

DOSSIER: NNJ – 29 Day Nairobi to Johannesburg

Local Payment – USD 1,210

Payable in cash to the guide on departure. Only small denominations (\$50, \$20, \$10, \$5) notes printed after 2000 will be accepted.

Countries Visited

Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa

Vehicle

Overland Truck

Malaria

Malaria prophylactics are required throughout the route.

Departure Point

8.00am from The Meridian Court Hotel, Muranga Road, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: +254 20 313991/317481
www.meridianhotelkenya.com

End Point

The Airport Grand Hotel, 100 North Rand Road, Bardene, Boksburg, South Africa. Tel: +27 (0) 11 823 1843.
www.legacyhotels.co.za/content.aspx?h=6

What's included?

Meals as indicated on the itinerary, accommodation, registered guides, transport and selected activities as per itinerary.

What's excluded?

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

Health

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

Visas

Please note that these are your responsibility. Most nationalities require visas for East African countries. Although most nationalities can obtain their visa on the border we prefer that you obtain it before arrival to save time at immigration when crossing from one country to another. Visas for Malawi must be obtained prior to departure.

Climate

The African sun is very strong. Please use a factor 30 sunscreen and wear a hat. You should drink at least 3 litres of water per day to avoid dehydration. East Africa experiences a very wet rainy season. Please bear this in mind during the summer months. Please see Pre Departure Booklet for detailed information.

Currency and Banking

USD (United States Dollars) is the best currency for East Africa. Travellers Cheques can take a long time to change into cash and often incur unreasonable charges. Credit Cards cannot always be processed – especially in remote areas. USD Notes printed before 2000 (i.e. the old style notes) will not be accepted and many places will not accept USD100 notes, so make sure to bring lots of \$1, \$5 and \$10 notes for tips and craft markets. USD20 and USD50 notes are good to change in to local currency. Please see Pre Departure Booklet for detailed information on each country.

Vaccinations

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

Onward Travel

You can extend this tour by adding the Masai Mara Explorer or the Kilimanjaro Trek before hand.

Pre and Post Tour Accommodation

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

Arrival

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

Departure

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

Note: All information is subject to change without prior notice. Travel times can change depending on road or weather conditions, etc. These are used as a guideline only.

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES ON THIS ROUTE

COUNTRY	AREA	ACTIVITY	PRICE RANGE
Tanzania	Serengeti	Serengeti 3-Days Camping (Min 1-2 Clients)	\$980 to \$1,550
Tanzania	Serengeti	Serengeti 3-Days Camping (Min 3-4 Clients)	\$750 to \$855
Tanzania	Serengeti	Tips for Guide - Per Day	\$8 to \$10
Tanzania	Serengeti	Flight from Serengeti to Arusha	\$200 to \$300
Tanzania	Serengeti	Ballooning over Serengeti National Park	\$499 to \$520
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Scuba Diving - Per Dive	\$50 to \$65
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Zanzibar Meals - Per Day	\$15 to \$25
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Spice Tour - Half Day	\$45 to \$65
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Walking City Tour - Half Day	\$40 to \$65
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Swimming with Dolphins	\$50 to \$80
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Motorbike Hire - Per Day	\$35 to \$60
Tanzania	Zanzibar	Prison Island Excursion	\$50 to \$90
Malawi	Kande	Beach Scuba Diving - Per Dive	\$35 to \$40
Malawi	Kande	Beach Horse Riding	\$50 to \$60

Malawi	Kande	Beach Dinner at local restaurant	\$7	to	\$15
Malawi	Kande	Beach Water sports Equipment Hire	\$5	to	\$10
Malawi	Luwawa	Forest Guided Hike	\$10	to	\$25
Malawi	Luwawa	Forest Mountain Biking	\$15	to	\$25
Zambia	South Luangwa NP	Game Walk - Inside National Park	\$45	to	\$55
Zambia	South Luangwa NP	Game Walk - Outside National Park	\$35	to	\$45
Zambia	South Luangwa NP	Morning Game Drive	\$35	to	\$45
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	Dinner at local restaurant	\$45	to	\$60
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	White Water Rafting - Full Day	\$110	to	\$150
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	Combo River Board and Rafting - Full Day	\$140	to	\$160
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	Bungee Jump	\$95	to	\$150
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	Zambezi Sunset Cruise	\$45	to	\$60
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	Elephant Encounter	\$95	to	\$120
Zimbabwe	Victoria Falls	Lion Encounter (Walking with Lions)	\$115	to	\$130
Botswana	Okavango	Tips for Polers – Per Person, Per Day	\$5	to	\$8
Botswana	Ghanzi	Bushman Walk	\$25	to	\$35
South Africa	Johannesburg	Dinner at local restaurant	R150	to	R300

Note:

There are more optional activities being created every day – we have listed only the most popular. If there is something specific you would like to do then speak to your guide as they will be able to assist you (if it is possible) If you want to go on the balloon trip over the Serengeti you must ask your guide to pre book this activity on the morning of departure. This activity is subject to availability.

DAY 1 NAIROBI – ARUSHA

Today we depart the bustling capital of Kenya and cross the border into Tanzania. On our way to Arusha, catch a glimpse of Mt Kilimanjaro. This afternoon we make our preparations for the optional excursion to the Serengeti NP and Ngorongoro Crater.

Meals:	Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Snake Park or Meserani Oasis (no website available)
Facilities:	Shared facilities, bar.
Route:	Nairobi to Arusha. ±310 km
Travel time:	±4-5 hrs plus border crossing
Border posts:	Kenya: Namanga, Tel.: +254 45513 2002 Tanzania: Namanga, Tel.: +254 45513 2002

Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa (although not in Africa as a whole, the Sudan is 3 times larger); it's landmass covering an area of just over 945,000 sq. km (including Zanzibar). This makes Tanzania about the size of France, Germany and Switzerland combined; 3 times the size of the entire British Isles or one-tenth the size of the whole of the USA.

Tanzania's population at the last official census was 31.3 million, with approximately one third being classified as "urban" despite agriculture forming roughly half of GDP and agri-products (e.g.: coffee, tea, tobacco, cashew nuts, sisal, cotton) some 75% of export earnings.

Dodoma, in central Tanzania, is the political capital of the country although Dar es Salaam is the effective trading and business capital, with it's safe harbour "(Dar es Salaam" means "Haven of Peace"), international airport and population of some 1.75million. Arusha is the capital of the Arusha Region, located in the north of Tanzania. It has a population of 270,485 (2002 census). This city is located on a plateau in the Great Rift Valley amidst the Serengeti Plain, Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Manyara, Olduvai Gorge, Tarangire National Park, and Mount Kilimanjaro National Park. Official documents ceding independence to Tanzania were signed by the United Kingdom at Arusha in 1961.

The Arusha Declarations for Self Reliance in Tanzania were signed in 1967 in Arusha. The Arusha Accords were signed at Arusha on August 4, 1993 by representatives of competing factions in the Rwandan civil war. In 1994 the UN Security Council decided by its Resolution 955 of 8 November 1994 that Arusha should host the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The establishment of the tribunal with its employees has influenced the local economy of Arusha. The tribunal is expected to end its normal work in 2008 with two more subsequent years for appeals handling.

DAY 2/3 SERENGETI/NGORONGORO CRATER

Today we have the opportunity to go on a three-day trip into the Serengeti. For those not going to the parks, there is time to relax and absorb some of the fascinating local culture. *Optional Activities: Serengeti & Ngorongoro Excursion.*

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camping www.tanzaniaparks.com
Facilities:	Shared Ablutions, cold showers, no bar.

Day 1: 8:00 Depart for Serengeti National Park, game drive en-route then dinner and overnight at Seronera Campsite. (Day 2 of the tour).

Day 2: Morning game drive in the Serengeti NP, then mid afternoon drive back to Ngorongoro via Olduvai Gorge for talk on (Day 3 of the tour) prehistoric artefacts found in this area (optional), then dinner and overnight at the rim of crater. Simba Campsite.

Day 3: After breakfast, descend down the Crater floor with lunch box for half-day game drive, and then drive back to Arusha. (Day 4 of the tour)

What you should take along:

- Daypack with one change of clothes
- Some warm clothes, as it is always cold on the rim of the crater
- A few dollars (small notes) for tips, curios etc
- You also have to buy some snacks, cold drinks, cigarettes etc. for the excursion
- Binoculars, cameras & film
- Lots of insect repellent
- Sleeping bag

Inside Serengeti:

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: National Parks Hotels
 Facilities: Poor

The Serengeti is a region of grasslands and woodlands in Mara Region in Tanzania. It has more than 1.6 million herbivores and thousands of predators. Blue Wildebeests, gazelles, zebras and buffalos are the animals most commonly found in the region. This area is most famous for the migration that takes place every year, which is considered to be one of the seven tourist travel wonders of the world. Every year around October nearly 1.5 million herbivores travel towards the southern plains, crossing the Mara River, from the northern hills for the rains. And then back to the north through the west, once again crossing the Mara River, after the rains in around April. This phenomenon is sometimes also called the Circular Migration. Over 250,000 wildebeest alone will die along the journey from Tanzania to Masai Mara reserves in upper Kenya, a total of 500 miles.

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

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

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

Some useful Swahili words to know:

<i>English - Swahili</i>	<i>English – Swahili</i>	<i>English - Swahili</i>	<i>English - Swahili</i>
Hello - Jambo	Yes – Ndiyo	How do you do - Habari gani	No - Hapana
Thank you - Ahsante	Bring here - Lete hapa	Mister - Bwana	to eat - Kula
Go away - Enda	Today – Leo	Tomorrow – Kesho	Slowly - Pole pole
Coffee – Kahawa	Tea - Chai	To sleep – Kulala	Goodbye - Kwaheri
Milk - Maziwa	How much – Ngapi	Water - Maji	Come here - Njoo hapa
Sugar - Sukari	Food - Chakula	See you – Tutaonana	Welcome again - Karibu tena

DAY 4 ARUSHA

For those on the Serengeti excursion we arrive back in Arusha in the late afternoon where we relax ahead of the long drive south tomorrow.

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Camp: Snake Park or Meserani Oasis (no website available)
 Facilities: Shared facilities, bar, swimming pool.
 Route: Serengeti to Arusha (for those on the 3-day excursion)

Kilimanjaro is an almost perfectly shaped volcano, which rises from the plains. The mountain is snow capped and the volcano contained within is dormant, but not yet extinct. Kilimanjaro is 5895 metres high and the highest peak in Africa, it is also the world's highest freestanding mountain.

Arusha officially became a city on 1st July 2006; the primary industry of the region is agriculture, with large vegetable and flower producers sending high-quality produce to Europe. Small-scale agriculture was badly hit by the coffee crisis of recent years and is now largely subsistence farming. Arusha has several factories including a brewery, tyre and fibreboard plant, and a large pharmaceuticals maker.

DAY 5 ARUSHA TO DAR ES SALAAM

Today we take a long and scenic drive to Dar Es Salaam, the administrative capital of Tanzania. After arriving in Dar Es Salaam, there will be some time to pack light bags for the trip to Zanzibar, the rest of the luggage will remain on the mainland with the truck.

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Camp: Kipepeo Camp www.kipepeocamp.com
 Facilities: Shared facilities, water not drinkable, hot showers, good toilets and bar.
 Route: Arusha to Dar es Salaam. ±700 km
 Travel time: ±10-12 hrs (very long day)

Dar es Salaam (Arabic translation: “Abode of Peace”), formerly Mzizima, is the largest city in Tanzania. With a population estimated around 2,500,000, it is also the country’s richest city and an important economic centre. Though Dar es Salaam lost its official status as capital city to Dodoma in the mid-1970s, it remains the centre of the permanent central government and continues to serve as the capital for the surrounding Dar es Salaam Region.

In 1859, Albert Roscher of Hamburg became the first European to land in Mzizima (“healthy town”). In 1866 Sultan Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar gave it its present name. Dar es Salaam fell into decline after Majid’s death in 1870, but was revived in 1887, when the German East Africa Company established a station there. The town’s growth was facilitated by its role as the administrative and commercial centre of German East Africa and industrial expansion resulting from the construction of the Central Railway Line in the early 1900s.

DAY 6/7/8 ZANZIBAR

A local ferry will take us to Stone Town, the capital of Zanzibar. We spend the first night in Stone Town where you will have time to explore the markets and unique architecture. The following day we take a transfer to the northern part of the Island where we will spend 2 days relaxing on the beach. *Optional Activities: Meals, Spice Tours, Dolphin Tours, Scuba Diving, Snorkeling.*

Day 6

Meals: Breakfast
Accommodation: Two per Room: Shangani Hotel (no available website)
Facilities: En-Suites, Hot showers, coffee shop, laundry services.
Route: Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar by Ferry

Day 7/8

Meals: Breakfast
Accommodation: Two to Four per Room: Amaan Bungalows www.amaanbungalows.com
Facilities: En-suite per Room sharing, hot showers, bar, restaurant, laundry services.
Route: Stone Town to Nungwi Beach

You do not need to take your whole backpack; you can leave this locked in the truck at Dar es Salaam as one of the guides normally remain behind here. A day pack is enough. Once on the island you will be met by a local tour operator who will make your other arrangements; for Spice Tours, Snorkelling etc.

Appropriate Clothing

Zanzibar’s main religion is Islam and so appropriate clothing should be worn in Stone Town. Beachwear should only be worn on the beach and women should wear a t-shirt and knee-length shorts, or a skirt, in the town. It is not appropriate to show the arms above the elbow or legs above the knee. Shoulders should remain covered and revealing necklines are not acceptable. Men’s clothing is less restrictive and a t-shirt and pair of shorts are fine. On the beach or in the resort there are no dress restrictions other than the normal ones in pool/public areas.

Religious Holidays

If you are visiting Zanzibar in the month of fasting (Ramadan) please speak to your local guide about the customs during this time. Normally eating during the sunlight hours is not polite and some locals will make sure that you are aware of this (sometimes very loudly if you are seen). Most shops and restaurants are closed during this period, but it is acceptable (as a foreigner) to eat at the hotel / resort. The guide will tell you what is appropriate and when.

Zanzibar as used today, is the collective name for two East African islands off mainland Tanzania: Unguja (also called Zanzibar) and Pemba. The capital of the islands, located on the island of Unguja, is also known as Zanzibar. The city’s old quarter, known as Stone Town, is a World Heritage Site. The population of Zanzibar was 981,754 in the 2002 census, and its area is 1,651 km² (637 mi²). Zanzibar’s main industries are spices (cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon and pepper), raffia, and tourism. Zanzibar is also the home of the, extremely endangered, Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkey.

The word “Zanzibar” probably derives from the Persian, Zangi-bar (“coast of the blacks”). However, the name could also have been derived from the Arabic Zayn Z’al Barr (“fair is this land”). “Zanzibar” often refers especially to Unguja Island and is sometimes referred to as the “Spice Islands,” though this term is more commonly associated with the Maluku Islands in Indonesia. Zanzibar was the first region in Africa to introduce colour television, in 1973. The current TV-station is called TvZ. The first television service in mainland Tanzania was not introduced until some twenty years later.

The musician Farrokh Bulsara (a.k.a Freddie Mercury) of Queen was born in Unguja, Zanzibar on September 5, 1946 to Indian-Parsi parents, who were employed by the British colonial administration. There is a restaurant named ‘Mercury’s’ on the beachfront of Stone Town. In September 2006, a radical Islamic group on the archipelago, Uamsho, forced organizers to abandon plans to mark his 60th birthday, saying he violated Islam with his openly gay lifestyle. Zanzibar criminalized gay and lesbian sex in 2004, but it remains a popular resort destination for the South African gay community.

DAY 9 ZANZIBAR TO DAR ES SALAAM

Today we leave Zanzibar and catch a late ferry back to Dar es Salaam and return to our campsite.

Meals: Breakfast, Dinner
Accommodation: Camp: Kipepeo Camp www.kipepeocamp.com
Facilities: Shared facilities, water not drinkable, hot showers, good toilets and bar.
Route: Ferry back from Zanzibar

German East Africa was captured by the British during World War I and from then on was referred to as Tanganyika. Dar es Salaam was retained as the territory's administrative and commercial centre. Under British indirect rule, separate European (e.g. Oyster Bay) and African (e.g. Kariakoo and Ilala) areas developed at a distance from the city centre. The town's population also included a large amount of South Asians.

After World War II, Dar es Salaam experienced a period of rapid growth. Political developments, including the formation and growth of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), led to Tanganyika attaining independence from colonial rule in December 1961. Dar es Salaam continued to serve as its capital, also when in 1964 Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form Tanzania. However, in 1973 provisions were made to relocate the capital to Dodoma, a more centrally located city in Tanzania's interior. The relocation process has not yet been completed, and Dar es Salaam remains Tanzania's primary city.

DAY 10 DAR ES SALAAM TO IRINGA

It is a long drive from historical port city of Dar es Salaam to Iringa. We actually transit through Mukumi NP, but we do not have the time to stop and explore.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Kisolanza Farm (no website available)
Facilities:	Shared facilities, hot shower, bar.
Route:	Dar es Salaam to Iringa. ±630 km
Travel time:	±10-12 hrs

Living up to its reputation, Baobab Valley is a valley populated by baobabs, and obviously renowned for this. One of the great symbols of Africa is, in fact, the baobab tree, with its bizarre appearance, surrounded by myth and folklore, and with a multitude of uses for the local people & wildlife, the fruit that is eaten, gum, fibre for rope, paper, and cloth; bark and oil from the baobab seeds have medical properties. It's along the main highway artery that connects Dar es Salaam and Iringa. If you see a tree small enough to put your arms around they say all your dreams and wishes will come true.

Located in the southern highlands of Tanzania, near the country's legislative capital of Dodoma and the agricultural centre of Morogoro, Iringa is a pleasant small town and a focus of regional agriculture and production. Its streets are quiet and peaceful, and the market offers a colourful scene of traditional African culture. Historically, Iringa was a centre of colonial administration. During German occupation, the German military constructed the town as a fortified defence against marauding Hehe tribal warriors intent on driving them out of the region. Gangilonga Rock, a site just outside of the town, is a legendary spot where the Hehe chief at that time, Chief Mkwawa, met with his people and decided how to fight the Germans. Iringa was also the site of several battles during the First and Second World Wars, and Commonwealth War Graves are located just outside of town.

DAY 11/12 NORTHERN LAKE MALAWI

It is another long drive from Iringa to the northern beaches of Lake Malawi. We will spend the next couple of carefree days relaxing on the white sandy beaches. For the more adventurous there are leisure and water sport activities. Alternatively, soak up the atmosphere and relax in one of the more memorable holiday destinations. Optional Activities: Scuba diving, parasailing, windsurfing, fishing, canoeing, horse riding. *Optional Activities: Scuba Diving, Parasailing, Windsurfing, Fishing, Canoeing, Horse Riding, Craft Shopping and many more.*

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Chitimba www.chitimba.com
Facilities:	Shared facilities, hot showers, water drinkable, bar.
Route:	Iringa to Chitimba. ±640 km
Travel time:	±10-11 hrs plus border crossing
Border posts:	Tanzania: Chi'zumulu, Tel.: 09265 15 357 207 Malawi: Songwe (no telephone number available)

The Republic of Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) is a democratic, densely populated country located in southeastern Africa. It has Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north, and Mozambique surrounding it on the east, south, and west. The origin of the name Malawi remains unclear; it is held to be either derived from that of southern tribes, or noting the "glitter of the sun rising across the lake" (as seen in its flag).

In 1859 David Livingstone reached Lake Malawi, when he was trying to put an end to the slave trade. He then returned in 1861 accompanied by seven missionaries. They opened a mission station in the south lake area, but suffered from malaria, illness and conflict with slavers. In 1864 the surviving missionaries withdrew to Zanzibar. Livingstone then returned to the region in 1866 as part of an expedition to find the source of the Nile.

In 1869 he pushed north and was out of contact for two years. He was found by journalist Henry Stanley on the banks of Lake Tanganyika in 1871 and Stanley uttered the words "Dr Livingstone I presume"

Livingstone continued on his mission and died at a village called Chitombo in Zambia in 1873. His death rekindled a desire in missionaries to come to Malawi and eventually, after setting up missions in various bad malaria areas, they set up a mission called Livingstonia in the highlands of the eastern escarpment (with no malaria) It is still in operation today.

DAY 13/14 CENTRAL LAKE MALAWI

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Kande Beach www.kandebeach.com
Facilities:	Shared facilities, water not drinkable but good for cooking, bar, craft market, restaurant.
Route:	Chitimba to Kande Beach. ±350 km
Travel time:	±4-5 hrs

The lake is Malawi's main attraction and covers one fifth of the country. It is the third largest lake in Africa and is about 500km long. The lake has more fish species than any other lake in the world with around 600 different species. The largest family is the cichlids, which are exported all over the world for tropical fish-tanks. The lake is also known for its good snorkelling and diving. The locals depend on the lake for fishing and survival and use dug-out canoes to set out long nets. There are many different ethnic groups all speaking their own language, many are Christians and the rest have traditional beliefs as do most African countries.

DAY 15/16 LUWAWA FOREST

Today we leave the restful beaches of the lake shore and we enter the highlands of Malawi and spend two nights at Luwawa Forest. There are some beautiful hiking trails overlooking the lake. *Optional Activities: Fishing, Mountain Biking, Hiking.*

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Luwawa Forest Lodge www.luwawaforestlodge.com
Facilities:	Shared facilities, hot showers, water not drinkable, bar, lake.
Route:	Kande Beach to Luwawa Forest. ±380 km
Travel time:	±7-8 hrs

Luwawa Forest is in the Viphya Mountains of Malawi at about 1200 meters above sea level. The forest claims to be the largest cultivated forest in Africa and is made up of conifers and native trees of Malawi. Luwawa is about 45 km from Lake Malawi in a direct line, but its height above the lake means that mosquitoes are rarely found at the lodge.

DAY 17/18 ZAMBIA - SOUTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK

Early in the morning we drive across the Zambian border to Chipata and then on to South Luangwa NP where we spend two nights on the riverbank. We visit the community tribal textile project and a local village. In the afternoon we enjoy a guided sunset game drive in South Luangwa NP. On occasion, in the rainy season it is impossible or inadvisable to attempt to reach South Luangwa NP, if this happens an alternative itinerary will be chosen. *Optional Activities: Guided Morning Game Walk in South Luangwa NP*

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Wildlife Camp www.wildlifecamp-zambia.com
Facilities:	Shared ablutions, hot showers, water not drinkable, bar, restaurant, swimming pool.
Included Activities:	Evening Game Drive & Village/Tribal and Textile tour
Route:	Luwawa to South Luangwa National Park. ±440 km
Travel time:	±7-9 hrs. Bad roads and a border crossing
Border posts:	Malawi: Mchinji, Tel: 09256 124 2217 Zambia: Chipata/Nwami, Tel.: 09260 622 1652

A totally different experience to parks elsewhere in Africa, Luangwa offers a real immersion to the bush life in an attractive habitat of sausage trees and lagoons. In the stunning light of early morning and late afternoon, one can often see elephants, impala, puku, troops of baboons, and hosts of water birds, crocodiles and hippos all through the same view finder of your camera or binoculars!

The park is reputed to have the highest concentration of Leopard in Africa. It is estimated that there is one Leopard for every kilometre of river in the Luangwa Valley, so your chances of seeing this elusive nocturnal cat are heightened in this park. Pods of up to 500 hippos are possible to view in the dry season as the river shrinks and they are confined to areas of deep pools. On average there are probably 35 – 42 hippos per kilometre! World famous walking safaris are a favourite activity in South Luangwa and operate from June until October. Morning and night drives in open topped safari vehicles are available year round.

DAY 19 CHIPATA

We leave South Luangwa NP today and have a relatively short drive through to Chipata where we will relax in the afternoon.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Mama Rulas www.mamarulas.com
Facilities:	Shared facilities, hot showers, water not drinkable, bar.
Route:	South Luangwa to Chipata. ±180 km
Travel time:	±6-8 hrs. Bad roads.

Chipata is only 1½ hour's drive from Lilongwe in Malawi and there is a steady stream of people and transport bringing in supplies that are not always readily available elsewhere in Zambia. You will also find colourful fruit and vegetable markets and an unexpected amount of ornate mosques due to its large Islamic Indian community. Chipata has a population 75,000, and is the capital of the Eastern Province of Zambia. Formerly known as Fort Jameson, the city is located near the border with Malawi, on the highway connecting the capitals Lilongwe (130 km) and Lusaka (550 km).

DAY 20 LUSAKA

The journey towards the bustling Zambian capital of Lusaka takes us along an interesting route. On week days there may be the opportunity to visit one of the interesting local markets of the Zambian capital city.

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Camp: Eureka Camp www.eurekacamp.com
 Facilities: Shared facilities, hot showers, water not drinkable, swimming pool, and bar.
 Route: Chipata to Lusaka. ±750 km
 Travel time: ±8-12 hrs

Lusaka is the capital and largest city of Zambia. It is located in south central Zambia at 15°25'S 28°17'E, on a plateau at 1280 m (4200 ft) in altitude. It has a population of 1,084,703 (2000 census). Lusaka was founded in 1905 by European settlers, at the site of a village named after the village headman Lusaaka. Due to its central location in the country, in 1935 it replaced Livingstone as the capital of the British colony, Northern Rhodesia. After the federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in 1953, it was a centre of the civil disobedience movement that led to the creation of the independent state of Zambia. In 1964 it became the capital of the newly independent Zambia. Lusaka will host the 2011 All-Africa Games.

DAY 21/22 ZIMBABWE, VICTORIA FALLS

On the last day of the journey we drive from Lusaka, across the Zimbabwean border and into Victoria Falls. For those that wish to remain in Livingstone (on the Zambian side) this can be arranged. Although your tour ends here we do recommend that you spend another 1-2 nights in this area to experience Victoria Falls and many exciting adrenaline activities here, such as white water rafting or walking with lions. *Optional Activities: Dinner out in Victoria Falls*

Day 21

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch
 Accommodation: Hostel: (Dorm Rooms) Savanna Lodge www.safpar.co.za/savanna.html
 Facilities: Drinkable water, hot showers, shared ablutions, bar, swimming pool.
 Route: Lusaka to Victoria Falls. ±520 km
 Travel time: ±7-8 hrs and border crossing

Day 22

Meals: Breakfast
 Accommodation: Hostel: (Dorm Rooms) Savanna Lodge www.safpar.co.za/savanna.html
 Facilities: Drinkable water, hot showers, shared ablutions, bar, swimming pool.

David Livingstone was born on March 19, 1813 in the village of Blantyre, South Lanarkshire, Scotland. Livingstone originally planned to gain access to China through his medical knowledge. The Opium Wars, which were raging at this stage with no signs of peace on the horizon, forced Livingstone to consider other options. The labours of Mr Robert Moffat seemed to Livingstone to be an "inviting field" and he therefore turned his thoughts to Africa. From 1840 he worked in Bechuanaland (now Botswana), but was unable to make inroads into South Africa because of Boer opposition.

In the period 1852–56, he explored the African interior, and was the first European to see the Mosi-oa-Tunya waterfall, which he renamed Victoria Falls after his monarch, Queen Victoria. Livingstone was also one of the first Westerners to make a transcontinental journey across Africa. The purpose of his journey was to open the routes, while accumulating useful information about the African continent. In particular, Livingstone was a proponent of trade and Christian missions to be established in central Africa. His motto, inscribed in the base of the statue to him at Victoria Falls, was "Christianity, Commerce and Civilisation."

Note:

Please be aware that at this point of your tour, it is possible that you may be joining another truck with a different group from the first section of your trip with Nomad. This is giving you the opportunity to meet new people and crew. Please try not to compare the truck, crew, facilities or fellow clients with the 1st section of your journey as you are now entering a different part of Africa.

DAY 23 BOTSWANA, KASANE

On arrival your guide will brief you on the next few days. Today we visit the spectacular Victoria Falls and experience the thundering sound of the mighty Zambezi before heading across the Botswana border to Kasane, on the banks of the Chobe River. Apart from being the 2nd biggest National Park in Botswana, Chobe National Park is renowned for its high population of migratory elephants. The afternoon is spent Game viewing on a boat cruise, into the renowned Chobe NP. This is an excellent opportunity to view some of Africa's spectacular wildlife.

Meals: Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Camp: Thebe River Safaris (no website available)
 Facilities: Hot showers, swimming pool and bar.
 Included Activities: Sunset Boat cruise on the Chobe NP River.
 Route: Vic Falls to Kasane ±100 km
 Travel Time: ±3-4 hrs, plus border crossing
 Border posts: Zimbabwe: Kazangula Road, Tel.: +26721 50320, Open: 06h00-20h00
 Botswana: Kazangula Road, Tel.: +26721 50320, Open: 06h00-20h00

The earliest inhabitants of this region were the San, who were followed by the Tswana. Today about half the country is ethnic Tswana. The term for the country's people, Batswana, refers to national rather than ethnic origin. Encroachment by the Zulu in the 1820s and by Boers from Transvaal in the 1870s and 1880s threatened the peace of the region. In 1885, Britain established the area as a protectorate, then known as Bechuanaland. In 1961, Britain granted a constitution to the country. Selfgovernment began in 1965, and on Sept. 30, 1966, the country became independent. Botswana is Africa's oldest democracy.

The new country maintained good relations with its white-ruled neighbours but gradually changed its policies, harbouring rebel groups from South Rhodesia as well as some from South Africa. Although Botswana is rich in diamonds, it has high unemployment and stratified socioeconomic classes. In 1999 it suffered its first budget deficit in 16 years because of a slump in the international diamond market. Yet it remains one of the wealthiest as well as most stable countries on the continent.

The original inhabitants of what is now the Chobe NP were the San people, otherwise known in Botswana as the Basarwa or Bushmen. They were hunter-gatherers who lived by moving from one area to another in search of water, wild fruits and wild animals. In 1931 the idea of creating a national park in the area was first mooted, in order to protect the wildlife from extinction and to attract visitors. In 1932, an area of some 24,000 square kilometres in the Chobe district was declared a non-hunting area and the following year, the protected area was increased to 31,600 square kilometres. However, heavy tsetse fly infestations resulted in the whole idea lapsing in 1943. In 1957, the idea of a national park was raised again when an area of about 21,000 square kilometres was proposed as a game reserve and eventually a reduced area was gazetted in 1960 as Chobe Game Reserve. Later, in 1967, the reserve was declared a national park - the first national park in Botswana. In 1980 and again in 1987, the boundaries were altered, increasing the park to its present size of 11000km².

A major feature of Chobe National Park is its elephant population. First of all, the Chobe elephant comprise part of what is probably the largest surviving continuous elephant population. This population covers most of northern Botswana plus northwestern Zimbabwe. The Botswana's elephant population is currently estimated at around 120,000. This elephant population has built up steadily from a few thousand since the early 1900s and has escaped the massive illegal off take that has decimated other populations in the 1970s and 1980s. The Chobe elephant are migratory, making seasonal movements of up to 200 kilometres from the Chobe and Linyanti rivers, where they concentrate in the dry season, to the pans in the southeast of the park, to which they disperse in the rains. The elephants, in this area have the distinction of being the largest in body size of all living elephants though the ivory is brittle and you will not see many huge tuskers among these rangy monsters.

DAY 24/25/26 MAUN & OKAVANGO DELTA

An early start sees us driving through to Maun via Nata. We arrive in Maun in the late afternoon and prepare for our journey into the Delta. The next morning we board our planes and head into the Delta. After a wonderful scenic flight we arrive at our base for the next two days. During our time in the Delta we enjoy the best nature has to offer. We go on nature walks and explore the Delta by mokoro (water level dependant). The Delta is truly spectacular and an unforgettable experience.

Day 24

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Camp: Sitatunga www.deltarain.com/sitatunga.htm
 Facilities: Hot Showers, bar, swimming pool.
 Route: Kasane to Maun ±630 km
 Travel Time: ±8-12 hrs

Day 25 (Delta Day 1)

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Permanent tent: Oddballs www.okavangodelta.info
 Facilities: Shared ablutions, bar, hot water
 Included Activities: Scenic Flight into Delta
 Route: Maun to Delta

Day 26 (Delta Day 2)

Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Accommodation: Permanent tent: Oddballs www.okavangodelta.info
 Facilities: Shared ablutions, bar, hot water

Okavango Delta

The Okavango Delta is one of the world's largest inland water systems. Its headwaters start in Angola's western highlands, with numerous tributaries joining to form the Cubango River, which then flows through Namibia (called the Kavango) and finally enters Botswana, where it is then called the Okavango. Millions of years ago the Okavango River use to flow into a large inland lake called Lake Makgadikgadi (now Makgadikgadi Pans). Tectonic activity and faulting interrupted the flow of the river causing it to backup and form what is now the Okavango Delta.

This has created a unique system of waterways that now supports a vast array of animal and plant life that would have otherwise been a dry Kalahari Savanna. The delta's floods are fed from the Angolan rains, which start in October and finish sometime in April. The floods only cross the border between Botswana and Namibia in December and will only reach the bottom end of the delta (Maun) sometime in July, taking almost nine months from the source to the bottom. This slow meandering pace of the flood is due to the lack of drop in elevation, which drops a little more than 60 meters over a distance of 450 kilometres. The delta's water dead-ends in the Kalahari – via the Botetle River, with over 95 per cent of the water eventually evaporating. During the peak of the flooding the delta's area can expand to over 16,000 square kilometres, shrinking to less than 9,000 square kilometres in the low period. As the water travels through the delta, the wildlife starts to move back into the region. The areas surrounding the delta are beginning to dry out (the rains in Botswana occur approximately the same time as in Angola) and the wildlife starts to congregate on the edge of the newly flooded areas, May through October.

The delta environment has large numbers of animal populations that are otherwise rare, such as crocodile, red lechwe, Sitatunga, elephant, wild dogs, buffalo, wattled crane as well as the other more common mammals and bird life. The best time for game viewing in the delta is during the May-October period, as the animal life is concentrated along the flooded areas and the vegetation has dried out. The best time for birding and vegetation is during the rainy season (Nov - April) as the migrant bird populations are returning and the plants are flowering and green.

Day 27 Gweta

A second scenic air-transfer will return us to Maun and the truck. This afternoon we drive to Gweta where our evening accommodation is unique, and a little quirky.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp: Planet Baobab www.unchartedafrica.co.za/page.php?p_id=60
Facilities:	Hot showers, restaurant, bar, swimming pool.
Route:	Maun/Delta to Gweta ± 200 km
Travel time:	±3-4 hrs (plus flight out of the Delta)

The Boteti River, once a broad strong-flowing waterway fed by waters drained from the Okavango during the months of June and July annually, later dwindling to a chain of pools, and finally ceased flowing in September 1992. The last few deep permanent pools that remain are competed for by humans, livestock and wildlife, causing considerable conflict. It is hoped by all that the present drought cycle will soon be broken.

Makgadikgadi, the name of which implies a vast open lifeless land, is not without its folklore. There are stories of people setting out from Gweta to explore the land that lay between them and the Boteti River to seek a favourable environment in which to settle. They entered these great thirst lands at the driest time of year, drawn by what they perceived as large lakes of sparkling water on the horizon. Suffering badly from thirst, the lakes kept drawing them hurriedly on in their attempts to reach the lifegiving water that always remained just ahead of them. Gradually, one by one, they fell and died.

DAY 28 PALAPYE

We leave Gweta behind us and leave towards Palapye, previously known as Phalatswe, where we'll spend the night. The town is located on the banks of the tranquil Lotsane River.

Meals:	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Accommodation:	Camp Itumela www.palapye.com/CampItumela/
Facilities:	Hot showers, shared ablutions, swimming pool, bar.
Route:	Gweta to Palapye. ±510 km
Travel time:	±7-8hrs

Palapye is a large town in Botswana, situated about halfway between Francistown and Gaborone. Over the years its position has made it a convenient stopover on one of southern Africa's principal north-south rail and road routes. It also has a small airfield, as well as the Morupule Colliery coal mine, which supplies Morupule Power Station, Botswana's principal domestic source of electricity. In 1997 Palapye was said to be the fastest-growing village in Africa, with plans to expand its population from 30,000 to 180,000. Nearby stand the remains of Phalatswe, also called Old Palapye, the capital of the Bamangwato people under Khama III from 1889 to 1902.

DAY 29 JOHANNESBURG

Today we cross the border into South Africa and after quite a long, yet scenic, drive we will arrive in Johannesburg. South Africa's city of gold has much to offer and should not be underestimated as a travel destination. There are many excellent restaurants here where we can enjoy a final meal together. *Optional activity: Dinner out.*

Meals:	Breakfast
Accommodation:	Own Arrangements / Post tour accommodation can be booked through Nomad
Route:	Palapye to Johannesburg. ±600 km
Travel time:	±7-8hrs plus border crossing
Border posts:	Botswana: Martinsdrift, Tel: +267 494 0254, Open: 08h00-18h00 SA: Groblersburg, Tel: 014 767 1019, Open: 08h00-18h00

TOUR ENDS

We will drop you off at The Airport Grand www.legacyhotels.co.za/content.aspx?h=6. We suggest you book accommodation here for this evening. If you choose to stay elsewhere you will need to arrange a transfer as the truck cannot drive around Johannesburg dropping people off all afternoon. The Airport Grand is about 5km drive from OR Tambo (Johannesburg) International Airport. If you are flying out the following evening we highly recommend the day tour of Johannesburg city and Soweto as an informative and enjoyable way to spend the day.

Johannesburg

Gold was discovered in March 1886 on the Witwatersrand by George Harrison. Two Commissioners, Johan Rissik and Christiaan Johannes Joubert were sent from Pretoria to inspect this discovery and to assess its profitability. They reported back that it was of enormous long-term economic value. The farms along the line of reef were declared to be public diggings and F.C Eloff, private secretary to the State President, Paul Kruger, was sent to find a central site suitable for a town. He found a vacant piece of ground; a Government owned farm named Randjieslaagte. Surveyors were instructed by the government to lay this farm out as a future town. They completed their work on 03 Dec 1886. The name Johannesburg was written for the first time on their plans of streets and stands. Only five days after the completion of the survey the first 986 stands were auctioned for the sum of R13000.

The first building to be erected was a corrugated iron hut. The first burglary in Johannesburg was on 22 Oct 1886, when thieves broke into the liquor store room. The first chief of police of Johannesburg was John McIntosh. The first Church service was in Nov 1886, held in the dining room of the Central hotel. The first couple to get married here was J.P Frost and A.S Oosthuizen, who took the bilingual plunge on 14 Dec 1886. The first death caused by a mining accident took place on the Rands on 04 Dec 1886. A Charles Johnson was hit on the head by a falling stone as he was being hauled up a shaft in a bucket. The first free fight, large enough to be called a riot, on the Rand was on Saturday, 06 Feb. 1887, where the entire Rand police force was put to flight after a tremendous brawl in a canteen in Ferreiras camp.

Within 12 months Johannesburg was the second largest town in Transvaal. By the middle 1890's there were 20 separate mining companies working from headquarters in Johannesburg. Dominating Johannesburg at this time was the so-called Randlords the heads of the principal mining houses. Chief among these were Crown Mines and Rand Mines. The second largest company was the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, run by Cecil John Rhodes. The Transvaal government granted Johannesburg municipal status in 1897. The city became almost deserted with the advent of the Anglo Boer war on 11 Oct 1899, as trainloads of refugees fled.

TIPPING ON TOUR

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

Our guides do work hard, but they are also paid at (and often above) industry levels for this work. Our Crew can be tipped if you feel that they have done a good job and/or gone above and beyond the call of duty. The recommended amount is between USD1-2 per person, per day, per crewmember.

The best way to arrange tips is to elect one person in the group to collect the money. So if you have 3-crew on a tour, we would recommend that 3 envelopes are used and each crewmembers name written on one. Place what you feel is fair in to each envelope and the elected person can give these to the crew at the end of the tour. If you do not feel that the crew deserves a tip, please, do not tip them.

THANK YOU FOR TRAVELLING WITH ADVENTURE FANTASY TOURS (AFTours)

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

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