

Zambia



Zambia, "the Real Africa", is regarded by many as the continent's greatest secret, ranging from the mighty Victoria Falls to the world renowned National Parks of the Luangwa and Zambezi valleys. The fact that the country has, for so long, been largely overlooked as a tourist destination is one of its greatest assets. The wilderness areas are pristine and the country offers its guests views of the African bush that have not changed for centuries. Zambia has some of the most beautiful scenery in Africa and some very wild National Parks. The main highlights of Zambia are Lusaka, Livingstone, Victoria Falls and South Luangwa National Park.

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Geography: Lusaka is the capital of Zambia, so you are sure to end up here at some stage. It is situated in the southern part of the country, about 100km from the Zimbabwe border. There are a few great galleries here that you should visit such as the Henry Tayali Visual Arts Gallery, the Mpala Gallery, the sculpture garden at the Garden House Hotel and the Zintu Community Museum. The other major attraction in Lusaka is the busy open-air Kamwala Market.

Livingstone is located around 300km south-west of Lusaka. The main attractions here are the Railway Museum and The National Museum.

The Victoria Falls are one of the world's most spectacular waterfalls. The 2km wide Zambezi River drops over 100m into a steeply walled gorge. You can get magnificent views of the waterfall from Knife Edge Point. There are many exciting activities to participate in including white-water rafting, abseiling, river-boating, jet-boating and bungee jumping. The falls are 11km south west of Livingstone.

South Luangwa National Park is located about 250km north east of Lusaka. It is the best National Park in Zambia for wildlife and scenery. You may be able to spot mammals that include lions, buffalos, zebras and giraffes, elephants and leopards. The park also has a particularly large birdlife. In the Luangwa River you are also able to spot hippos and crocodiles.

-West from Lusaka

Roads from Lusaka are good. Heading west, the asphalt is good, the road is quiet and there are few hills as far as Mongu. Accommodation options are limited to Mumbwa (153km from Lusaka), camping at the gate to Kafue National Park (47km from Mumbwa), Tbz (140km from the park gate), Kaoma (67km from Tbz) and then Mongu (193km from Kaoma).

-South from Lusaka

South from Lusaka to Livingstone the roads are also good, but there are some fairly hilly stretches. This route is much better served, however, with "fast food" stops and several villages with guest houses reflecting the fact that it is on the main tourist trail. Guest houses can be found in Kafue (40km from Lusaka), Mazabuka (110km from Kafue), Monze (65km from Mazabuka), Pemba (around 30km from Monze), Choma (75 km from Pemba), Kalomo (65km from Choma), and Zimba (around 45km from Kalomo). Livingstone is then only 80km from Zimba. Curiously, guest houses along this stretch of road are considerably more expensive than elsewhere in Zambia.

-North from Lusaka

North from Lusaka is another good asphalt road, but it is perhaps Zambia's busiest road as far as Kapiri Mposhi. The road is rarely flat. Accommodation for the initial stretch can be found in Landless Corner (around 75km from Lusaka), Kabwe (70km from Landless Corner), Kapiri Mposhi (70km from Kabwe), and Mkushi (98km from Kabwe).

There are a few accommodation options between Mkushi and the Tanzanian border. Serenje (118km from Mkushi), Kanona (64km from Serenje), Mpika (184km from Kanona), Chinsali (180km from Mpika) and Isoka (100km from Chinsali) all have guest houses. Kanona to Mpika and Mpika to Chinsali are big days though with a lot of climbing. Across the border in Tunduma (Tanzania) accommodation options are plentiful. Kundalila Falls, the Nsalu Caves (both near to Kanona), and Shiwa Ngandu (an English manor house set in the Zambian bush) make interesting detours on the road north.

-East from Lusaka

East from Lusaka takes you through one of Zambia's more mountainous regions. Between the Luangwa River and Nyimba there are some not-insignificant climbs, but some great views to

compensate. Accommodation is extremely limited, with a cheap hotel in Kacholola (296km from Lusaka) and guest houses in Nyimba (50km from Kacholola) before the first town of Petauke (60km from Nyimba).

-The Luangwa Valley

From Petauke the main road continues to Chipata (around 130km from Petauke) and then the Malawian border, but branching off left here and heading towards Mfue (193km from Petauke) and South Luangwa National Park is highly recommended.

Climate: Zambia is warm all year round, but has three distinct seasons. Between December and April the weather is hot and wet; from May to August it is cooler and dry; between September and November conditions are hot and dry. Average summer temperatures range between 77°F to 95°F (25°C to 35°C), while in winter the variation increases ranging from 43°F to 75°F (6°C to 24°C).

Currency : The currency in Zambia is the Kwacha (K). You can exchange cash or travellers cheques at banks or foreign exchange bureaus in most large towns. Travellers' cheques get much poorer rates. Cash advances on a credit or debit card can be made in Lusaka

Electricity: Electrical current is 220 volts, 50Hz. Square three-pin plugs, as well as two-and three pin round plugs are in use.

Banking : Banking hours vary but are usually 8.30am to 2.30pm on weekdays and mornings of the first and last Saturday of the month.

Money :

Current Exchange Rate: Today's Exchange Rate (<http://www.oanda.com/convert/classic>)

Shops: Monday to Friday: 0800-1700 Saturday: 0800-1300

Economy: Poverty continues to be significant problem in Zambia, its economy has strengthened, featuring single-digit inflation, a relatively stable currency, decreasing interest rates, and increasing levels of trade. Agriculture – products : corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seed, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), coffee; cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, milk, eggs, hides

Passport and Visa: Most visitors need visas, which are good for three months, plus an International Health Certificate (recommended) showing proof of a yellow fever vaccination within the past 10 years. There is a special provision for day visitors coming across the border from Zimbabwe into Livingstone. For those nationalities requiring a visa for Zambia, a fee of US\$10 is paid for a 'Day Tripper Visa', but visitors must exit Zambia on the same day.

Visa fees : The following visa fees shall apply:-

- Single Entry visa	- US\$25
- Multiple	- US\$80
- Double Entry visa	- US\$40
- Transit visa	- US\$25
- Re-Entry visa	- K5,000.00
- Day Tripper visa	- US\$10

ITALY

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
VIA ENNIO QUIRINO VISCONTI, 8 00193 ROME
TEL: 39 0697613035
FAX: 39 0636088824
E-MAIL: zamrome@rdn.it

Health: All travelers should visit either their personal physician or a travel health clinic 4-8 weeks before departure.

Malaria: Prophylaxis with Lariam, Malarone, or doxycycline is recommended for all areas.

Vaccinations:

Hepatitis A	Recommended for all travelers
Typhoid	Recommended for all travelers
Polio	One-time booster recommended for any adult traveler who completed the childhood series but never had polio vaccine as an adult
Hepatitis B	For travelers who may have intimate contact with local residents, especially if visiting for more than 6 months
Rabies	For travelers who may have direct contact with animals and may not have access to medical care
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	Two doses recommended for all travelers born after 1956, if not previously given
Tetanus-diphtheria	Revaccination recommended every 10 years

Food : Food is generally in limited supply. In small villages only nshima (maize flour dumpling - called sudza, ugali, and posho elsewhere in East Africa) and basic vegetables such as tomatoes, carrots and onions are widely available. Porridge oats, noodles, milk powder and bread can be bought in most towns. Shoprite supermarkets (in Lusaka, Livingstone, Mongu, Chipata, Kasama, Mansa and the Copperbelt towns) are okay, but less well stocked than those in the southern countries. Bottled water cannot be bought in most villages. The water quality is generally good, but filtering or treating it may be advisable at times.

Getting there :

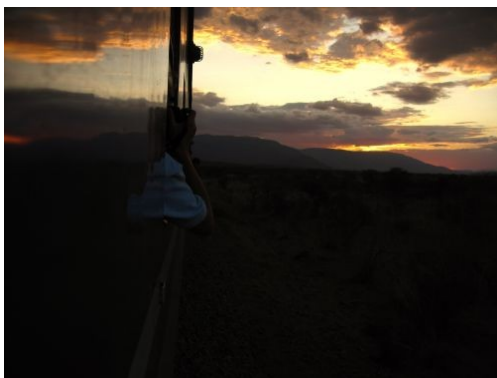
AIR:

Zambia's airlines are:

- **Zambian Express**, Finance House, Fifth Floor, Cairo Road.
Tel: (260 1) 223586/271208/227965 Fax: (260 1) 227964/224158
- **Aero Zambia**, ZNIB House, Ground & First Floor, Dedan Kimathi Road,
Tel: (260 1) 226111/226122/226123/226144 Fax: (260 1) 226147
- **Eastern Air**, Contact: Steve Blagus Travel, Nkwazi Road,
Tel: (260 1) 227739 Fax: (260 1) 223724
- **Non-Zambian Airlines** British Airways, Air France, South African Airways, Aeroflot, Air Malawi, Kenya Airways, Air Tanzania, Air Zimbabwe, Air India, Air Namibia, Air Botswana, Royal Swazi Airways, InterAir, Sunnair, Air Uganda and KLM.

RAIL: There are two major rail routes linking Zambia with Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Zambia Railways serves Livingstone and has a connection across the Victoria Falls to Bulawayo and Harare in Zimbabwe. There are two trains daily in either direction, the journey taking 9-12 hours depending on whether the ordinary or express service is used. Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) operates trains Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays from Kapiri

Mposhi to Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania. Services are often suspended and it is advisable to check at the tourist office in Lusaka for details.



ROAD: Coach services are available between Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and South Africa. The main routes are from Zimbabwe via Chirundu, Kariba and Livingstone; from Botswana via Kasane and Kazungula; from Mozambique via Villa Gambito and Zumbo; from Tanzania via Nakonde and Mbala; from Malawi via Chipata and Lundazi and from Zaire via Kashiba, Mwenda, Sakania, Mokambo, Kasumbalesa and Kapushi.

JOURNEY TIMES: The following chart gives approximate journey times (in hours and minutes) from Lusaka to other major cities/towns in Zambia.

	Air	Road	Rail
Livingstone	1.20	6.30	11.0
Ndola	1.00	4.00	6.30
Kitwe	1.00	4.30	7.00
Mfuwe	1.30		



National parks

- [Kafue National Park](#)
- [Lavushi Manda National Park](#)
- [Lochinvar National Park](#)
- [Lower Zambezi National Park](#)
- [Luambe National Park](#)
- [North Luangwa National Park](#)
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Kafue National Park

Location : Situated on the Western side of Zambia and covering an area of 22400sq.kil., Kafue is the country's largest park. Two rivers flow through the park, the Lufupa and the Lunga, both tributaries of the Kafue , which is part of the park's Eastern boundary.

Open : Throughout the year.

Special precautions : Malaria.

Wildlife : Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Buffalo, Sable, Roan Antelope, Spotted Hyena, Puku, Wild Dog, Red Lechwe, Hippo, and about 450 bird species.



Facilities : Game viewing drives, Fishing, Bird-watching boat trips.

Accommodation : A great number of the Park's Camps, are privately run, and provide a wide range of all inclusive accommodation.

Lubungu Safaris - Box 30797 Lusaka

Tel: +260-96-765063

Busanga Trails - Box 31222, Lusaka

Tel: +260-96-764666

Fax: +260-1-236538 / 221033

Mukambi Lodge Private Bag E523, Lusaka

Email: mukambi@zamnet.zm

Kaingu Lodge Email: kaingu.lodge@super-hub.com

Lufupa Lodge Tel: +260-95-454423

Lavushi Manda National Park

Location : Lavushi Manda National Park got its name from a beautiful range of hills called Lavushi Manda. It is situated in Mpika District. The park occupies an area of 1,500 km² and was declared a National Park in 1972.

Miombo woodland, intersected with open dambos, cover most of the park, although along the main drainage lines there is a denser tree growth. There is only one large river, the Lukulu that crosses the park in a wide curve from south to north. On the hills, there are numerous euphorbias and aloes, whilst palms grow in the canyons.

The exceptional resources that the Park has include Kanyanga water falls, the rocky mountain inside the park and the lake, which is two (2) km outside the Park.



Wildlife : Larger mammals that were reported to have existed in the park, although not numerous, include elephant, zebra, roan antelope, sitatunga, sable, hartebeest, waterbuck, reedbuck, common duiker, warthog, lion, leopard, hyena, velvet monkey and baboon. Few of these are still being sighted.

Lochinvar National Park

Location : Lochinvar National Park is a small park covering an area of 420 km² and was declared a park in 1972. It is situated 45km from Monze District of Southern Province. This was a private owned ranch before that was purchased by the government in 1966.

The park is generally on flat ground apart from the two small hills at the southern end. It divides into three distinct zones, which has its characteristic flora and fauna. The northern third is a flood plain. The central zone is an extensive region of termitaria grassland, characterized by grassy plains and scattered termite mounds. *Ephorbia candelabrum* is more evident in this area. The southern portion is a woodland area characterized by species of *Acacia*, *Albizzia* and *Combretum*. It is in this park that some interesting hot springs and archaeological sites are found.



Wildlife : The most notable mammals is the Kafue Lechwe, whose range is confined entirely to the Kafue flats. Hippopotamus and crocodiles occur wherever there is water. Wildebeest, burchell's zebra, eland and oribi are found in the flood plains. Impala, reedbuck, bushbuck, common duiker, kudu, bush pig, genets, civets, hyenas, sitatunga and a few buffaloes occur in the southern woodlands of the park.

Lochinvar is famous for its bird life. There are almost 400 bird species in this park. In the flood plain, fulvous and white-faced tree ducks, spur winged goose, grey, purple and goliath herons, red cormorant, darter pink-backed and white pelicans including fish eagles are numerous.

The exceptional resources available in the Park are Kafue Lechwe only found in Kafue flats, the flood plains, hot springs, diversity of bird species, drumming rocks and historical site at Subanzi hills.

Accommodation :

Lechwe Plains Box 218, Private Bag E891, Manda Hill, Lusaka

Tel: +260-97-770952

Tel/Fax: +260-1-271014

Email: daveb@starofafrica.co.zm

Lower Zambezi National Park

Location : Lower Zambezi National Park is situated east of Lusaka about 120km from the capital city. It covers an area of about 4,092 km². It falls under the jurisdiction of Central Region of ZAWA.

The broad classification of vegetation in the Park includes forests found along the fringes of the

Zambezi River and its tributaries, woodland comprising of mopane, miombo and acacia and grassland found mainly in dambos, marshes and on the Zambezi River flood plains.

Wildlife : The major mammals found in the Park are elephant, hippo, buffalo, eland, kudu, roan and sable antelopes, waterbuck and zebra. The carnivores include lion, leopard, cheetah, wild dog and hyena.

The park has a varied bird life that includes the notable species such as fish eagle, herons, egrets, kingfishers, ducks and geese, hornbills and vultures. The reptiles include the Nile Crocodile and a variety of snakes. The park has great potential for tourism due to its variety of game and picturesque scenery.



Accommodation :

G &G Safaris Box 30972, Lusaka

Tel: +260-1-261588/288290

Fax: +260-1-262683

Email: chiacamp@zamnet.zm

www.chiawa.com

Eastern Safaris Box 32661, Lusaka

Tel: +260-1-287129 / 286472

Fax: +260-1-286508

Royal Zambezi Lodgen Tel:278248

www.royalzambezi.com

Chongwe River Camp Tel/Fax: +260-1-273374

Email: chongweriver@zamnet.zm

Sausage Tree Camp

Tel: +260-1-212597

Fax: +260-1-272456

Chiawa Camp Tel: +260-1-261588 / 288290

Fax: +260-1-262683

Email: chiacamp@Zamnet.zm

www.chiawa.com

Kulefu Tented Camp Box 218, Private Bag E891, Manda Hill, Lusaka

Tel: +260-97-770952

Tel/Fax: +260-1-271014

Email: daveb@starofafrica.co.zm

Luambe National Park

Location : Luambe is one of the smallest National Parks in Zambia. It covers an area of only 254 km² and is confined almost entirely to flat country bordering the east bank of the Luangwa River. This park was also declared a National Park in 1972.

Wildlife : Luambe is almost entirely a woodland park dominated by mopane woodland cover. However, there are some small areas of miombo woodland on free draining, sandy soils away from the Luangwa River.

The park's fauna comprises mostly of the species found in the riverine region of the South Luangwa National Park such as buffalo, elephant, hippo, zebra, kudu, impala, greater kudu, eland, waterbuck, Warthog, leopard, spotted hyena, baboon, vervet monkey and lions. The Park is a potential animal corridor for linking North to South Luangwa National Parks.



North Luangwa National Park

Location : North Luangwa shares many features with the South Luangwa. It also became a National Park in 1972. It covers an area of 4,636 km² and is situated entirely on the western side of the Luangwa River upstream of South Luangwa National Park.

North Luangwa is a woodland park unlike the south Luangwa that is punctuated by open grasslands. Miombo woodland occurs on the better drained, sandy areas, while the heavier soils bear mopane. The major rivers found in the Park are Mwaleshi, Lufila and Luangwa. The Park does have seasonal rivers as well. The Park has two forms of landscape namely, the Muchinga Escarpment on the western boundary and the valley with scattered hills and small portions of plateaux.

Wildlife : The status of the animal population is generally healthy and on the increase. Notable species are buffalo, elephant, hippo, zebra, kudu, impala, greater kudu, eland, waterbuck, black rhinoceros, warthog, leopard, spotted hyena, baboon, vervet monkey and lions. The introduction of black lechwes have added value to the Park. The exceptional resources are large buffalo herds oftenly numbering 1000 in a single herd, large numbers of lions and hyenas, large hippo populations on the Mwaleshi/Luangwa confluence, reintroduced black rhinos, Chipoma Falls along Mwaleshi River, remote and less developed wilderness state of the Park, presence of endemic wildlife species of Cooksons wildebeest and wild dog, the Muchinga Escarpment which the catchment of the Luangwa River and presence oft eh historical, cultural, geological and archaeological sites.

Facilities : The Park's tourism activities include walking safaris, seasonal tour operations and day visitors.

Accommodation :

Shiwa Safaris : Box 30093 Lusaka

Tel:228682/3 Fax:222906

www.shiwasafaris.com

Tondo Safaris :Box 38136, Lusaka

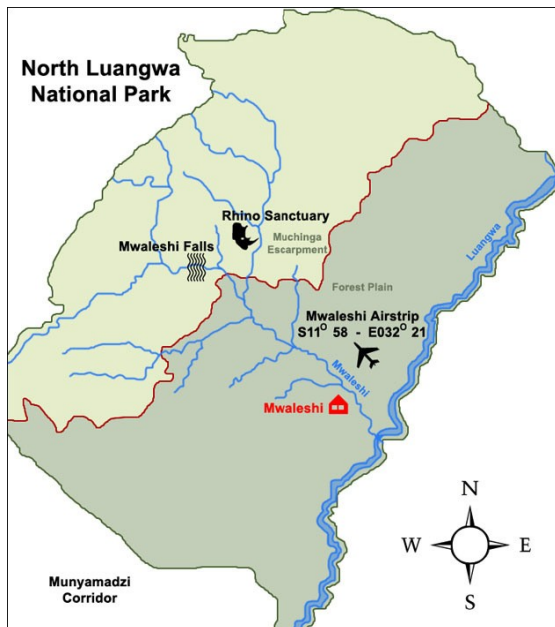
Email: kuta@inamarsat.francetelecom.fr

Kutandala Camp : www.kutandala.com

Mwaleshi Camp : www.remoteafrica.com

Safari Camps :

- a. Tafika Camp
- b. Chikoko Trails Camps
- c. Mwaleshi Camp



South Luangwa National Park

The **South Luangwa National Park** is one of the last great tracts of wilderness on Earth, and among the few parks in Africa where night safaris are allowed – perfect if you want to track leopard. Through it runs the mighty Luangwa River, twisting and turning for 500 miles, bursting its banks in the rainy season and providing a home to hundreds of species of animals and birds.



Location : The South Luangwa is the second largest of Zambia's national parks, created in 1972. It occupies 9,050 km² in the mid-Luangwa valley.

The landscape has all the major vegetation types of Central African Valleys and provides continuous and spectacular ranges of rifts and scarps from Great East African Valley and the Muchinga Escarpment lies adjacent to the park from North to South.

The vegetation of the park is predominately covered by miombo woodland on freely draining sandy soils while the valley floor is typically characterised by the occurrence of the riparian woodlands, mopane woodlands, acacia-combretum woodlands, *fiadhebia-combretum* woodlands and patches of palm communities.

Wildlife : South Luangwa is one of the best-known and most popular parks because of its abundant wildlife.

Animals in the Park and Lupande GMA comprise of elephant, impala, buffalo, puku, zebra, roan antelope, waterbuck, kudu, lichtensteins hartebeest, thornicraft giraffe, reedbuck and eland. Elephants, buffalo, hippopotamus, impala, puku, zebra, waterbuck, warthog, baboon and vervet monkey are exceptionally common. The thornicroft's giraffe and cooksons wildebeest are subspecies found only in the Luangwa Valley. The larger carnivores include lion, leopard, cheetah, spotted hyena, side-stripped jackal and wild dog.

Facilities : The Park does have a lot of tourism activities, which add to a variety of experience such as walking and photographic safaris, filming and angling.

Night drives are fascinating in the Luangwa. Not only for the chance of seeing a leopard but for the many interesting animals that only come to life at night. Genets, civets, servals, hyenas, and bushbabies as well as owls, nightjars, the foraging hippos, honey badgers and lion.

Getting there : Domestic flights operate about ten times a week in peak season (June-Oct) from Lusaka. Check with any travel agent for schedules.

Charter planes from outside the country can now fly direct without clearing customs at Lusaka and there are a number of charter companies in Zambia, that can fly to and from Zambia's top destinations. All lodges do transfers to and from the airport. Zambian Airways has scheduled flights from Lusaka to Mfuwe. Air Malawi has scheduled flights from Lilongwe to Mfuwe.

Driving, one can approach from three sides. The usual route is from Chipata. This is a good road if a little corrugated and the 123km drive takes about two hours to Mfuwe, just outside the Park. If travelling in a robust 4x4 from Lusaka, it is possible to take a short cut from the Great East Road at Petauke, up alongside the Luangwa River to Mfuwe. Only to be attempted well into the dry season.

The Northern access is from Mpika on the Great North Road or Lundazi, near Zambia's eastern border with Malawi. Just below Mpika, there is a road running down the Munyamadzi Corridor between North and South Luangwa Parks. It is passable but only in 4WD and preferably with two vehicles as help is a long way away. The mountain pass down the escarpment is quite formidable, very rocky and bumpy but the view over this, the tail end of the Great Rift Valley, is quite spectacular.

When to Go : Seasonal changes are very pronounced in Luangwa. The **dry season** begins in April and intensifies through to October, the hottest month when game concentrations are at their height. Warm sunny days and chilly nights typify the dry winter months of May to August. The **wet season** begins in November as the leaves turn green, and the dry bleak terrain becomes a lush jungle. The rainy season lasts up until the end of March and the migrant birds arrive in droves. Each lodge stays open for as long as access is possible, depending on its location in the area. See below in brackets.

Accommodation :

For the **budget traveller :**

Flatdogs Camp : www.flatdogscamp.com

Wildlife Camp : www.wildlifecamp-zambia.com

Wildlife Camp : www.trackandtrailrivercamp.com

Croc Valley Camp : www.crocvalleycamp.com

Luxurious tented camp :

Tena Tena : www.robinpopesafaris.net

Puku Ridge Tented Camp : www.sanctuarylodges.com/puku.htm

Very comfortable lodge :

Kaingo : www.kaingo.com

Kapani : www.normancarrsafaris.com

The Bush Camp Company : www.bushcampcompany.com

Kafunta : www.luangwa.com

Tafika : www.remoteafrica.com

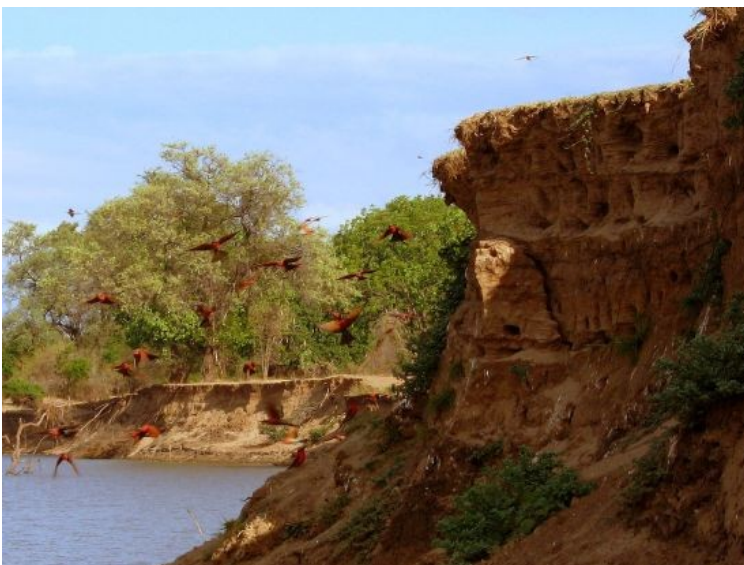
Track and Trail River Camp : www.trackandtrailrivercamp.com

Chichele Presidential Lodge : www.sanctuarylodges.com/chichele.htm

Mfuwe Lodge : www.mfuwelodge.com

Mushroom Lodge : www.mushroomlodge.com

Chimfule Lodge : www.chimfulelodge.com





Sumbu National Park

Location : Lying on the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika in the Northern most tip of Zambia, Sumbu National Park covers an area of just over 2000 square kilometers encompassing 100kms of some of the most pristine shores of this vast Lake. Its beauty ranges from sandy beaches, vertical cliffs, rocky coves and natural bays to the rugged hills and deep valleys of the interior. The Lufubu River winds its way through a valley flanked by 300 meter escarpments on either side.

Wildlife : Roan, sable, eland, hartebeest as well as buffalo and zebra and occasionally elephant, lion and leopard. Bushbuck, warthog and puku often frequent the beaches. The rare blue duiker, a small forest antelope is one of the Park's specialities along with the shy swamp dwelling sitatunga. Other species seen here are the spotted hyena, side-striped jackal, serval, impala, waterbuck and reedbuck This side of the Lake is teeming with crocodiles, so swimming is obviously not advisable. Some reach up to six meters in length. Hippos often emerge at night around the lodges to 'mow' the green grass.

The flamingo is one of the more spectacular migrants while some of the lakeshore inhabitants include the skimmer, spoonbill, whiskered tern along with many different storks, ducks and herons. Commonly encountered species around the lake include the grey-headed gull, lesser black-backed gull, white-winged black tern, whiskered tern, African skimmer, and of course the ubiquitous fish eagle. The palmnut vulture and Pel's fishing owl are also occasionally seen.

Getting there : Access to Sumbu National Park and Nkamba Lodge is either **by road** via Mansa or Kasama to Sumbu and the Park Gate (1363 Km and 1188 Km respectively from Lusaka), **by air** from Lusaka (or Ndola) to Kasaba Bay / Nkamba Bay Airports (810 Km direct), or **by boat** from Mpulungu (no regular service). There are gravel tracks from Sumbu to Nkamba Lodge and Kasaba Bay, to the various scouts' camps, to the balancing rocks, and from Nkamba to the Lufubu River where a link with the Mbala road is planned but not yet completed .At present, most client transfers between the Lodges are carried out by boat.

Route 1

Lusaka/Copperbelt →Kapri Mposhi →Serenje →Kasama → Mpulungu →Ndole Bay (by boat). (Kapiri -Mpulungu 866km).

The road is tarred all the way to Mpulungu. Excellent from Lusaka/Copperbelt to Kasama, the last section has some potholes so drive with care.

Route 2

Lusaka/Copperbelt → Kapiri Mposhi → Serenje → Kasama → Mporokoso → Ndole/Nsumbu. (Kapiri - Ndole 1069km).

Tar road ends just outside Kasama on the Mporokoso side.

Route 3

Lusaka/Copperbelt → Kapiri Mposhi → Serenje → Mansa → Nchelenge → Kaputa Nsumbu/Ndole. (Kapiri - Ndole 1160km).

Tar Road ends just after Nchelenge.

Route 4

Lusaka/Copperbelt → Kapiri Mposhi → Serenje → Mansa → Mwense → Kawambwa → Mporokoso → Ndole/Nsumbu. (Kapiri - Ndole 1160km).

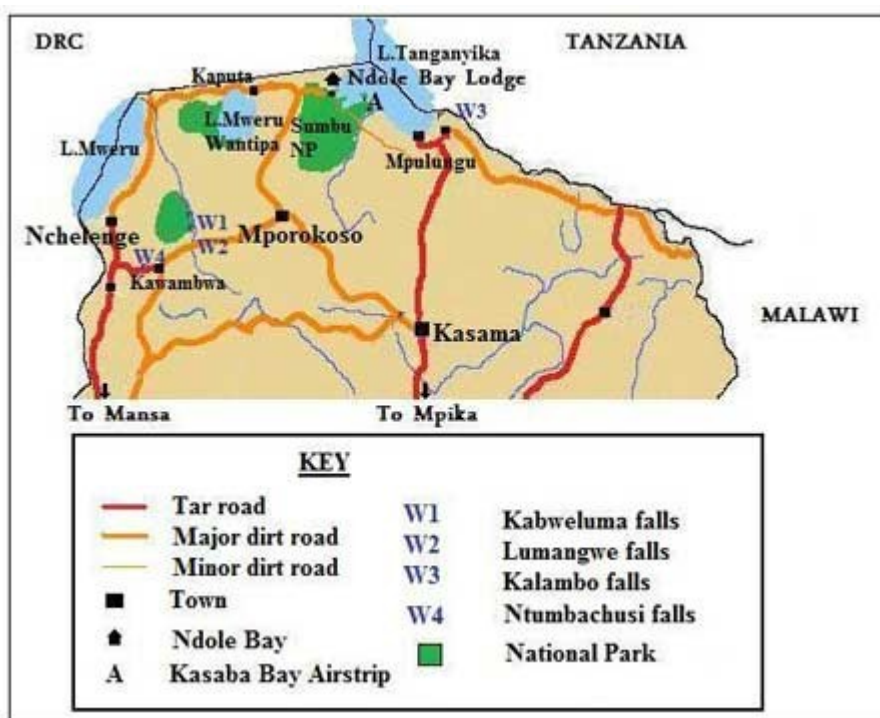
Accomodation :

Nkamba Bay : www.nkambabaylodge.com

Kasaba Bay : www.kasaba.co.za

Ndole Bay : www.ndolebaylodge.com

Camping is possible at Ndole Bay.

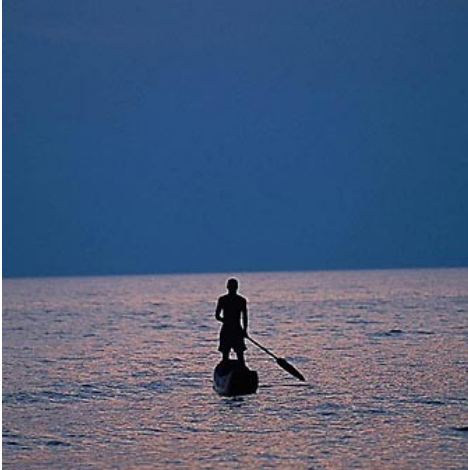


Other attractions

Lake Tanganyika

Lake Tanganyika is the largest rift lake in Africa lying in the Western Rift of the Great Rift Valley. Extending over 650 km in a North/South direction and averaging over 50km wide, Lake

Tanganyika has the second highest volume of fresh water in the world (after Baikal), is the longest freshwater lake in the world, and at 1400m deep it is the second deepest in the world. The Lake covers 32,900km² area, with 1,828km of shoreline. Much of the coastline consists of high escarpments dropping directly into the lake interspersed with vast headlands and long pristine beaches. Water clarity averages around 15meters visibility and water temperature is around 26oC.



Getting there : Driving there from anywhere is a long haul, but well worth the effort. One can go straight to the port of Mpulungu on the Great North Road via Mpika and Kasama. Or drive to Nsumbu National Park, which borders the Lake, via Mporokoso. Kasaba Bay cannot be reached from Mpulungu as there are mountains and a river in the way, but it is possible to take a boat, a distance of about 60kms. There is an airstrip at Kasaba Bay for chartered flights, but no scheduled flights go there at present. This may change with the imminent re-opening of the three lodges there.

Sightseeing : Kalambo Falls are on the Kalambo River bordering Zambia and Tanzania. They are the second highest waterfalls in Africa plunging a breathtaking 221m in one uninterrupted drop - over twice the height of the Victoria Falls! The width of the falls varies from 2m in the dry season expanding to an impressive 15m after heavy rains, cascading down a sheer cliff into a deep green pool below, through the gorge and on about 3 more kilometres into Lake Tanganyika.

There are two access options. One can take a drive via Mbala, then take the northerly road to the border of Tanzania, bearing left at road junctions. Park at the summit and walk down to the falls. It is advisable to have someone mind your vehicle. This road is quite bad, especially in the wet season. The other way is to hire a boat from Mpulungu across the Lake taking about an hour. Then climb up to the summit where the falls begin. This is about a two hour hard walk. Bring plenty of water for the journey there and back as the water in the Kalambo river is not safe to drink. The route there is not marked so ask for a guide at the lakeside village where you start to climb and try to leave as early as possible in the morning to avoid the midday heat.



Accommodation :

The most popular for backpackers and campers is a place on the edge of town called **Nkupi Lodge**. It has twin bed, thatched rondavels and a well-shaded campsite with toilets and showers and is self catering. They offer boats for hire for fishing, snorkelling and swimming in the Lake.

Kasakalawe Lodge Situated 3km from Mpulungu on Lake Tanganika's lakeshore. 4 en suite Chalets (sleeping 10 people @ a time) Campsite, Backpackers welcome and offers fishing, boat trips, trips and hikes to Kalamba Falls, snorkling (365 different species of Chilchids - tropical fish, indineous to Lake Tanganika)

Tanganyika Lodge is a few kilometers west of town on a beautiful stretch of rocky lakeshore. It has three twin chalets, two en-suite family chalets and camping facilities. Fresh fish is available every day and they offer both catering and non catering rates. Boats can be arranged for fishing and trips to Kalambo Falls

Victoria falls

The Victoria Falls constitutes one of the most spectacular natural wonders of the world. The Local people call it "Mosi-oa-Tunya" -- the smoke that thunders and the Falls are remarkable. There is a magic about them manifested in the towering column of spray when the river is high, the thunder of the falling water, the terrifying abyss and tranquil lagoons upstream in which hippo and deadly crocodiles lurk.

The Victoria falls is 1 708 meters wide, making it the largest curtain of water in the world. It drops between 90m and 107m into the Zambezi Gorge and an average of 550,000 cubic metres of water plummet over the edge every minute.

Getting there : Air: Lusaka International Airport, Harare International Airport, Livingstone Airport (domestic flights). **Rail:** Livingstone Station. **Road:** Coach: Services from Lusaka. Car: Victoria Falls border road (from Zimbabwe); from the south on Mosi-oa-Tunya Road (from Livingstone).

Facilities : A number of activities can be undertaken. The 'Flight of Angels' provides a fabulous vista of the falls, the upstream river and its many islands and for the more adventurous there is microlighting with stunning views of the Fall. Rafting the wild rapids below the Falls is a very popular adventure. Visitors can also kayak, canoe, fish, go on guided walking safaris, ride on horseback and lunch on Livingstone's Island.

Safari activities in Victoria Falls:

Bungi Jumping – Fishing - Flight of the Angels – Hiking - Sundowner Cruises –Canoeing
Kayaking – Golf - Micro Lighting – Safaris - Horse Riding - Helicopter Flips -White Water
Rafting - Elephant Back Safaris - Jetboating



Accomodation :

Luxury Victoria Falls

Victoria Falls Hotel
The Royal Livingstone Hotel
Sussi Lodge and Chuma House
Tongabezi Lodge
The River Club

Standard Victoria Falls

Ilala Lodge
Victoria Falls Safari Lodge
Matetsi Water Lodge

Value Victoria Falls

Zambezi Sun
Sprayview Hotel
Maramba River Lodge
The Zambezi Waterfront

Zambezi River Island Lodges

Sindabezi Island Camp
Island of Siankaba
Pride of the Zambezi houseboat

Victoria Falls for Honeymoons and Romance

Sussi Lodge and Chuma House
The River Club
Island of Siankaba

Matetsi Water Lodge
Victoria Falls Safari Lodge

Victoria Falls for Families and Kids

Ilala Lodge Hotel
Zambezi Sun
Maramba River Lodge

Car Hire :

Zambia Car Rental – Pick Up at Lilongwe

Car Model	Vehicle Type	Minimum Rate per Day
Toyota Hiace	Mini Bus Vehicle	US\$ 116
Toyota Corolla	Standard Saloon Car	US\$ 58
Toyota Land Cruiser	Standard 4WD Car	US\$ 175
Suzuki Vitara	Small 4WD Car	US\$ 116

Links :

Map : www.uyaphi.com/zambia/map.html
www.zambiatourism.com/travel/maps/mapplace.htm
www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/africa/zambia_pol01.jpg

Railway in Zambia : www.seat61.com/Zambia.htm
www.fahrplancenter.com/TAZARAText.html

The Zambia Tourism Board : www.zambiatourism.com

Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) : www.zawa.org.zm

Wildlife Orphanage : www.chimfunshi.org.za

Official website: www.zambiaembassy.org
www.zambia.co.zm

Bank of Zambia : www.boz.zm

Bethel Orphanage, Zambia : www.zambian.com/bethel/index.html

Orphanage Livingstone : www.travellersworldwide.com/downloads-addinfo/zambia-orphanage-projects-additional-info-travellers.pdf

www.zambianchildrensfund.org

Contact us

We are more than happy to prepare us tailor made itineraries for clients with specific interests or needs. Those that wish to combine certain aspects of our existing tours or wish to spend additional time in certain locations on any of these tours may correspond with us through our **email** on this site.