

MEET THE WILDERNESS TEAM



Simon Stobbs

Chief B2B Sales Officer and Managing Director – South Africa



Craig Glatthaar

Head of Sales: Americas



Amanda Wilson

Head of New Channel Growth



Iain McConachie

North America Retail Manager



AGENDA

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM: Arrivals, check-in and breakfast on the rooftop

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM: Introductions and Agenda Run-Through

9:45 AM - 11:30 AM: The 6 "W's" of Safari

11:30 AM – 11:45 PM: Break

11:45 AM – 1:00 PM: Regional Overview: Botswana & Namibia

1:00 PM – 1:30 PM: Buffet Lunch on the Rooftop

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM: Regional Overview: Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya

3:30 PM – 3:45 PM: Break & Dessert

3:45 PM - 5:00 PM: Regional Overview: Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa

5:00 PM – 7:00 PM: Wilderness Sundowners on the Rooftop

AGENDA

9:45 AM - 11:30 AM: The 6 "W's" of Safari

Who, Where, What, When, Why and Wilderness

ADVISOR TYPES

SEGMENTATION BY AGENCY TYPES

SELL THE WORLD "Retail"

Consolidators
Host / Independent
Agencies

LOW BEGINNER

LEVEL OF EXPERTISE IN SELLING AFRICA

HIGH EXPERT

SELL AFRICA

Africa Operators
Private Guides
Inbounds (own product)
Inbounds (no product)

Consortia Affiliation Groups / Series Wholesalers



LODGE OWNER AND OPERATOR

Owns and operates the actual product in the destination

WILDERNESS

DESTINATION MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Provides specialized knowledge and resources for planning and executing travel programs and events in a specific destination



YOUR WILDERESS TEAM

SALES MANAGER

TRAVEL DESIGNER

RESERVATIONS

OPERATIONS

CAMP MANAGER /STAFF

GUIDE





CLIENT PROFILES

FAMILIES

MULTIGENERATIONA

HONEYMOONERS

COUPLES

SOLO TRAVELERS

GROUPS

FRIENDS



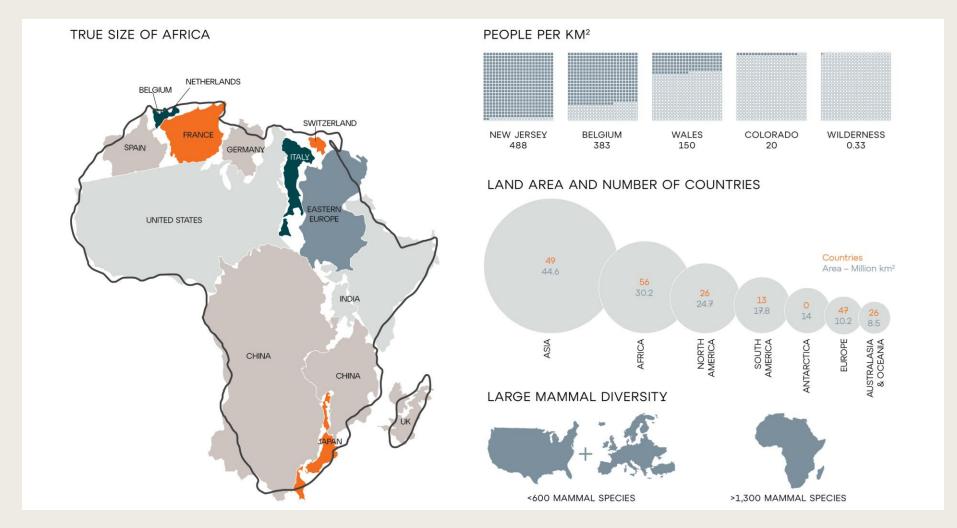


AGENDA

9:45 AM – 11:30 AM: The 6 "W's" of Safari

Who, Where, What, When, Why and Wilderness

The Size of Africa





3 Traditional Safari Regions



SOUTH AFRICA

Kruger National Park



KENYA AND TANZANIA

Serengeti National Park

& Masai Mara National Reserve



BOTSWANA

Okavango Delta



Popular Destinations



ZIMBABWE / ZAMBIA

Victoria Falls



RWANDA / UGANADA

Gorilla Trekking



NAMIBIA

Skeleton Coast

Sossusvlei



Cities to Explore







CAPE TOWN

Table Mountain

Boulders Beach

Winelands (Franschhoek)

KIGALI

Genocide Memorial

Weaving Co-ops

NAIROBI

Sheldrick Wildlife Trust

Giraffe Manor

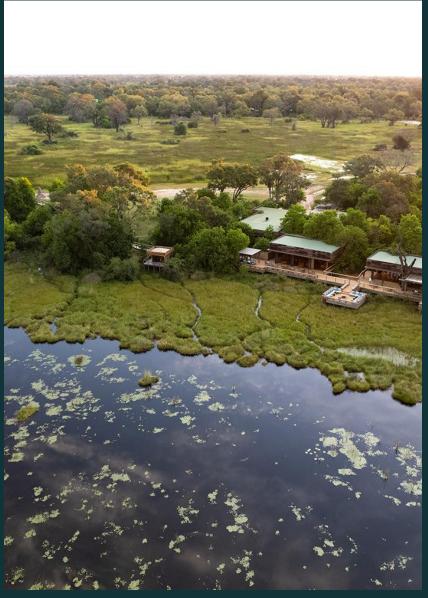








Our Extensive Wilderness Collection





















OUR AWARDS

The awards we receive are a worthy endorsement of our brand of impact tourism. We frequently receive accolades for our camps and hospitality, as well as for our contribution to conservation and communities in Africa.



























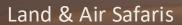
AGENDA

9:45 AM – 11:30 AM: The 6 "W's" of Safari

Who, Where, What, When, Why and Wilderness

TRIP TYPES – GUEST EXPERIENCES





Game Drives - Night and Day Guides Quad Biking Helicopter Safari Hot Air Ballooning Star Beds



Water Safari

Boat Safari Mokoro Canoeing Barging



Wellness

Guided Walking Safari Nature Walks Desert- E-biking



Culture & Impact

Gorilla Trekking
Rhino Trekking
Local Culture
Conservation Experiences

PRE TRIP



01

ENQUIRE

Trade Agent briefs Wilderness

Reservations: Confirms key details with guests and briefs requirements to Wilderness Reservations – Includes key details such as number of guests, budget, preferred region, travel dates, and any special interests.

02

SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES

Wilderness Window & ITRVL:

Trade Agent works through our Reservations teams or uses the Wilderness Window portal independently. Access to the Window shows live availability, real-time rates, and our direct booking engine.

03

ITINERARY BUILDING

Wilderness Reservations / Agent builds itinerary taking into account the importance of a circuit, multi-country itineraries, seasonality, camp level and regions.

04

PAYMENT & PRE TRIP MATERIALS

Agent & Reservations align on final itinerary and agent shares with guest. On guest approval, itinerary booked. Pre trip portion payment completed. Pre trip materials shared.



ITINERARY BUILDING – OPTIONALITY ACROSS WILDERNESS

SEASONALITY

Travel timing impacts pricing



Wilderness Mombo

STANDARD SEASON
From USD 2,890 per person, per night

PREMIUM SEASON
From USD 4,900 per person, per night

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

Lodge tier (Adventure, Classic, Premium) impacts pricing



Chitabe Lediba

STANDARD SEASON
From USD 1,520 per person, per night

PREMIUM SEASON

From USD 2,940 per person, per night

REGION

Pricing varies by country of travel



Linkwasha

STANDARD SEASON
From USD 800 per person, per night

PREMIUM SEASON
From USD 1,680 per person, per night



Sample Itinerary - ITRVL





BOOKING PROCESS

DURING TRIP & POST TRIP



01

DURING TRIP

-International flights, regional flights, transfers, camp arrivals
 -Activities at camp (Game drives/ water based activities/ impact)
 -Food & Dietary requirements
 -Departures

02

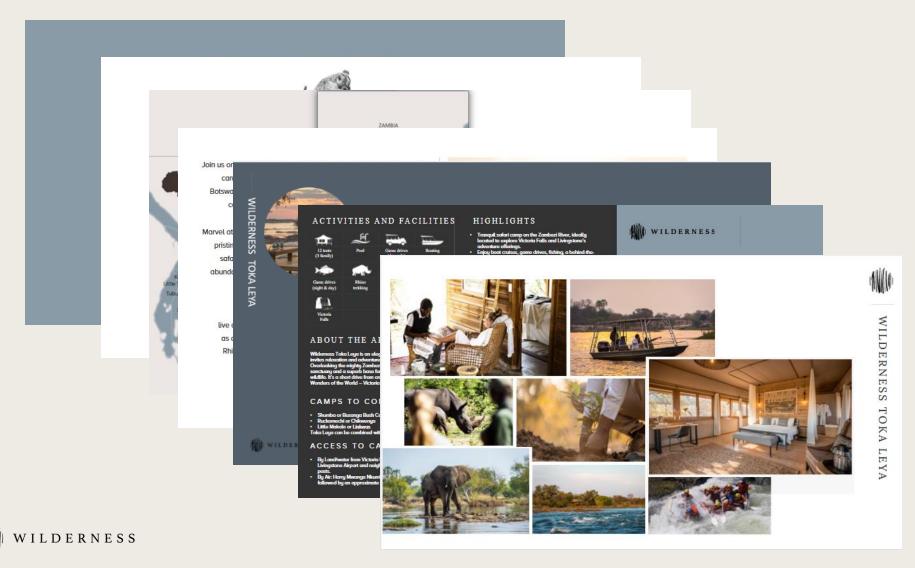
POST TRIP

- -Feedback
- -Advisor Payment





Sample Itinerary PDF



AGENDA

9:45 AM - 11:30 AM: The 6 "W's" of Safari

Who, Where, What, When, Why and Wilderness

Seasonality in Southern & East Africa

HIGH SEASON

FESTIVE SEASON FEB & MAR (EA)

BEST TIME FOR SAFARI

SHOULDER SEASON

apr/may; no\

REDUCED RATES FOR SAFARI

LOW SEASON

DEC - MAR *EXCL FESTIVE REDUCED RATES; PEAK BIRDING WILDLIFE MIGRATIONS

Avoid: East Africa during April and May; Southern Africa in October





Wildlife viewing at our Botswana camps is good all year round, but each season has its own nuance and special charm—there simply is not one 'perfect time' to visit.

It is important to remember that while game viewing can never be guaranteed, there are some trends that can be seen when we combine our knowledge of seasons, habitats and water availability with animal distribution, their numbers, and thus where they can be found. The table below gives some insight into these trends.



JANUARY & FEBRUARY

- A time of abundance ... young animals starting to find their feet and growing stronger.
- Extra coverage from long grass and leafed woodlands provides ample opportunities and coverage for predators to hunt.
- · Summer bird migrants present in breeding plumage
- Excellent photographic opportunities ... great light, colour and subject matter.



APRIL & MAY

- Summer temperatures slowly start to drop with less rain.
- Vegetation starts to dry out and trees start to drop their leaves.



JUNE TO AUGUST

- Peak inundation in the Okavango perfect time for mokoro and boating activities. Increase in water birdlife.
- Diminished water availability results in high game concentrations and density around the remaining water supply outside of the Okavango Delta.
- · Great visibility in leafless woodland.
- Cooler and drier time of the year during the day with cool early mornings and evenings.



SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER

- · Temperatures start to increase with a peak in October.
- The drier conditions from August can extend till much later with water availability decreasing further with excellent wildlife experiences continuing.
- The odd rainstorm will start to replenish the water supply.
- · Vegetation will start turning green and become lusher.



NOVEMBER & DECEMBER

- A time of abundance ... with the first rains comes the birthing season and lots of baby animals.
- Predators will find hunting more easily with the abundance of wildlife and extra cover from the vegetation.
- Excellent photographic opportunities ... great light, colour and subject matter.



BOTSWANA WHEN TO TRAVEL















N

JUL

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

Namibia is a true year-round destination with less extreme seasonal changes than other parts of southern Africa. Along the Namibian coastline, the cold Atlantic Benguela Current dictates the weather.

The Skeleton Coast and coastal town attractions such as Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, and Lüderitz are often enveloped in moody fog for a few hours in the mornings before the sun burns it off. Namibia is equally about the scenic grandeur of immense landscapes as the wildlife.



JUNE TO OCTOBER

- In the northwest wildlife is concentrated in the ephemeral river valleys where the remaining forage occur.
- Diminished water availability results in high game concentrations and density in Etosha.
- Cooler and drier time of the year with daytime temperatures rising towards October.



JANUARY TO MARCH

- Rain may increase and be more frequent with perennial rivers beginning to flow for short periods.
- A green desert, with a profusion of colour and life in the form of young antelope, grass and flowers
- Migrant summer birds are seen, with most in vibrant breeding plumage.



• Moderate climate with a mix of the green and dry seasons including the dynamics of a change in season.



NOVEMBER

- Water is scarce with wildlife congregating around any remain water and very little grass left
- Extra moisture in the air from coastal fog results in trees slowly turning green
- Day temperatures start to rise, evenings become warmer .



DECEMBER

- Occasional summer rain allows the possibility of a green desert, with a profusion of colour and life in the form of young antelope, grass and flowers
- Excellent photographic opportunities... great light, colour and subject matter
- Migrant summer birds are seen, with most in vibrant breeding plumage



NAMIBIA WHEN TO TRAVEL





















AUG

G

SEP

OCT

VOV

The two areas in which we are present in Zimbabwe generally adhere to the same seasons, with one difference: Our camps in Mana Pools are only operational in the dry season – from April/May to November. In both, and throughout the year, a wealth of wildlife can be found. Below are a few helpful highlights of each time of year in Hwange and Mana Pools respectively.



JANUARY TO MARCH

- Time of abundance ... births, babies and breeding (+ predators).
- Excellent game concentrations on Ngamo Plains in southeastern Hwange.
- Summer bird migrants present in breeding plumage.
- Excellent photographic opportunities ... great light, colour and subject matter.



APRIL & MAY

• Moderate climate with a mix of the green and dry seasons including the dynamics of a change in season

JUNE TO NOVEMBER

- Diminished water supply results in high game concentrations around Hwange waterholes.
- Drying up of natural springs means high game concentrations along the Zambezi River at Mana Pools.
- · Great visibility in leafless woodland.
- Cooler and drier time of the year with daytime temperatures rising towards October.
- With an increase in rainfall towards the end of October, the Mana Pools camp close for the summer season.



DECEMBER

- A time of abundance.
- Scattered thundershowers will bring leaves to a higher temperature, with the vegetation starting to recover after the dry season.



ZIMBABWE WHEN TO TRAVEL















JN

AUG

JUL







The two areas in which we are present in Zambia generally adhere to the same seasons, with one difference: Our camps in the Busanga Plains, Kafue National Park, are only operational in the dry season – from June to the end of October. Below are a few helpful highlights of each time of year in Victoria Falls and Busanga Plains respectively.



JANUARY TO MARCH

- Rise in Zambezi River water levels and thus an increase in volumes flowing over Victoria Falls.
- Excellent photographic opportunities ... great light, colour and subject matter.
- Summer bird migrants present in breeding plumage.



APRIL TO JUNE

- Moderate climate with a mix of the green and dry seasons including the dynamics of a change in season.
- Victoria Falls quite magnificent during the period April to June, but very low in November.

JULY TO OCTOBER

- Diminished water availability results in game attracted to the Zambezi River.
- Drying water sources means high game concentrations on the Busanga Plains, particularly in the second half of this period.
- Victoria Falls were very full at the beginning of this period but dwindled towards the end.
- Cooler and drier time of the year with daytime temperatures rising towards October.



NOVEMBER

- Rains in the Kafue National Park make it difficult to operate camps on the Busanga plains, and camps are closed for the Summer season.
- The Zambezi River water starts dropping, affecting the water flowing over the Victoria Falls.



DECEMBER

- Due to a lower Zambezi River, the volume of water flowing over the Victoria Falls will be at its lowest.
- Early summer rain may start to fall.
- Summer bird migrants present in breeding plumage.



ZAMBIA WHEN TO TRAVEL























SEP





Tanzania is a destination that captivates every kind of traveller. Home to the Serengeti, it offers one of the world's most spectacular wildlife experiences—the Great Migration. Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's tallest peak, challenges adventurers with its snow-capped summit. Zanzibar's turquoise waters and white-sand beaches provide the perfect tropical escape. Beyond nature, Tanzania's rich cultural tapestry, from Maasai traditions to Swahili coastal heritage, offers deep, authentic connections. Whether you're seeking thrilling safaris, serene beaches, or cultural immersion, Tanzania delivers unforgettable moments in every corner. It's a journey into the heart of Africa's beauty and spirit.



JANUARY TO MARCH

- Warm and mostly dry in the north and central regions with some rain in the south and coastal areas.
- Excellent time in the Southern Serengeti for the Great Migration calving season—thousands of wildebeest give birth and attract predators or dramatic predator-prey interactions.
- Zanzibar is perfect for beach holidays with increased rainfall and humidity towards the end of March.
- Towards mid to late March, the long rainy season starts.



APRIL & MAY

- Peak long rainy season with heavy rains across the country.
- Wildlife sightings become more difficult due to thicker vegetation and muddy roads.
- The rainy and humid weather is not ideal for Zanzibar.



JUNE & JULY

- At the start of the season, the rains begin to ease off, especially in the northern parts of the country.
- Temperatures start to drop, with dryer conditions improving wildlife sightings.
- June is a great time to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.



AUGUST TO NOVEMBER

- The migration slowly moves northward through the Serengeti, crossing the Mara River from August to November.
- Perfect beach weather for Zanzibar and excellent diving conditions towards the end of the season.
- From October, scattered showers may be experienced. .



DECEMBER

- The migration slowly moves northward through the Serengeti, crossing the Mara River from August to November.
- Perfect beach weather for Zanzibar and excellent diving conditions towards the end of the season.
- From October, scattered showers may be experienced



TANZANIA SERENGETI WHEN TO TRAVEL

















UL

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

Seasonality

Kenya's diverse geography means that temperatures, rainfall and humidity vary, with more humid conditions in the low-lying areas and cooler, more moderate climates on the Laikipia Plateau. Being on the equator, Laikipia's temperatures do not vary much, making for a pleasant year-round experience.

The important element here is the rain, with two rainy seasons in Kenya: the 'long rains' between March and May, and the 'short rains' in November.

JANUARY TO MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER

- Game concentrates around the remaining water sources including the Ewaso Nyiro River and Segera's various waterholes
- · Good sightings of predators and other wildlife

APRIL, MAY, JULY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER

- The rains bring a clear air, lush surrounds and great photographic opportunities
- Views of Mount Kenya are good with less haze than the dry season
- Herds of grazers like plains zebra, gazelles and their predators move onto Segera's lush plains



KENYA WHEN TO TRAVEL























SEP





Seasonality

Rwanda has a temperate tropical highland climate, and – thanks to its high elevation – lower temperatures than you would expect for an equatorial country. Kigali's daily temperatures range from 12 °C to 27 °C, with very little variation throughout the year. The mountainous north-west, where Bisate is situated, is generally cooler than the lower-lying east.

Rwanda has two rainy seasons: the first is from around February to June and the second from September through December. These are separated by two dry seasons: June to September, during which there is often no rainfall at all, and a shorter dry period from December to February. Typically the west and North-west of Rwanda receives more rainfall annually than the South-east and east of the country.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER

- Two dry seasons: June-August and January-February
- While some rain still falls, this is a drier time of year with less muddy and dense conditions in the forests
- Fruiting trees in Gishwati and Nyungwe can make for great primate viewing
- This is arguably the peak time to visit the savannahs of Akagera for game viewing

MARCH TO MAY, OCTOBER & NOVEMBER

- Two rainy seasons: March-May and September-December.
- Regular rainfall leaves the air clear and thus provides better photographic opportunities.
- · Trees and plants start to flower, encouraging birdlife
- The entire country is lush and green.





RWANDA WHEN TO TRAVEL





AGENDA

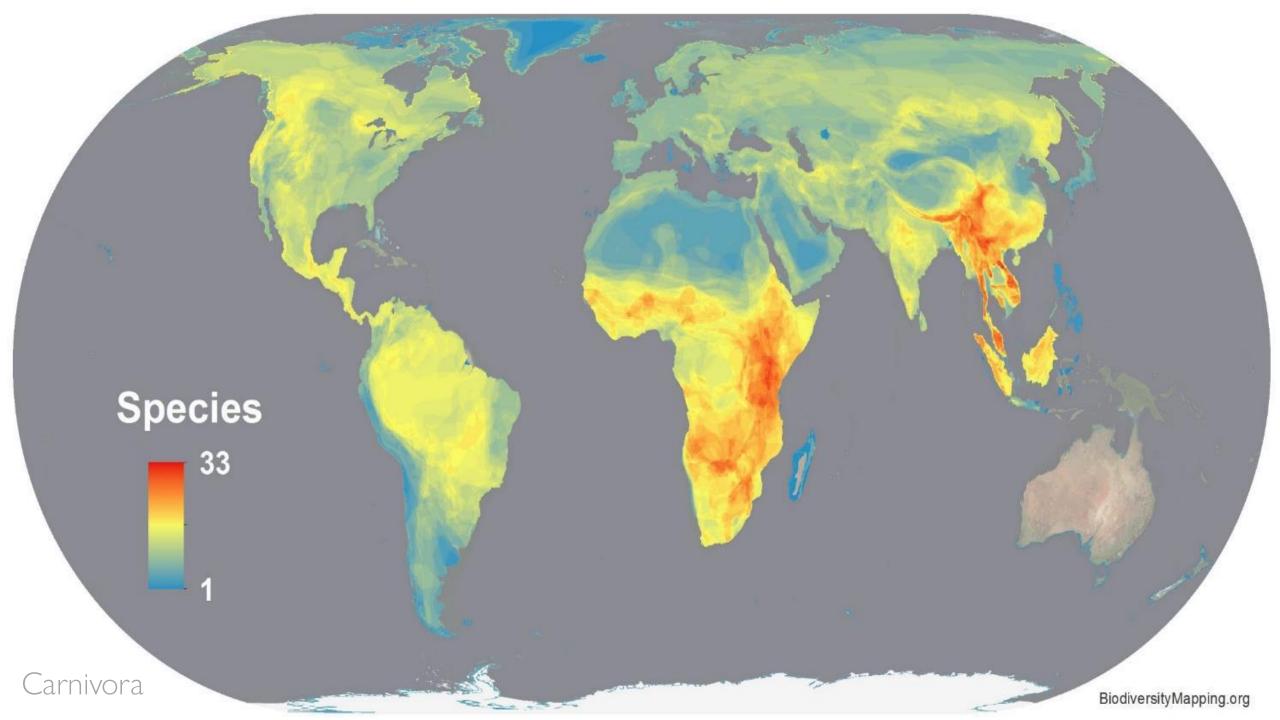
9:45 AM - 11:30 AM: The 6 "W's" of Safari

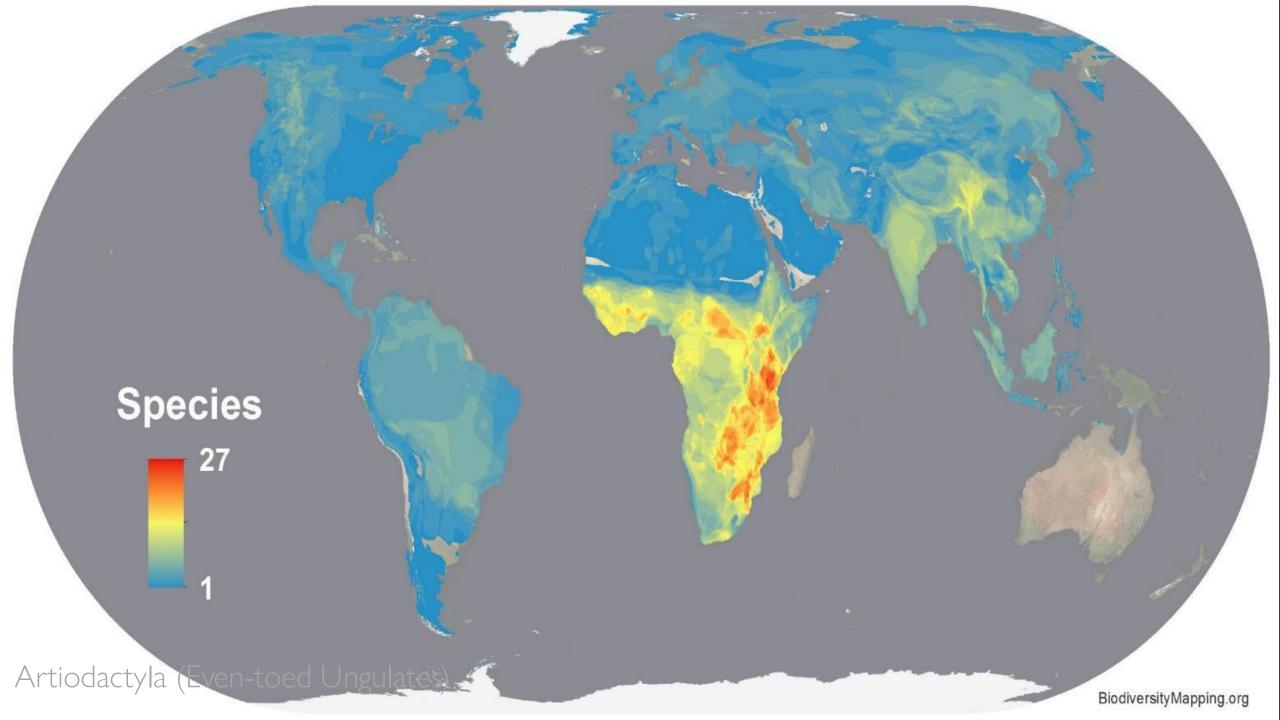
Who, Where, What, When, Why and Wilderness

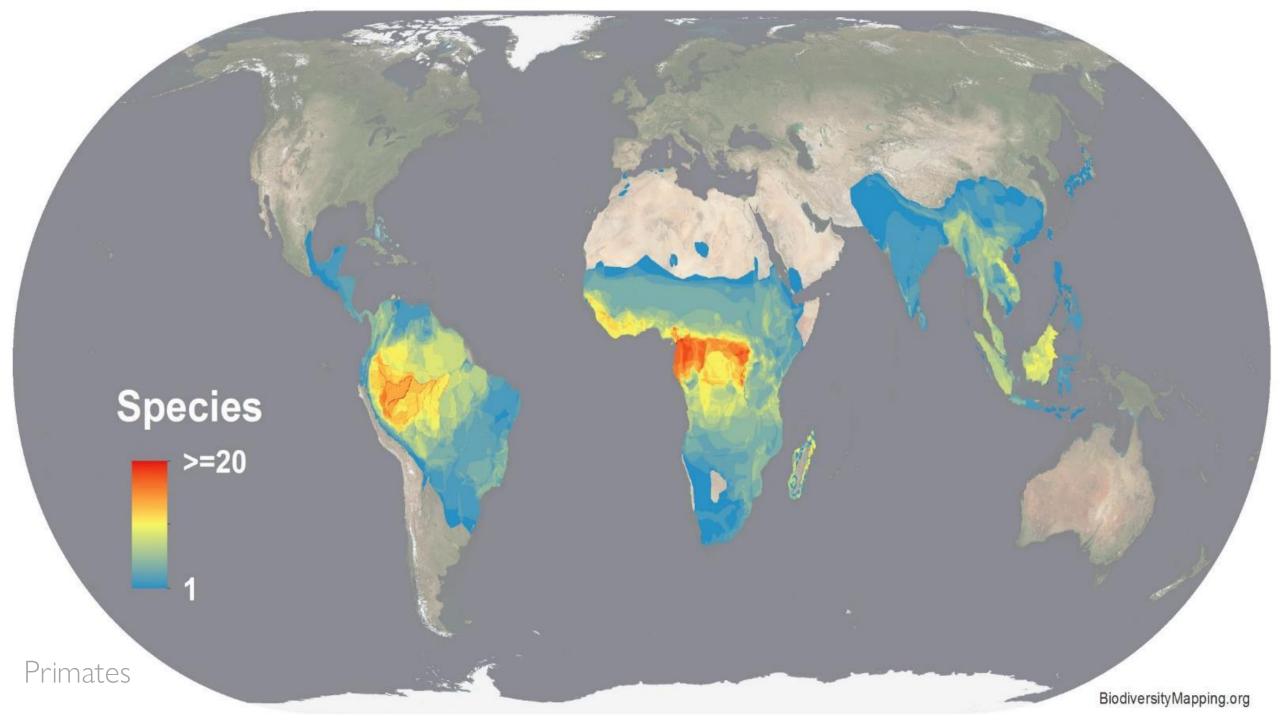


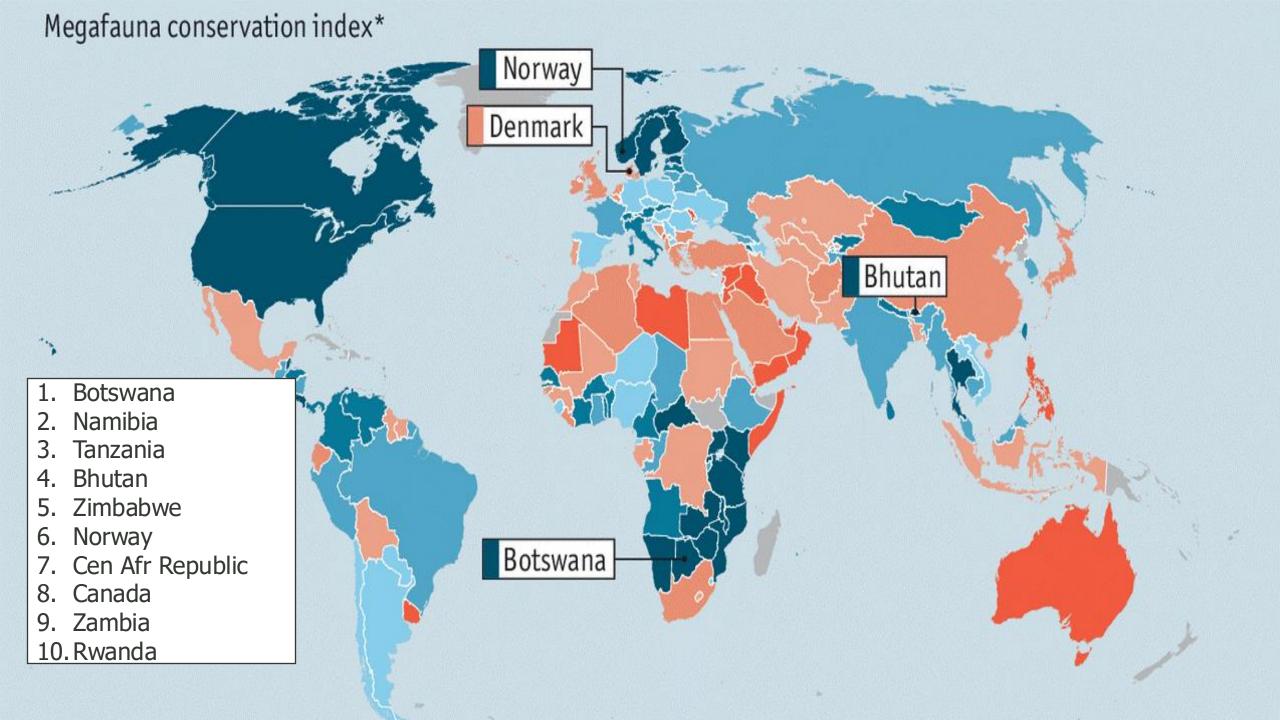
- >50 countries
- >2 000 languages
- >1 100 mammals
- The world's most diverse and abundant megafauna
- Continent where Homo sapiens evolved











OUR AFRICAN FOOTPRINT

World's
Largest
Luxury
Hospitality and
Conservation
Company



OUR AFRICAN FOOTPRINT

2.3 MILLION HECTARES
UNDER
OUR INFLUENCE

KENYA

5 CAMPS

RWANDA

5 CAMPS

TANZANIA

5 CAMPS

NAMIBIA

7 CAMPS

ZAMBIA

3 CAMPS

ZIMBABWE

6 CAMPS

ZAMBEZI TOURING

BOTSWANA

17 CAMPS

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE JOURNEYS

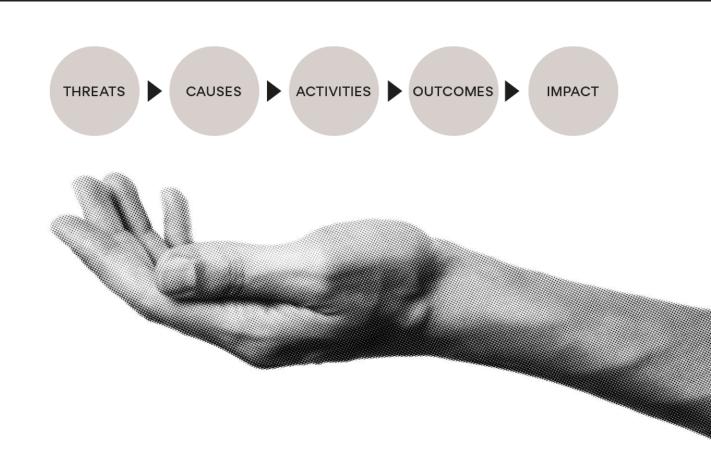


PLANNING FOR CHANGE

Theory of Change

If we want change, we have to be intentional about it. We need to know what we want to change and how we're going to do that.

A Theory of Change helps us plan this all, so that we don't have to rely on miracles.





CAUSES



ACTIVITIES

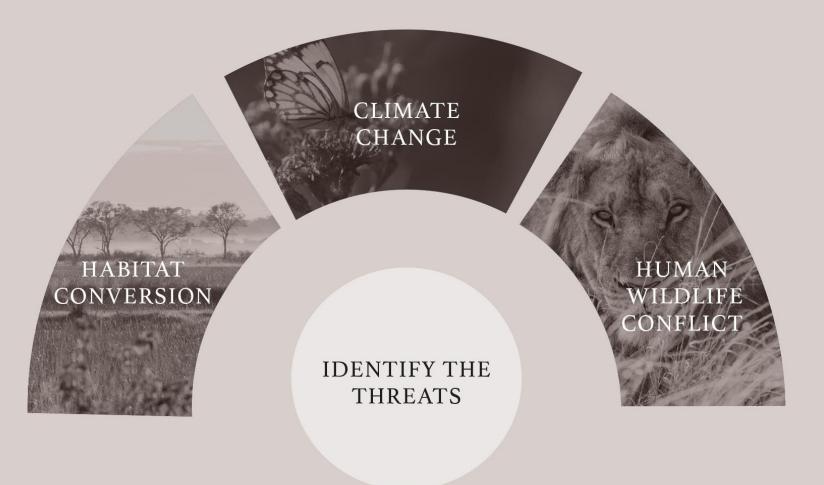


OUTCOMES



IMPACT

Our work is never done. We're constantly measuring our success and making adjustments, using a framework we call Theory of Change.



THREATS



ACTIVITIES



OUTCOMES



IMPACT

Identify causes

- Tourism benefits are not always reaching households
- Few opportunities for employment
- Poor access to learning
- Poor tools to protect people and wildlife
- Lack of adequate community development initiatives
- Poor wildlife law enforcement on the ground
- Unabated development and destruction of natural habitats

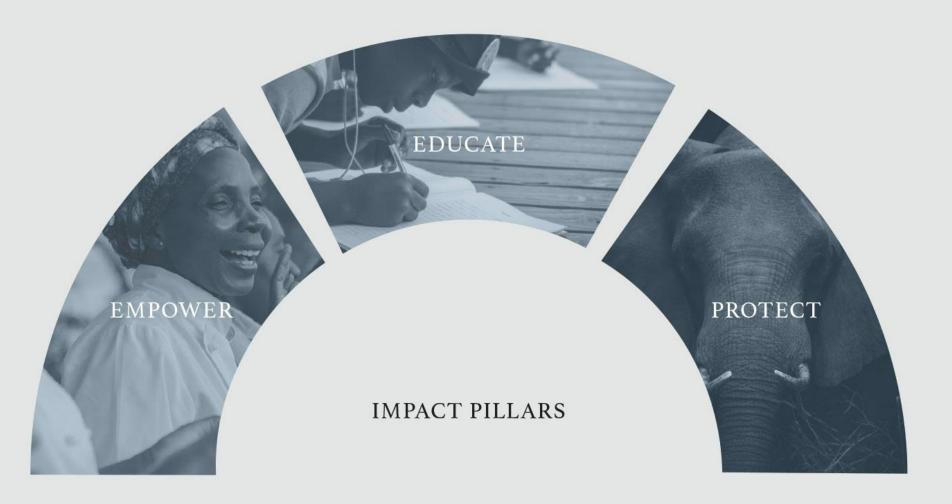






THREATS CAUSES ACTIVITIES **OUTCOMES** IMPACT

The three areas that guide our investment decisions and determine our conservation priorities as a business.



THREATS



CAUSES



ACTIVITIES



IMPACT



Conservationeconomy growth







Peaceful co-existence of people and wildlife



Better access to education



CAUSES

V

ACTIVITIES



OUTCOMES











Protection of large carbon sinks

OUR FOOTPRINT





DISCOVER AFRICA

Rwanda



POPULATION 12,955,736 (2021 estimate)



ENTRY DATE 2016



CAPITAL Kigali



CAMPS 3 camps



SIZE OF COUNTRY 26,338 km²



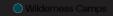
WILDERNESS STAFF 230+



LAND UNDER PROTECTION 2,317 hkm² (11%)







DISCOVER BOTSWANA

Volcanoes National Park



GEOGRAPHIC SIZE 160km²



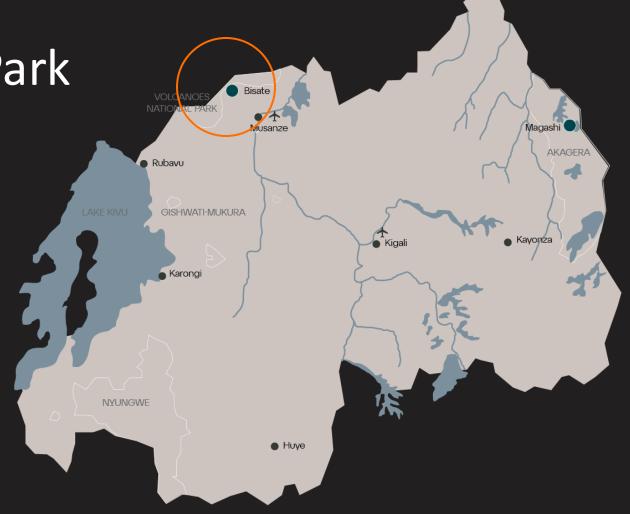
BIRD SPECIES +/- 180



MAMMAL SPECIES +/- 12189



CAMPS 2 camps







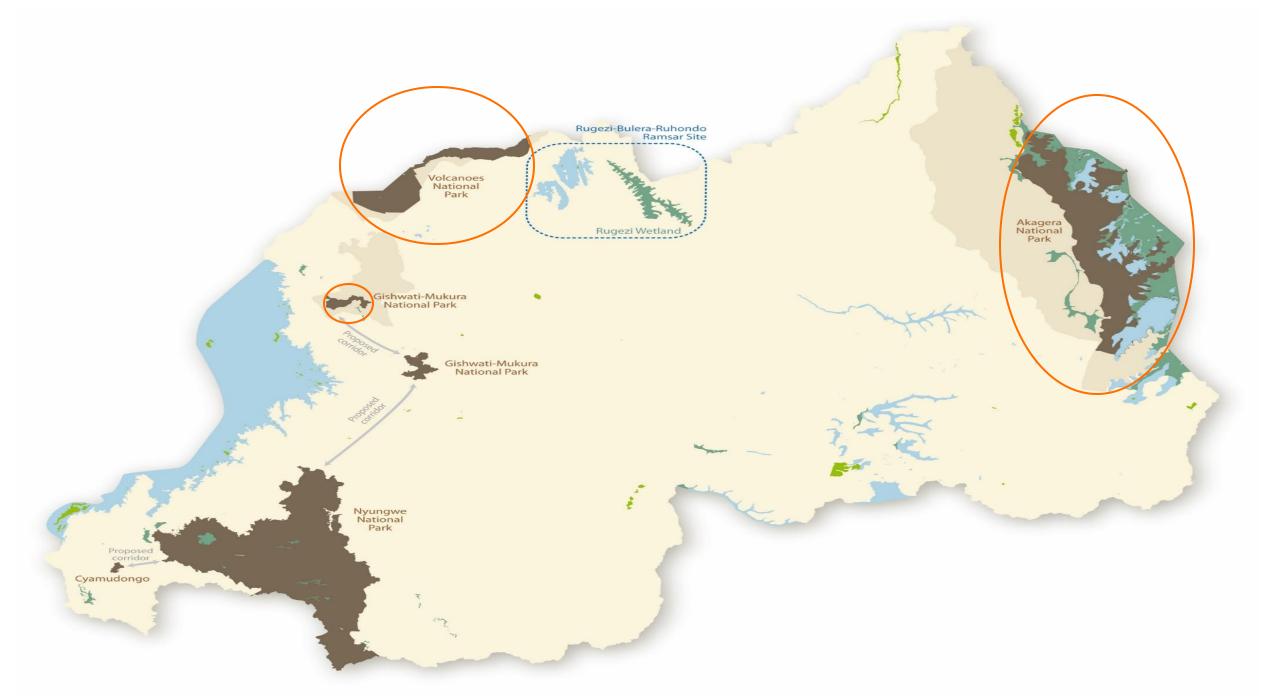


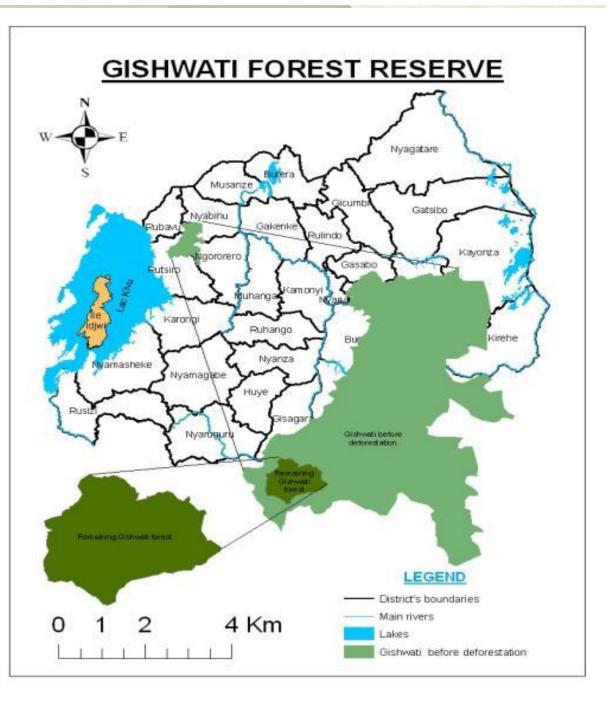


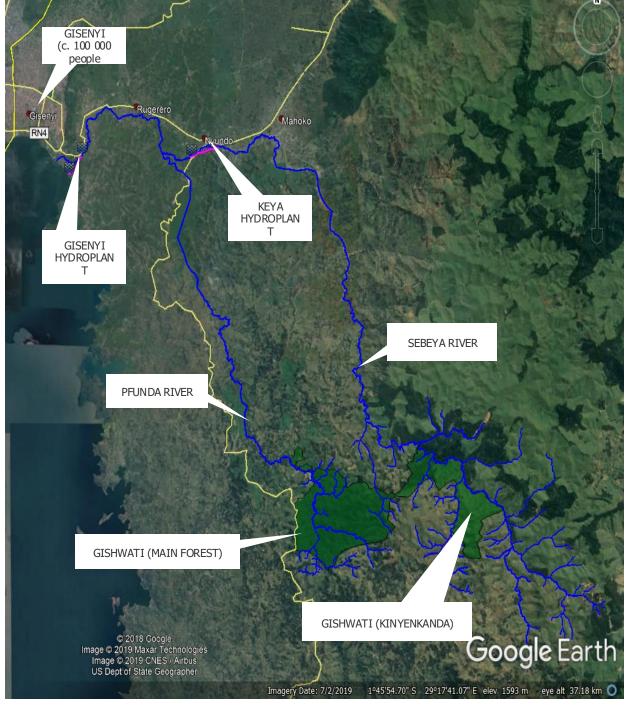


RWANDA CASE STUDY

RWANDA CASE STUDY















Reforestation: Trees planted in the nursery



Carapa grandiflora Family: Meliaceae Kinyarwanda: Umushwati

Tree up to 25m tall; whitish flowers; fruit dark brown & up to 15cm in diameter.

Montane rainforest, 1700 – 2500m. In Rwanda also in montane forest. One of the most characteristic trees, fruits and seeds often observed along trails. Gishwati forest named after this species. Fruits are eaten by chimps & formerly by elephants now extinct in the forest



Myrianthus holstii Family: Cecropiaceae Kinyarwanda: Umunyakarera; Umufe; Umwufe

Tree 8-20m tall; fruits fleshy, yellow & look like a small pineapple. Montane rainforest, often in secondary forests, on clearings & gaps, 1800 – 2400m. Widespread distribution, found in Gishwati. Pioneer species. Fruits are edible & form diet of chimps & others – edible to humans as well



Croton megalocarpus Family: Euphorbiaceae Kinyarwanda: Umunege, Umurangara

Tree 10-35m tall; flowers greenish-yellow, densely silvery lepidote. Montane rainforest, 2000m.



Polyscias fulva Family: Araliaceae Kinyarwanda: Umwungo; Umwungu

Up to 30m tall with a long, unbranched bole & umbrella-like branching at crown; Montane rainforest, 1700-2900m. Widespread, found in Gishwati. One of fastest growing trees in Rwanda & good for reforestation.



GISHWATI CHIMPANZEE MONITORING

June 2019 - July 2023

Chimpanzee monitoring: Detailed metrics and report

	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Habituation effort													
	per month	permonth	per month	per month	per month	per month							
Number of days in the field	28	26	27	29	29	27	26	26	29	24	28	28	30
Total hours in the field/month	364 (13 hours/day)	338 (13 hours/day)	351 (13 hours/day)	377 (13 hours/day)	377 (13 hours/day)	351 (13 hours/day)	338 (13 hours/day)	338 (13 hours/day)	377 (13 hours/day)	3312 (13 hours/day)	364 (13 hours/day)	364 (13 hours/day)	390 (13 hours/day)
Number of days with chimp contact	22	18	17	23	24	27	26	26	29	24	28	26	25

Chimpanzee monitoring: Monthly progress and metrics

6.56

5.1

79%

average duration of contact (hours) success rate (% days seen) 4.06

5.3

69%

6.06

6.9

63%

6.64

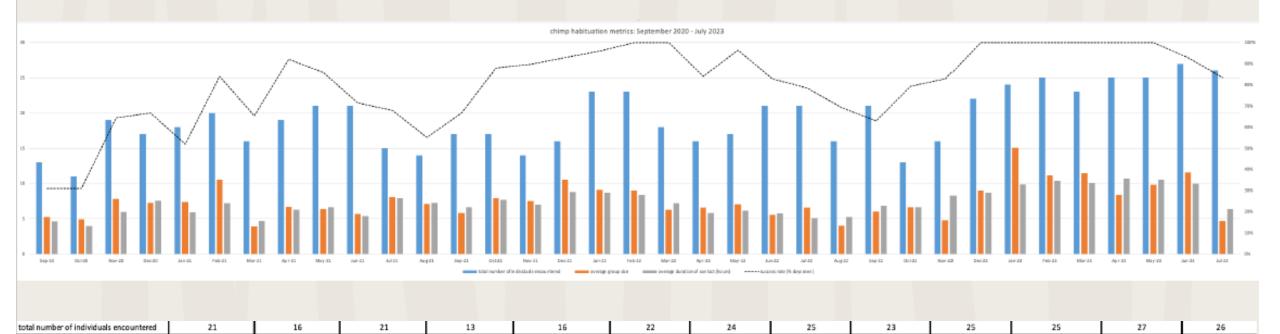
6.6

79%

4.81

8.3

83%



8.7

100%

15.04

9.9

100%

11.16

10.4

100%

8.4

10.7

100%

11.46

10.1

100%

9.8

10.5

100%

11.6

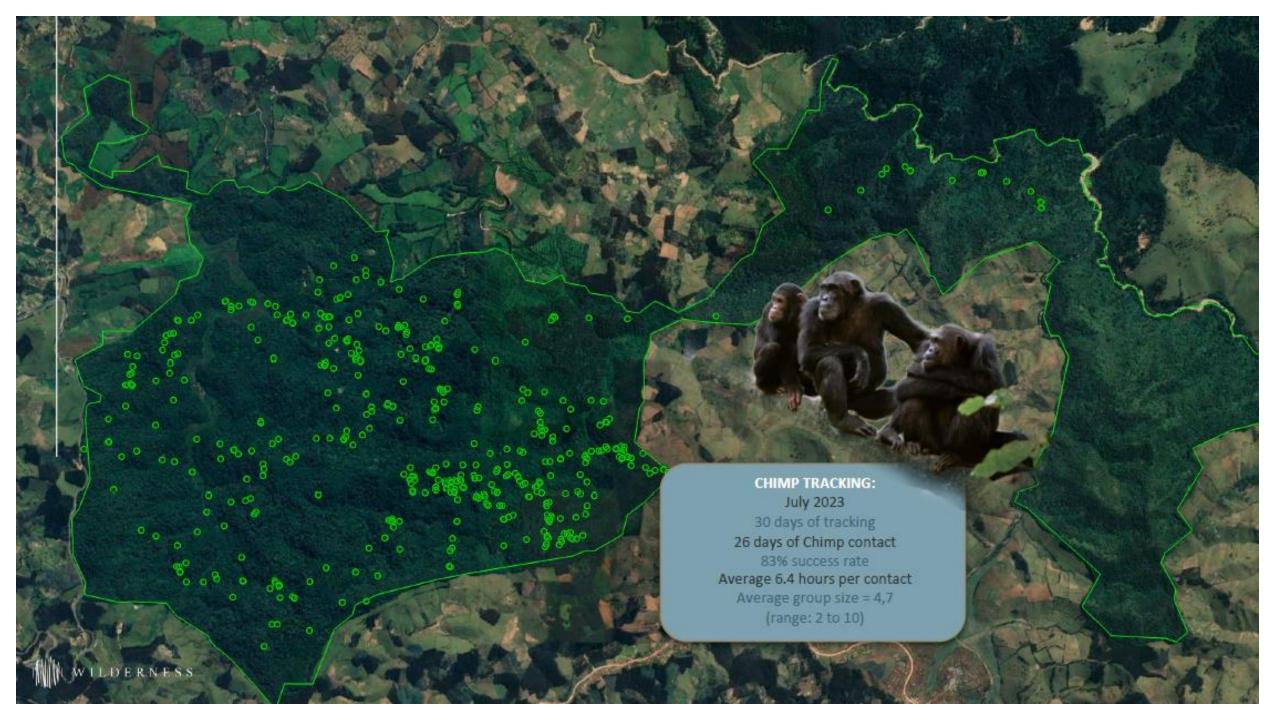
10.0

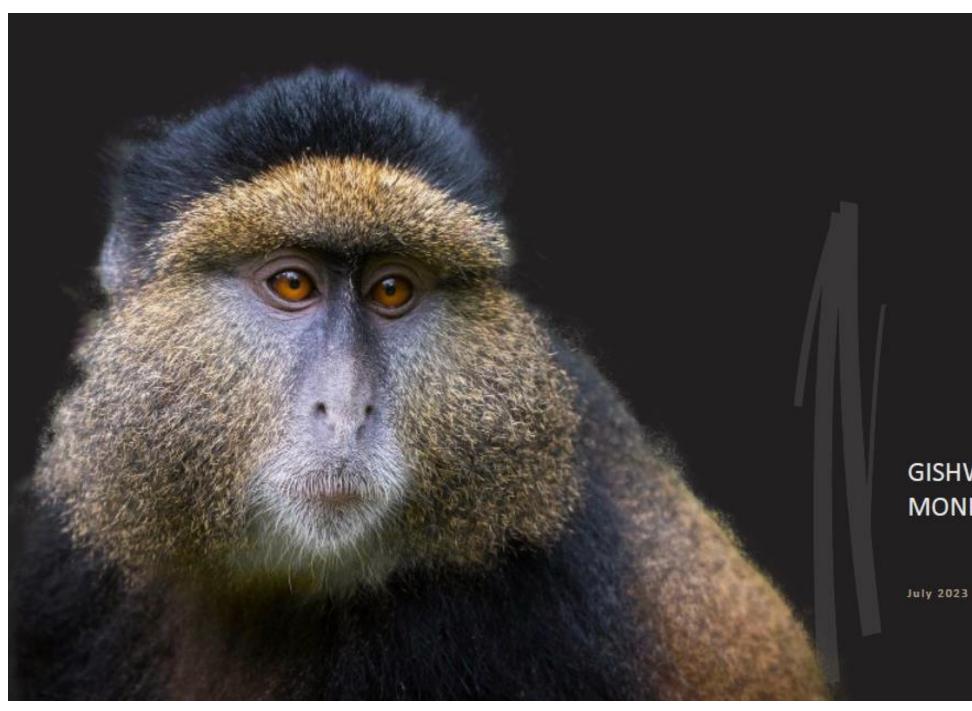
93%

4.7

6.4

83%





GISHWATI GOLDEN MONKEY MONITORING



GISHWATI MODEL: THE CHIMPANZEE ECONOMY

1. PROVIDING THE BASE FOR THE CHIMPANZEE ECONOMY

- FOREST PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION.
- PARK RESTORATION (reforestation and small ungulate restoration)
- PARK EXPANSION & WATERSHED PROTECTION (c. 20 hectares)
- ECOSYSTEM SERVICE IMPROVEMENT (hydrology and micro-climate, but also carbon dioxide sequestration etc)
- EXPANDED APPLIED CONSERVATION RESEARCH

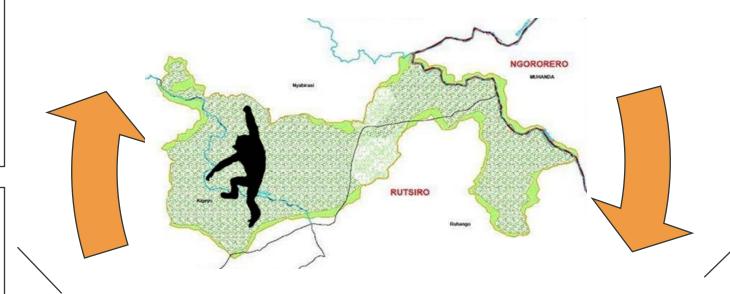
4. CULTURAL TRADITION STRENGTHEND BY CHIMPANZEE ECONOMY

- IN LODGE ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND INTERIORS
- THROUGH GUIDED FOREST EXPERIENCE (TRADITIONAL BELIEFS, MEDICINAL PLANTS ETC)
- LOCAL TOURISM PRODUCTS (Nyarusuku pottery & dancing; Kayove crafts & herbalist)
- STRUCTURED & REGULAR COMMUNITY ACCESS TO FOREST (ecodubs; elders in the wilderness)



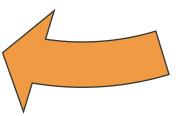
1. CONSERVATION

2. COMMERCE



4. CULTURE

3.COMMUNITY



2. ACTIVATING THE CHIMPANZEE ECONOMY

- MULTI-TIERED TOURISM ACCOM PROVIDING ACCESS TO GISHWATI AT VARIOUS PRICE POINTS.
- EXPANDING THE RWANDA CIRCUIT AND EXTENDING TOURIST LENGTH OF STAY IN COUNTRY.
- GENERATING SUFFICIENT REVENUE TO COVER THE BASE COSTS OF PARK MANAGEMENT AND FOR MEANINGFUL COMMUNITY REVENUE SHARE.

3. SHARING THE CHIMPANZEE ECONOMY

- TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM AND CONSERVATION SECTORS
- CREATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES SUPPLYING FRESH PRODUCE
- OFFERING TOURISM 'PRODUCTS' OUTSIDE THE FOREST.
- BENEFITTING FROM PARK REVENUE SHARE.
- STRUCTURED AND REGULAR COMMUNITY ACCESS TO FOREST (ecodubs; elders in the wilderness)

GORILLAS

Catchment funnel and circuit driver (3 lodges/38 beds)

This includes Sabyinyo Silverback Lodge of the Governor's Camp Collection.

CHIMPS Complementary Product

(1 lodge/12 beds)

BIG GAME

Complementary
Product
(2 lodges/24 beds)









BUSANGA STORY

CONNECTION TO NATURE

AGENDA

11:30 AM – 11:45 AM: Break