



The Slow Traveller's Guide to Tanzania

DISCOVER · EXPERIENCE · CONNECT

Slow safaris for deep travellers

A LETTER, BEFORE WE BEGIN

Welcome.

If you are reading this, something brought you here. A long-held dream of Africa. A milestone year. A particular kind of tiredness only a different continent can answer. Whatever it was, thank you for arriving.

My name is George Shango. I am the founder of Teva EcoTravels, and I wrote this guide for one simple reason: most travel guides are designed to help you check boxes. This one is designed to help you go deep.

I have spent over a decade as a wildlife biologist in Tanzania. I hold a Master of Science from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. I have led safaris for guests from every continent. And in all that time, the single thing I have learned more clearly than anything else is this: the people who slow down here are changed by here. The people who race through it are not.

This guide is my attempt to give you the slow version. Practical when it needs to be, visas, packing, weather, money. Honest when it needs to be, what is hard, what is overrated, what nobody tells you. And quietly philosophical throughout, because Tanzania is not just a place to visit. It is a way of being you are being invited to remember.

Read it slowly. Read it more than once. Print it if you prefer paper. Pass it on if it helps someone.

When you are ready to come, or even just to talk, you will find me waiting.

With warmth from Arusha,

George Shango

Founder & Photographer

Teva EcoTravels · Arusha, Tanzania

WHAT'S INSIDE

Twelve chapters.

One slow journey.

This guide is built to be read in order, but you can dip in wherever calls you. Some chapters are practical. Some are philosophical. Some are both. All of them are designed to prepare you for a different kind of journey.

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CHAPTER 01

Why Tanzania, and Why Slow

Two questions worth answering before you book anything.

CHAPTER 01

Why Tanzania.

There are easier safari destinations. South Africa has better infrastructure. Botswana has more exclusive camps. Kenya has been doing this longer. So why Tanzania?

Because Tanzania has something the others don't, a particular kind of vastness, a particular slowness, a particular relationship between land and people, that has resisted modernity in a way the rest of Africa has not.

The Serengeti is older than language. The Ngorongoro Crater is one of the most concentrated wildernesses on earth. The Maasai still live, mostly, the way the Maasai have lived. Mount Kilimanjaro rises directly from the plain. Zanzibar holds a thousand years of Persian, Arab, Indian and African history layered into stone alleys. And the country itself, geographically, politically, culturally, has stayed remarkably stable in a region that has not.

Tanzania, in other words, has not been simplified for tourists. You feel that the moment you arrive. The dust on your boots after the first game drive feels older than the dust you have known elsewhere. The silence at the crater rim at dawn feels like a particular silence, one that has been there for three million years.

This is what we mean when we say Tanzania is not just a destination. It is a different texture of earth. It rewards the traveller who shows up slowly, attentively, ready to be reorganised by what they meet here.

WORTH KNOWING

Tanzania holds 38% of its land in protected status, one of the highest percentages of any country on earth. The wildlife you see here is not surviving. It is thriving. That is rare.

CHAPTER 01 · CONTINUED

And why slow?

Most safari companies will sell you a fast trip. Six parks in seven days. Up at 5am, on the road by 5:30, racing between sightings, ticking the Big Five box, back to the hotel at 7pm with full memory cards and empty hearts.

There is nothing wrong with this. It is the dominant model. It produces what most travellers think they want, wildlife, lots of it, fast.

But after a decade of guiding in Tanzania, I have noticed something. The guests who go home with the deepest gratitude are never the ones who saw the most animals. They are the ones who slowed down enough to actually feel the place. Who sat with one leopard for an hour, instead of seeing four leopards in a blur. Who spent a quiet afternoon at a waterhole, instead of three frantic afternoons in three different parks.

Slowing down is not about getting less. It is about getting more — but a different kind of more.

"On Day Five, our guide stopped the vehicle and said: 'Listen.' We listened for ten minutes. I have been on five continents. I have never been more present anywhere than I was in those ten minutes."

— Collins B. · Munich · The Symphony · 2025

This guide will tell you when to come, what to pack, how much it costs, and how to plan it. But more than anything, it is trying to tell you this: come slowly. Tanzania is patient. It has been waiting for you for three million years. It can wait another week if it means you arrive ready.



CHAPTER 02

When to Come

A month-by-month guide to choosing your moment.

CHAPTER 02

Every month has its own Tanzania.

There is no bad time to visit Tanzania. Every month has its own character, its own wildlife rhythms, its own light, its own crowds (or lack thereof). The question is not 'when is the best time?' but 'which Tanzania do you want?'

Below is the honest month-by-month breakdown, including which months we quietly recommend over the famous high-season choices most travellers default to.

JANUARY

Calving Season

Wildebeest calving in the southern Serengeti. Tens of thousands of births in a few weeks. Predator activity is intense. Quieter than the July-October peak, with similarly excellent wildlife. Our quiet favourite for first-time travellers.

FEBRUARY

Peak Calving

The drama of January, deepened. Newborns everywhere. Cheetahs and lions concentrated where the food is. The weather is warm but not unbearable. Surprisingly empty compared to its quality.

MARCH

Quiet Magic

The last of the dry weather before the long rains. Increasingly green landscapes. Fewer tourists. Brilliant light for photography. Travellers who love the landscape as much as the wildlife should consider this month carefully.

APRIL

The Long Rains

We rarely recommend April. Heavy rains, muddy roads, some camps close. If you must, the rates are at their lowest, but the experience is compromised.

MAY

The Quiet Restart

The rains start tapering. Greens are at their richest. Fewer travellers. Roads are improving. Some camps still closed. For the experienced traveller seeking solitude, May rewards you.

JUNE

Dry Season Begins

The classic safari weather returns. Skies clear, animals concentrate around water. The wildebeest herds begin their northern push. Bookings start climbing — we recommend booking by January for June dates.

CHAPTER 02 · CONTINUED

July through December.

JULY **The Famous Month**

The most popular month — for good reason. Peak dry season. Wildebeest in the northern Serengeti, Mara River crossings begin. Book at least 6-9 months ahead. The Tanzania you see in nature documentaries.

AUGUST **Peak of Peaks**

Often the busiest month. The Great Migration is in the northern Serengeti. Camps are full. Roads can be busy at famous crossings. The experience is extraordinary if you book early and travel privately.

SEPTEMBER **The Sweet Spot**

Many guides quietly say September is the best month. The crossings are still happening, but with slightly fewer crowds. Weather is consistently excellent. Photography conditions are at their peak.

OCTOBER **Late Migration**

The herds begin their southern movement. Resident wildlife densities remain high. The light becomes increasingly dramatic. A favourite of returning travellers who avoid July-August crowds.

NOVEMBER **Short Rains**

Brief afternoon storms but excellent mornings. The landscape greens. Bird-watching becomes spectacular as migrants arrive. Fewer travellers. Underrated.

DECEMBER **Festive Solitude**

Many travellers assume December is a poor choice. They are wrong. The southern Serengeti is alive. Skies are dramatic. And — extraordinarily — the parks are quieter than peak season. Christmas in the bush is unforgettable.

A QUIET TIP

If you can be flexible, consider January, February, or November. The wildlife is excellent, the prices are lower, the crowds are smaller — and you will go home knowing a Tanzania most travellers never meet.



CHAPTER 03

The Six Wild Places

Tanzania's signature landscapes, and what each one is for.

CHAPTER 03

Six landscapes. One country.

Tanzania is not one landscape. It is at least six — each distinct, each astonishing, each calling to a different kind of traveller. A complete journey usually combines two or three. Below are the six wild places we recommend choosing from.

SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

The Endless Plain

14,763 square kilometres. UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Serengeti is one of the oldest ecosystems on earth. It is home to the largest lion population in Africa, the densest cheetah population, and once a year, the stage for the greatest wildlife spectacle on the planet — the Great Migration. The Serengeti is essential to any first-time Tanzania journey.

NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA

The Lost World

Three million years ago, one of the largest volcanoes on earth collapsed. What remained is a caldera 20 kilometres wide and 600 metres deep, a self-contained ecosystem with its own weather and its own extraordinary density of wildlife. Approximately 25,000 large mammals live within the crater walls. The most accessible Black Rhino population in Africa. Essential.

TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK

Kingdom of the Elephant

Tanzania's most underrated park — and one of its most spectacular. Africa's largest elephant herds. Ancient baobab trees, some over a thousand years old. During the dry season, the Tarangire River becomes the only water source for miles, drawing a concentration of wildlife that rivals anywhere on the continent. Should be on every Tanzania journey.

LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK

Small Park, Infinite Surprises

Ernest Hemingway called it the loveliest lake in Africa. Famous for tree-climbing lions, a behaviour found almost nowhere else. Over 400 bird species. A dense groundwater forest. The Great Rift Valley wall rising dramatically behind. A perfect first or last stop on a Northern Circuit journey.

MOUNT KILIMANJARO

The Roof of Africa

5,895 metres. The highest free-standing mountain on earth. Five climate zones in a single ascent, rainforest, heather moorland, alpine desert, glacier, summit. Not a casual climb, but accessible to any reasonably fit traveller with the right preparation. The mountain that transforms everyone who climbs it slowly enough to let it.

ZANZIBAR ISLAND

The Spice Island

Thirty-five minutes by plane from Arusha. A thousand years of Persian, Arab, Omani, Indian and Swahili history layered into the stone alleys of Stone Town. White-sand beaches. Coral reefs at Mnemba Atoll. Spice farms fragrant with cloves and cardamom. The perfect 'soft chapter' at the end of any safari journey.



CHAPTER 04

How to Choose Your Journey

A simple framework for picking the right Tanzania.

CHAPTER 04

Three questions, and the answer appears.

Most travellers struggle to choose between Tanzania's options because they try to pick a destination first. We recommend a different approach. Start with these three questions — and let the journey choose itself.

01.

How much time do you have?

A 4-day trip should focus on Tarangire and Ngorongoro Crater. A 7-day trip adds Serengeti. A 10-day trip can include Zanzibar. A 14-day trip can comfortably include Kilimanjaro plus a short safari. Less than 4 days, and we recommend day tours from Arusha. More than 14 days, and the world opens completely.

02.

What are you most drawn to?

Wildlife? Then the Northern Circuit (Tarangire, Manyara, Ngorongoro, Serengeti) is essential. Adventure? Kilimanjaro. Culture and water? Zanzibar. A combination? Most of our journeys mix two, typically the Northern Circuit plus Zanzibar.

03.

What are you bringing into this trip?

This is the question most travel planners do not ask. Are you celebrating something? Mourning something? Beginning something? Ending something? Travelling alone for the first time? Honeymooning? Marking 50? The answer to this question shapes the pace, the privacy, the cultural depth, and the small details that make a journey yours.

A NOTE ON LENGTH

We rarely recommend trips shorter than 5 days. The first two days are spent adjusting, to the climate, the rhythm, the slowness. Real depth begins on Day 3. If you can only come for 4 days, consider a quieter route, Tarangire plus a Maasai cultural day, or Manyara plus Materuni waterfall.



CHAPTER 05

What to Pack — Honestly

A practical packing list, with explanations.

CHAPTER 05

Less than you think. Better than you imagine.

Most safari packing lists are too long. Travellers arrive with three suitcases and use one. Here is the honest version, organised by what you actually need.

CLOTHING

- **4-5 lightweight long-sleeve shirts** — neutral colours (khaki, olive, beige). White attracts dust; bright colours can disturb wildlife.
- **2-3 pairs of lightweight trousers** — convertible to shorts is useful but not essential.
- **2-3 t-shirts or tank tops** — for warm afternoons and casual lodge time.
- **1 warm fleece or light puffer jacket** — dawn drives can be genuinely cold, especially in the Ngorongoro highlands.
- **1 waterproof shell** — even in dry season. Useful for early mornings and unexpected showers.
- **1 wide-brimmed hat** — the equatorial sun is stronger than you think.
- **1 swimsuit** — lodges usually have pools. Zanzibar obviously.
- **Comfortable closed-toe walking shoes** — broken in, not new. Trail runners or light hiking shoes are perfect.
- **Sandals** — for camp and Zanzibar.
- **Underwear and socks for 7 days** — most lodges offer laundry service.

ESSENTIALS

- **Passport** with at least 6 months validity and 3+ blank pages.
- **Visa** — most nationalities can purchase on arrival, but check our visa chapter.
- **Yellow fever vaccination certificate** — required if arriving from a yellow fever country.
- **Travel insurance documentation** — print a copy, keep digital copy.
- **Cash in USD** — newer than 2009, mix of denominations.

- **Two credit cards** — Visa or Mastercard work best.
- **Universal power adapter** — Tanzania uses Type C, D and Type G plugs.
- **Sunscreen (SPF 50+)** — equatorial sun is intense.
- **Insect repellent** — with DEET, for evening use.
- **Personal medications** — bring more than you need.
- **Anti-malarial medication** — speak with your doctor.

CHAPTER 05 · CONTINUED

Useful, but optional.

USEFUL EXTRAS

- **Binoculars** — 8x42 is the sweet spot. Worth borrowing or buying for the trip. Transforms the experience.
- **Camera** — DSLR or mirrorless ideal, but a good phone camera is enough if you are not pursuing wildlife photography seriously.
- **Extra batteries and memory cards** — far more than you think you need.
- **Headlamp** — for tented camps where electricity may be limited.
- **Reusable water bottle** — we provide filtered water; refill from our containers.
- **Small daypack** — for game drives and lodge walks.
- **Quick-dry travel towel** — useful but not essential.
- **A book** — the slow pace invites reading.
- **A journal** — many guests find themselves wanting to write here.

WHAT TO LEAVE BEHIND

Leave the heels, the formal outfits, the laptop (unless you must), the multiple cameras, the new boots (wear-in time required), and the assumption that you need to dress for safari. Real safari dress is functional, not fashionable. The Indiana Jones look is unnecessary.



CHAPTER 06

Preparing Your Body

Health, fitness, and the medical practical.

CHAPTER 06

Healthy is enough. Fit is helpful.

A standard safari requires no particular fitness. You sit in a vehicle. You step out at lunch. You watch from a hide. If you can walk to your car, you can do a safari.

Kilimanjaro is different. It demands real preparation. So is The Lens (long days starting at 5am). So is any cultural journey that includes walking with the Hadzabe.

VACCINATIONS

Speak with a travel health clinic 6-8 weeks before your trip. The standard recommended vaccinations for Tanzania include:

- **Yellow Fever** — required if arriving from a yellow fever country. Strongly recommended for everyone.
- **Hepatitis A & B** — recommended.
- **Typhoid** — recommended.
- **Tetanus / Diphtheria** — make sure you are up to date.
- **Rabies** — consider for longer stays or if planning rural travel.
- **Routine immunizations** — measles, polio, etc.

MALARIA

Tanzania has malaria. The risk is highest in low-altitude areas and during/after the rains. We strongly recommend antimalarial medication, prescribed by your doctor. Common options include Malarone, Doxycycline, and Lariam — each with different cost, side effects, and dosing schedules.

Beyond medication, use insect repellent in the evenings, sleep under a mosquito net (lodges and tented camps provide them), and wear long sleeves and trousers at dusk.

FITNESS PREPARATION

- **Standard safaris** — No special preparation required. Comfortable mobility is enough.
- **Kilimanjaro climbs** — Minimum 3 months of cardiovascular training. Build to walking 4-6 hours with a daypack. Include hill or stair work. Strength training optional but helpful.

- **Photography journeys** — Be ready for early starts (5am wake-ups), long days in vehicles, and patient stillness for hours.
- **Walking safaris and Hadzabe days** — Comfortable walking 3-5 hours over uneven terrain.



CHAPTER 07

Preparing Your Mind

The slow shift that makes everything different.

CHAPTER 07

The harder preparation — the one most travellers skip.

Most travellers prepare their bodies and their luggage. They forget to prepare their minds. This is the real reason so many safari trips disappoint, not because the wildlife was lacking, but because the traveller arrived with a brain still running at city speed.

Tanzania runs at a different speed. The bush is slow. The light is slow. The animals do not arrive on schedule. The conversation moves at the pace of the Swahili language, which is slower than English. The day is shaped by the sun, not the clock.

If you arrive with a fast mind, you will spend the first three days impatient, restless, vaguely disappointed. Then, somewhere on Day 4 or 5, your nervous system will catch up, and you will begin to actually arrive.

Here are some quiet practices that can shorten that adjustment.

THE WEEK BEFORE YOU TRAVEL

Begin slowing things down before you leave. Eat a meal without your phone. Take a walk without earbuds. Sit in your garden or park for ten quiet minutes. Read a few pages of slow-paced fiction. Talk to someone you love without an agenda. You are practising for Tanzania.

ON THE FLIGHT

Resist the urge to plan every hour of your trip. We have already done that. Your job is to arrive, not to organise. Read something slow. Watch a film. Sleep. Land empty.

THE FIRST 48 HOURS

Be patient with yourself. Jet lag is real. The pace will feel strange. Your first game drive may feel quieter than you expected. This is normal. Tanzania does not announce itself. It reveals itself, slowly, to the traveller who lets it.

"On Day Three, I stopped checking my watch. I had not stopped checking my watch for fifteen years. I did not realise I had stopped until Day Six, when I realised I had not looked at it once that morning."

— Anonymous guest · The Symphony · 2024



CHAPTER 08

Cultural Encounters

Meeting Tanzania's people with depth and respect.

CHAPTER 08

The other Tanzania — and how to enter it well.

Tanzania has over 120 ethnic groups. Some, like the Maasai and Hadzabe, have become globally famous. Many others, the Chagga, the Iraqw, the Datoga, the Sukuma, the Swahili coastal communities are equally rich, equally worth meeting.

Cultural encounters are part of every Teva journey. But they must be done well, or they become extraction. Here is how we approach them, and how we hope you will approach them too.

BEFORE THE ENCOUNTER

- **Learn a few Swahili phrases** — Jambo (hello), Asante (thank you), Karibu (you are welcome). Effort matters more than fluency.
- **Dress modestly** — covered shoulders and knees, especially when visiting communities. Local norms vary, but respect is universal.
- **Lower your phone** — taking photographs is permitted only with explicit consent. Never assume.
- **Slow down your expectations** — these are not performances. They are visits.

DURING THE ENCOUNTER

- **Sit before you speak** — chai is often offered. Accept it. Let the conversation begin in its own time.
- **Ask, do not tell** — questions are more welcome than statements. Curiosity is the right posture.
- **Photograph respectfully** — even with permission, do not point cameras at people while they speak. Capture moments, not faces.
- **Pay through your guide** — never directly. Direct payment to individuals disrupts community economies.
- **Do not take photographs of children** without explicit parental permission. This is not negotiable.

WHAT TO BRING

We strongly advise against bringing gifts directly to community members, such as sweets, money, pens, and clothing. These cause more harm than help. They create dependency, disrupt local economies, and reduce visits to transactions. Instead, contribute through formal channels, community projects, schools, and conservation funds. We can guide you on this.



CHAPTER 09

Photography

A few quiet lessons from a biologist who happens to also shoot.

CHAPTER 09

Equipment matters less than you think.

I am a published wildlife photographer. I have shot with very expensive cameras and with phones. I have learned, slowly, that the photograph rarely depends on the equipment. It depends on three other things, and I will share them here, briefly.

LIGHT

There are two hours a day worth photographing wildlife in Africa, the hour after dawn, and the hour before sunset. The light is warm, low, and directional. It makes ordinary scenes look painted. Midday light is harsh, white, flat. It makes extraordinary scenes look ordinary.

This is why Teva journeys leave camp before dawn. The light is the secret. Everything else is technique.

STILLNESS

The best wildlife photographers are not the fastest. They are the most patient. They wait. They let the moment come to them. They are willing to sit in one place for an hour, unmoving, watching how light shifts, anticipating where the lion will look next.

Most travellers want to keep moving, to see more, to cover more ground. The photographers I have guided who come home with the strongest images are the ones who chose to stay.

KNOWING WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING AT

This is where my biology background helps. A great photograph is rarely the result of clicking when the animal looks impressive. It is the result of anticipating what the animal is about to do next and being ready for it. A lioness about to stalk. A bird about to take flight. An elephant calf about to play.

You do not need a degree in zoology to do this. You need a guide who knows the species and who is willing to teach you, in real time, what to watch for. Most safari guides will not. The Teva ones will.

THE ONE TECHNICAL TIP I WILL GIVE YOU

If your camera has a 'continuous low' shooting mode (3-5 frames per second), use that for wildlife. Burst mode (10+ frames per second) fills your card too fast and gives you too many identical images. Continuous low gives you choice without overwhelm. This single setting change will improve your results immediately.



CHAPTER 10

The Practical

Money, visas, tipping, and other earthly matters.

CHAPTER 10

The boring chapter. Still useful.

VISAS

Most nationalities can purchase a tourist visa on arrival at Kilimanjaro International Airport (\$50 USD, single entry, valid 90 days). US citizens pay \$100 for a multi-entry visa.

Alternatively, you can apply online in advance through eservices.immigration.go.tz slightly faster on arrival but not required.

CURRENCY

Tanzania's official currency is the Tanzanian Shilling (TZS). However, U.S. dollars are widely accepted at lodges, parks, and tourist establishments. Bring USD notes from 2009 or newer (older notes are often refused). Smaller denominations are useful for tipping.

ATMs are available in Arusha and major cities. Credit cards (Visa and Mastercard) are accepted at most lodges but rarely outside them. Plan accordingly.

TIPPING

Tipping is customary and expected in the safari industry. It supplements modest base wages and is a significant part of guide/staff income. Here are the standard amounts:

- **Safari guide** — \$20-\$30 per day per guest
- **Lodge/camp staff (general)** — \$10-\$15 per day per guest, in tip box at end of stay
- **Kilimanjaro lead guide** — \$20-\$25 per day per climber
- **Kilimanjaro assistant guide** — \$15-\$20 per day per climber
- **Kilimanjaro porter** — \$10-\$12 per day per climber
- **Kilimanjaro cook** — \$12-\$15 per day per climber
- **Airport transfers** — \$5-\$10 per trip

THE TEVA TIP POLICY

We provide a detailed tipping guide to every guest 7 days before arrival, so you arrive prepared. Tips go directly to staff in cash at the end of the journey, never through our company. This ensures 100% of your tip reaches the person you wish to thank.



CHAPTER 11

A Sample Slow Itinerary

Eight days. Four landscapes. One transformation.

CHAPTER 11

The Symphony, day by day.

Here is the day-by-day rhythm of our flagship journey, The Symphony, Tanzania's classic Northern Circuit, paced for depth rather than coverage. From \$3,500 per person.

DAY 01

Arrival in Arusha

You land at Kilimanjaro International Airport. Your driver greets you with a cold towel and bottled water. A private 90-minute transfer to your Arusha lodge. A slow evening, an unhurried dinner, an introductory briefing with George (in person when possible) about what the week will bring. Early to bed. The journey begins quietly.

DAYS 02-03

Tarangire National Park

Two full days in Tarangire, Africa's largest elephant herds, ancient baobabs, dense bird life. Game drives at dawn and late afternoon. A slow midday rest at your lodge. Optional cultural visit with the local Maasai community. You begin to settle into Teva-time.

DAY 04

Lake Manyara

A morning game drive in Lake Manyara, tree-climbing lions, flamingos, and the Great Rift Valley wall. An unhurried picnic lunch. Afternoon transfer to your Ngorongoro highland lodge. Sundowner overlooking the crater. Your first night at altitude.

DAY 05

Ngorongoro Crater

Dawn descends into the crater floor. Six unhurried hours among lions, elephants, Black Rhinos, hyenas, hippos, and flamingos. A long lunch on the crater floor. Slow ascent in late afternoon. Quiet evening at the lodge.

DAYS 06-07

Serengeti

Transfer to the Serengeti, by road if you wish to see the gradual landscape shift, or by light aircraft if you prefer to maximise game-drive time. Two full days in the Serengeti, dawn drives, midday rest, late-afternoon drives. Optional balloon flight at sunrise. Bush picnics in the long grass. The slowness deepens.

DAY 08

Departure

A final dawn game drive. A slow breakfast. Light aircraft transfer back to Arusha, then road transfer to Kilimanjaro International Airport. Your flight home. You will arrive home with images in your camera, dust still on your boots, and something quieter inside you that will take weeks to fully understand.



CHAPTER 12

When You Are Ready

How to take the next step — slowly.

CHAPTER 12

Three doors. Choose the one that feels right.

You may have finished this guide knowing exactly what you want. Or you may have finished it with more questions than you started with. Both are good places to be.

Here are the three ways our guests usually take the next step.

DOOR 1

Send a detailed enquiry

If you have a sense of what you want, when, with whom, and for how long, fill in the form at tevaecotravels.com/contact. I read every enquiry personally and respond within 24 hours, often sooner. You will receive a custom proposal within a few days.

DOOR 2

Book a free 30-minute call

If you are still figuring it out and want to talk it through with someone who knows Tanzania, book a free video call with me. No pressure. No sales pitch. Just an honest conversation about what might be right for you. Find the link at tevaecotravels.com/call.

DOOR 3

WhatsApp us directly

For quick questions, casual conversation, or sending a simple 'I am thinking about this' message, WhatsApp is the fastest way. We read every message. Most replies within an hour during Tanzania business hours.

A SMALL OFFER

If you mention this guide in your first message, I will personally add a complimentary half-day cultural experience (with the Maasai, the Chagga coffee farmers, or another community of your choice) to your Tanzania journey. As a thank-you for reading this far.

A FINAL WORD

Tanzania is patient.

It will be waiting.

Thank you for reading this guide. It is one of the more honest documents I have written, and one of the more carefully made.

If you take only one thing from these pages, let it be this: when you come to Tanzania, come slowly. Resist the urge to see everything. Resist the urge to fill every hour. Sit longer than you think you should. Let the land work on you.

Tanzania does not ask for much from its visitors. It asks for slowness. It asks for attention. It asks for the version of yourself that has remembered, even briefly, how to be still.

When you are ready, whether that is next month or next year, I will be here. So will the kopjes at dawn, the elephants under the baobabs, the silence at the crater rim, the Maasai elders by the fire, and the wide, patient sky that has been waiting for you since long before either of us was born.

Karibu sana. You are very welcome.

George Shango

Founder & Photographer

Teva EcoTravels · Arusha, Tanzania

DISCOVER. EXPERIENCE. CONNECT.

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