



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ):

Geographic Location: Tanzania covers 937,062 sq km making it the largest country in Eastern Africa. Just south of the equator, it borders Kenya and Uganda and Burundi in the west; and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique in the south, and is therefore a splendid center from which to explore eastern, central and southern Africa.

Through the interior runs the Great Rift Valley, that vast fault line down the spine of Africa has created many fascinating topographical features such as the Ngorongoro Crater and Lake Tanganyika. The central plateau (1,2000m above sea level) is a huge expanse of savannah and sparse woodland. To the north, the 5,890-metre (19,340 ft) Mount Kilimanjaro rises, the highest mountain in Africa.

While the interior is largely arid, the 800 kilometre coastline is lush and palm-fringed as are the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.

Climate: The coastal areas are hot and humid with an average daytime temperature of 30c. Sea breezes make the climate very pleasant from June to September. The central plateau experiences hot days and cool nights. The hilly country between the coast and the northern highlands has a pleasant climate from January to September, with temperatures averaging around 20c.

Kilimanjaro according to the season registering a low 15c during May-August rising to 22c during December- March.

For the whole country the hottest months are from October to February. The main long rainy season is from mid-March to late May.

Passport & Visas: Most visitors require visas with the exception of citizens of certain countries of the Commonwealth. It is advisable to obtain them in advance from Embassy and High Commissions as several airlines insist on them prior to departure. They can also be obtained on arrival at Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro International airports and at the Namanga Gate on the Tanzania / Kenya border.

Requirements may change so you are advised to contact the appropriate diplomatic or consular authority before finalizing your travel arrangements. Although part of the union of Tanzania, Zanzibar remains independent, so passports /Tanzania visas are required even on a day's visit.

Immunization & Health: Visitors from countries infected with cholera and yellow fever must produce international certificates of vaccination, this is particularly relevant for those traveling from neighboring African countries.

The UK Department of Health recommends vaccinations against hepatitis A, Polio and typhoid.



It is essential for visitors to take a course of anti-malaria tablets, commencing two weeks before travel.

Modern medical services are available in Dar es Salaam and other major centers. There are only a limited number of chemists in the country, so visitors are advised to bring their own medicines with them.

What to bring: Don't forget your camera, camcorder and binoculars, and take a torch for finding your way around your camp at night. Stock up with replacement batteries for all these goods.

Take sun-glasses, hat, sun lotion, lip balm- and some insect repellent, it is better not to get stung even if you are taking anti-malaria tablets.

It's best to take any medicines required for the duration of the visit. A spare pair of glasses or contact lenses is also a good idea. Take plenty of film; it is difficult to obtain outside the main centers. While traveller's cheques can be exchanged in cities and towns, banking facilities in remote areas are restricted, so take plenty of cash.

Language: English is widely spoken but a few words of Swahili are always appreciated.

What to wear: It never gets really cold in Tanzania so lightweight clothing is the norm. On safari avoid brightly colored clothes, they may alarm the animals. Browns, beiges and khaki are preferred. Short-sleeve shirt/blouses and shorts are ideal, but pack a sweater; it can be chilly in the early morning and in the evening. Wear a hat to avoid sunstroke and don't forget a swimsuit.

Shoes should be sensible-walking through the bush is not like strolling through Hyde Park and for climbing Kilimanjaro or Mount Meru take thermal underwear, a rain jacket, good socks and sturdy boots, Shorts for women are acceptable - but not too short. Women should carry a wrap to cover their legs in towns or villages as revealing clothes can cause offence, especially in Zanzibar and other Muslim areas.

On the beach, and within the confines of beach hotels, normal swimwear is acceptable but nudity certainly is not.

How safe is the water and food in Tanzania?

It is best to drink bottled water when travelling through Tanzania - numerous brands are widely available and served in all restaurants and lodges. Steer clear of ice, raw vegetables, and salads when eating at street restaurants. High-end lodges and restaurants will clean their produce in antiseptic solution, but to be on the safe side, fruit and vegetables should always be washed and peeled. Try to avoid eating in empty restaurants - the food may have been sitting out for some time - and order your meat well done. On the coast, seafood and fish are usually fresh, but make sure everything is well-cooked.

Typical food in Tanzania?

The food served in the safari camps/lodges varies, but is tasty and delicious. Gourmet cooks bake fresh breads, and produce soups, salads, and entrees that could easily grace tables at the top restaurants around the world. Meals are international in flavour with soups, salads, cold meats, pasta dishes, meat



and fish dishes, and breads. Your day normally starts with tea and biscuits before your morning activity. Returning to your lodge or camp late morning, brunch is enjoyed - cereals, fruit, bacon, eggs, sausage, and toast. Buffet lunches are typical with a warm dish such as stew served with salads, quiches and cold meats. Dinner consists of an appetizer followed by meat, fish and pasta dishes served with assorted vegetables and sauces. Dinner is followed by coffee/ tea, cheeses, and stunning desserts.

In Tanzania's towns and villages, the food is usually simpler. Plain grilled meat, nyama choma, is very popular, and often served with sauce, rice, chips, or ugali (cornmeal). Indian cuisine is also wide spread. The locally brewed beer is good, including Serengeti, Safari, Kilimanjaro, mbege (homebrew from the Chagga people) and banana beer; imported beers (e.g. Tusker from Kenya) and wine are also excellent.

Time in Tanzania?

Tanzania is three hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+3). Tanzania does not operate daylight saving time, hence there's no time difference between their summer and winter months.

Tanzania's International Dialling code?

The International Dialling Code for Tanzania is +255, followed by the applicable area codes (e.g. 22 for Dar es Salaam, or 27 for Arusha). Calling out from Tanzania, you dial 00 plus the relevant country code (44 for the UK, 1 for the USA).

What is the Tanzania currency?

The official unit of currency is the Tanzanian shilling (TZS), divided into 100 cents. Notes are issued as TSh10,000; 5000; 1000; 500; 200 and 100. Coins are issued as TSh100; 50; 20; 10, 5 and 1.

The tourism industry prices everything in US Dollars and they are the preferred unit of currency. Major currencies can be exchanged in the larger towns. Foreign exchange bureaux in the main towns usually offer a better rate on traveller's cheques than do the banks. ATMs are available in major cities only. Major lodges, some hotels and travel agents in urban areas accept credit cards, but these should not be relied on and can incur a 10% surcharge. See www.oando.com for the latest exchange rates.

How much spending money should I take on my Tanzanian Safari?

You will need very little spending money on most safaris as the majority of meals and activities are included in your package cost. Most people carry between \$50 and \$100 per person per day for all expenses. Bills may be settled by US cash, by travellers check, or by credit card (accepted at most lodges, camps, hotels). Credit cards may be used in large towns at restaurants and shops with MasterCard and Visa being most accepted. However, use may be restricted in small towns and country areas and non-existent in small retail shops. We recommend bringing US dollars cash. Change USD\$ at the airport or bank on your arrival into Tanzania. USD\$ cash is acceptable in most tourist areas and can be used for tips.

Airport Tax: An airport tax of US\$50 is levied, which may be included in the price of an air ticket.

Tippling: is highly recommended but on satisfactions with the services provide to you and normally the last day of the trip but for the Mountain trekking/hiking is a must.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



TRAVEL ADVISORY NO.5 OF 05th August, 2020

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has been instituting various preventive measures with a goal to limit the spread of corona virus in the country. After reviewing the current situation of COVID-19 infection in the country, we have observed a decreasing trend of admitted COVID-19 cases as evidenced by the closure of COVID-19 Isolation/Treatment Centres. Furthermore, despite opening of public/private schools and resumption of sports activities, the situation has remained safe. However, there is a likelihood of importation of cases from other countries.

In view of this, the Government has slightly modified the Travel Advisory No. 4 of 20th July, 2020 and come-up with **version No 5**, effective from 05th August, 2020 to accommodate additional measures related to international travel as follows:

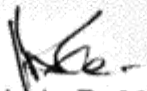
1. All travelers whether foreigners or returning residents entering or leaving the United Republic of Tanzania will be subjected to enhanced screening for COVID-19 infection. There will be no 14 days mandatory quarantine upon arrival;
2. All travelers whether foreigners or returning residents whose countries or airlines require them to get tested for COVID-19 and turn negative, as a condition for traveling, will be required to present a certificate upon arrival. Travelers from other countries with symptoms and signs related to COVID-19 infection, will undergo enhanced screening and may be tested for RT-PCR;
3. Crew members shall not be subjected to present a negative test COVID-19 certificate as a condition of entry or departure. However, they will be screened for symptoms and signs in line with the country's protocol;
4. While in the country, all international travelers should observe adherence to Infection Prevention and Control measures such as hand hygiene, wearing masks and keeping physical distancing as deemed appropriate;
5. All travelers are required to truthfully fill out Traveler's Surveillance Form available onboard or in any other transport means and submit to Port Health Authorities upon arrival;

6. All arriving/departing conveyances must provide Advance Passenger Information so as to allow the Points of Entry Authorities to scrutinize the manifest for possible high-risk passenger identification;
7. Pilot/Captain/Driver in command of conveyance should prior to arrival submit to Port Health Authority the dully filled conveyance health declaration forms (Health Part of General Declaration, Maritime Health Declaration and Ground Transport/Vehicles Health Declaration Form);
8. All Conveyance operators should observe adherence to Infection Prevention and Control measures such as hand hygiene, wearing masks and keeping physical distancing as appropriate;
9. Conveyances will be subjected to decontamination if deemed necessary.

Additional Measures relating to truck/vehicle carrying Goods and Services:

- i. Have only 2-3 crew Members per vehicle to facilitate smooth border crossing in the region;
 - ii. Crew members have to declare their final destinations at the Points of Entry (PoE), and during their journey are allowed to only stop at Government designated locations;
 - iii. Truck will be decontaminated before it is allowed to continue to its final destination if driver or crew members are suspected to have COVID-19 or tested COVID-19 positive;
 - iv. Driver or crew members will be subjected to enhanced screening at Points of Entry and may be quarantined or isolated at designated facilities in case they are suspected of COVID-19 infection;
 - v. In case crews are quarantined/Isolated while in transit, truck owners / operators must make necessary arrangements to back-up their crew to ensure that goods are delivered to the intended destination;
 - vi. All drivers or crew members with negative COVID-19 may randomly be selected for re-testing upon arrival for quality assurance.
- In case of any medical emergency while in the United Republic of Tanzania, please call the **Health Emergency Number: 199.**

NB: The Travel Advisory will be reviewed from time to time as the need arises.



Prof. Mabula D. Mchembe
**PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN**



NB: If a specific question that you would like us to help you with, than contact us directly on our Emails and Phones.

Thank You!!!