TANZANIA

A home of Hospitality

Tanzania Flag Meaning

- Green Colour - Natural vegetation present in the country
- Yellow Colour - Rich mineral deposits of the country
- Black Colour - Skin color of Tanzanians
- Blue Colour - Numerous lakes, rivers and the Indian ocean

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania (Swahili: *Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania*) is the head of state and head of government of Tanzania. The president leads the executive branch of the Government of Tanzania and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Currently the President of Tanzania is Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, Vice President is Ms. Samia Sululu, and the Prime Minister is Kassim Majaliwa Kassim.
Dr. John Pombe Magufuli (President)

Ms Samia Sululu (Vice President)
Mr. Kassim Majaliwa Kassim (Prime Minister)
Tanzania officially the United Republic of Tanzania (Swahili: Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania), is a large country in Eastern Africa within the African Great Lakes region. It is bordered by Kenya and Uganda to the North; Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the West; Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique to the South; and by the Indian Ocean to the East.

Population

Tanzania has a population of 51.82 million which is diverse, composed of several ethnic, linguistic and religious groups. Tanzania is a presidential constitutional republic, and since 1996, its official capital city has been Dodoma, where the President's Office, the National Assembly, and some government ministries are located. Dar es Salaam, the former capital, retains most government offices and is the country's largest city, principal port, and leading commercial centre.

Administrative subdivisions

Tanzania is divided into thirty regions (mkoa), twenty-five on the mainland and five in Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). 169 districts (wilaya), also known as local government authorities, have been created. Of the 169 districts, 34 are urban units, which are further classified as four city councils (Dodoma, Arusha, Mbeya, and Mwanza), eighteen municipal councils, and eleven town councils.

Agriculture

The Tanzanian economy is heavily based on agriculture, which accounts for 24.5% of gross domestic product, provides 85% of exports, and accounts for half of the employed workforce. Food crops grown in Tanzania are Maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, bananas, rice and millet. Cash crops include sugarcane, cotton, cashew nuts, tobacco, coffee, sisal and tea. Meat products include beef, lamb/mutton, chicken and pork.

Industry and construction

Industry and construction is a major and growing component of the Tanzanian economy, contributing 22.2% of GDP in 2013. This component includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and natural gas, water supply, and construction.

Tourism

Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is in northeastern Tanzania. Mount Kilimanjaro with its three volcanic cones, "Kibo", "Mawenzi", and "Shira", is a dormant volcano in Tanzania. It is the highest mountain in Africa, and rises approximately 4,900 m (16,000 ft) from its base to 5,895 metres (19,341 ft) above sea level. The mountain is part of the Kilimanjaro National Park and is a major climbing destination. The mountain has been the subject of many scientific studies because of its shrinking glaciers.
Serengeti National Park is a Tanzanian national park in the Serengeti ecosystem in the Mara and Simiyu regions. It is famous for its annual migration of over 1.5 million white bearded (or brindled) wildebeest and 250,000 zebra and for its numerous Nile crocodile and honey badger.
The **Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA)** is a protected area and a World Heritage Site located 180 km (110 mi) west of Arusha in the Crater Highlands area of Tanzania. The area is named after Ngorongoro Crater, a large volcanic caldera within the area. Approximately 25,000 large animals, mostly ungulates, live in the crater. Large animals in the crater include the black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), the African buffalo or Cape buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), and the hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*). There also are many other ungulates: the blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*), Grant's zebra (*Equus quagga boehmi*), the common eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), and Grant's (*Nanger granti*) and Thomson's gazelles (*Eudorcas thomsonii*).
Tarangire National Park is the sixth largest national park in Tanzania, it is located in Manyara Region. The name of the park originates from the Tarangire River that crosses the park. The Tarangire River is the primary source of fresh water for wild animals in the Tarangire Ecosystem during the annual dry season. The Tarangire Ecosystem is defined by the long-distance migration of
wildebeest and zebras. During the dry season thousands of animals concentrate in Tarangire National Park from the surrounding wet-season dispersal and calving areas.

Lake Manyara National Park is a Tanzanian national park located both in Arusha Region and Manyara Region, Tanzania. The majority of the land area of the park is a narrow strip running between the Gregory Rift wall to the west and Lake Manyara, an alkaline or soda-lake, to the east. Leopards, Masai lions, cheetahs, elephants, blue monkeys, dik-dik, gazelles, hippopotami, Masai giraffe, impala, zebras and many more wild animals inhabit this park and many can be seen throughout the year.
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