the first African resistance against German Colonization of Tanzania over 105 years ago. A National Museum has been erected at Mahange area in the same township to commemorate the hanging deaths of 70 Africans by German administration at the burial place where Ngoni and Matengo tribes warriors were buried in a mass grave behind the museum building.

Historical War of Majimaji

The majimaji rebellion came about as a result of local

tribes in the south eastern part of the Country, notably the Matumbi, Yao, Ngoni and Mwera tribes men rejecting the German colonial occupation of this part of Africa at the turn of the 19th century.

The Germans who took control of a large chunk of land in what is present - day Tanzania mainland, Rwanda and Burundi ruled the native citizens with an iron fist. The Germans selected local chiefs from within the tribes men and turned them into German government agents, forcing them to collect taxes for their emperor Kaiser.

The local chiefs were beaten 25 times in a punishment known as "Hamsawa ishirini" with a leather whip made from hippopotamus skin if they failed to collect taxes from the tribes men, even when there was a shortfall of just five cents.

Natives were forced to work for Germans without pay and would be hanged for the slightest of mistakes. Resistance erupted from virtually all corners of the country to southern kingdoms of the "Wamatumbi" and "Wahehe" to the north eastern highlands of the "Chagga" and "shambala", from the thorny plains of the "Wagogo" and "Wanyamwezi" in Dodoma and Khaze, to the "Ngoni" and "Matengo" in Songea, ruvuma region.

The majimaji festival celebrates part of these heroic fights. In 1902 the Governor of German east Africa, count Adolf Von Gotzen (1866 - 1910), ordered Tanzanian Villagers to grow cotton as cash crop. The native Tanzanians turned to African spirituality and magic to drive the Germans out of Tanzania.

The leader of the rebellion was a spirit medium named Kinjikitile Ngwale, who called himself Bokero and claimed to be possessed by a snake spirit called Hongo. Bokero began to spread the idea that the people had been called

upon to to eliminate the Germans. The revolt was named after a medicine called maji that purportedly gave African fighters immunity to German bullets. Although this “war medicine” was infact nothing but water mixed with castor ail and millet, the dissemination of the maji ideology spread a message of common opposition and resistance to German Colonial rule.

Believing themselves empowered with medicine, bokero’s followers began the Majimaji revolt. Armed with cap guns, spears and arrows, wearing millet stalks around their heads, they set out from the Matumbi hills in southern and attacked German garrisons throughout the Colony.

Along with the Matumbi, the Mbunga, Kichi, Ngoni, Ngido and Pogoro joined the rebellion in German East Africa. Although few in number, German force of European and native soldiers used superior fire power to their advantage and seversl thousand Majimaji rebels were cut down by gun fire.

The magic water that they thought would protect them from the German guns failed. How ever the fight in several areas was bitter. When Kinjekitile Ngwale was executed by German troops on August 4, 1905 another spirit medium continued to lead the revolt. The rebellion continued when the Ngoni People joined in the revolt with a force of 5,000 but they were no match to German guns when they were attacked.

The Germans destroyed villages, crops and other food sources used by the rebels in a scorched - earth policy, leading to the deaths of an estimated 250,000 from famine. The defeat of the Ngoni marked the end of any serious resistance. By April 1906, the south west of German east Africa was pacified, but it was not until August of 1907 that the rebellion was effectively stamped out.

The after math of Majimaji revolt had - important implications foe German rule until the end of world war I in 1918, when the area become British territory.

Taste of Lindi Region

Tour from \$1,500 land only



Lindi region is in the south eastern part of Tanzanian mainland and is among of the Coast Regions. The word Lindi means a floating buoy or buoyant and it is a home to Dinosaurs at Tendaguru.

Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Coast Guest House
- Gift Guest House
- Lindi Oceanic Hotel
- Nankolowa Guest House
- Adele Hotel
- Kilwa Sea View Resort
- Kilwa Ruins Lodge and many more....

Tour Includes

- Aiport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- 3 dinners
- 1 lunch
- Tour of visiting Songo mnara islands, Kilwa Masoko, Kilwa Kisiwani, Kilwa Kivinje and Tendaguru.

Lindi Profile (Fast facts)

Lindi region is in the south eastern part of Tanzania mainland and is among of the coastal regions. It lies between latitudes 7 degrees 55 south and 10 degrees and longitudes 36 degrees 51'E and 40 degrees E.

Border Regions

Lindi region has a common border with Morogoro and Pwani regions in the west and Ruvuma region in the east. It's also shares borders with Mtwara region in the south and Indian ocean in the east. Much of the western part of the Lindi region is in the Selous Game Reserve.

Size: Lindi region has a total area of 67,000 km² of which 18,000 km² are under the famous Selous Game Reserve. The region's area is 7.1 percent of the Tanzania mainland.

Climate: Due to its geographical location, adjacency to the Indian ocean shoreline, the weather in Lindi is tropical and humid.

Administration: Administratively, Lindi region is divided into 5 districts namely, Kilwa, Ruangwa, Nachingwea, Lindi, Liwale and Lindi Municipal.

People: Ethnic groups of Makonde, Makua, Mwera, Matumbi and Magingo. Makonde are found in Lindi, Kilwa and Nachingwea districts. Makua are found in Nachingwea district, Mwera are found in Lindi, Nachingwea, Ruangwa and Kilwa district, while Matumbi are found in Kilwa and Liwale districts and Magingo are found in Liwale district.

Best time to visit Lindi

The best time to visit Lindi region is between the months of May and September, when the weather is relatively cooler.

Getting to Lindi Region: Lindi region can be reached easily by either road, sea and air transport services.

What to do: sunbathe, motosport, hiking, strolling, diving, fishing, fishing sport, swimming and many more...

Taste of Kagera Region

Tour from \$ 2,000 land only

Kagera region takes its name from Kagera river. Situated in the north western corner of Tanzania, Kagera region is endowed with abundant tourist attractions. Kagera's landscape in general is beautiful, its rock scenery magnificent, with the climate at 1,100 meters above sea level very pleasant and the lagoons in Lake Victoria completing the picture.

As a whole the region has unique collection of flora and fauna and is a paradise for the world bird lovers. The region is rich in mineral resources with gold found in Biharamulo district and nickel in Ngara district.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Smart hotel
New Banana Hotel
Fiosmini Executive Hotel
ELCT - Bukoba Hotel
Bukoba Cooperative Hotel
The Lord Lodge Hotel
Victorious Perch Hotel
Walkagard west land Hotel
Yaasila Top Hotels Ltd.

Tour Includes

- ▶ Aiport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - 9 or 11 nights in hotels recommended
 - Full breakfast daily.
 - 6 to 7 dinners

- ▶ Tour of visiting the 5 Game Reserve of Kagera Region -
 - Biharamulo (1,300 km²)
 - Burigi (2,200 km²)
 - Kimisi (1026 km²)
 - Rumanyika (800 km²) and
 - Ibanda (200 km²)

- ▶ Tour of visiting Kyaka bridge and church demolished during the Idd Amin war and Hero monuments.

- ▶ Tour of visiting the traditional houses of Chief Rumanyika of Karagwe at Bwera nyange, Chief Kasusura of Biharamulo and Chief Balamba of Ngara.

- ▶ Tour of visiting Kagera river which is the source of Nile river, traditional Bahaya houses and real Bahaya life where you can learn a lot from them.

- ▶ Tour of visiting the hot springs of Mutagata, the Yerusalemu caves and Rusumo falls

- ▶ Tours of visiting the paintings in Busota caves woodcarvings and handcrafts.

- ▶ Tours of visiting Kamuli hotsprings in Karagwe district.

- ▶ Tours of visiting Kigarama, Katoke and Kyamunena falls.

Kagera Profile (Fast facts)

Kagera region takes its name from Kagera river. Situated in the north western corner of Tanzania.

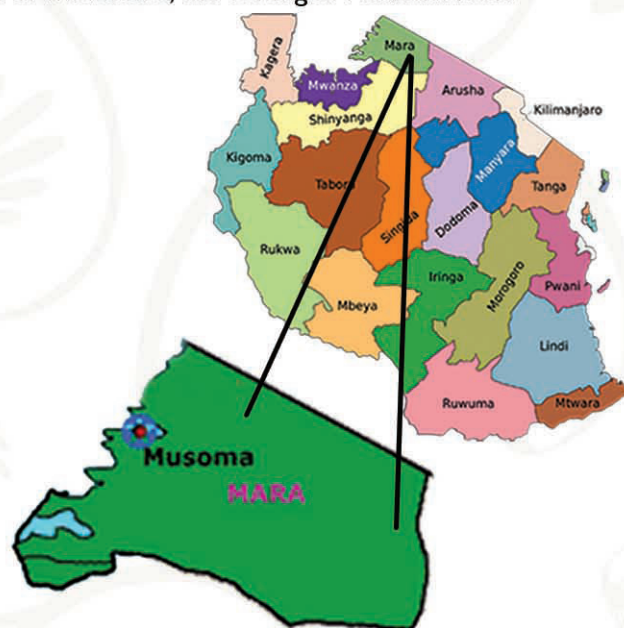
Border region: Kagera borders Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi in western Tanzania. The region also borders Mwanza, Shinyanga and Kigoma regions in Tanzania.

Administration: Administratively, the Kagera region has 7 districts namely Bukoba, Biharamulo, Muleba, Karagwe, Ngara, Kyerwa and Misenyi.

Taste of Mara Region

Tour from \$ 2,000 land only

Mara region takes its name from Mara river. It is home to the founding father of Tanzania, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and the strong hold of the world's greatest of wildebeest, the Serengeti National Park.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Nyatwali Beach Lodge
- Serengeti Resort Centre Hotel
- Afrilux Hotel
- Hotel matrilla
- Hotel Orange Tree
- Miami Hotel
- New Peninsula Hotel

Tour Includes

- ▶ Airport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - 5 or 7 nights in hotels recommended
 - Full breakfast daily.
 - 4 dinners

- ▶ Tours of visiting Serengeti National Park.

- ▶ Tours of visiting mount Kasimo in Tarime which has a very deep crater, Charibo mountain in Bunda, mount Bungaji with ancient tools.

- ▶ Tours of visiting rivers - Mara, Robana, Ikorongo, Mori and Grumeti that are rich in fish species, hippos and crocodiles.

Mara Profile (Fast facts)

Mara region is home to the famous - Serengeti National Park, Butiama cultural centre, Ikoma, Ngigoti, Gaga and Kilima fedha forts which were used by German Colonialists during the world wars and Nyamuswa handcrafts centre. Others are Kibara and Makoko beaches, Lukuba, Nyafuba and Nyamasanje fishermen villages, mount - Mtiro with its famous waterpond that never dries and many more...

Taste of Singida Region

Tour from \$ 1,000 land only

Singida region is nicknamed the centra corridor of Tanzania because it is located in the centre of the country. Singida town is the head quarters of Singida region. The name Singida is derived from the word "Masingida" which refers to the wooden ornaments worn in the ears and made by the Nyaturu People who live in the area. most tourists usually pass through Singida on their way from Mwanza to

Arusha or Dodoma.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Argentina Guest House
- Kahumba Hotel
- Mashanjara Guest House
- Rose View Resort
- Yerusalemu Lodge
- Green Belt Lodge & many more....



Tour Includes

- Aiport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- ▶ dinners.

Tour of visiting several Game Reserves in the north and to the south the better known Rungwa, Kizigo and Muhesi Game Reserves.

Walking tours of visiting to explore the region and see its different ethnic groups for example, Nyaturu, Gogo, Barabaig, Nyisanzu, Kirobu, Taturu and Hadzabe.

Singida Profile (Fast facts)

Historical background: The name Singida is derived from the word "Masingida" which refers to the wooden ornaments worn in the ears and made by the Nyaturu People who live in the area.

Geographical location: Geographically Singida is in the centre of Tanzania mainland and that is why Singida is nick named the central corridor of Tanzania because it is located in the centre of the country. Singida town is the headquarters of Singida region.

The other centrally located regions that share borders with Singida are Dodoma and Tabora. Iringa and Mbeya regions border Singida in the south, and to the north are the regions of Shinyanga, Arusha and Manyara.

Geographical features: Singida consist mainly of flat plains, Kopjes and the Rift Valley escarpment.

Vegetation: Much of Singida is covered by savannah, scattered trees and short grass, though in some areas thick miombo woodlands can be found. Generally, the region is semi - arid with just one short rainy season from December to April.

The dry season is long, from May to November. The wetter areas in the region are along the escarpment near Kiomboi in Iramba district and in the south west of Manyoni district.

Size: Area of Singida region is 49,438 km²

Administration: Administratively, the region comprised only 4 administrative districts namely, Iramba, Manyoni, Singida rural and Singida urban. Now 2 districts have been added, Ikungi and Mkalama.

People: The Hadzabe, Nyiramba, Taturu, Kirobu, Nyisanzu, Barabaig, Nyaturu and Gogo ethnic groups.

Economic activities: Main economic activity in the districts is cultivation and Liverstock keeping.

Getting to Singida: Singida town is connected by good roads to Dodoma, Arusha, Kigoma and Mwanza. It is accessible from Arusha through Babati and Kateshi in Manyara region, from Dar es salaam, Iringa and Mbeya through Dodoma, and from Shinyanga and Mwanza through Nzega in Tabora region.

Taste of Tanga Region

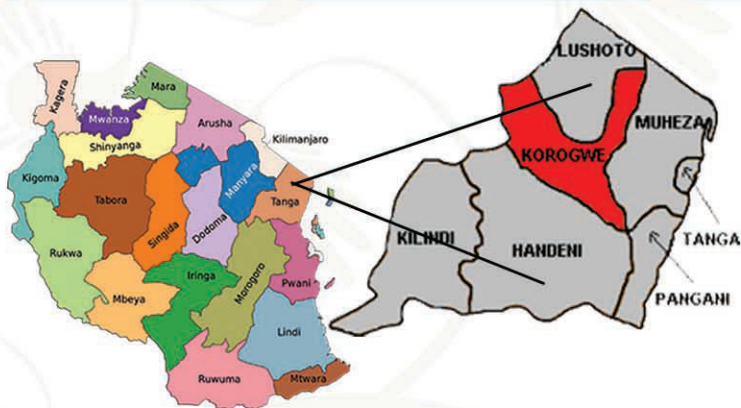
Tour from \$ 1,500 land only

Tanga region has a rich history which unfolds real and interesting stories of explorers like Vasco da Gama, Arab and Asians, trading activities, slave trade, the advent of German Colonists and finally the British rule.

The capital of the region is situated on the shores of the Great Indian ocean from where all activities radiate towards other parts of the region. The city is rich in history, natural attractions, period architecture and interesting aquatic species.

South of Tanga lies a prominent trading centre of the 19th century, Pangani: Pangani has some of the most spectacular unpolluted beaches in the country and is an excellent beach holiday destination.

To the further south is the little known Saadani National Park with beach and wild animals that enjoy the seabreeze. To the west of Tanga and on the east Usambara mountains lies a beautiful hill station - Amani. This is the nest of flora and fauna.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Tanga Hotel
 Bahari pori Bandas
 Segera Highway Motel
 Motel White Parrot
 Tingatinga Lodge
 The Tides Lodge
 Ocean Breeze Inn.

Tour Includes

- Airport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - 4, 5 or 6 night in hotel recommended
 - Full breakfast daily
 - 1 lunch
- Tour of visiting Saadani and Mkomazi National Parks, Amani Nature Reserve, Coelacanth Marine Park and Maziwe island marine reserve.
- Tour of visiting the long Indian ocean coastline with its sheltered bays and Lagoons, such as Moa bay, Manza bay, Kwale bay, Tanga bay and Mwambani bay as well as Kigombe, Pangani and Ushongo beaches.
- Tour of visiting the historical Tanga city centre and off - shore islands such as, Toten, Ulenge, Yambe and Karange, maziwe island off Pangani nearly Amboni caves, Gallanos hotspots and Tongoni Ruins.

- Tour of visiting Tanga museum.
- Tour of visiting Usambara mountains, Nilo Nature reserve and Madala Hominid foot prints.
- Tour of visiting Mambo caves and Ndemaha waterfalls and many more....

Tanga Profile (Fast facts)

Historical background: Tanga region on the Tanzanian northern coast close to the Kenyan border has a fascinating history as one of the oldest settlements along the East African coast.

The word "Tanga" means "sail" in the swahili language, an indication that the protected Tanga bay has over many centuries, offered a safe haven for local fishers and the thriving Indian ocean trade along the East Africa coast.

Another translation of "Tanga" refers to the Bondei word "farm" Tanga and Pangani became important trading centre for slaves and ivory when the Sultan of Muskat and Oman moved to Zanzibar in 1832 and controlled a coastal strip of 10 miles inland of the East African coast.

In the scramble for Africa over the last decades of the 19th century, German commercial interest and later the German government conquered the inland bought the coastal strip from the Sultan and developed the colony as "German East Africa" with its protected port and fertile hinterland, especially in the Usambara mountains.

Tanga become a centre of German Colonization and also an administrative centre up to 1890 when Dar es salaam was made the capital of the emerging Colony. Rapid Colonial infrastructural and economic development followed from 1889 after the end of the bloody "Bushiri war" - an uprising of local Arab rulers (accused of being

slave - traders by the German) and their followers against the German occupation and the sale of the coast by the Sultan.

To open up the hinterland and especially the fertile and cool Usambara mountains for economic development and trade, a railway was built from Tanga to Moshi and a road network developed, including the scenic winding paved road from Mombo up the mountains to the emerging district centre Wilhelmsthal (now Lushoto).

Size: 27,348 km² (3 percent of the total area of the Country)

Location: Situated at the north - eastern corner of Tanzania, the region of Tanga links the well known Kilimanjaro region with Dar es salaam in the south and Kenya in the north.

Administration: Administratively, Tanga region is made up of districts namely, Pangani, Mkinga, Kilindi, Muheza, Tanga city, Handeni, Korogwe and Lushoto. Tanga city is the headquarters of Tanga region, and the biggest town and the economic centre of the region.

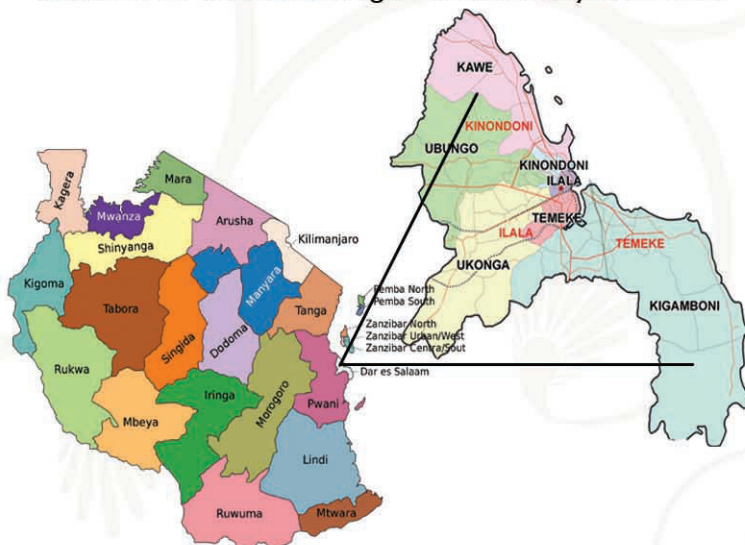
Climate: The coastal area is warm with an average temperature of around 28°C. Sea breezes make the climate very pleasant all the year. The hottest months are from October to February, the main rainy season is from April to late May where it rains mostly at night, leaving the day with bright sunshine.

Taste of Dar es salaam Region

Tour from \$ 2,000 land only

Dar es salaam is the richest city in Tanzania and a regionally important economic centre. It is actually an administrative province within Tanzania and consists of 3 local government areas or administrative districts. Present

population is approximately over 4 million people. The area of Dar es salaam region is 1,393 km² and this make Dar es salaam to be the smallest region in Tanzania by its an area.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Akubu Paradise Hotel
- Darcity Palace Hotel
- Florida Executive Inn
- Holiday Inn
- Peacock Hotels - City centre
- New africa hotel
- Kilimanjaro Hotel Kempinski.

Tour Includes

- ▶ Airport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour director
- 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotel recommended
- Full breakfast daily
- 3 dinners.
- ▶ Walking tours of visiting the coco beach.
- ▶ Walking tours of visiting the Kunduchi wetland wild water park.
- ▶ Walking tours of visiting village museum, National Museum, Nyerere cultural centre, the botanical gardens and many more....

👉 Walking tours of visiting the Lutheran Azania front church, Askari monument, Mwenge handicrafts village and the slipway.

👉 Walking tours of visiting and doing - shopping at Mlimani city mall, may fair plaza, shoppers plaza and many more.....

Dar es salaam Profile (Fast facts)

During German occupation in the early 20th century, Dar es salaam was the centre of Colonial administration and the main contact point between the agricultural mainland and the world of trade and commerce in the Indian ocean and swahili coast.

Remnants of a Colonial past, both British and German, can still be seen in landmarks and architecture around the City. The National Museum, the village museum, and many Colourful markets are well worth a visit.

Numerous historical landmarks including St Joseph Cathedral, the white Father's Mission house, the Botanical gardens and the old state house make for an interesting walking tour around the waterfront and city centre.

Administration: Administratively, Dar es salaam region consists of 3 local Government areas or administrative districts namely: Kinondoni (Northern), Ilala (Central) and Temeke (southern).

Population: Over 4,364,541 of People as per official 2012 Census.

Size: The area of Dar es salaam region is 1,393 km² and this makes Dar es salaam to be the smallest region in Tanzania by an area.

Taste of Zanzibar Archipelago

Tour from \$ 2,000 land only

Zanzibar is a group of Islands off the Indian ocean coast, with around 2,600 sq. m² of territory in the two main Islands of Unguja and Pemba.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Baraza Resort & spa Zanzibar
- Mnarani Beach Cottages
- Ras Nungwi Beach Hotel
- Langilangi Beach Bungalows
- Zanzibar Safari Club
- Zanzibar Beach Resort
- Hakuna Matata Beach Lodge

Tour Includes

- 👉 Airport transfers at start and end of tour
- sightseeing
- Professional Tour guide
- 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotel recommended
- Full breakfast daily
- 1 lunch
- 3 dinners.
- 👉 Tour of visiting stone Town and Jozani forest National Park, the only National Park in Zanzibar.
- 👉 Tour of visiting Tumbatu Island, Chukwani Palace, Bukhole Ruins, Manga Pwani slave chambers and Tippu Tip house.

Hamamni baths, High court & Africa house.

👉 Tour of visiting Livingstone house, Old fort, Spice tours and House of wonders.

Zanzibar Profile (Fast facts)

The Zanzibar Archipelago, now part of the East African Republic of Tanzania, is a group of Islands lying in the Indian ocean off the coast of Tanganyika. It comprises the main Island of Unguja (also known as Zanzibar), the smaller northern Island of Pemba and Numerous surrounding islets. Zanzibar had been granted independence by Britain in 1963.

Historical Background

With a long history of Arab rule dating back to 1698, Zanzibar was an overseas territory of Oman until it achieved independence in 1858 under its own Sultancy. By 1964, the Country was a Constitutional monarchy ruled by Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah.

Zanzibar had a population of around 230 Africans - some of whom claimed persian ancestry and were known locally as shirazis - and also contained significant minorities in the 50,000 Arabs and 20,000 south Asians who were prominent in business and trade.

The various ethnic groups were becoming mixed and the distinctions between them had blurred. Around 300 am on 12 January 1964, 600 - 800 poorly armed, mainly African insurgents, aided by some of the recently dismissed ex - police men attacked Unguja's police stations, both of its police armouries and the radio station.

The Arab police replacements had received almost no training and despite responding with a mobile force, were soon overcome. Arming themselves with hundreds of captured automatic rifles, submachine guns and bren guns,

the insurgents took control of strategic buildings in the capital, Zanzibar Town.

Within six hours of the outbreak of hostilities, the town's telegraph office and main government buildings were under revolutionary control and the Island's only airstrip was captured at 2:18 pm, the Sultan, together with prime Minister Muhammed shamte Hamadi and members of the cabinet, fled the Island on the royal yacht seyyid khalifa and the Sultan's palace and other property was seized by the revolutionary government.

At least 80 People were killed and 200 injured, the majority of whom were Arabs, during the 12 hours of street fighting that followed. Sixty - one American citizen's including 16 men staffing a NASA Satellite tracking station sought sanctuary in the English club in Zanzibar town and four US journalists were detained by the Island's new government.

The revolution was planned and headed by the ASP leader Abeid Amani Karume. However, at the time Karume was on the African mainland. The ASP branch secretary for Pemba, Ugandan born ex - police man John Okello, had sent Karume to the mainland to ensure his safety.

The Zanzibar revolution saw the 1964 overthrow of the Sultan of Zanzibar and his mainly Arab government by local African revolutionaries.

Taste of Kigoma Region

Tour from \$ 2,000 land only

Kigoma region can be reached easily through the central road from Dar es salaam through Morogoro, Dodoma and Tabora to Kigoma. Also through the central railway line from Dar es salaam through Morogoro, Dodoma and Tabora to Kigoma. By Lake Tanganyika waterways the region can be reached from Mpulungu, Zambia, Kalemie, Baraka and Kivu,

democratic Republic of Congo and Bujumbura, Burundi to Kigoma, and by flight - airways the region can be accessible from Dar es salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania, Bujumbura, Burundi and also it is possible to fly from Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo to Kigoma.



Highlights & Recommended Hotels

- Lake Tanganyika Hotel
- Lake Tanganyika Beach hotel
- Kigoma Hilton Hotel
- Golden Tulip Indian Ocean Hotel Ltd
- Gibbs Resort
- Dr Livingstone Memorial Lodge
- Coast View hotel.

Tour Includes

- ☞ Airport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide / Driver
 - 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
 - Full breakfast daily
 - 1 lunch
 - 3 dinners.
- ☞ Tour of visiting Ujiji village and Mahale mountains National Park

- ☞ Tour of visiting Gombe stream National Park and Lake Tanganyika at large and many more.

Kigoma Profile (Fast facts)

Kigoma region is located in western part of Tanzania between latitudes 3.6 and 6.5 degrees south and longitudes 29.5 and 31.5 degrees east along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, the second deepest fresh water lake in the world.

The capital Municipality, which draws its name from the regional name Kigoma, is closely linked with Ujiji and it has a wonderful natural beauty, nestled under the hills of the western arm of the Rift Valley on the edge of the lake. In the west season the place is especially spectacular, with its emerald green and clear sparkling water.

Size: Kigoma covers an area of 45,075 km² of which 8,552 km² are covered by water.

Administration: Administratively, the region is divided into 6 districts, namely Buhingwe, Kakonko, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma and Uvinza. Kigoma Ujiji serves as the capital for the Kigoma region and a trade hub of the lakes region. Also Kigoma Ujiji is a Municipality and lake port in western Tanzania, located on the eastern shore of lake Tanganyika.

Border regions: The region borders with Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia.

Population: According to the Census of 2012 the population was 2,127,930 where by men were 1,028,994 and women were 1,098,936.

Climate: Kigoma region has a tropical climate with lake Tanganyika influencing the climate leading to high temperatures and humidity. The average temperature

ranges between 20 degrees and 30 degrees centigrade. Annual rainfall ranges between 600 mm and 1600 mm, mostly distributed along and around the lake and the highlands of Kibondo and Kasulu districts. The mean rainfall is about 1100 mm.

Natural resources: The region is rich in mineral resources, which include salt, copper, gold, platinum, nickel, iron, galena and limestone; also there is Moyowasi Game reserve which have hippos, crocodiles, elephants, sable, lions, buffaloes, wattle cranes and shoebill birds. The reserve is along Malagarasi river which covers an area of more than 100 km²

Tourism attraction: Kigoma region with the availability of two (2) National Parks of Gombe and Mahale mountains, the region is increasingly being a tourist attraction on together with historical sites in Ujiji like the David Livingstone Memorial centre, the slave route, the oldest sailing ship in the world (Mv. Liemba) and historical buildings like the railway station, Boma and regional commissioner house.

Historical background: Historically, the town was the final stop of the central railway line, built in the 20th century to transport agricultural goods from the African hinterland to the East African coast. The train station is amongst the town's most impressive buildings and is quite hard to miss.

Taste of Burundi and Rwanda

Burundi and Rwanda jointly gained independence from Belgium on July 1, 1962. Both Burundi and Rwanda were formerly German Colonies and both two different countries were declared Belgian protectorates after world war I.



Tour Includes

- Airport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
 - Full breakfast daily.
 - 3 dinners
 - 1 lunch.
- Tour of visiting Burundi's capital, Bujumbura.
- Tours of exploring the Bujumbura's Museum, monuments and craft centres, then sample the exciting night life, with live entertainment in lake side clubs, bars and restaurants which offer a wealth of international cuisine.
- Walking tours of bird watching, lake Rwiginda watersports, lake Tanganyika.
- Tours of visiting Rusizi National Park which is only 15 minutes from the center of Bujumbura.

Burundi Profile (Fast facts)

Historically, Burundi had the same colonial master as Rwanda, with Germany as first colonisers and Belgium as the second, till independence on July 1, 1962.

Geographical location: Burundi is centrally located in the heart of Africa, and that is why is nicknamed - the little gem in the African heart land. Geographically, Burundi is bordered to the north by Rwanda, to the east and south by Tanzania and to the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Briefly, Burundi is a landlocked Country.

Size: 27,834 km²

Capital: Bujumbura

Fast Facts: Bujumbura was once a small village after it became a Military post in German East Africa in 1889. The City's name changed from "Usumbura" to Bujumbura when Burundi became independent on July 1, 1962.

The area of Bujumbura City is 87 km² and its population is over 1 million People. Bujumbura is the biggest City and hub on Lake Tanganyika basin, the Country's provinces of Buganza, Bururi, Bujumbura and Makamba hug the north - eastern shores of the lake.

Population: Approximately 10 million of People.

GDP: Per capital/purchasing power parity: \$252

Lowest point: Lake Tanganyika 772 m

Main languages: Kirundi, French, English and Swahili.

Motto: Unity, work and progress.

Burundi Tourist attractions

Monuments & Museums

- Source of the Nile
- Livingstone Rock
- Vugizo historical Monument
- Gitega National Museum
- Bujumbura live Museum

Cultural Tourism

- Makamba
- Agasimbo Acrobatic dancers
- The Intore warriors, Kirundo
- Gishora sacred drum
- Rubumba Tourist and cultural village.

Parks & Game Reserves

- Rumonge natural reserve
- Bururi natural reserve
- Nyanda natural reserve
- Kingwena natural reserve
- Rusizi National Park
- Ruvubu National Park
- Kibira National Park.

Geographical feature's

Attractions

- Teza tea plantation
- Muhweza hot springs
- Un explored cave of Kayove
- German faults
- Karera waterfalls
- Lake Tanganyika.

📍 Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Hotel Beause'jour

IRAMVYA

(www.hoteliramvya.bi)

➤ **Sun Safari**

Club Hotel

www.sunsafariclubhotel.com

➤ **Hotel la Casa**

www.lacasa-hotel.com

➤ **Hotel de L'a Mitie**

www.hoteldelamitie.com

➤ **La detente**

➤ **Best hotel**

www.besthotelburundi.com

➤ **Top hill residence - Kirundo**

www.burundionthenet.com

Tour Includes

➤ **Aiport transfers at start and end of tour**

- sightseeing
- Professional Tour Guide
- 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
- Full breakfast daily.
- lunch
- 3 dinners

➤ **Tour of visiting Nyungwe forest National Park, a sanctuary for many species, especially birds (150 species found) and primates (13 species, the world's biggest concentration).**

➤ **Tours of visiting volcanoes Nationatal Park, one of the last places on earth where mountain Gorillas live in peace and freedom.**

➤ **Tours of visiting Akagera National Park, named after the river that flows between its western edge and the border**

with Tanzania.

➤ **Walking tours of visiting the Gisozi Memorial.**

➤ **Walking tours of visiting the tea plantations and many more....**

Highlights & Recommended Hotels

Kigali Serena: www.serenahotels.com

Mille collines: www.millecollines.net

Chezlando: www.hotelchezlando.com

Gorillas: www.gorillashotels.com



Rwanda Profile (Fast facts)

Official name: Republic of Rwanda.

Political system: Unitary state with Multiparty democracy.

President: Paul Kagame.

Next election date: 2017

Constitution: New constitution adopted 4th June 2003

Independence: 1st Jly 1962

Capitalcity: Kigali.

Main cities/Town: Kigali (Capital), Kamembe (western province), Ruhengeri (northern province), Gisenyi (northern province).

Time zone: GMT+2 hours.

Currency: Rwandan Franc (RWF)

Language: Nyarwanda, french and English (official Swahili)

Phonecode: +250

Location: East African, centra Africa

Geographic coordinates: 2000'S, 30000'E

Border Countries: Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo

Area: 26,388 km²

Water: 1,390 km²

Land: 24,968 km²

Coastline: Landlocked

Temperature: Two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January): mild in mountains with frost and possible. Average temperature 240 (maxmum of 340 during the day and minimun of 100 at night), Average in Kigali 190.

Climatic conditions: Tropical but mild because of elevation, two rainy seasons: March - May & October - November, frost and snow possible in the mountains.

GDP: (2008 estimates) \$ 3.4 billion

Growth rate: 11.2 % (2008 estimates)

GDP per capital (2008 estimates)

% 370. Purchasing power parity (2006 estimates) % 1,600

Principle religions: Christian 93%, Muslims 5% and other 2%

Population: 0.6 million

Population growth rate: 2.7%

Life expectancy birth: 48years

Historical background: In the 16th century Rwanda was already a politically and culturally unifiend nation with a centralised administration and a king, the Mwami. Its borders encompassed areas that today are part of Tanzania, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

It was formed by a people in whom the Twas (descendents of the Pygmies), Hutus farmers and Tutsi (Livestock breeders) comprised a single ethnic group and spoke the same language, Nyarwanda. In 1885 the congress of Berlin defined Ruanda - Urundi (present - day Rwanda and Burundi).

Belgian Colonisation: In 1916 German troops marched into the Belgian Congo, prompting Belgium to enter Rwanda. After the first world war the league of Nations entrusted the administration of Ruanda - Urundi to Brussels, with the mission of granting it statehood in the long - term.

From 1923 to 1962 the Belgians turned the distinctions between hutus and Tutsis into a system of government. In 1931 they had king Mutara III Rudahigwa require every body to carry an ethnic identity card, instituting a formal separation between the communities.

The basis for belonging to the Tutsi group was ownership of at least 10 head of livestock, everybody else was considered Hutu.

Independence and a single party

The Republic of Rwanda was proclaimed on 28 January 1961 and Gregoire Kayibanda was elected president on 26 October. Rwanda became independent on 1 July 1962 in a context verging on civil war. Massacres in 1963, 1964 and 1973 drove tens of thousands of Tutsi into exile.

On 5 July 1973 General Juvenal Habyarimana seized power in Kigali. In 1975 he founded the National Revolutionary movement for Development (MRND), which became the single party, and began forging close ties with France. The political climate quickly worsened as Tutsi refugees who had fled the Massacres organised an armed movement the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), on the other side of the Ugandan border.

Dictatorship and civil war: On 1st October 1990 the RPF launched its first offensive against Kigali. French troops intervened on the side of the regime. Talks began in 1992 and the following year the Arusha - Tanzania accords led to the formation of a coalition government including the MRND and RPF.

In November 1993 French soldiers left Rwanda and were replaced by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), in charge of overseeing implementation of the Arusha accords. The Habyarimana regime eventually came round to the idea of sharing power, but Hutu extremists refused.

They planned out the extermination of the Tutsi population before unleashing the genocide in April 1994. On 4 July 1994 the RPF took control of the capital. Officials fled and the killing ended,

but the Country battered. Eighteen years later, Rwanda has become for many an example of political stability, economic and social development.

Kigali City - Rwanda

The Capital city of Rwanda is Kigali (pronounced "Chigali") is built in hill country. Its population is over 1 million of people. Area of Kigali city is 720 km² and is built in hilly country, sprawling across about 4 ridges and the valleys between. The city centre is located on one of the ridges, with the main government area on another.

Taste of Kenya

Kenya takes its name from Mount Kenya and this country lies on both sides of the equator on the eastern coast of Africa. The country's port of Mombasa serves most of the Eastern and central African landlocked countries including Burundi, Ethiopia, parts of northern Tanzania, Rwanda, Sudan, southern Sudan and Uganda.

Geographically, Kenya is well placed to be the financial and air transport hub of the region, making the country an ideal investment destination for investors targeting regional markets.



Tour Includes

- ▶ Airport transfers at start and end of tour
 - sightseeing
 - Professional Tour Guide
 - 4, 5 or 6 nights in hotels recommended
 - Full breakfast daily
 - lunch
 - 3 dinners
- ▶ Tour of visiting Kisumu city - Kenya's third largest city. Geographically, Kisumu city is located on the shores of Lake Victoria and is known for the Dunga fishing village, hippo - point and many more...
- ▶ Tour of visiting the central coast - Kenya of Malindi, Watamu and Kilifi, these are the Kenyan areas offering comfortable, good eating, night life facilities, local swahili culture, game fishing, watersports, trekking and bird watching.
- ▶ Tour of visiting the south coast - Kenya of Diani and this place is famously known for its powdered white beaches and luxury resorts complete with pools, golf courses and health spas.
- ▶ Tour of visiting National Parks of Kenya and many more.....

Time zone: GMT+ 3.00

Telephone: Country code +254

Email: Country code.ke

Internet: Country code.co.ke

Language: Swahili (National & official), English (official) and numerous local languages.

People: 42 officially recognized ethnic groups.

Terrain: Plains in the east rise to central highlands bisected by the East African Rift Valley and fertile plateau to the west.

Lowest point: Indian ocean (at 0)

Highest points: Mount Kenya (at 5,199 m).

Coastline: 536 km.

Climate: Kenya enjoys a tropical climate with plenty of sunshine all year round - long rains occur in April to June, while there are short rains from October to December.

Provinces: Kenya has 47 countries, including Nairobi city, and Mombasa.

Cities: Kenya has three (3) cities, the capital Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.

Religion: Secular state, protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33% Muslims 10%, Indigenous 10% others 2%.

Currency: The country uses the Kenya shilling (Kshs) as its official currency.

Economy: Current GDP growth 4.5%.

Industry: Small - scale consumer goods (plastics, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agro - processing, oil refining, chemicals, cement & tourism.

Agriculture: The main products are coffee, tea, maize, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, beef, poultry, eggs, sisal and horticultural products.

History of Kampala city

The city of Kampala is comprised of 20 hills and a lot of swamps. The area was previously home to Antelopes, which the locals used to hunt. When the British came, they found a lot of impala and named the place "hill of impalas" which the natives translated into "Kasozi Kempala" which when abbreviated to Kampala. There are not any antelopes today, but there are plenty of travel experience depending on the transportation you wish to use.

Population: Currently, the Kampala city has over four million People.

Terms & conditions

Deposit payments: A non - refundable booking deposit of \$300 per Person is required when doing/making the reservation. Deposits are needed within 7 days of making the reservation.

Credit card payments: Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company accept most major credit cards. You need to provide us with the cardholder's information, including billing address and must have the cardholder's signature on file.

Deadline payments: Full payment must be made no later than two months prior to departure date as per the reservation. Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company accepts payment by major credit cards. If payment is not received as scheduled, the reservation will automatically cancel and deposit payment become forfeit.

Air cancellations: All cancellations must be advised in writing (by mail, fax or email) to Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company prior to tour departure during normal business hours (8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Saturday). Notification shall be deemed to have taken place on the date of receipt of such written

notification by Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company. It is the client's responsibility to ensure that any notification of cancellation is received by Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company. Minimum cancellation penalty is the deposit amount.

Travel protection plan: Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company - travel protection plan is intended to safeguard your travel investment and your - well being while on vacation. Policy coverage only becomes effective upon receipt by Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company of the premium, we will send a certificate of insurance with tour final documents. This benefit covers only those travel arrangements purchased from Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company.

Air transportation: Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company has selected air fares that are most suitable when combined with our land arrangements.

Tourists with Special Needs: Tourista who need particular assistance must advise Domestic Tourism Promotion Company time of booking and must travel with aqualified travel companion.

Accommodation: Land arrangements are provided as described in each tour program. Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company reserves the right to substitute hotels for accommodations in similar categories.

Visits, entertainment itineraries and other features: Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company reserves the right to substitute visits, entertainment and other features when establishment are closed or cannot be visited for reasons beyond our control, or for the general convenience of the group.

Tips: Tips for person service and to tour directors and drivers are not included in tour cost and left to your discretion.

Not included: All items of a personal nature (room service, beverages, telephone charges, laundry, special food requests and others) and meals not specified on the tour itinerary are not included and must be paid by the client.

Passports & Visa: It is the responsibility of tourists to obtain the correct travel documentation (Passport, Visa, identifications) to the destination (s) to be visited. Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company is not responsible for penalties incurred for tickets, international or domestic, not issued by Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company due to schedule and or flight changes.

Documents: Documents are usually shipped by U.P.S ground service approximately 21 days prior to departure provided full payment has been received. If documents are required earlier, we need sufficient notice to arrange for early delivery by regular service. Late booking will incur on express service delivery charge.

Un used tour arrangements: Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company can not make refunds or exchanges for unused accommodations, services or features of any tour unless agreed upon in writing prior to departure.

Responsibility: Domestic Tourism Safaris Promotion Company, its staff, directors, officers and shareholders (collectively "Domestic Tourism Safaris Company") does not own or operate any person or entity which is to or does provide goods or services for your trip, including, for example, lodging facilities, transportation companies, local ground operators, including, without limitation, various entities which may utilize the name of our company or our tour directors/guides, entertainment, food or drink service

providers, equipment suppliers etc. As a result, our company is not liable for any negligent or willful act or failure to act of any such person or entity.

Validity: Rates within brochure can change at any time as per the particular day and its situation regardless whether the prices are up or down. This means the client will be notified as quick as possible.

Study tour & Field attachment

- Stud tour is obligation to all students according to safari itinerary / programs as you know 60% of the total marks is practical and practical makes some one perfect that is why we insist in practical training. Experience is obtained after a student to participate in practical training and field attachment.
- Field attachment for 3 months are as follows:
Arusha / Dar es salaam / Bagamoyo / Zanzibar 150,000/=
Moshi town 80,000/=
- Journalism course 240,000/= for three months which means 80,000/= per month.

Terms and conditions:

- The students should pay full amount or half of the training fee and the remaining should be paid after three month according to the terms and conditions
- The money paid is non-refundable
- The registration form is 10,000/=
- Hostel facilities per month is 100,000/=

Bank facilities:

For those who wish to use the Bank to send their fees they should use the following Bank Account.

Kenya Commercial Bank

Moshi Branch
A/C No 061274001350

UDZUNGWA MOUNTAINS COLLEGE TRUST

Account name:
National Bank of Commerce
Moshi Branch
A/C No. 017101008396

UDZUNGWA MOUNTAINS COLLEGE TRUST

Location: We are located in Moshi municipality Kilimanjaro Region Upinde street opposite to Moshi Bookshop/Kristu Mfalme (MOSHI - TANZANIA)

The college enrolls students from all over the country (and world wide) in different courses. The college has well trained and experienced staff and enough books for various courses offered by the college.

TRAINING: Practical is our motto which makes our students competent for both self employing or employes in different companies.

ENROLLMENT: We enroll both O-level and A-level students and those standard seven who knows to speak good English aiming to educate the youths to acquire knowledge and skills to control their lives.

Vision:

To become the world's number one Tourism Training college in the tourism and travel industry particularly in jobs creation.

Mission:

To educate people of all ages to become nature lovers in selling nature without destroying it particularly in nature tourism.

Philosophy:

By educating people of all ages to become nature lovers, Udzungwa mountains college Trust believes and realizes that Eco-Tourism can help change people's attitude's and activities, from predatory to conservationist, with the relation to the environment, especially in facing a climate crisis.

Core Values:

Quality/Academic and professional courses;
Globalization, Academic performance, Scholarship, Equality,
Leadership, Self-motivation and individual achievement.
Objectives: To develop and manage facilities and Infrastructure for provision of education and vocational training for youths and children in the Tanzanian society. **Motto:** 'Learn by doing'

A brief History of the College (Profile)

Established in November 2008 and was incorporated on 2nd September 2009 under the Trustee incorporation Act 318 with registration No.3774. The college is also member of Tanzania Association of managers and owners of non-government school and college (TAMONGSO www.tamongso.com). We are also registered and recognized by the Ministry of education and vocational training and Ministry of tourism and natural resources.

Programs of the College

Udzungwa mountains college Trust is a tourism and travel college which provides the only one of its kind market-driven programs practically. The college also provide short courses some of which tailor-made for specific group or institutions. The college students are admitted in two categories through the joint Admissions Board of Trustees and privately sponsored student's program.

Facilities and Directorates

Currently, the college has fifteen faculties:
Faculty of Journalism, Faculty of Early child hood,
Faculty of Hospitality management,
Faculty of Wildlife and management (Tour guiding and Driving),
Faculty of Business Administration,
Faculty of Tourism, Faculty of Foreign Languages,
Faculty of Clearing and Forwarding, Faculty of Account and Finance,
Faculty of Environmental Education, Achievement and Milestones
College radio studio for students practical and college tour company (www.domestictourismsafaris.com)



UDZUNGWA MOUNTAINS COLLEGE TRUST

"For Quality Education"

Cell: +255 784 815 517 / +255 784 473 475 P.O. Box 17, Moshi - Tanzania

+255 756 984 792 / +255 715 144 034 Opp: Moshi Bookshop / Kristu Mfalme

Upinde Street / Lindi Lane

UDZUNGWA MOUNTAINS COLLEGE TRUST OF TANZANIAN ORNITHOLOGY, PROFESSIONAL TOUR GUIDING TRAINING AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES (UMCTO)

Email: udzungwamountaincollege@yahoo.com
trust@udzungwamountaincollege.com
Website: www.udzungwamountaincollege.com

International:

Website in Chinese: www.chunguo.org.cn

English demo version: www.travelbroad.cn

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES - 2015 & BEYOND



Registered by
NACTE No. REG/BTP/044P



Faculty of Hospitality Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Reception and front office Operation	1 Year	1,000,000/=
Certificate in Food production (cookery & bakery)	1 Year	1,000,000/=
Certificate in Housing-keeping Mgt	1 Year	1,000,000/=
Certificate in food & beverage Mgt	1 Year	1,000,000/=
Certificate in Hotel Reservations	1 Year	1,000,000/=
Special course/short courses for workers	6 months	1,000,000/=
Certificate in full Hospitality Mgt	1 Year	1,400,000/=
Certificate in Hair dressing & decoration	1 Year	1,200,000/=

Faculty of Hospitality Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Diploma in reception and front office operation	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in Food production (cookery & bakery)	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in Housing-keeping Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in food & beverage Management	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in Hotel Reservations	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in Tourism & Airline Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in full Hospitality Management	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Diploma in Special courses/short courses for workers	1 Year	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Journalism

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Journalism & broadcasting	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Journalism & broadcasting	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Certificate in short story writing	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in short story writing	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Wildlife Management (Tour guiding & Driving)

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Tour guiding & Driving	11/2 Year	1,500,000/=
Diploma in Tour guiding & Driving	2 Years	2,300,000/=
Diploma in Mammology	1 Year	2,000,000/=
Diploma in Herpetology	1 Year	2,000,000/=
Diploma in Fossils & geology	1 Year	2,000,000/=
Diploma in Ornithology	1 Year	2,000,000/=

Faculty of Business Administration

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Business Administration	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Business Administration	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Certificate in Entrepreneurship	1 Year	120,000/=
Diploma in Entrepreneurship	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Certificate in Sales & Marketing	1 Year	120,000/=
Diploma in Sales & Marketing	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Certificate in Taxation	1 Year	120,000/=
Certificate in Insurance & Agency	1 Year	120,000/=

Faculty of Tourism in Hospitality Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Tourism & Travel	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Certificate in Tourism Marketing	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Certificate in Tourism Reception & Front office operations	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Certificate in Tourism Airfare & Ticketing	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Ticketing short course for workers (only fare)	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Tourism & Airline Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=
Certificate in Tourism & Airline Mgt	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Certificate in Tourism & hospitality Mgt	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Tourism & hospitality Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Foreign Languages

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
English Language for beginners	6 months	300,000/=
Communication skill	6 months	300,000/=
French	6 months	600,000/=
Spanish	6 months	600,000/=
Kiswahili for foreigners	Per week	60 \$ USD
English for foreigners	Per week	60 \$ USD

Faculty of Early Childhood Development

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Early Childhood development	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Early Childhood development	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Clearing and Forwarding

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Clearing and Forwarding	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Clearing and Forwarding	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Distance Learning for all courses

Requirements	Fees Tsh
Registration fee	30,000/=
Lecture	200,000/=
Examination fee	120,000/=

Faculty of Records Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Records & archives Mgt	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Records & archives Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Human Resource Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Human resource Mgt	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Human resource Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Public Administration Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Administration Management	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Administration Management	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Procurement & logistic Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Procurement & logistic Mgt	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Procurement & logistic Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Procurement & Supply Management

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Procurement & Supply Mgt	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Procurement & Supply Mgt	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Accounts & Finance

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Accounts & Finance	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Accounts & Finance	2 Years	1,800,000/=

Faculty of Environmental Education

Course Descriptions	Durations	Fees Tsh
Certificate in Environmental Education	1 Year	1,200,000/=
Diploma in Environmental Education	2 Years	1,800,000/=

DIRA YA TANZANIA NA LANGO KUU LA UTALII WA NDANI KATIKA MIKOA, UCHUMI NA BIASHARA NCHINI TANZANIA



Mwl J. K. Nyerere
1961 - 1985



Mhe. Ali Hassan Mwinyi
1985 - 1995



Mhe. Benjamin W. Mkapa
1995 - 2005



Mhe. Jakaya M. Kikwete
2005 - 2015



**"Usiulize Tanzania itakufanyia nini.
Jiulize wewe mwenyewe kama Mtanzania Mzalendo
utaifanyia nini Tanzania na Watazania wakukumbuke
wakikulilia siku utakapoiaga Tanzania na Dunia"**

Edgardo Kabulwa Welelo, mtu pori, mbishi na mgumu kama mwamba 24/10/2012,

E-mail: edgardowelelo@yahoo.com
(Naipenda Tanzania na Watazania)

+255 784 815 517 / +255 659 834 224 / +255 654 002 397
info@tazamaramanitanzania.com



Naipenda Tanzania na Watazania

"Dhamira yetu ni kuelimisha na kuwahasisha Watazania wote wa umri wowote ule na wa tabaka zote kuwa wapende mazingira na kutangaza vivutio vyetu asilia vya Kitalii"

Tazama Ramani Tanzania ni Tovuti huru ya kielimu, Kizalendo, kitaifa na kijamii nchini Tanzania ambayo si ya kiserikali inayoendeshwa, kuratibiwa na kisimamiwa na chuo cha Utalii cha Udzungwa kinachopatikana Mjini Moshi, Mkoani Kilimanjaro.

(www.udzungwamountainscollege.com). kilichojikita mizizi yake zaidi katika uelimishaji na uhamasishaji utalii wa ndani na mazingira yake kwa watazania wazalendo watalii wa ndani.

**WE DARED: WE SUCCEEDED!
WE ARE FORGING AHEAD.
We Must Run While They Walk....
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