



Kenya . Tanzania . Uganda . Rwanda

Explore Our Way

East Africa is a true haven for travelers who are keen on exploring total wilderness, the animal kingdom, cultural diversity, mountain ranges and pristine beaches. Africa is a big continent with a magnitude of activities but we have hand-picked what we call our home and this places are Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda & Rwanda.

Our expertise and knowledge allows us to offer the best from every aspect and will allow you to connect with your inner most soul. Explore beyond your imagination and live the dream as we do every single day.

In my opinion an African safari should be on everyone's bucket list as you need to rejuvenate in our paradise. Smell, touch and experience our magic whilst you travel across the horizons.

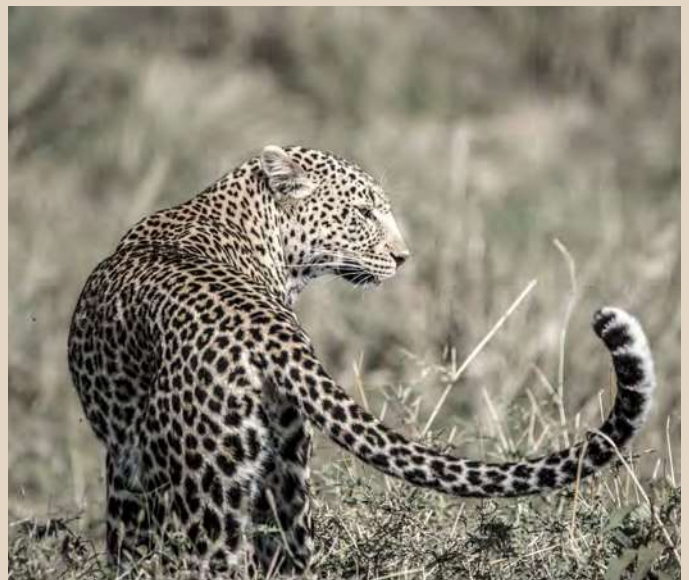
My team and i will be ready to showcase and offer an unforgettable Safari. We don't just give you a trip but our expertise, passion, enthusiasm and knowledge keeps us connected with our travelers.

We believe in not just the present but also take deep initiatives in conservation as protecting the eco-system is a privilege and honor. The future generation should also have the chance to marvel at God's gift as nothing comes close to a real African safari.

My team and I are always ready to provide information and assistance to tailor make your African vacation a special one.

Asante Sana

Tufayn Mangal



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Our Mission & Vision

a. Vision Statement

A delicate industry that requires hands on attention and full time dedication. We intend to concentrate on Quality , Competitive Rates and Fantastic experiences. This is achieved through intense training , Selective Products , Preferred properties and excellent rated guides.

b. Mission Statement

Exploring the wild is our purpose and it's a journey that will take to you to beautiful and authentic locations. Our intention is to offer a memorable experience that is based on value, professionalism, Adventure with a team of dedicated staff.

c. Core Values

Accessibility, Adventurous, Attentiveness, Being the Best, Capable, Competitive, Creative, Discipline, Efficient, Innovative, Punctuality, Reliable, Team Work, Professionalism.

d. Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism plays a major role in ensuring that best practice are done with a code of ethics. Conservation of Flora and Fauna is the first step to protection of the eco system. Support for Traditional groups and tribes ensure continuity of their culture and heritage. Training of our team where they learn more about the importance of Nature.

e. Innovative Adventure

Adventure is not only about adrenaline, we define it as a unique moment as you get to relate with nature and learn more about what it offers.

f. Work with Locals

Each Destination offers different tribes with the cultural differences, but all are proud of their beliefs and ancestral myths. We take you to meet them and learn more about their livelihoods and traditional values

g. We Care

At Explore Safaris we work hard to ensure our clients have the best of what we offer, We also believe in giving back to the community as way to alleviate poverty and also to play a major in conservation.







Kenya is an East African country known for its scenic landscapes and vast wildlife reserves. For many centuries, its Indian Ocean coast provided historically important ports through which goods from Arabian and Asian traders entered the continent. Along that coast, which has some of Africa's best beaches, are predominantly Muslim Swahili cities like Mombasa, a historic center that has contributed significantly to the country's musical and culinary heritage.

Inland, the populous highlands are famous for their tea plantations, which were an economic staple during the British colonial era, as well as their diverse animal species, which include lions, elephants, cheetahs, rhinoceroses, and hippopotamuses. Kenya's western provinces are forested, with lakes and rivers, while a small portion of the north is desert and semidesert. The country's diverse wildlife and scenic geography attract a large number of European and North American visitors, and tourism contributes significantly to Kenya's economy.

Physical Features of Kenya

Kenya is bounded to the north by South Sudan and Ethiopia, to the east by Somalia and the Indian Ocean, to the south by Tanzania, and to the west by Lake Victoria and Uganda.

Kenya is divided into two distinct halves. While the eastern half slopes gently to the coral-backed seashore, the western half rises more abruptly through a series of hills and plateaus to the Eastern Rift Valley, known in Kenya as the Central Rift. West of the Rift is a westward-sloping plateau, the lowest part of which is occupied by Lake Victoria. Within this basic framework, Kenya is divided into the following geographic regions: the Lake Victoria basin, the Rift Valley and associated highlands, the eastern plateau forelands, the semiarid and arid areas of the north and south, and the coast.

Kenya's Climate

The large-scale pressure systems of the western Indian Ocean and adjacent landmasses govern seasonal climatic changes. Northeast winds predominate north of the Equator from December to March, while south to southeast winds predominate south of it. These months are relatively dry, though rain may fall locally. The rainy season lasts from late March to May, with easterly winds blowing in both hemispheres.

Plant and Animal Life

The characteristic landscape of the highlands between elevations of 7,000 and 9,000 feet (2,100 and 2,700 meters) consists of patches of evergreen forest separated by wide expanses of short grass.

Where human encroachment has not occurred, the forest contains economically valuable trees such as cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and podo varieties. A bamboo zone extends above the forest to about 10,000 feet (3,000 meters), beyond which is mountain moorland with tree heaths, tree groundsel (a foundation timber of the genus *Senecio*), and giant lobelia (a widely distributed herbaceous plant). Forests give way to low trees scattered through an even cover of short grass east and west of the highlands.

People of Kenya

The African peoples of Kenya, who constitute virtually the entire population, are divided into three language groups: Bantu, Nilo-Saharan, and Afro-Asiatic. Bantu is by far the largest, and its speakers are mainly concentrated in the southern third of the country. The Kikuyu, Kamba, Meru, and Nyika peoples occupy the fertile Central Rift highlands, while the Luhya and Gusii inhabit the Lake Victoria basin.

Nilo-Saharan—represented by the languages of Kalenjin, Luo, Maasai, Samburu, and Turkana—is the next largest group. The rural Luo inhabit the lower parts of the western plateau, and the Kalenjin-speaking people occupy the higher parts of it. The Maasai are pastoral nomads in the southern region bordering Tanzania, and the related Samburu and Turkana pursue the same occupation in the arid northwest.

In addition to the African population, Kenya is home to groups who immigrated there during British colonial rule. People from India and Pakistan began arriving in the 19th century, although many left after independence. A substantial number remain in urban areas such as Kisumu, Mombasa, and Nairobi, where they engage in various business activities. European Kenyans, mostly British in origin, are the remnant of the colonial population.

The Swahili (mostly the products of marriages between Arabs and Africans) live along the coast. Arabs introduced Islam into Kenya when they entered the area from the Arabian Peninsula about the 8th century CE. Although a wide variety of languages are spoken in Kenya, the lingua franca is Swahili.

Weather

The long rainy season in Kenya lasts from April to mid-June, with the short rainy season in November and December.

Our winter season lasts from June to October and is usually drier and cooler than the other months. At this time of year, temperatures range from 50F to 82F.

Finally, from December to March, there is a dry season with hotter weather. During the dry season, days reach temperatures of around 86 degrees Fahrenheit.



Nairobi National Park



The world's wildlife capital that is merely a 10kms from the city and the only country with wildlife roaming freely close to the capital. The habitat comprises of savanna grassland , acacia bushes and a dense forest.

The park is home to a wide variety of wildlife including the endangered black rhino, lions, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, buffaloes, giraffes and diverse birdlife with over 400 species recorded.

Activities



Game Drives



Hippo Pool Walk



Bird Watching



Picnic

Mount Kenya National Park



Mount Kenya and Mount Kenya National Park are two of Kenya's most popular safari destinations. Mount Kenya, which borders the equator, rises 5,199 meters above sea level. This is Kenya's highest point and Africa's second highest.

The park and mountain offer pristine wilderness with lakes, tarns, glaciers, dense forest, mineral springs, and a diverse range of rare and endangered animal species, high altitude adapted plains game, unique montane and alpine vegetation.

Mountain climbing, camping, and caving are popular activities, with the mountain's rugged glacier-clad peaks providing the perfect backdrop.

Activities



Helicopter Safaris



Mountain Climbing



Fishing

Aberdare Ranges



The third highest mountain range in Kenya, the Aberdare Ranges are a scenic destination featuring steep forested ravines and open moorland. It's a perfect habitat for a variety of wildlife such as forest elephants, black rhinos, leopards, spotted hyenas, olive baboons, black and white colobus monkeys, buffalos, warthogs and bushbucks among others.

What set out this park from the rest are the rare sightings of the giant forest hog, bongo, golden cat, serval cat, African wild cat, African civet cat and the blue duiker.

Take a stroll to the impressive falls and indulge in some trout fishing in one of the pools.

Bird lovers can spot over 250 species of birds in the park.

Activities



Game Drives



Mountain Climbing



Fishing



Waterfall

Ol Pejeta Conservancy



This is a special and famous park that is right on the equator. It is a success story in agriculture and conservation and is known for having the largest black rhino sanctuary and the only chimpanzee sanctuary in Kenya.

It is home to the Big Five with many mammal and bird species. On a lucky day you can see the rare wild dogs.

Activities



Game Drives



Horse Back Safari



Chimpanzee Sighting



Rhino Sanctuary

Laikipia



Located in Kenya's Central Highlands, the Laikipia Plateau stretches from the slopes of Mount Kenya to Lake Baringo in the Rift Valley. A different concept works in this area, as the mostly private ranches and nature reserves ensure a perfect ecological balance. Laikipia Plateau is full of spectacular scenic beauty and has a large collection of wildlife, mostly called northern species. This, combined with the authentic tribes found in the area, adds a lot of diversity, color, and faith. There are a variety of activities and community projects that bring together the experiences that the Laikipia Plateau has to offer.

Activities



Game Drives



Helicopter
Safaris



Horseback
Safaris



Community
Projects

Lake Nakuru National Park



With over 2 million flamingos and over 450 different bird species recorded, Lake Nakuru National Park is truly a bird lover's paradise. The park is surrounded by forested and bushy grassland, and in the center is the 50-square-kilometer Lake Nakuru. It also has a Rhino Sanctuary for both White and Black Rhinos. The ideal location for experiencing a wide range of ecological diversity and habitats.

Activities



Game Drives



Boat
Safaris



Waterfalls



Bird Watching

Samburu, Buffalo Springs & Shaba National Reserve



Samburu is unquestionably Kenya's little paradise, rich in culture and rare species.

Being on the leeward side of Mount Kenya, it is an arid area, but its scenic landscape, rocky terrain, and the mighty Ewaso Ng'iro River bring this park to life.

It is home to the Grevy Zebra, Somali Ostrich, Reticulated Giraffe, Gerenuk, and Beisa Oryx, which are known as the "special five." Sightings of wild dogs are also a popular draw to this one-of-a-kind protected area. With over 450 recorded bird species, there is plenty of birdlife.

Activities



Game Drives



Helicopter
Safaris



Camel
Safaris



Samburu
Tribe

Lake Naivasha & Crescent Island Conservancy



This Great Rift Valley's fresh water lake is home to water birds and resident lazy hippos.

The lake is an ideal habitat for wildlife and one of the best places to see the African Fish Eagle.

The Crescent Island Conservancy is the magnificent island where the famous Out of Africa was filmed, where you can take a guided walk to spot wildlife on foot.

Activities



Boat
Safaris



Rock
Climbing



Horseback
Safaris



Mountain
Biking



Bird
Watching



Guided
Walk

Parks of Kenya

Maasai Mara Game Reserve



Maasai Mara is a one-of-a-kind wildlife conservation haven known for its spectacular natural diversity of wildlife. It is also a premier Kenya Safari destination in East Africa, providing visitors with numerous reasons to visit this animal paradise.

Maasai Mara's sheer beauty of savanna grassland, meandering rivers, rolling hills, bountiful birdlife and the big five.

The world's famous Maasai Mara also hosts the 8th wonder of world which is characterized by the annual migration of thundering hooves of Wildebeests and Zebra's takes place every year from July to October where they graze within the eco-system of Maasai Mara.

The reserve is 1510 square km in size and it hosts over 95 species of mammals and over 570 recorded species of birds.

Activities



Game Drives



Maasai Tribe



Horseback Safaris



Balloon Safaris

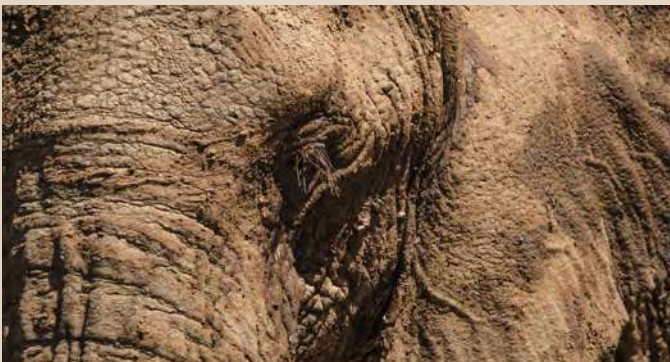


Bird Watching



Guided Walk

Tsavo West National Park



Tsavo West is a beautiful, rugged wilderness, with fifty million gallons of crystal clear water gushing out of the under parched lava rock that is the Mzima Springs to the Shetani lava flows. The savannah ecosystem includes open grasslands, scrublands, and Acacia woodlands, as well as belts of riverine vegetation, rocky ridges and the Poacher's Lookout, from which visitors can see the teeming herds in the plains below. With attractions like elephants, rhinos, hippos, lions, cheetahs, leopards, and buffalos as well as a variety of plant and bird species like the threatened corncrake and the nearly threatened Basra Reed Warbler, Tsavo West offers some of the most magnificent game viewing in the entire world.

Activities



Game Drives



Hippo Pool



Bird Watching

Amboseli Game Reserve



Amboseli is a photographer's paradise with breathtaking views set against the beautiful backdrop of Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak. The name 'Amboseli' comes from the Maasai language meaning 'salty dust' and is one of the best places in Africa to catch large herds of elephants up close.

Nature lovers can explore five different habitats here, from the dry beds of Lake Amboseli to sulfur springs, savannahs and forested wetlands.

Activities



Game Drives



Maasai Tribe



Balloon Safaris

Tsavo East National Park



One of Africa's most evocative images is of dust-red elephants wallowing, rolling, and spraying each other with the midnight blue waters of the palm-shaded Galana River. This, combined with the 300-kilometer-long Yatta Plateau, the world's longest lava flow, makes for an adventure unlike any other in the Tsavo East. The park is Kenya's largest protected area and is home to most of the larger mammals, including vast herds of dust-red elephant, Rhino, buffalo, lion, leopard, pods of hippo, crocodile, waterbucks, lesser Kudu, and gerenuk, as well as a thriving bird life with 500 recorded species.

Activities



Game Drives



Hippo Pool



Bird Watching

1. Explore Special Five – 06 Days

(Nairobi – 01 night / Aberdare Ranges – 01 night / Samburu National Reserve – 02 nights / Ol Pejeta – 01 night)

I personally love the Northern Route as with the Crossing of the Equator our wildlife have been categorized as the Northern and Southern Species. The drive up to the North is an interesting one as you pass fertile farm lands to the arid areas of Samburu that falls on the lee ward side of Mt Kenya.

A night at Aberdare National Park offers game viewing directly from the lodge where you will spot the Forest Elephants, Spotted Hyena's, Cape Buffalo, Leopard, Bush Buck and the Bongo that congregate at the water hole for a drink and salt lick.

What makes Samburu National Reserve a unique park is the collection of the special five that can only be seen here and are adaptive to the arid condition i.e The Grevy Zebra, Reticulated Giraffe, Somali Ostrich, Gerenuk Antelope and the Besia Oryx.

Ol Pejeta is must experience as you will have the chance to spot the Big Five, Track the notorious Pack of Wild Dogs and come face to face with the Chimpanzees.

2. Explore The Great Rift – 08 Days

(Nairobi – 01 night / Lake Nakuru National Park – 01 night / Lake Elementaita – 01 night / Maasai Mara – 03 nights / Lake Naivasha – 01 night)

The Great Rift Valley in Kenya dates back to 25 million years ago.

It's formation in Kenya paved way to the creation of outstanding scenic beauty, FreshWater Lakes and Reserves full of wildlife.

Lake Nakuru is a haven for bird lover's as there over 2 million pink flamingos and about 450 different species spotted. A sanctuary to The Black Rhino and White Rhino offers a perfect breeding ground.

Maasai Mara is no doubt paradise on earth, It's been declared as the 8th wonder of the world due to abundance of flora and fauna. The annual migration of wildebeest is the greatest show.

Lake Naivasha is approx. 200 sqkm in size and is a fresh water lake, It's a great spot to view water birds, Resident Hippos and the intelligent Fish Eagle.

3. Explore Footprints of the Man Eaters – 07 Days

(Nairobi – 01 night / Amboseli National Park – 02 nights / Tsavo West National Park – 02 nights / Tsavo East National Park – 01 night)

History has been depicted in this route which involves The Royal Mountain and a sad story of loss of life by the Man Eaters of Tsavo.

Amboseli is on the lee ward side of Mt Kilimanjaro and is home to the largest herds of elephants.

It's regarded as a photographers` paradise with the amazing back drop of Mt Kilimanjaro.

Tsavo West has under gone major transformation due to volcanic activities and it can be witnessed while driving through the Shetani Lava Flow.

Natural attractions such as the Mzima Springs, Roaring Rocks, Ngulia Mountain and the five sister hills.

Tsavo East is a splendor with it's vast size and is known to be an important habitat for wildlife adapted to dry areas.

During winter birds migrate to this park and they use the longest plateau as their breeding grounds.

Natural attractions such as Mudanda Rock, Aruba Dam, Lugards Falls and the Yatta plateau have made this a great holiday spot.

4. Explore the Maasai Land – 05 Days

(Nairobi – 01 night / Lake Elementaita – 01 night / Maasai Mara – 02 nights)

The Maasai people are generally pastoralists who have a rich culture and till date they are proud in their lifestyle and beliefs. Many parts of the country have names that have originated from the Maasai People and thus a proof their movement has been evident all over the country.

Lake Elementaita is considered to be the smallest Lake of The Great Rift Valley as its size is merely 25sqkm but yet it's home to water birds that are seen swimming or busking on the shores of the Lake. The sleeping warrior is a great tale and the best way to hear more is when you are looking at it. Maasai Mara is a derived from the Maa Language that means spotted , The Savannah grassland stretches as far as you eye can see but you will notice single trees that have created a spotted design on the grassland and thus the name. Abundance of wildlife is spotted in large numbers and it's considered to be a photographer's haven.

5. Explore with Tufayn (Guided Photography Tour) – 10 Days

(Nairobi – 01 night / Samburu National Reserve – 03 nights / Aberdare Ranges – 01 night / Lake Naivasha – 01 night / Maasai Mara Game Reserve – 03 nights)

Am very passionate about guiding as its gives me an opportunity to showcase my country and share the information about flora and fauna.

Photography plays a major role in my life as my portfolio varies from Wildlife, Culture, Abstract and Portraits. With my experience in both fields I'd like to share the same with my clients where they can have terrific spots and locations for a perfect photography experience.

This itinerary is very special to me and I hope you will achieve your objective as you travel with me. The trip will cover over 2000kms but you will have the opportunity to visit amazing and outstanding parks.

6. Authentic Tribes (Lake Turkana) – 09 Days

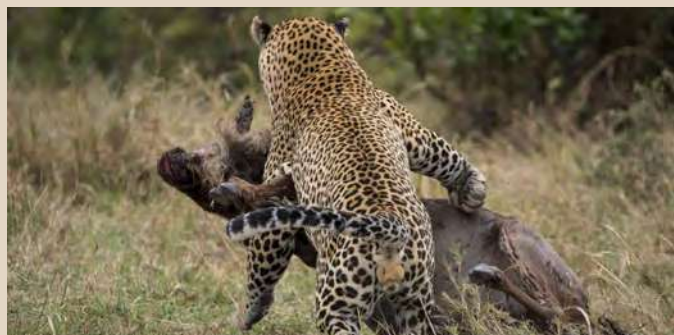
(Isiolo Town – 01 night / Marsabit – 01 night / North Horr – 01 night / Lake Turkana – 02 nights / Ngurunit – 01 night / Samburu National Reserve – 02 nights)

The Northern part of Kenya is a different tale as it offers the most unique terrain from lush forests to Rocky Paths, Desert Roads to Sandy Dunes, Authentic tribes to traditional beliefs, The mighty Lake Turkana to the Scenic beauty of Mountain Ranges. A trip showcasing the nomadic people of the Desert, The beautiful craters, The Magnificent Chalbi Desert and the Jade Sea that stands over 9350sq km.

7. Explore + – 09 Days

(Nairobi – 01 night / Lewa Wildlife Conservancy – 02 nights / Maasai Mara Game Reserve – 02 nights / Zanzibar Island – 03 nights)

Nairobi is a cosmopolitan city that is rich in development and infrastructure. From fine Cuisine to multi cultures , From Excursions to bustling Night life , From Sports Bars to Casinos, From Malls to Museums, From Game Viewing to feeding giraffes.





Mombasa

Mombasa is a coastal city on the Indian Ocean in southeastern Kenya. In Kenya, the city is commonly known as the white and blue city. According to the 2019 census, it is the country's oldest (circa 900 AD) and second-largest city (after the capital Nairobi).

Mombasa's strategic location on the Indian Ocean made it a historic center of commerce. Mombasa was founded in 900 AD, according to Kenyan school history books. As the Arab geographer al-Idrisi mentions in 1151, it must have been a prosperous trading town by the 12th century. The city is rich in Swahili and Arabic architecture, being home to the oldest stone mosque, Mnara, and the Mandhry Mosque, built in 1570 and featuring a minaret with a pointed arch typical of the region.

It was the metropolis of a plantation society that became dependent on slave labor based on the ivory trade in the late pre-colonial period. Mombasa was a key node in the intricate and far-reaching Indian Ocean trading networks throughout the early modern period; its main exports at the time were ivory, millet, sesamum, and coconuts.

Mombasa, a melting pot of languages and societies from all over the Indian Ocean, now beckons tourists to Kenya's coast like a decadent dessert. With an extra-large port and an international airport, the tourism-based city is also home to one of the state houses.

Lamu

Lamu is a small town on Lamu Island, which is part of Kenya's Lamu Archipelago. Lamu is located 341 kilometers (212 miles) northeast of Mombasa on a road that ends at Mokowe Jetty, from which the sea channel must be crossed to reach Lamu Island. It is the headquarters of Lamu County and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Lamu Fort on the seafront was built during the reign of Fumo Madi ibn Abi Bakr, Sultan of Pate, and was completed after his death in the early 1820s.

Whether you desire to lose yourself in the fragrant labyrinth of tiny streets in Lamu Town and spend hours admiring carved Omani and Swahili doorways, or you want a peaceful beachfront stay complete with yoga, art, and fusion food in Shela village, Lamu has something for every traveler.

Activities



Snorkeling



Humpback
Whales
Sighting



Swahili
Dishes



Pre-historic
Sights



Casinos



Nightlife



Windsurfing



Yacht
Rides



Dolphin
Sighting



Beaches



Malindi

Malindi is a tropical town on Kenya's north coast, situated on a stretch of blissful beaches with fascinating hideaways. Malindi has quite a splendid mix of both new and old and luxurious resorts line the palm-fringed beaches, ready to nourish your every need. Wander through the atmospheric old town's alleys, dine on terrific Italian food beside the Indian Ocean, or enjoy a dip in the national park's crystal-clear waters, and you'll discover for yourself that Malindi is quite the charmer. The nearby Watamu and the Gedi Ruins (also known as Gede) are located south of Malindi, with the Sabaki River's mouth on the northern side of the island.

South of Malindi, the Watamu and Malindi Marine National Parks form a continuous protected coastal area. The area also features classic Swahili architecture. Malindi's population is predominantly Muslim.

Zanzibar

Zanzibar is an insular semi-autonomous state that joined Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. It is an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 25–50 kilometers (16–31 miles) off the coast of Tanzania, and consists of many small islands as well as two large ones: Unguja (the main island, known colloquially as Zanzibar) and Pemba Island. Zanzibar City, on the island of Unguja, serves as the country's capital. Stone Town, its historic center, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Zanzibar's main industries are spices, raffia and tourism. In particular, the islands produce cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and black pepper. For this reason, the Zanzibar Archipelago, together with Tanzania's Mafia Island, are sometimes referred to locally as the "Spice Islands".



Tanzania is an East African country situated just south of the Equator. Tanzania was formed as a sovereign state in 1964 through the union of two separate states namely, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Mainland Tanganyika covers more than 99 percent of the combined territories' total area. Mafia Island is administered from the mainland, while Zanzibar and Pemba islands have a separate government administration. Dodoma, since 1974 the designated official capital of Tanzania, is centrally located on the mainland. Dar es Salaam is the largest city and port in the country. The East African Rift System runs in two north-south-trending branches through mainland Tanzania, leaving many narrow, deep depressions that are often filled by lakes. One branch, the Western Rift Valley, runs along the western frontier and is marked by Lakes Tanganyika and Rukwa.

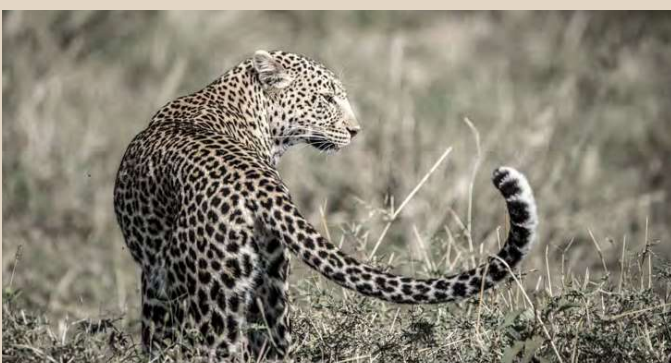
The other branch, the Eastern (or Great) Rift Valley, extends through central Tanzania from the Kenyan border in the region of Lakes Eyasi, Manyara, and Natron south to Lake Nyasa at the border with Mozambique. The central plateau, covering more than a third of the country, lies between the two branches.

Climate

Mainland Tanzania can be divided into four principal climactic and topographic areas: the hot and humid coastal lowlands of the Indian Ocean shoreline, the hot and arid zone of the broad central plateau, the high inland mountain and lake region of the northern border, where Mount Kilimanjaro is situated, and the highlands of the northeast and southwest, the climates of which range from tropical to temperate. Tanzania's warm equatorial climate is modified by variations in elevation. The high amount of solar radiation throughout the year is associated with a limited seasonal fluctuation of temperature: the mean monthly variation is less than 9 °F (5 °C) at most stations. Ground frosts rarely occur below 8,200 feet (2,500 metres).

Ethnic groups

According to most reputable surveys, Tanzania's population includes more than 120 different indigenous African peoples, most of whom are today clustered into larger groupings. Because of the effects of rural-to-urban migration, modernization, and politicization, some of the smallest ethnic groups are gradually disappearing.



Arusha National Park



This lovely park has been dubbed a "little gem" and rightly so. The park is only a half-hour drive from Arusha, Northern Tanzania's safari capital. It has a wonderful sense of peace and solitude with its green clothed mountains, valleys, lakes, and small plains. It is dominated by Mount Meru, Africa's fifth highest free-standing mountain at 4,566 m (14,980 ft). This Tanzania's second highest mountain provides an indelible experience and serves as an acclimatization refuge before climbing Mount Kilimanjaro.

Activities



Game
Drives



Mountain
Climbing



Canoeing



Mountain
Biking



Bird
Watching

Lake Manyara National Park



Lake Manyara National Park is famous for its tree climbing lions, a soda ash lake that attracts thousands of pink flamingos, Tanzania's largest elephant population, and breathtaking scenery. The lush green vegetation of the Marang' ground water forest, large water birds, baboon and blue monkey troops, and the rift valley escarpment make your safari to this area unforgettable.

The park gets its name from a plant called Euphorbia tirucalli, also known as Emanyara in Maasai, and it spans 648.7 square kilometers. Plan your trip by visiting Lake Manyara National Park, where you will have an amazing atmosphere that will quench your travel thirst. The park has over 390 bird species, both migrants and residents, including 50 birds of prey, raucous forest hornbills, pink-hued flamingos, and pelican flotillas.

Activities



Game
Drives



Canoeing



Bird
Watching

Tarangire National Park



Tarangire, one of Tanzania's lesser-known game reserves, rivals the Serengeti in terms of wildlife density and diversity. It is a good option for safari goers who wish to see more animals and fewer tourists. Tarangire National Park is well-known for its birding and game viewing opportunities, especially during the dry season when the Tarangire River serves as the only source of water in the area.

Enjoy spotting a diverse range of colorful and unique bird species, many of which are threatened or endemic. The abundance of scenic baobab trees, the natural beauty of the savanna landscape, and large groups of elephants add to the landscape's appeal.

The park gets its name from the Tarangire River, which runs through it and covers an area of 2850 square kilometers. Over 500 different species are housed in swamps spread throughout Tarangire.

Activities



Game
Drives



Balloon
Safaris



Bird
Watching

Ngorongoro Conservation Area



The Ngorongoro Crater is the world's largest intact and unfilled volcanic caldera, and it is the Ngorongoro Conservation Area's main tourist attraction.

The crater, which covers an area of 260 square kilometers and has a diameter of about 20 kilometers, is actually a massive caldera of a volcano that collapsed to a depth of 610 meters about three million years ago. Streams of water made their way down the crater over time, forming small ponds, and vegetation grew all over, attracting a variety of wild animals. Over 25,000 animals live in the crater, including elephants, buffaloes, elands, wildebeests, zebras, gazelles, hippos, and rhinos, as well as carnivores such as lions, hyenas, jackals, and cheetahs.

The ponds, or rather small lakes, on the crater floor are also home to a variety of water birds, including flamingos and pelicans. Away from the crater floor, the forests on the rim are home to leopards, reedbuck, warthogs, and forest birds, making it Africa's ultimate destination for seeing the "Big Five" (lion, elephant, rhino, leopard and buffalo).

Activities



Game
Drives



Bird
Watching

Serengeti National Park



The Maasai called this park 'Siringet,' which means "endless plains." The Serengeti speaks for itself, and for good reason, not only because of the migration of over one million wildebeest through its plains and woodlands, in addition to its unique landscapes and other spectacular wildlife.

The Serengeti has the world's largest populations of Wildebeest, Zebra, Cape Eland, Lion, Cheetah, Hyena, and Gazelles. The scenic beauty of the sky, with cool nights and warm days, makes your visit to this last refuge for large mammals incredible.

Serengeti National Park is a world-renowned World Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site with more attractions than any other African national park. Some of the attractions include the Great Migration, The Big Five, Unique Bird Collections, Endangered Species, Highest concentration of Carnivores and Herbivores, Scenic and Spectacular Landscapes.

Activities



Game Drive



Maasai Tribe



Balloon Safaris



Bird Watching



Guided Walk



Mount Kilimanjaro National Park



The highest mountain in Africa, capped with snow, and the world's highest freestanding volcano. It is made up of two dormant volcanoes (Kibo 5,895m asl and Mawenzi 5,149m asl) and one extinct volcano (Shira 3,962m asl). The origin of the word is unknown, but it is thought to be a combination of the Swahili word Kilima, which means "Mountain," and the KiChagga word Njaro, which loosely translates as "Whiteness," giving rise to the name "White Mountain."

This volcanic massif rises majestically above the surrounding plains, its snowy peak looming over the savannah. The mountain is surrounded by forest. The park is home to a plethora of mammals, many of which are endangered species.

Activities



Mountain Climbing

Suggested Safari Itineraries

1. Explore Tracks of Wildebeest – 07 Days (Arusha – 01 night / Tarangire National Park – 01 night / Serengeti National Park – 02 nights / Ngorongoro Conservation Area – 02 nights)

The Northern circuit is a special route as it offers diversity and a good collection of wildlife, culture and natural attractions. Tarangire brings life to large herds of Elephants. During the peak months wildlife congregate around the river which is a perfect spot for game viewing. Serengeti is derived from a Maasai word that means endless plains. It's a large National Park that shares the same eco-system as Maasai Mara. It's famous since it hosts large herds of wildebeests and herbivores. The big cats are always found around the River. Ngorongoro is a world heritage site that is full of wonders. The Outstanding view from the crater rim is one scenic sight and deep in the crater there is active flora and fauna.

2. Explore the Savannah – 05 Days (Arusha – 01 night / Serengeti National Park – 02 nights / Ngorongoro Conservation Area – 01 night)

The Northern circuit is a special route as it offers diversity and a good collection of wildlife, culture and natural attractions. Serengeti is derived from a Maasai word that means endless plains. It's a large National Park that shares the same eco-system as Maasai Mara. Ngorongoro is a world heritage site that is full of wonders. The Outstanding view from the crater rim is one scenic sight and deep in the crater there is active flora and fauna.

3. Explore with Tufayn (Guided Photography Tour) – 07 Days (Arusha – 01 night / Lake Manyara National Park – 01 night / Serengeti National Park – 02 nights / Ngorongoro Conservation Area – 01 night / Lake Eyasi – 01 night)

Another great adventure with me. I take pride in exploring the Northern Circuit with you and we will touch on special parks that make this part a unique one.

From the Tree Climbing lions of Lake Manyara to the vast and endless plains of the Serengeti, from the Crater floor full of life to the bushmen "Wahadzabe" at Lake Eyasi.



Uganda



Uganda is an east-central African country. Uganda, which is roughly the size of the United Kingdom, is home to dozens of ethnic groups. The English language and Christianity help to bring these diverse peoples together in Kampala, the cosmopolitan capital with dozens of small parks and public gardens and a scenic promenade along the shore of Lake Victoria, Africa's largest freshwater lake.

Uganda: botanical gardens

Uganda encompasses a diverse range of ecosystems, from the tall volcanic mountains of the country's eastern and western borders to the densely forested swamps of the Albert Nile River and the rainforests of the country's central plateau. The land is richly fertile, and Ugandan coffee has become a mainstay of the agricultural economy as well as a favorite of coffee connoisseurs worldwide.

Uganda is bounded to the north by South Sudan, to the east by Kenya, to the south by Tanzania and Rwanda, and to the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Kampala, the capital city, is built around seven hills near the shores of Lake Victoria, which forms part of the border with Kenya and Tanzania.

Climate

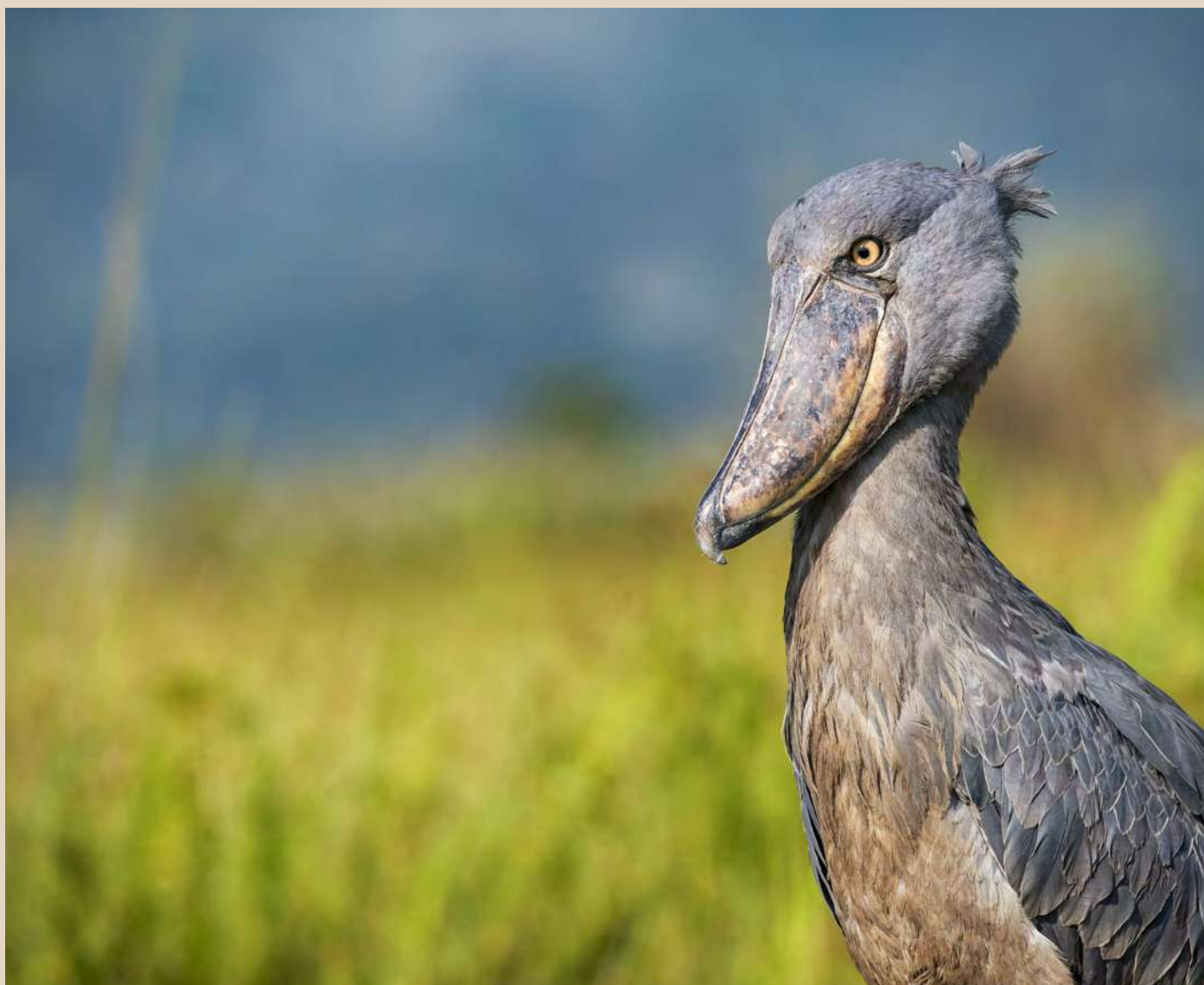
Uganda's tropical climate is influenced by elevation and, locally, the presence of lakes. Northeasterly and southwesterly air currents dominate. Because of Uganda's equatorial location, the sun's declination at midday varies little, and the length of daylight is nearly always 12 hours. All of these factors, combined with a fairly consistent cloud cover, ensure a pleasant climate all year.

Ethnic groups

Although Uganda is home to a diverse range of ethnic groups, the country is typically divided into the "Nilotic North" and the "Bantu South." Bantu speakers constitute the majority of Uganda's population. The Ganda are the largest single ethnic group, accounting for roughly one-sixth of the total national population. Soga, Gwere, Gisu, Nyole, Samia, Toro, Nyoro, Kiga, Nyankole, Amba, and Konjo are other Bantu speakers.

Languages

There are at least 32 languages spoken in Uganda, but English, Swahili, and Ganda are the most commonly used. Swahili was chosen as another official national language due to its potential to facilitate regional integration.



Murchison Falls National Park



The Nile squeezes through an 8m wide gorge at Murchison Falls before plunging with a thunderous roar into the "Devil's Cauldron," creating a signature rainbow. Savanna and Borassus palms, acacia trees, and riverine woodland can be found in the park's northern section. The south is dominated by forest patches and woodland. Humphrey Bogart's 1951 film "The African Queen" was shot on Lake Albert and the Nile in Murchison Falls National Park.

Murchison Falls National Park is located near the northern end of the Albertine Rift Valley, where the sweeping Bunyoro escarpment meets vast, palm-dotted savanna. It is Uganda's largest and oldest conservation area, having been designated as a game reserve in 1926.

The park is divided in half by the Victoria Nile, which plunges 45 meters over the rift valley wall to form the dramatic Murchison Falls, the park's centerpiece and the final event in an 80-kilometer stretch of rapids. The massive cascade drains the river's last energy, transforming it into a broad, placid stream that flows quietly across the rift valley floor into Lake Albert. This stretch of river is home to one of Uganda's most spectacular wildlife displays. Elephants, giraffes, and buffaloes are frequent visitors to the riverbanks, while hippos, Nile crocodiles, and aquatic birds are permanent residents.

Murchison Falls is home to 144 mammals, 556 bird species, 51 reptiles, and 51 amphibians. Murchison Falls is impressive all year round due to its large population of African elephants.

The park is home to many profolic bird species, including the shoebill, which is the most common along the river stretch approaching the Albert delta. The white crested turaco, red winged grey warbler, and other birds are associated with the southern bank's woodland.

Activities



Game
Drives



Waterfalls



Bird
Watching



Boat
Safaris

Kibale National Park



The Kanyanchu Primate Walk is Kibale's most popular activity. Thirteen species can be sought, and a wide range of diurnal monkeys are almost always seen, but the stars of this twice-daily show are chimps. Kanyanchu's chimps have been tracked since 1993, and there is a good chance of finding them. Guided walks begin at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. and last approximately three hours, depending on a variety of factors. Another 120 mammals live in this biologically diverse region, including several primate species such as baboons and chimps, as well as elephants and antelopes. This forest is home to over 370 bird species, including 23 Albertine Rift endemics, Nahan's francolin, Cassin's spinetail, blue-headed bee-eater, and low-land masked apalis. The chimp population surge of about 1,500 individuals, divided into at least a dozen different communities, four of which are habituated to humans, is the most visible among Kibale's primates.

Activities



Game
Drives



Chimpanzee
Sighting



Bird
Watching



Queen Elizabeth National Park



Queen Elizabeth National Park straddles the equator, with monuments on either side of the road marking the precise location where the road crosses latitude 00. Kazinga National Park was established in 1952 and renamed two years later to commemorate a visit by Queen Elizabeth II of England. Over 95 mammal species and 600 bird species live in the park. The Katwe explosion craters are the park's highest point at 1,350m above sea level, while Lake Edward is its lowest point at 910m. Queen Elizabeth National Park is unsurprisingly Uganda's most popular tourist attraction. The park's diverse ecosystems, which include sprawling savanna, shady humid forests, sparkling lakes, and fertile wetlands, make it an ideal habitat for ten primate species, including chimps, and over 600 bird species. The park's magnificent vistas include dozens of enormous craters carved dramatically into rolling green hills, panoramic views of the Kazinga Channel with its banks lined with hippos, buffalo, and elephants, and the endless Ishasha plains, whose fig trees hide lions ready to pounce on herds of unsuspecting Uganda kob. Queen Elizabeth supports at least 95 species of mammals, it boasts of 20 carnivores like the Lion, Leopards, side striped jackal and spotted hyena among others.

Activities



Game Drives



Bird Watching



Boat Safaris

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park



Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is located in southwestern Uganda, near the Rift Valley. Its mist-covered hillsides are surrounded by one of Uganda's oldest and most biologically diverse rain forests, dating back over 25,000 years and containing nearly 400 plant species. This "impenetrable forest" also protects an estimated 459 mountain gorillas – roughly half the world's population, including several habituated groups that can be tracked. Another 120 mammals live in this biologically diverse region, including several primate species such as baboons and chimps, as well as elephants and antelopes. This forest is home to approximately 350 bird species, including 23 Albertine Rift endemics. At least 200 butterfly species live in Bwindi, including eight albertine rift endemics. Many reptiles call it home. There are numerous opportunities to learn about the Bakiga and Batwa Pygmy cultures through performances, workshops, and village walks.

Activities



Gorilla Tracking



Bird Watching



Suggested Safari Itineraries

1. Explore the beauty of Bwindi – 04 Days (Entebbe – 01 night / Bwindi Impenetrable National Park – 02 nights)

A land of contrasts. In half a day you can drive from mist shrouded volcanic mountains to hot hazy savannah, dappled with wildlife. Serene undulating hills of tea plantations, lush but ordered, give way to tangled jungle and rainforest with musical accompaniment of chaotic, cacophonous birdlife and a rich Cultural history and Institutions. Uganda is alive with these contrasts: the tiniest sunbirds, iridescent in the morning light, the massive lumbering yet silent elephant, disappearing like a vapor behind the trees, the chimpanzees crashing about the forest canopy, the lugubrious gorilla, chewing thoughtfully in the bamboo thicket. There's the Nile, twisting its way north like a shimmering ribbon, through arid semi-desert scattered about with rocky kopjes. Snowcapped mountain peaks, tropical, sandy, freshwater beaches, and smiling faces everywhere. It's all here, a feast for all the senses.



2. Explore the Pearl of Uganda – 07 Days (Entebbe – 01 night / Kibale – 01 night / Queen Elizabeth National Park – 02 nights / Bwindi Impenetrable National Park – 02 nights)

Kibale's most popular activity is the Kanyanchu Primate Walk. Thirteen species can be sought, and a good variety of diurnal monkeys invariably encountered, but the stars of this twice-daily show are chimpanzees. Queen Elizabeth National Park offers diverse ecosystems, which include sprawling savanna, shady, humid forests, sparkling lakes, and fertile wetlands, make it the ideal habitat for a classic big game, ten primate species including chimpanzees, and over 600 species of birds. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, this "impenetrable forest" also protects an estimated 459 mountain gorillas – roughly half of the world's population, including several habituated groups, which can be tracked.



3. Explore the Ultimate Wilderness – 08 Days (Kampala – 01 night / Murchison Falls National Park – 02 nights / Kampala – 01 night / Bwindi Impenetrable National Park – 02 nights / Lake Mburo – 01 night)

At Murchison Falls, the Nile squeezes through an 8m wide gorge and plunges with a thunderous roar into the "Devil's Cauldron", creating a trademark rainbow

The northern section of the park contains savanna and Borassus palms, acacia trees, and riverine woodland. The south is dominated by woodland and forest patches

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, this "impenetrable forest" also protects an estimated 459 mountain gorillas – roughly half of the world's population, including several habituated groups, which can be tracked.

Lake Mburo National Park is a compact gem, located conveniently close to the highway that connects Kampala to the parks of western Uganda. It is the smallest of Uganda's savannah national parks and underlain by ancient Precambrian metamorphic rocks which date back more than 500 million years.





Rwanda, landlocked republic lying south of the Equator in east-central Africa. Known for its breathtaking scenery, Rwanda is often referred to as *le pays des mille collines* (French: "land of a thousand hills"). The capital is Kigali, located in the centre of the country on the Ruganwa River.

Relief

The landscape is reminiscent of a tropical Switzerland. Its dominant feature is a chain of mountains of rugged beauty that runs on a north-south axis and forms part of the Congo-Nile divide. From the volcanoes of the Virunga (Birunga) Mountains in the northwest—where the Karisimbi reaches 14,787 feet (4,507 metres)—the elevation drops to 4,000 feet (1,220 metres) in the swampy Kagera (Akagera) River valley in the east. The interior highlands consist of rolling hills and valleys, yielding to a low-lying depression west of the Congo-Nile divide along the shores of Lake Kivu.

Ethnic Groups

As in Burundi, the major ethnic groups in Rwanda are Hutu and Tutsi, respectively accounting for more than four-fifths and about one-seventh of the total population. The Twa, a hunter-gatherer group, constitute less than 1 percent of the population. Other minorities include a small group of Europeans (mostly missionaries, employees of relief and development programs, and entrepreneurs), a small number of Asian merchants, and Africans from Tanzania, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and elsewhere.

Social differences between the Hutu and Tutsi traditionally were profound, as shown by the system of patron-client ties (*buhake*, or "cattle contract") through which the Tutsi, with a strong pastoralist tradition, gained social, economic, and political ascendancy over the Hutu, who were primarily agriculturalists. The formerly more distinct pastoral and agricultural systems have become well integrated, and nearly all farm households now engage simultaneously in crop and livestock production.

Languages

The country has four official languages: Rwanda (more properly, Kinyarwanda), English, French, and Swahili (Kiswahili). Rwanda, a Bantu language belonging to the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo language family, is spoken by virtually all Rwandans. It is closely related to Rundi, which is spoken in the neighbouring country of Burundi. English and French have traditionally been spoken by only a small fraction of the population.



Akagera National Park



Akagera's relatively warm and low-lying plains are home to savannah, woodland, wetland, and a dozen lakes. We hope to transform the National Park into a world-class safari destination in collaboration with African Parks.

The largely open terrain is ideal for game viewing, and we are working to ensure that the Big Five roam the park in greater numbers over time. Since 2010 we have cut poaching to an all-time low, with the introduction of a helicopter, a canine unit and rhino trackers. A family of South African lions has settled in and is reproducing successfully, and 18 eastern black rhinos have also been reintroduced.

Activities



Game
Drives



Bird
Watching

Volcanoes National Park



"In the heart of Central Africa, so high up that you shiver more than you sweat," eminent primatologist Dian Fossey wrote, "there are great, old volcanoes towering nearly 15,000 feet, and nearly covered with rich, green rainforest – the Virungas."

Volcanoes National Park, located in the far northwest of Rwanda, protects the steep slopes of this magnificent mountain range, which is home to the endangered mountain gorilla and a rich mosaic of montane ecosystems that include evergreen and bamboo forest, open grassland, swamp, and heath.

Volcanoes National Park is named after the Virunga Massif's chain of dormant volcanoes, which includes Karisimbi, the highest at 4,507m, Bisoke with its verdant crater lake, Sabinyo, Gahinga, and Muhabura.

Activities



Gorilla
Tracking



Bird
Watching

Nyungwe National Park



Nyungwe, Africa's oldest rainforest, is both diverse and stunningly beautiful. The mountainous region is teeming with wildlife, including a small population of chimps and 12 other primate species, including the endemic L'Hoest's monkey of the Albertine Rift.

Visitors can sample the forest's delights or stay for a week or more in one of Africa's most beautiful forests, with 15 trails, some of which are detailed here, and a variety of other activities.

Most visitors come for the primate tracking, but those with time to relax and soak in the primal atmosphere should stay a little longer.

Botanists will be awestruck by the 1,068 plant species and 140 orchids on display. With 322 bird species, including the Red-collared Babbler and 29 other Albertine Rift Endemics, the birdwatching is among the best in Africa. Butterflies, of which there are at least 120 species, are also common.

In Nyungwe, there are 75 known mammals, including the serval cat, mongoose, Congo clawless otter, and leopard, to name a few. Because many are shy, sightings are a matter of chance.

Activities



Game
Drives



Bird
Watching



Chimpanzee
Sighting

Suggested Safari Itineraries

1. Explore Gorilla's – 04 Days

(Kigali – 01 night / Volcanoes National Park – 02 nights)

The journey will take you through Kigali where you will enjoy the beautiful city.

Spend an hour with the Mountain Gorillas in the lush forest.





Vehicle Amenities



Binoculars



Fridge



Power Supply
Sockets



USB Charging
Ports



Nature Books



Picnic Table

1. Visa Application / Health Requirements

Kenya

All tourists are required to apply for an online visa prior to their travel to Kenya.

Below is the official link.

<https://evisa.go.ke/evisa.html>

Tanzania

All tourists are required to apply for an online visa prior to their travel to Kenya.

Below is the official link.

<https://eservices.immigration.go.tz/visa/>

Uganda

All tourists are required to apply for an online visa prior to their travel to Kenya.

Below is the official link.

<https://visas.immigration.go.ug/>

Rwanda

All tourists are required to apply for an online visa prior to their travel to Kenya.

Below is the official link.

<https://www.migration.gov.rw/visa>

2. Luggage

Safari Domestic Flights

Please inform your clients that the luggage allowance on our local scheduled flights is strictly 15KGS PER PERSON and that SOFT BAGS are highly recommended, if not essential. In light aircraft the baggage area and weight allowance is limited.

Safari Vehicles

Hard Samsonite type suitcases do not fit into the cargo compartment easily especially where there are more than 4 travellers together.

Due to limited space available for storage in safari vehicles, we strongly recommend use soft duffle bags rather than hard suitcases.

3. Safari Operation hours

As per rules and regulations governed by the Ministry of Tourism we are only allowed to move from 0600hrs to 1830hrs whilst having clients on board.

All our programs follow this rules as its mandatory.

We would recommend for clients using Turkish Airlines or Egypt Air it's better they have a pre-booking at a city hotel instead of just waiting at the airport till day light.

4. Drive Time

All our Safaris from point to point have approximated timings indicated based on the mileage, However sometimes the journey could be longer based on traffic or speed limits while passing through towns.

5. Check In/ Check Out at Hotels/Lodges

All properties work with recommended timings so as to allow house keeping to prepare rooms for the next arrival.

City Hotels

Check In : 1400hrs

Check out : 1000hrs

Safari Lodges & Beach Hotels

Check In : 1400hrs

Check out : 1000hrs

Early check-in or late check-out is subject to room availability and may generate additional half/full day room charge.

6. Water Bottles

We stopped using plastic bottles as a conservation initiative and each traveller is provided with an aluminium bottle that will be used through their trip.

There is a main bottle that is used for refilling.

7. Currency

Please note that it is advisable to carry USD bills that are 2006 series onwards

8. Emergency Evacuation Cover

All our clients are covered with AMREF Emergency Evacuation cover within East Africa.

It is advisable for clients to have their personal health cover as well incase of any emergency.

9. Drones

Please be advised that drones are not allowed in Kenya or Tanzania as they are considered a National security risk.

10. Essential items to carry:

Depending on your travel destination, we compiled a short list of clothing and items that we recommend you to have during your stay:

- Long sleeve t-shirts for game drives or any bush walks (helps with reducing sun exposure and ward off persistent mosquitoes (avoid bright colors and materials that take long to dry)
- Pants / trousers are a good option cold morning or evening game drives and they also come in handy for dinner and drinks in some lodges
- Windbreaker / water proof jacket or sweater for cold mornings or evenings
- Good walking shoes or boots – these come in handy in various ways while getting round during your safari
- Back pack – comes in handy to have with you in the vehicle while your other luggage is stored in the back of the vehicle
- Sunglasses
- Sunscreen
- Camera for capturing your memories
- Insect repellent
- Batteries and/ charger for your camera





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