

Enging'asia Enaidura  
Engerai Oingat naji Namunyak

Maajabu ya Uhamaji wa Mtoto  
wa Nyumbu Anayeitwa Bahati

The Amazing Migration of  
Lucky the Wildebeest

Imeandaliwa na Monica Bond na Derek Lee  
An Adventure by Monica Bond and Derek Lee

designed by Bory Chung and Bridgette Mathews



Imetafsiriwa kwa **Kimaasai**, **Kiswahili** na Kiingereza  
Translated into **Maa**, **Swahili**, & English

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Itawoki tobae lenakata we engata nalotu to ngerak or maasai o lowarak losero, ore tenamwa neeku etii atwa imbarakinot sedan naapir naisho piten'genwo, niguran o baiki ake nebulu. Ore enakitabu akitawoki nisardakieki oshirika loji Wild Nature Institute, Burners Without Borders, African Wildlife Foundation, Rufford Foundation, Dave o Pat Gibbons, o USAID.

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Kimetolewa kwa ajili ya watoto wa kizazi cha sasa na kijacho na wanyama pori wa mbuga ya Maasai steppe, ili daima wawe katika mazingira yenye afya na usalama kwa kujifunza, kucheza, na kukua. Kitabu hiki kimetolewa na kusambazwa na Wild Nature Institute, Burners Without Borders, African Wildlife Foundation, Rufford Foundation, Dave na Pat Gibbons, na USAID.

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Dedicated to the present and future children and wild animals of the Maasai Steppe Ecosystem, so they will always have a healthy and safe environment in which to learn, play, and grow. This book was created and distributed by the Wild Nature Institute, Burners Without Borders, African Wildlife Foundation, Rufford Foundation, Dave and Pat Gibbons, and USAID.

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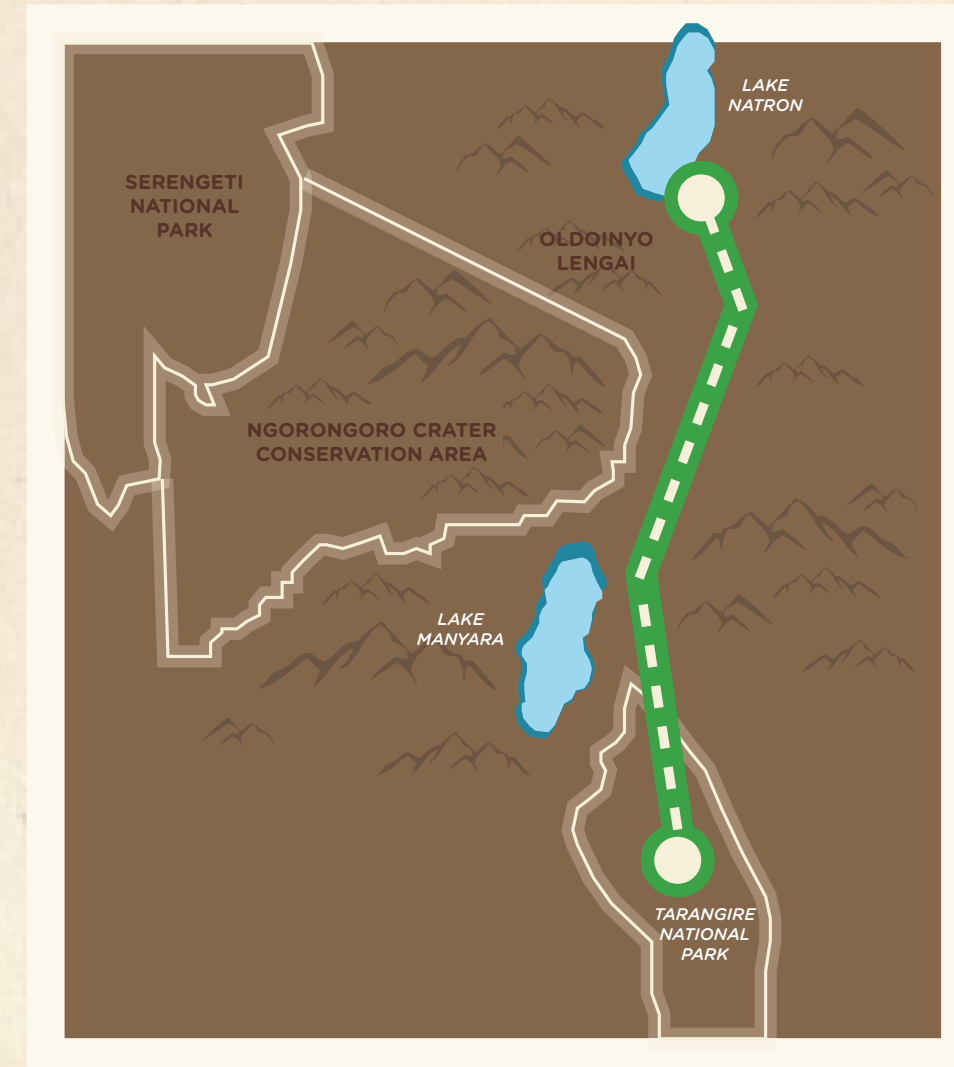
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Noona Sirat naitodolu engop e Afrika.

Hii ni ramani ya Afrika.

Here is a map of Africa.



Noona Sirat naitodolu engoitoi oo ng'wesin.

Hii ni ramani inayoonyesha mapito ya manyama pori.

Here is a map of the migration route.





## Endasupa,

kaaji engarna Namunyaki engrai oingat. Aiuno tenoolong' kake aidim ashomo baiki orkwetata.

## Habari,

jina langu ni Bahati, mtoto wa nyumbu. Nimezaliwa muda mfupi uliopita lakini naweza kutembea na hata kukimbia.

## Hello,

my name is Lucky. I am a baby wildebeest. I am only one hour old but I can already walk and even run.

Ore engumoi o ngerak oingat neiuni too ijumaani uni olapa liare o liokuni tengata enjan.

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Watoto wengi wa nyumbu huzaliwa ndani ya wiki tatu kati ya mwezi wa pili na wa tatu kipindi cha mvua.

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Most baby wildebeests are born within a three-week period in February and March, during the rainy season.



## Emon'gaai ena nalen'g akeji

Nanyori ne engoitiko.

## Huyu ni rafiki yangu sana, Anaitwa Upendo.

Yeye ni punda milia.

## This is my best friend Love.

She is a zebra.



Kanyoo peeta ilotikon  
isirat? Ejo lashmbak erotoki  
aamu itaalan irman'gati  
lenye we ndusi kake metii  
oonyo nayelo.

---

Kwanini punda milia wana  
mistari? Wanasayansi  
hudhani kuwa mistari  
huwasaidia kuwachanganya  
wanyama wakali na  
mbun'go lakini hakuna  
anayejua ukweli.

---

Why do zebras have stripes?  
Scientists think the stripes  
may confuse predators or  
repel tsetse flies, but no  
one knows for certain.



Ore ingat o ilotikon na lowarak lootu loisotok, Idim aatolimu ikulie owarak lootu ilosotok?

---

Wanyama wenye kwato huitwa wanyama wala majani, na nyumbu na punda milia ni kati ya wanyama hao. Je uweza kuwataja wanyama wengine wenye kwato?

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Animals with hooves are called ungulates and include wildebeests and zebras. Can you name other kinds of ungulates?



## Aatoiwoki nanu

we emon`gai naji nanyori to wasin naaji opir naatanikita o oldonyo le Gelai, oldonyo le Ngai, o engare sero te Tanzania. Na Afrika ena.

## Upendo na mimi

tumezaliwa kwenye tambarare kusini mwa ziwa Natroni karibu na milima Gelai, Lengai na ziwa Natron nchini Tanzania. Na hii ni Afrika.

## Love and I

were just born on the plains south of Lake Natron in Tanzania. That is in Africa.



## Enyorii nepir ingujit too kuna

wasini naatoiwoki yook. Esha enjan tengata pookin olari, mutaa melakioni engare nikiok.

## Nyasi ni za kijani na zenye

virutubisho kwenye tambarare hizi tulipozaliwa. Mvua hunyeesha karibu kila siku wakati kama huu wa mwaka, kwahiyo daima kuna maji ya kunywa.

## The grass is green and nutritious

on these plains where we were born. It rains almost every day at this time of the year, so there is always water to drink.



Ore tengata enjan eidur engumoi oo ingat, ilotikon, newo isho too kunawasin oldoin'gio lengai, ore ingurnwon napuku tilo doin'gio nitopir ingujit paa tenenya noo n'gotonye netum ingere enye kule sidan.

Wakati wa kipindi cha mvua, maelfu ya nyumbu, swala, na punda milia huzaa katika tambarare hizi za Gelai karibu na volkeno ya oldoinyo lengai. Majivu yatokanayo na volkeno hurutubisha majani kwa wanyama wanyonyeshao kuweza kutoa maziwa yenye afya kwa ajili ya watoto wao.

During the rainy season, thousands of wildebeests, zebras, and gazelles give birth on the Gelai plains near the volcano Oldoinyo Lengai. Volcanic ash gives the grass important nutrients the animal mothers need to make healthy milk for their babies.





Ore ingoilil na inje irpuai lokwet nalen'g aalan'g ilowarak pi te Afrika tenindau olowaru keru.

Swala mraba ni swala wakimbiao kwa kasi sana Afrika. Wanaweza kukimbia kwa kasi kuliko mnyama yeyote isipokuwa duma.

Thomson's gazelles are the fastest antelopes in Africa. They can run faster than any other land animal except a cheetah.

**Ngoillil kuna.**

Eidim oshi aipirio nalen'g nalen'g.

**Swala mraba wapo hapa pia.**

Hawa wana uwezo wa kukimbia kwa kasi sana.

**Gazelles are here, too.**

They can run very, very fast.



## Etii Ormasiinda

ele loibokito ingishu oo ndare enyena etaanikita loitikoishi, irmeuti oo ingatin. Enyora irmaasai oo lowarak losero.

## Kuna Mmaasai

anapeleka ng'ombe na mbuzi wake kula majani karibu na wanyama pori wanao kula majani. Jamii ya kimaasai ni marafiki na wanyama pori.

## There is a Maasai man

taking his cows and goats to eat grass near the wild animals. The Maasai people are friends of wildlife.



Ore ingujit doropu nepir neleleku too ingishu o lowarak penye aalan'g ingujit adoru. Ore in'gwesi ana ilotikon we ngima baiki ni todorop pepiru tobae loo ngishu o ndare o maasai.

Majani mafupi yana virutubisho zaidi na ni rahisi kwa wanyama kusaga tumboni kuliko majani marefu. Wanyama pori kama punda milia na pia moto hufanya mjani kuwa mafupi na yenye virutubisho kwa ajili ya ng'ombe na mbuzi za wamaasai.

Short grass is more nutritious and easier for animals to digest than tall grass. Wild grazers like zebras (as well as fire) keep grasses short and nutritious for the Maasai people's cows and goats.





## Atudua lomon ewonu

too ngwapin naalakwa aaoshu yook imbichai aamu ore enetumieki yook to loosho pookin, naa enakop, e Tanzania. Etonie Lomon Lojii nasheta tiatwa irmaasai.

## Naona watalii.

Wanatoka nchi za mbali kuja kutuangalia na kutupiga picha kwa sababu hakuna mahali pengine wanaweza kutuona duniani isipokuwa huku Tanzania. Watalii hulala kwenye hoteli zilizojengwa kwenye vijiji vya wamaasai.

## I see some tourists.

They came from very far away to take pictures of us because there is no place on Earth like Tanzania to see wild animals. The tourists are staying at the lodge built in the Maasai village.



## Eshomo ngolong'i

netaa kitok engolong'. Etoyo enkop mekure inye etumoi engare nikiok netaa naa aikibelekenya aashuko e matua e Tarangire natii orkeju lemedung'o pee kiwo aakishore tengata engolon'g.

## Baada ya miezi

michache, mvua zimeisha, majani yamekauka na hakuna mahali pa kunywa maji. Mimi, mama yangu, na wanyama wengine wenye kwato tunaanza kuhama kurudi kwenye hifadhi ya Tarangire kwani kuko kuna mto isiyokauka ili tuweze kunywa maji yake wakati wa kiangazi.

## It is a few months

later and the rains have stopped. The grass is dry and it is hard to find water to drink. My mother and I and many other animals are migrating to Tarangire National Park because there is always water there in the dry season.



Ore engata englon'go no olapa le ile. Mitoki aasha ometabaki olapa letomon arashu olapa leton o obo.

*Engidurata ena o lowarak, ne engidurata ne kewo nelakwa nale'ng.*

**Majira ya kiangazi huanza mwezi wa sita. Mvua haitanyesha tena mpaka mwezi wa kumi au kumi na moja.**

*Uhamaji wa wanyama maana yake ni kwenda mwendo mrefu wakati wa misimu mbalimbali.*

The dry season begins in June. It will not rain again until October or November.

*Migration means seasonal long-distance movements.*



Kiwo neelakwa naleng'iusho

**kilome kiwo neelakwa!**

Tunatembea na kutembea aah.

**Tunaenda mbali sana!**

We walk and walk.

**We are going a long way!**

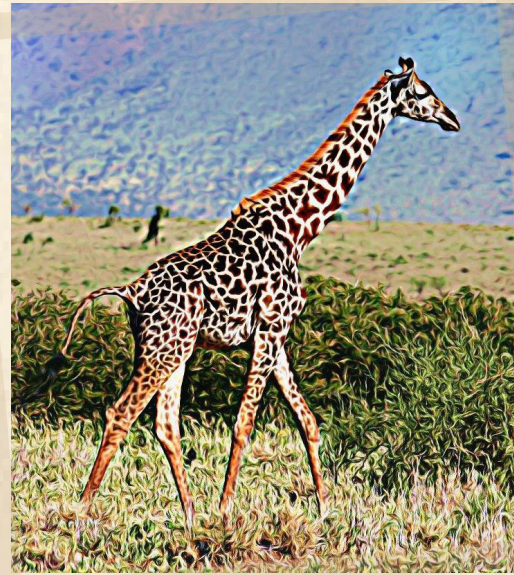




Noona nguliek  
ng'wesi nikidolita  
kitii atwa  
enaidura aang'.

Hawa ndio baadhi  
ya wanyama  
ninaowaona  
wakati wa kuhama.

Here are some  
of the animals  
that I see on my  
migration.



**Ormeut ele likitogiroite,**  
eeodo alang inguliek ngwesi pookin. nNinye ake  
nabaiki imbenek too ngeperi oo ngeek naado'.

**Huyu ni twiga. Yeye ni mrefu**  
kuliko wanyama wote duniani. Anaweza kula  
majani ya miti yaliyoko juu zaidi ambayo  
wanyama wengine hawawezi kufikia.

**We just passed a giraffe.**  
Giraffes are the tallest animal in the world. They  
can eat leaves high up in the trees, where no other  
animals can reach.



**Tadua kulo sirwai!**  
Ninje oshi irpuai kituak too loshon pookin.

**Angalia, kuna pofu!**  
Ni swala wakubwa kuliko wote duniani.

**Look, there are elands!**  
They are the biggest antelopes in the world.



**Nena erongo we engerai**  
enye ninye oshi kinyi aalng' nkuliek  
ng'wesi pookin.

**Huyu ni dikidiki na mtoto**  
wake. Ni swala mdogo kuliko wote ilhali  
pofu ndiye swala mkubwa kuliko wote.

**There is a mommy**  
and baby dik-dik. They are the smallest  
antelopes in the world, which is the  
opposite of the elands.





**Naa nele**  
orkoomani lokwetita.

**Huyu ni swala twiga,**  
ambaye ana shingo ndefu.

**I see a gerenuk,**  
an antelope with a long neck.



**Ng'urai siyee ena sidai,**  
ninye emotonyi kitok aalang' pokin te nkop kake melo tiai. Eipiri naleng.

**Angalia mbuni, ni nedge mkubwa**  
kuliko wote duniani, lakini hawezi kuruka japokuwa hukimbia sana.

**Look, there is an ostrich.**  
It is the biggest bird in the whole world but it can't fly! It can run really fast, though.



**Ebore irkanjajowjchangi't**  
eneweji eiroshi aa lang ingwesi pookin e nkop, neeta lalak loibor we engaina naa ninye edumunye akinye entoki pookin nayeu pepik enkutuk.

**Kuna tembo wengi hapa.**  
Tembo ni mnyama mzito kuliko wote waishio nchi kavu, ana mapembe mawili marefu meupe yaliyotoka kando ya mdomo. Hutumia mkonga wake kunywa maji na kutia chakula mdomoni.

**There are a lot of elephants here.**  
Elephants are the heaviest land animals in the world! They have big white tusks, and they also have a long trunk that they use to bring food and water to their mouths.





## **Etii engolong’ nabo natororo yeyo**

enkeene nataresho litorobo pee eibungieki ng’wesi. Neibung’ engeju e kurum ina kiene, nairutie naleng’ ina. Ore temburis newonu iltun’gak nelaku yeyo.

## **Siku moja mama yangu alikanyaga**

shimo na mtego ulikamata mguu wake. Akawa amekamatwa na tuliogopa sana. Watu wabaya wanaoitwa majangili hutega hii mitego ili kukamata wanyama pori. Kwa bahati nzuri watu wakapita wakamwokoia mama yangu.

## **One day my mother stepped in a hole**

and a wire grabbed her leg. She was trapped! We were so frightened. Bad men called poachers set this trap to catch wild animals. Luckily, some people found my mother and set her free.



## Kineputua engolon'g nabo engoitoi

naimita ngarimi nalaikino aatalang'a tukul to orbae lokweteta kitok naleng' lo ingarimi. Naautaki yeyo ewei nemekwetita ingarimi nikitumoki aatalang tesiani.

## Siku moja tulitaka kuvuka barabara.

Ilikuwa inatisha kujaribu kuvuka barabara wakati magari yalikuwa yanapita kwa mwendo kasi sana. Mama yangu alinionyesha mahali amabapo magari hayapiti kwa kasi sana nikaweza kuvuka salama salmin.

## We had to go across a big road one day.

It was scary trying to get to the other side when cars were speeding past. My mother showed me a place where the cars go slower so we could cross the road safely.





Mepir ingujit iatwa orgilata le Tarangire kana ngujit eboo, inye pepuku in'gawesi boo adaari tengata enjan.

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Majani ndani ya hifadhi ya Tarangire hayana virutubisho kama majani mafupi ya nnje ya hifadhi. Hii ni ndiyo sababu wanyama hutoka nnje ya hifadhi kipindi cha mvua.

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The grass in Tarangire National Park is not as nutritious as the short grass on the plains outside the park. That is why animals migrate out of the park during the rainy season.



**Mekimus aajo kibau Tarangire,** etumuta yook e ngure oleng' kake eikaasha taata amu kiata e lekeju le Tarangire lookishore engwesi pookin naa kiokishore ake siyook, ekewonu oshi lomon aoshu yook mpichai teneweji katare.

**Hatimaye tulifika hifadhi ya wanyama ya Tarangire.** Nilikuwa na kiu! Kuna maji na majani kwa wanyama wote hapa wakati wa kiangazi. Watalii huja hapa kila siku kutupiga picha.

**Finally, we arrived in Tarangire National Park.** I was so thirsty! There are water and grass for all the animals here during the dry season. Many tourists come here every day to take pictures of us.



## N'gurayoki siye atubulua sinanu

anaa yeyo. Etasha Engai netaa naa aikishuko wasin ang' e Opir ame etubulutwa ngujit takarei.

## Niangalie! Baada ya miezi michache

nimekuwa mkubwa kama mama yangu. Mvua zimeanza na tunarudi tena kwenye tamabarare za kaskazini kwani majani yenye virutubisho tayari yameota tena.

## Look at me! A few months later

and I am almost as big as my mother. The rains have returned and we are all walking back north to the plains where the nutritious grass is growing again.







## Kiata Eng'ida sapuk naleng we emo'ngaai

naji nanyori kiwo aadol e weji naatoiunyeki yook  
katare. Te naalo aisho sinanau naiteng'en engera  
yai engoitoi nalo Tarangire engata o lamei.

## Upendo na mimi tuna hamu ya kuona

mahali tulizaliwa. Pia sisi tukizaa mwaka ujao  
tutawaonyesha watoto wetu njia ya kwenda hifadhi  
ya wanyama ya Tarangire wakati wa kiangazi.

## Love and I are excited to go back

and see the place where we were born. Next year  
we will have our own babies on the plains and teach  
them the way to Tarangire, too.



## Ore enakata nikidurie naiteng'enwe

kumok tokitin'g naleng'. Ore tenakop e Tanzania kiataa Irmeutin laa ninje loodo alan'g Ingwesi pookin engop, Emotonyi naji esidai naa ninye kitok aalnang nguliek pookin oo nguliek oiliil naa eneweji ake etumieki te Tanzania naaji Orkoomani oo nguliek kumok ake. Tolimu ngarn kuliek oo ngwesi nitadua anaa lingati anaa nanu, loitikoishi.

## Nimejifunza mambo mengi sana

wakati tunahama. Nimejifunza kuwa nchini Tanzania, tuna mnyama mrefu kuliko wote duniani, ndege mkubwa kuliko wote, swala wakubwa na wadogo na mnyama mzito kuliko wote walio nchi kavu. Unaweza kutaja majina yao? Pia kuna nyumbu kama mimi, punda milia, na wanyama adimu sana kama swala twiga.

## I learned a lot during my migration.

I learned that right here where I live in Tanzania we have the tallest animal, the biggest bird, the smallest and biggest antelopes, and the heaviest land animal in the whole world. Can you name them? Plus we have lots of other amazing animals, like gerenuks and gazelles and zebras and wildebeests, like me.







## **Kijoki ashe pookin lootonyua**

aarip kuna wasi nikiiki engera ang', oo kuna otoi niikiim kindurita baiki imon'goitie aan'g netoni tesiani siinje.

## **Hapa ni mahali muhimu sana.**

Tunawashukuru watu wote wanaojitolea kulinda sehemu hii ambapo wanyama wengi marafiki zangu na mimi mwenyewe tunaweza kuishi na kuzaa watoto wetu ambao watakuwa salama pia.

## **This is a very special place. I am thankful to**

the people who help protect this place so my animal friends and I can live to have our own babies and that they will be safe, too.



## ENGIKENATA O LOWARAK

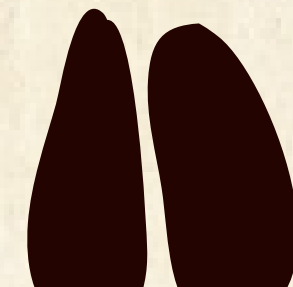
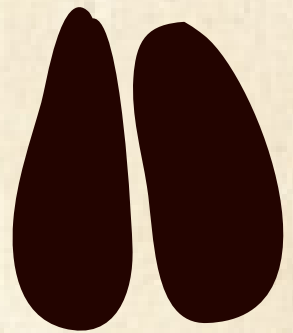
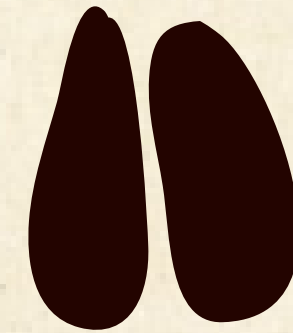
- 1 oingat obo
- 2 loitikoshi aare
- 3 sirwai okuni
- 4 ngoilil on'gwan
- 5 ngishu imiet
- 6 irmeuti ile
- 7 irongon napishana
- 8 irkoomani isiet
- 9 sidan naudo
- 10 ilchang'it tomon

## KUHESABU WANYAMA

- 1 nyumbu mmoja
- 2 punda milia wawili
- 3 pofu watatu
- 4 swala wanne
- 5 ngombe watano
- 6 twiga wasita
- 7 dikidiki wasaba
- 8 swala twiga wanane
- 9 mbuni watisa
- 10 tembo wakumi

## COUNTING ANIMALS

- 1 one wildebeest
- 2 two zebras
- 3 three elands
- 4 four gazelles
- 5 five cows
- 6 six giraffes
- 7 seven dik-diks
- 8 eight gerenuks
- 9 nine ostriches
- 10 ten elephants





# Wild Nature Institute's Northern Plains Campaign

Lengo la Taasisi yetu ya Wild Nature Institute nikufanikisha utafiti huu wa aina ya wanyama pori na tabia zao, kuweka msingi na kuimarisha ulinzi wao na kuelimisha jamii kuhusu umuhimu wa kutunza maliasili. Taasisi ya Wild Nature Institute na wadau wenzetu katika uhifadhi na jumuiya za utalii Tanzania wanashirikiana kulinda njia mbili za mapito ya wanyama zilizobaki katika mbuga ya Tarangire kwaajili ya kudumisha, wanyama pori, utamaduni na uchumi wa muungano wa sekta hii.

Miaka mitano ilopita nyumbu na punda milia walihama kutoka maeneo wanayotumia wakati wa kiangazi ndani ya hifadhi ya Tarangire na kuelekea sehemu zingine mbalimbali zaidi ya kumi walizoweza kuzitumia wakati wa masika nje ya hifadhi. Lakini leo ni sehemu mbili tu zimebaki za wanyama kutumia kama mapito na maeneo ya kuhamia nayo ni Tambarare za mlima Gelai na upande wa mashariki mwa kwenye Tambarare za Simanjiro. Hali ya mazingira katika maeneo ya mapito ya wanyama yanaharibiwa kwa sababu ya mashamba na makazi ya kudumu ya watu, pia ujangili wa kuuwa wanyama ni mkubwa sana katika maeneo haya. Matokeo yake idadi ya Nyumbu na wanyama pori wengine imepungua ukilinganisha na miaka mingi iliopita.

Tunafanya kazi kusaidia kulinda maeneo ya mbuga ya Tarangire kwa kupitia uhifadhi shirikishi na maendeleo ya jamii amabyo inatoa elimu kwa umma kuhusu kutunza na thamani ya wanyama pori. Kwa maana hiyo basi mtu yeyote ambaye angependa kuchangia kutunza na kujua thamani ya wanyama hawa usisite kutembelea tovuti hii [www.wildnatureinstitute.org](http://www.wildnatureinstitute.org).

The mission of the Wild Nature Institute is to conduct scientific research on at-risk wildlife species and their habitats, to advocate for their protection, and to educate the public about the need to preserve wild nature. The Wild Nature Institute and our partners in the conservation and tourism communities of Tanzania are working to protect the last two remaining wildlife migration routes of the Tarangire ecosystem in order to preserve the ecology, culture, and economy of this unique region.

Fifty years ago, wildebeest and zebra migrated from their dry-season range in Tarangire National Park to ten different wet-season ranges outside the park. Today, however, only two of these migration routes and wet-season ranges remain: one north to the Gelai Plains and one east to the Simanjiro Plains. Habitat along these migration pathways is being rapidly lost to farms and permanent housing, and poaching of wild animals is severe. As a result, wildebeests and other wildlife have declined dramatically during the past few decades.

We are working to protect the Tarangire ecosystem through local community conservation and development efforts that educate the public about the ecological and economic value of wildlife. Anyone who wishes to help protect these endangered migratory habitats and the wild animals that depend upon them should visit [www.wildnatureinstitute.org](http://www.wildnatureinstitute.org).





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This unique children's book is written in the Maa language spoken by Maasai people living in northern Tanzania. The story of Lucky the Wildebeest teaches Maasai children ecological lessons about the wild animals that share their homeland, and how those animals can be an economic benefit through ecotourism. The story also promotes literacy with all text presented side-by-side in Maa, English, and KiSwahili, the national language of Tanzania.

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