

SAFARI NJEMA

In-Flight Magazine
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CEO's Message



Welcome Aboard ATCL

Dear Passenger,

It's my pleasure to have you aboard Air Tanzania, fasten your seat belt for exciting news as you flip through this issue of Safari Njema in-flight magazine. It was an exhilarating feeling when a brand new aircraft - a Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 touched the runways in April this year. This is in line with our President's plan to prop up our national carrier.

To sweeten this great news, we received a new aircraft, a more comfortable, long haul, state-of-the-art Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner. This aircraft will enable us to spread our wings to popular destinations in selected countries across Africa and beyond with a renewed vigour.

Registration process of the new aircraft has been completed and we are already soaring to 10 domestic destinations across Tanzania. We are eyeing other destinations in future. Hitherto, Air Tanzania boasts of being the leader in opening up of domestic skies and we are looking forward to doing much more in future.

Our journey does not end there. We are preparing ourselves to open up skies across East Africa very soon. Our prime objective is to connect Dar es Salaam with Entebbe, Bujumbura and Mumbai for East Africa and Inter-continental routes respectively.

I am also pleased to inform you that the Management of Air Tanzania has started recruiting and sharpening skills of our top talents in aviation to meet the growing demands of our airline.

In response to the envisaged growth, we have sourced 88 new cabin crew, pilots and technicians. We have also entered into partnership with Ethiopian Airlines to train our staff at its training institute in Addis Ababa.

Lastly, it gives me immense pleasure to note that Air Tanzania acknowledges the fact that time is a very important commodity to our passengers. Every care is taken to ensure that they do not have to endure unnecessary agony of delayed flights or flight cancellations – we are right on schedule.

Once again thank you for flying Air Tanzania and enjoy our exemplary cabin services from our crew.

**Eng. Ladislaus Matindi,
Managing Director and CEO
Air Tanzania Company Limited.**



Let's Spread Our Kili Wings



AFRAA Stakeholders meet In Zanzibar

By Safari Njema reporter Zanzibar

The African Airlines Association (AFRAA), in collaboration with Air Tanzania, recently held the 7th Aviation Stakeholders Convention in Zanzibar under the theme "Harnessing Aviation Opportunities in Africa."

The association was established with the purpose of fostering commercial and technical co-operation among African airlines. It is a trade association of airlines from member states of the African Union and was founded in Accra,



The Second Vice President of Zanzibar Seif Ali Iddi (left) greeting and welcoming ATCL's Managing Director (right) to Zanzibar

Ghana, in 1968. It currently has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

Participants to the Zanzibar convention included experts from airlines, airports and civil aviation authorities, as well as air navigators, ground handlers, regulators, aircraft & engine manufacturers, component suppliers, service providers and other players in the aviation industry. The meeting incorporated presentations and panel discussions and also enabled participants to meet and network.

For Tanzania, it was an opportunity to link with aviation companies and institutions such as the Ethiopian Aviation Academy, the Avianet of Germany, the Rolls Royce of Britain, and other aviation suppliers useful in the task of reviving Air Tanzania.

The three days long meeting was convened under the patronage of the Government of Zanzibar, with the goals of fostering dialogue, building sustainable networks, and creating a competitive environment for the aviation business in the continent.



ATCL's Managing Director Eng. Ladislaus Matindi (centre) addresses journalists at the AFRAA event.



AFRAA stakeholders at the 7th Aviation Convention in Zanzibar.




Avianet is one of the suppliers to the aviation industry who attended the 7th Aviation Stakeholders Convention in Zanzibar. Avianet is a German information technology company headquartered in Munich, currently providing a wide-range of technology infrastructure service to aviation and non-aviation customers in many countries across the globe. The company was represented at the convention by its General Manager, Mr. Arshad Mughal (in the picture), who expressed interest in working with Air Tanzania, especially after the arrival of the Dreamliner, a modern aircraft centered on modern technology. Air Tanzania has received its first Dreamliner, a Boeing 787 – 8 jet on July 2018.



ATCL receives its first Dreamliner 787-8 amid aplomb and water salute

By Staff Writer

Air Tanzania (ATCL) took delivery of the first top-of-the-range Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner aircraft to satiate the airlines' appetite for inter-continental flights starting with Mumbai (India) and Guangzhou (China), while at the same time propping up domestic flights.

The aircraft arrived amid water salutes and fanfare touched the Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) runways at 5:18 pm from Paine, Seattle in the US.

ATCL improvement programme is in line with the government's tentative plan to revamp the national carrier, following His Excellency President John Pombe Magufuli's protracted plan for revival, and subsequently grow the airline to peak performance levels.

The occasion was graced by the president and other dignitaries including the Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan and the Prime Minister Hon. Kassim Majaliwa.

Speaking at the Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) prior to the arrival of the aircraft, he said that



the decision to revive the airline was informed by the need for Tanzania to have its own airline and also operate to as many domestic destinations as possible – a national pride. The president highlighted three fundamental reasons why the government bent on revival of ATCL.

"I have faith that all Tanzanians are excited about the arrival of the Boeing 787-8. You remember that we promised as part of our election manifesto to revive ATCL. We had only one aircraft operating to only three destinations in the country. For the period of two-and-half years, we have purchased 7 aircraft with our own resources.

We now own 3 bombardiers and now, Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner. It is shame for a country like Tanzania not to



have its own airline...countries that have large number of visiting tourists also have their own airlines,” he added.

He further noted that the Air Tanzania has hitherto increased the domestic market share from a paltry 2 percent to 24 percent in the past two-and-half years while raising the number of destinations from three to eleven along with a drastic fall in the return ticket fares to these destinations.

“Return tickets to Bukoba cost over Tsh 1 million. Today, it costs an average of Tsh 400,000. The number of travelers has also gone up from an average of 4,700 to 21,000 from three destinations to eleven,” he added.

The new Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner is a state-of-the-art modern aircraft, with the attention to detail felt in every step of the aisle by passengers. The aircraft can fly non-stop from the US to Tanzania and seats 262 passengers in its first-class and economy cabins.

While obviously the biggest luxuries will be felt in the premium classes, benefits – including comfort, legroom and headroom – will be experienced by passengers seated throughout the plane in all categories.

The changes will be felt by everyone on board Air Tanzania’s 787-8 Dreamliner include cleaner air, lighting designed to reduce jet lag, reduced experience of turbulence, larger and more hi-tech windows and the simulation of a lower cabin altitude.

Aviation pundits believe Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner to be the most efficient aircraft in its class with the lowest operating costs per seat of any wide-bodied aircraft currently in service. It is 25 percent more fuel efficient than the previous generation of aircraft.

“I have faith that all Tanzanians are excited about the arrival of the Boeing 787-8. You remember that we promised as part of our election manifesto to revive ATCL. We had only one aircraft operating to only three destinations in the country. Two-and-half years, we have purchased new 7 aircraft with our own resources”

ATCL expects to take delivery of two CS300 jetliners from Bombardier Aerospace and another 787-8 Dreamliner in 2020.

Two years ago, Tanzania embarked on a programme to revive its national carrier that includes purchase of seven new aircraft by the end of 2018, paying off debts accrued, and upgrading the business systems of the airline.



TRENT 1000-TEN

Air Tanzania's Dreamliner Powered by a New Rolls-Royce Engine System

By Lydia Claire Halliday

Air Tanzania has received a new Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner on 8 July 2018. Like other models in the Dreamliner family of modern Boeings, the new aircraft is powered by the latest version of the Rolls-Royce Trent series to deliver increased thrust and improved efficiency for its engine.

The new version, Rolls-Royce Trent 1000-TEN (emphasizing Thrust, Efficiency, and New Technology) is a turbofan engine made in Britain and developed from earlier Trent-series engines.

Aircraft engines powered by Trent 1000-TEN versions apply technology to deliver better aircraft economics and environmental performance.

Rolls-Royce designed this improved version targeting at least 2 per cent better fuel burn than the current

Trent 1000 engines, and at the same time, containing smoke-emission limits at landing and take-off points.

Furthermore, a Trent 1000-TEN powered Boeing 787-8 at full power take-off is quieter than the previous generations of aircraft.

The all-electric architecture of the Boeing 787-8 aircraft requires that no bleed air is taken from the engine, and this leads to about 500kW of power being extracted from each engine to drive the aircraft systems. Over 85 percent of the engine's thrust is generated by a 2.8 metre diameter fan. Rolls-Royce Trent 1000-TEN has been developed to power all variants of the Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner family. The first delivery of the Trent 1000 TEN-powered Boeing 787-8 was in November. 2017.



Coming Soon

Guangzhou

Fly the Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner

Fly to Guangzhou from Dar es salaam with Air Tanzania
Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner.

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Doctors Desk

Time to Beat Malaria, Says Health Organisation

The theme of the recent World Malaria Day in April, 2018 was “Ready to Beat Malaria.” Malaria is one of the oldest and deadliest diseases facing an earth. On this year’s malaria day, the World Health Organisation encouraged governments to renew global commitments to accelerate progress towards eliminating malaria in the world.

The World Health Organisation dedicates April 25 every year to fight against the disease. National malaria control programmes aim to maximize the reduction of cases of the disease and deaths.

Malaria is a preventable and treatable infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes that kills many people each year, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Malaria is caused by plasmodium parasites. The parasites are spread to people

through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes, called “malaria vectors.” All the vector species of mosquitoes bite between dusk and dawn. The female *Anopheles* mosquitoes seek a blood meal to nurture their eggs. The mosquitoes lay their eggs in water they hatch into larvae and eventually emerge as adult mosquitoes . . . and the cycle continues.

More often than not, the transmission of the malaria parasites from the mosquitoes to people depends on climatic conditions that may affect the number and survival of these insects, such as rainfall patterns, temperature, and humidity. In many places, transmission is seasonal, with the peak during and just after the rainy season.

Malaria epidemics can occur when climate and other conditions suddenly favour transmission in areas where people have little



or no immunity to malaria. They can also occur when people with low immunity move into areas with intense malaria transmission, for instance, to find work, or as refugees.

Human immunity to malaria among adults in areas of moderate or intense transmission conditions is another factor in the spread of this disease. However, immunity to the disease is partial and is developed over years of exposure, and while it never provides complete protection, it does reduce the risk that malaria infection could cause. For this reason, most malaria deaths in Africa occur in young children, whereas in areas with less transmission and low immunity, all age groups are at risk.

Now how can the transmission of this disease be prevented? Vector control is the main way to prevent and reduce malaria transmission. The World Health Organisation recommends protection for all people at risk of malaria with effective forms of malaria vector control. The use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets is mostly recommended. All people at risk of malaria should sleep under treated nets every night. The net should be properly maintained.

Apart from mosquito nets, residual spraying of houses with insecticides is a powerful way to rapidly reduce malaria transmission. Indoor spraying is effective for 3 to 6 months, depending on the composition of the insecticide used and the type of surface on which it is sprayed. In some settings, multiple spray rounds are needed to protect the people for an entire malaria season.

Anti-malaria medicine can also be used to prevent malaria. For travellers, malaria can be prevented through chemoprophylaxis, which suppresses the blood stage of infections, thereby preventing the disease. For pregnant women living in moderate-to-high transmission areas, the World Health Organisation recommends intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine. The World Health Organisation also recommends doses of the same medicine for infants living in high-transmission areas of Africa to be delivered alongside routine vaccinations.

And how should we treat malaria when infected? Early diagnosis and treatment of malaria reduces disease and prevents deaths. It also contributes to reducing malaria transmission. The World Health Organisation recommends that all

cases of suspected malaria be confirmed using parasite-based diagnostic testing (either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test) before administering treatment. Treatment solely on the basis of symptoms should be considered only when a parasitological diagnosis is not possible.

As countries approach the elimination of malaria, enhanced surveillance systems can help ensure that every infection is detected, treated, and reported to a national malaria registry. Patients diagnosed with malaria should be treated promptly with effective anti-malaria medicines for their own health and to prevent onward transmission of the disease in the community.

The Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 – adopted by the World Health Assembly in May, 2015 – provides a technical framework for all malaria-endemic countries. It is intended to guide and support regional and country programmes as they work towards malaria control and elimination.

Source: Composed from information gathered from publications and the website of the World Health Organisation

A glimpse into exciting Haya culture

By Willbroad Nestory



The Haya Traditional way of eating food.

The air is pregnant with music and dance. People of all ages and walks of life are kicking the dust with abandon, donning their thatch skirts to celebrate *okujuga*, a dowry payment ceremony. Someone's daughter has finally found one with whom to spend the rest of her life. *Rubisi*, a banana a beer, *ebitoke* (banana) and rich fish stew are flowing freely. This is happening at Kamachumu in Muleba, Bukoba Region.

But the star guest, the prospective bridegroom is holed up somewhere in compound. His appointed an omusherezi (emissary) makes endless trips back and forth until a consensus is arrived at. That gives you a glimpse into the culture of Haya people on the shores of Lake Victoria. Bukoba home to the Haya people who inhabit Kagera Region. Here you will also find a sizeable number of Wahangaza who hail from Ngara, Wasubi from Bihalamulo and Wanyambo from Karagwe.

Demographically, Wahaya are to be found in three main areas of Muleba, Bukoba Rural and Bukoba Urban districts. The culture of the Wahaya is diverse, clearly notable in their language (Kihaya), their song and dance, marriage ceremonies and their food.

Here we shall look at three major cultural facets of these Lake Region people: food, traditional beer and marriage.

Ebitoke

Banana, known in Kihaya as *ebitoke*, is the staple food of the Wahaya, and a typical Mhaya will eat it day in, day out, without complaining of monotony. Indeed, to the Wahaya, when they ask for food without being specific, they will expect to be served with banana!

It is no wonder, their main word for food is "*ebitoke*", irrespective of whether you're talking about ugali, yams or any other foodstuff. All in all, banana rules the Haya people's cuisine. Traditionally, when a family gathers around a huge tray of a meal comprising banana mixed with, say, beans and meat or fish, the food tray would be placed on two or three banana leaves.

And partaking of a meal of *ebitoke* is a serious matter, during which no one except the head of the household is allowed to talk. "Remaining silent at meal time is a mark of respect towards the head of the family; it's also to ensure you don't open your mouth while eating as this is considered a very bad habit amongst our people," says Mzee Mugyabuso from Kamachumu.



*“Akanana
/ akanana kahile kona/
kahile,
kahile ni keogolaaa...”*

Today very few Haya families embrace this style of eating, thanks to urbanization, for people in towns and cities, irrespective of their cultural backgrounds, have adopted either Swahili or Western ways of doing things, including the way they prepare food and eat it.

“We in the rural areas continue to uphold our traditional ways of doing things and we love it,” he added.

Rubisi

This is a popular, locally prepared beverage brewed from a special banana species known as embile. The *rubisi*, is served as a matter of course in important ceremonies such as weddings.

A visitor is always welcomed with the salutation, “*Nyegela waitu*” (You are most welcome), and served with *akamwani* (fried coffee seeds) for chewing. Thereafter, he is served with *rubisi* which is strictly for adults.

Marriage

Amongst the Wahaya, the process leading to a marriage is most involving and complex. Normally, a prospective groom will have his father send an *omusherezi* (emissary) to the girl's family after a young man has made his choice and proposed. This takes place after serious investigations into the girl's family to verify her suitability.

Looked into are possible negatives that would disqualify her as a future member of the young man's family. These include hereditary diseases, laziness and general social standing of the girl's family and the girl herself.

Furthermore, it must be ascertained that there is no blood link between the expected couple. Why, a Mhaya is forbidden from marrying a girl from his father's or mother's clan – it is considered to be incest.

Upon gathering all necessary intelligence from the girl's family and the girl in particular *omusherezi* will now be ready to deliver the proposal to the girl's family. With the girl's consent, her family will draft the list of requirements which constitute the bride price.

Upon paying the bride price and the finalization of numerous traditional prerequisites, the wedding day is set.

The girl's family will dispatch their daughter to her husband to-be, accompanied by relatives and friends. She would be crying as others sing and ululate joyously all the way to the boy's family. It is worth noting that the girl's parents are not allowed at all to attend the reception.

The major song on this memorable occasion is the evergreen Haya composition, *Akanana*, whose refrain goes as follows:-

“Akanana / akanana kahile kona/ kahile, kahile ni keogolaaa...”

There's a general notion that the Haya men are not allowed to marry girls from other tribes. Defenders of this standpoint argue that while the Haya elders have no particular disenchantment towards members of other tribes, they are wary of the difficulty of vetting a potential wife from far away places due to demographic obstacles.

Times have, however, changed, thanks to modern interactions and emergence of multi-dimensional cultures and the Haya elders are less stringent in the selection of who their children should marry. Today, it is quite difficult to find anything you can call pure Haya culture, for that is increasingly receding to history.



Tanzania kiganjani mwako.

Pata usafiri kwa kubonyeza kidude!



Taxify (Dar na Mwanza)



Taxify Bajaji: Kwa usafiri mfupi, wa haraka



Taxify XL: Kwa wanaosafiri kwa vikundi





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Interview

ATCL Station Manager Zanzibar

Shamsha Abdalla is a busy woman. She is the Station Manager of Air Tanzania in Zanzibar. In executing her duties, she says that coordinated teamwork is the most important ingredient in managing staff and operations of Air Tanzania. Safari Njema magazine visited her in her Zanzibar office to get a glimpse into her work. Here are excerpts.

Briefly share with us your working experience with Air Tanzania.

I have been an employee of Air Tanzania since 2007. Despite deadlines, teamwork has been our hallmark because we know that whatever we do ends up with satisfying the customer. Scheduling, ticketing and ensuring that the customer is satisfied is my business.

And what are your responsibilities as a station manager in Zanzibar?

First and foremost, my responsibility as a station manager involves supervising all the other staff to ensure that all duties are performed well. It is also my duty to promote Air Tanzania in Zanzibar and keep regular business contact between our office and other colleagues in the industry.

Another responsibility is representing Air Tanzania in its business dealings with the Zanzibar Airport Authority, Zanzibar Revenue Board and our ground handlers. I also largely monitor the activities of sales agents.

Briefly tell us the operations of Air Tanzania in Zanzibar.

Air Tanzania has established a new route (evening flight) from Dar - KIA, KIA-Zanzibar, Zanzibar- Dar. This is to serve tourists and other customers directly from the northern region to Zanzibar.





How do you manage to compete with other airlines flying from Zanzibar?

The competition is stiff but our selling advantage is that we offer better services in comparison to other airlines. We also offer attractive fares for our passengers.

Most of the passengers who visit the island of Zanzibar are tourists: Is Air Tanzania doing anything special to this destination due to its tourism potential?

Boosting the tourism activities in Zanzibar is our major priority. With the help of Tanzania Tourist Board and Zanzibar Commission of Tourism, we have been able to connect various tourist destinations like; Dar es Salaam, Northern region and Zanzibar.

We have also our website where the tourist can easily get information and manage to book online.

What is your message to those planning to visit Zanzibar in the future?

Air Tanzania is a friendly airline with experience and renewed energy to serve. Fly with us, expect to enjoy the flight.



BIG, BEAUTIFUL, BABY ELEPHANTS

Eloise, a matriarchal elephant aged 57, has become the oldest known elephant mother of twins

By Gervase Tatah

Out on the open plains of Tarangire National Park, a mother elephant of almost 60 years old has – phenomenally – given birth to two calves, making her the oldest known elephant mother to give birth to twins. Wild twin elephants are extremely rare: it is estimated that only one pregnancy out of a hundred results in twins.

Researchers for the Wildlife Conservation Society (W.C.S.), who have been studying the Tarangire ecosystem for the past 25 years, recently spotted the calves during their monitoring efforts and have been keeping a close eye on the infant animals. The mother, named Eloise, is the matriarch of her group, a herd of about 40 elephants. The infant twins – one male and one female – were born in August, 2017, so now are about 10 months old.

Three other females in this group also had infants approximately the same time, making a total of five births in this group in about two months.

The W.C.S. monitors a sub-section of the Tarangire elephant population numbering approximately 1,000 elephants.

According to the report of the researchers, what is even more unusual about the birth of the twins is the advanced age of the mother. Female elephants start having fewer infants over the age of 50; this female is approximately 57 years old, and is the oldest female ever recorded having twins.

Unfortunately, the researchers point out, twin elephant calves have a bigger challenge than single offspring in the journey to adulthood. Mortality among elephant twins is usually greater than with single babies, and the male infants, with their higher growth rates and greater nutritional needs, are particularly vulnerable during their infancy.

When releasing the news of the twins, Dr. Charles Foley, Director of the Tarangire Elephant Project of the W.C.S., noted that the calves were originally quite thin and they were worried that they wouldn't survive for long. Fortunately, because of the good rains the park has experienced in the past three months, both calves have gained significant weight and appeared healthy and to be doing well. However, they still have a long way to go infants continue to suckle from their mothers for another three to four years, though they usually start supplementing mother's milk by feeding on grass from about three months of age.



A recent report from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (I.C.U.N.) revealed that Africa lost almost a quarter of its elephant population between 2006 and 2016 because of poaching and loss of habitat. According to this I.C.U.N. report, the surge in poaching for ivory that began approximately a decade ago has been the worst that Africa has experienced since the 1970s and 1980s, and has been the main cause of the decline, while habitat loss poses an increasingly serious, long-term threat to the species. Sadly, the report shows that Eastern Africa is the region most affected by poaching, and it has experienced an almost 50 per cent reduction in its elephant population, over 60 per cent in Tanzania.

Considering this loss, the story of the birth of the twins is a promising incident to the research team. "Every elephant calf born is a step towards the recovery of the species, and twins are even better," says Dr. Foley with optimism. He also comments that the elephants in and around Tarangire National Park are well protected by the park rangers and local communities, and with the guidance of an experienced matriarch; the team has high hopes for the survival of the twins.

"We monitor a sub-section of the Tarangire elephant population numbering approximately 1,000 elephants, and, as best we can tell, none of these animals have ever been lost to poaching since the start of the study. The twins should therefore be as safe as they could be anywhere," he says.

Eloise is the matriarch of a big herd of elephants, one of the largest in Dr. Foley's study population, though he says there are larger groups, including one with about 60 elephants. The birth of the twins is the first set of twin elephants recorded by the W.C.S. Tarangire Elephant Project in this population in 18 years.

The W.C.S. works across the African continent to study and protect both savanna and forest elephants and to end the current poaching and ivory trafficking crisis.

- *Gervase Tatah is a freelance writer specializing in travel and tourism stories. He is based in Arusha, and this is his first contribution to Safari Njema. The article is based on press release and photographs supplied by Dr. Charles Foley, Director of the Tarangire Elephant Project of the Wildlife Conservation Society.*



Both twins suckling from the mother at the same time. When the elephant twins are of different sexes, the males often exhibit high levels of aggressive behavior towards the females, usually trying to prevent them from suckling. The females would simply wait until the males are sleeping, playing, or otherwise distracted before suckling. In Eloise's case, the male has shown no aggression towards his sister, and the two are frequently seen suckling happily at the same time.



The twins, a male and a female, are the two infants at the bank in the picture. The other infant in the mud pool is their niece, and is one of three other babies born in the same herd around the same time the twins were born. The twins were born in August, 2017, and are now nearing 10 months old.

Eloise, the matriarchal elephant in her herd, with her twin babies. At the grand age of 57, Eloise has become the oldest known elephant to give birth to twins.

Photo Credit:
All photographs supplied
by the Wildlife Conservation
Society©





Getting to know the African Elephant

Physical Characteristics

The African elephant is the largest living land mammal. Of all its specialized features, the muscular trunk is the most remarkable. It serves as a nose, a hand, an extra foot, a signalling device, and a tool for gathering food, siphoning water, dusting itself, and digging.

The tusks, another remarkable feature, are greatly elongated incisors (elephants have no canine teeth); about one-third of their tusks' total length lies hidden inside the skull. Tusks grow for most of an elephant's lifetime and are an indicator of age.

Elephants use their ears to display, signal, or warn when alarmed or angry. The ears also control body temperature. By flapping the ears on hot days, they make blood circulates in the ear's numerous veins, and the blood returns to the head and body about 9 degrees Fahrenheit cooler.

Behaviour

Elephants form small family groups consisting of an older matriarch and three or four female offspring, along with their young. Several interrelated family groups may inhabit an area and know each other well. When they meet at watering holes and feeding places, they greet each other affectionately.

Females mature at about 11 years and stay in the group, while the males, which mature between 12 and 15, are usually expelled from the maternal herd.

Even though these young males are sexually mature, they do not breed until they are in their mid- or late 20s (or even older) and have moved up in the social hierarchy.

Smell is the elephant's most highly developed sense, but the principle means of communication is sound, deep growling or rumbling noises. Elephants make low-frequency calls, many of which, though loud, are too low for humans to hear. These sounds allow elephants to communicate with one another at distances of five or six miles.

Diet

Elephants eat an extremely varied vegetarian diet, including grass, leaves, twigs, bark, fruit, and seed pods. The fibrous content of their food and the great quantities consumed makes for large volumes of dung.

Caring for the Young

Usually only one calf is born to a pregnant female. An orphaned calf will usually be adopted by one of the family's lactating females or suckled by various females. Elephants are very attentive mothers, and because most elephant behaviour has to be learned, they keep their offspring with them for many years.

This is adapted from Twiga Times, based on notes from African Wildlife Foundation



Qantas Airlines brings 310 Australian tourists to Tanzania

In April 2018, Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Conservation Area received a group of tourists from Australia. The Australian tour company, Constellation Journey, brought into the country a group of 310 visitors by the airline.

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, about 20,000 tourists from Australia visited Tanzania in 2016. The Managing Director of the Tanzania Tourist Board, Ms. Devota Mdachi, says this number is expected to increase considerably as more Australians are getting interested in visiting Tanzania.

Ms. Mdachi was at the airport together with Mr. Allan Kijazi, the Director General of Tanzania National Parks and Mr. Paul Fissoo, an official from Ngorongoro Conservation Area, to see them off after the tour.



Cycling to Promote Tourism

A group of young cyclists from the countries of East Africa made a tour of Tanzania recently to promote domestic tourism and environmental conservation through sports. Known as Afrika Mashariki Fest the tour included a 122- Kilometer cycling competition from Dar es Salaam to Bagamoyo, and a visit to Zanzibar.

Afrika Mashariki Fest is a regional youth platform that engages the young generation across East Africa in embracing regional integration through art, sports, and domestic tourism.



The Land of Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar & the Serengeti

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Safari Njema | August - October 2018

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Things I Wish I Had Known About Dating When I was Young

By Christine Chacha

I have been a columnist for a couple of years now and one of the topics I enjoy writing on is dating. Not because I am an expert or specialist but because the world of dating fascinates me. Dating is one subject that elicits different reactions from people; while some will cringe at the thought of it, others jump at the opportunity to experience it.

One thing is crystal clear though: dating is a battlefield, no matter how old you are. You may think it gets easier with age and experience, but it is not the case. But now that I am older, I realize that things could have been easier if only I had known a couple of things. Here are five things I wish I had known before I started dating:

Pay attention to first impressions:

More often than not, the way a guy presents himself to you when you first meet is the way he really is. So, if you meet a guy who shows disrespect or contempt for others, or is selfish and inconsiderate, chances are that he is always going to be like that. Don't make the mistake of overlooking it or thinking that he will change because there is no changing someone. If he's a player, he's a player. If he's a liar, he's a liar.

There is no point in trying to change someone into who you think they can become, or who you want them to be. Always remember that.

**Chivalry is dead:**

Forget what you see in novels and movies, chivalry is dead at least in this generation. I do believe there are a few good men out there but I don't think that a lot of guys my age were raised with the traditional traits of being a gentlemen.

“I do believe there are
a few good men out there
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Things like opening the car door for a woman, holding the door for her when you go places, giving her your jacket when it's cold, buying her flowers, and so on are non-existent nowadays.

So ladies don't be offended when he does not show it. Guys don't usually go above and beyond in the romance department on their own anymore, so just be blunt about it and tell him if it is something that is important to you. You must speak up for what you want. You want him to bring flowers at your doorstep? Make sure he knows that.

Dudes pay attention more when you pay less attention:

Crazy as it sounds this is a fact. When you're all over a guy, he usually takes advantage of you and ignores you. The minute you start acting like you don't care, he comes crawling back like you just got a fresh weave.

I guess that is why they call dating a game. I read somewhere that men get a kick out of the chase and that's when things start to change. There's something intriguing about wanting something that is just slightly out of your reach, versus something you can just have in five seconds. So in dating, it is OK to play hard to get a little. But once you are about three months in, then you can chill.

Don't compromise yourself:

I can tell you that at 30 I have made so many sacrifices for men but still got nothing in return. I have learnt the hard way that I come first in the relationship and that I matter. People always complain about being single; they get lonely and desperate, then end up compromising their standards.

You know you deserve better but you do not want to be single again so you let your partner get away with so much that you end up getting hurt and used throughout the relationship.

Instead of ignoring red flags and crying over your partner's behaviour, know your worth and realize that you deserve the best. You would rather be on your own than with someone who makes you feel like you are nothing.

If it doesn't work, it doesn't work:

I'm a firm believer that certain love will come if it is meant to be. However, I am also a firm believer that sometimes love alone isn't enough.

Sometimes love alone isn't enough and you have to be OK with letting the relationship go. Instead of forcing a relationship to work just because you love someone, focus on learning all that you can from the love, so that you may be a better person and a better lover for the one who is meant to share it with you.

- Christine Chacha is a columnist specializing in women's affairs in *The Citizen*, a daily Tanzanian newspaper. This is her first contribution to *Safari Njema*.

Get away-Kitulo



Discover the Hidden Treasures of Kitulo

By Diana Nabisawa

About Kitulo National Park

The beauty of Kitulo National Park emanates from its abundance of flower species. There are 350 species of vascular plants documented so far in the park which includes varieties of terrestrial orchid, the red-hot poker, aloes, geraniums, proteas, lilies, daisies and impressive giant lobelias. Indeed, Kitulo is the first national park in Africa to be gazetted for its floristic importance.

Kitulo is also home to some important bird species including the endangered blue swallow, Denham's bustard, mountain marsh widow, Njombe cisticola and kipengere seedeater.

Some of the world's rarest butterflies also inhabit the

area along with chameleon, lizard, frogs and a few hardy reedbuck and eland.

Kitulo National Park is situated in Makete District in southern Tanzania. It was officially declared a national park in 2002.

What to do in Kitulo Camping

Camping in the high plateau of Kitulo gives you a thrilling experience of being away, in a remote kingdom of flowers and little animals.

Hiking

Hikers can enjoy nature-walks across Kitulo plateau. This is a good way of exploring the landscape, and getting closer to impressive features like waterfalls

Biking and Horse Riding

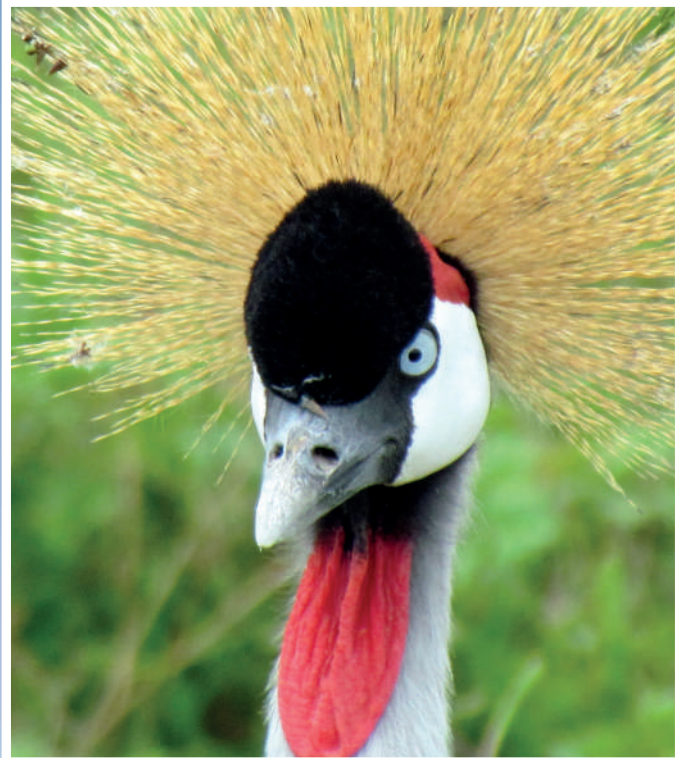
You can explore Kitulo and its neighbourhood on a horse-back or on a bicycle

Bird Watching

Kitulo is a resting place for intercontinental birds flying from Cape Town in South Africa to Northern Europe. This an ideal place for bird watchers to admire various species of birds including the white storks that take a stopover in Kitulo during their migration.

How to Get to Kitulo

Mbeya is the base for a safari to Kitulo National Park. The park is approximately 100km from Mbeya. From Dar es Salaam, you can reach



Mbeya by Air Tanzania which lands at Songwe Airport every day, except on Wednesdays. From Mbeya, head to Chimala at the foot of Kitulo Plateau and from there use only a 4 wheel-drive to ascend the plateau.

By bus, drive up to Chimala, from Dar es Salaam or Mbeya, then proceed on by a safari car to the park. Chimala is a small town, 78km east of Mbeya town. Alternatively, you can also reach Mbeya by Tazara train and then proceed on by car to Kitulo National Park.

- *Compiled by Diana Nabisawa Mainza, a contributor to Safari Njema. She is currently based in Dar es Salaam, and travelling is her hobby.*



FUTURE GENERATION

By Mima the poet

*Let's disband our focus away from the things that do not affect us
Rather concentrate on the future generation
We are living lives soon to be regretted on magazines, blogs and novels
Let's flip the universe and see things from our reflections perspective
Peek through rear view mirror, bedroom mirrors, bathroom mirrors and you will see man
as a saint
But the reality is painted by sneak peek of our children's memories
Memories of mums cheating on dads on their beds
Big size hiding condoms in their cleavages and run innocently to school
Big bro staring at a roll of blunt for an hour
Dads leaving them in the car parked at the prostitution corner
One day they will trace history's mistakes on our wrinkles
Watch us get buried in the same grave with secrets whispering themselves out of shame
From forefathers to grandfathers,
From grandfathers to fathers,
From fathers to sons,
Mistakes are no longer mistakes,
But intentional mischiefs,
We have become a spinning propeller on reality's cycle,
Routines moving on no potholes
But when life escapes we then grieve,
Call metaphorical Poets to write blinding obituaries, false written bibliographies.
Man is a slave to time and himself,
Whiplashed by acts and regrets just to
Grow old and hide sorrows underneath folded skin,
But then such is life,
Mistakes and smiles,
Love and slaps,
Divorces and confused children,
Cigarette smoke and fuming lungs,
Ashy hearts and wrong types of written arts,
Twerking lust and pornography regrets.
Such is Life!!!
But remember, kids are watching
And a voice in their heart is whispering "I want to be like you exactly"*

- Mima is a writer and performing artist based in Kenya

FACTS: DID YOU KNOW?



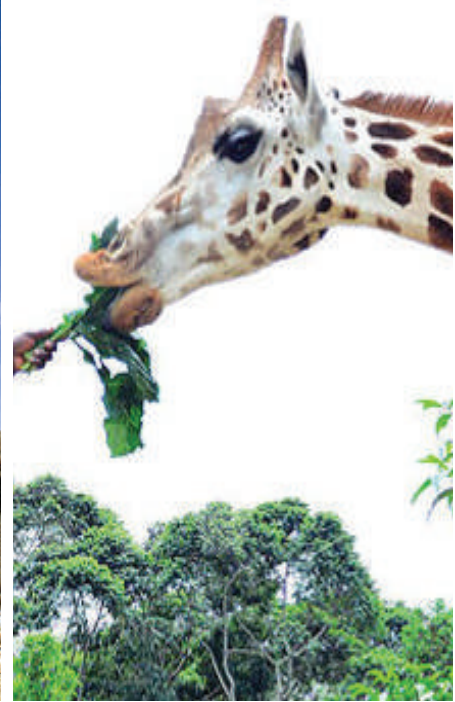
Ostriches

Did you know; ostriches are faster than horses. If you organize a running competition, horses may never win



Elephants Can't Jump!

Have you ever seen an elephant jump? Elephants cannot jump! In addition, it is the only mammal that cannot jump!



Giraffe's tongue.

Did you know a Giraffe can clean its ears using its long tongue? The tongue of a giraffe is 21 inches long!



Butterflies

Did you know butterflies have two eyes, which contain thousand lenses! Surprisingly, they can see only red, yellow and green colors



Folding paper

Did you know, you can not fold a paper (it may be any size, any length or width) more than seven times. Try it!



Most traded product

Did you know?; Petrol is the most traded product in the world, which is closely followed by coffee

Source: www.kidswordfun.com





The Tanzania Investment Center

Introduction

The Tanzania Investment Center (T.I.C.) is the primary agency of the Government of Tanzania to coordinate, encourage, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania. It is a one-stop investment facilitation centre which assists investors to obtain various permits, licenses and approvals through one window.

Tanzania has controlled bureaucracy and undertaken economic liberalization measures to enable investors realize their goals. The country has undertaken major reforms in the legal, fiscal and public service sectors and has a vibrant market based economy. The Government is no longer involved in directly doing business. It has taken a back seat in running the economy and the private sector is now in charge.



The Executive Director of the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) Mr. Geoffrey I. Mwambe.

Why Invest in Tanzania

- Tanzania has a lot of potential for development and a track record of more than 50 years of political stability.
- Tanzania is endowed with a variety of natural resources including arable land, minerals, oil, gas, a long coastline and world class tourist attractions.
- Tanzania is experiencing sustained economic growth, with the Gross Domestic Product consistently growing at an average of 7% per annum for the last ten years.
- Tanzania is the only country in Africa that integrates the East African Community (E.A.C.) and the Southern African Development Community (S.A.D.C.). Therefore, investing in Tanzania guarantees access to a market of more than 300 million people in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Tanzania is a gateway to six landlocked countries in Eastern and Central Africa. It provides natural access to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia & Malawi

Investor Facilitation and Incentives

The number of zonal offices of the Tanzania Investment Centre in the country are now seven. The T.I.C. zonal offices are as follows: Mtwara for the southern zone, Dar es Salaam for the eastern zone, Moshi for the northern zone; Dodoma for the central zone; Mbeya for the Southern Highland Zone; Mwanza for lake zone and Kigoma for the western zone. The expansion of zonal office aims at getting closer to the people and enhancing services delivery.

Projects registered under the T.I.C. get the following advantages:

- Fiscal as well as non-fiscal incentives are provided to investors.
- Protection of private property is guaranteed by the constitution and international treaties.
- Investments are guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation.
- Investors are allowed to repatriate profits and dividends without inhibitions.

Tanzania is a signatory to several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of investments such as the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Dispute; Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; and Africa Trade Insurance Agency.

Investment Opportunities in the Country

Potential investors are invited to invest in various sectors such as:-

Agriculture: cultivation of food crops and cash crops.

Manufacturing: agro-processing, medical & pharmaceuticals, leather products, cotton products and value addition to agricultural, mining, livestock, forestry and fisheries products.

Fisheries: establishment of fishing ports and fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone, the establishment of fish processing plants and modern fishing boat building yards, the establishment of dry docking and eco-tourism facilities and the establishment of commercial fish cage culture in both marine and freshwater areas.

Livestock: adding value to the livestock products milk, leather, hides, and meat.

Tourism: industry; construction of tourist hotels, establishment of leisure parks, conference tourism facilities and provision of air/ground transport.

Energy: production and distribution of power generated from different sources including hydro, geothermal, wind, solar and energy.

Mining: adding value to and beneficiation of mining products as appropriate.

ICT: Provision of mobile services especially in rural area as penetration is higher in urban areas, provision and operation of value added network/data services (internet, voice mail, electronic mail services), repair and maintenance of telecommunications facilities

Infrastructure: rehabilitation and construction of roads, ports, railways and airports

Commercial Building: Construction of residential building, office building, shopping malls.

Broadcasting: television and radio broadcasting

Finance: commercial banks, microfinance banks and different types of financial institution

Human resources: specialized hospitals, universities, technical colleges and vocational training centre

-More information about the Tanzania Investment Center can be found at: www.tic.go.tz

BUJUMBURA

By. Aporinary Tairo

Air Tanzania will begin flying to Bujumbura and Entebbe in August, with these regional routes, therefore Safari Njema Magazine is hereby introducing to you dear passengers the felicities of Bujumbura and Entebbe.

Bujumbura is the capital and the largest city of Burundi. It is on the north-eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika and is well-connected with ferries to Kigoma in Tanzania.

Bujumbura started as a small village market called Usumbura which became a military post in 1889 during the colonial period. The name was changed from Usumbura to Bujumbura when Burundi became independent in 1962. Bujumbura is also the country's main port on Lake Tanganyika with most of the country's foreign trade shipped between the capital and Kigoma. The city is served by Bujumbura

International Airport situated in the western part of the city, about 12 km from the city centre.

Although Bujumbura is a small city, there are many places to visit while travelling there, some of which are,



Saga Beach

This is one of the urban beaches of Lake Tanganyika in Bujumbura. Formerly known as the Coconut Beach, Saga Beach is a popular place for visitors to relax. The beach appears like an island with white sands.



The Central Market

The Central Market in Bujumbura is the largest in Burundi. The market is organised into sections ranging from stalls selling fresh farm produce, to shops selling secondhand clothing and Chinese goods.



Musée Vivant

Also known as "The Living Museum," it is both a zoo and a museum dedicated to the wildlife and art of Burundi. The zoo houses a chimp, a leopard, several crocodiles, various snakes, fish and some antelopes. At the same time, the premises of the museum has space for craftsmen to run their workshops.

ENTEBBE



Entebbe sits on the northern shores of Lake Victoria, approximately 44.2 km southwest of Kampala and 1:30 hour drive to Uganda's capital; and 290 km across the lake from Mwanza in Tanzania. Entebbe started as a British colonial administrative and commercial base in 1893 and remained the headquarters of the colonial government until independence in 1962.



The word "Entebbe" is from the Luganda word e-ntebe, meaning "seat" or "chair." Entebbe is the place where the Baganda chief sat to settle cases among his people. Entebbe is the location of Entebbe International Airport, Uganda's main and largest commercial and military airport which was first opened in 1929.

Entebbe is an attractive town and is surrounded with natural attractions and places of interest. Some of the best places to visit while in Entebbe are:

The National Botanical Gardens of Uganda: Commonly known as the Gardens of Entebbe, the gardens are close to the shores of Lake Victoria and were established in 1898. The gardens are expansive with pockets of thick forest, making them a good place for leisurely stroll and bird watching.

Entebbe Golf Club: This is the oldest golf course in East Africa; it was established in 1900. The golf course is on a vast area of land decimated by a variety of species of vegetation that also accommodates wild game.

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Baby-changing facility can be found in selected toilets. The crew will help prepare baby food. Cots are available in some of our aircrafts.

Meals

A hot meal is normally served during long haul flights. Special-diet and vegetarian meals can be supplied if pre-ordered. There is a courtesy in-flight bar service .

Entertainment

Seat- back entertainment featuring a range of movies and music is available on our long- and medium haul flights.

Take off

All air craft cabins are pressurized. Because of changes in pressure during take-off and landing, some passengers may experience slight discomfort in their ears. Relieve this by swallowing, yawning or pinching the nostrils gently while you keep your lips sealed.





SAFETY

Light luggage

Light hand luggage should be placed in the over head storage bins or at your feet underneath the seat. When placing items in the overhead storage bins, please ensure that they are securely positioned so that they do not fall out when the bins are opened. Please note that the maximum weight of the carryon luggage is 7 kilograms only.

Seat belts

Always fasten your seat belt whenever the seat belt sign is illuminated. For your safety we suggest that you keep it fastened throughout the flight.

However, seat belts should always be unfastened during transit stops. Sleeping on the floor cannot be permitted under any circumstances. Should an emergency occur, passengers who sleep on the floor will not have any access to seat belts and oxygen masks.

Landing

Just after touch down, you may hear an increase in engine noise due to the reverse thrust applied to assist braking. Remain seated until the engines are off and the doors are open.

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