

ZAMBIA

AIRPORTS, AIRLINES & AIRPORT TAXES

LUSAKA is Zambia's major international gateway with excellent domestic services connection to international scheduled flights to the following destinations:

- *London* – British Airways direct 767 service to Heathrow 3 times per week. Zambian Skyways and Air Zimbabwe have introduced 2 flights per week to Gatwick on a code share basis but we do not recommend this service as it appears unreliable at this time.
- *Johannesburg* – Excellent connections with South African Airways (Double Daily); Zambian Airways (Daily); and Airlink (6 flights per week)
- *Nairobi* – Kenya Airways daily service.
- *Dar es Salaam* – Zambian Airways daily.
- *Addis Ababa* – Ethiopian Airlines daily service.

Regional services operate to Malawi and Zimbabwe

LIVINGSTONE airport at Victoria Falls also offers direct international connections to Johannesburg with South African Airways (Daily) and BA Comair (7 flights per week).

MFUWE airport has Immigration facilities for international charter flights to the Luangwa valley as well as good domestic connections to Lusaka.

*See Arrivals Table on PAGE 10

Zambia has a superb network of airfields throughout the country and visitors can access most areas by private charter flight where commercial services may not be available.

Airport taxes are payable for both domestic and international departures. These must be paid in cash on departure from Lusaka, Livingstone, Mfuwe or Ndola airports.

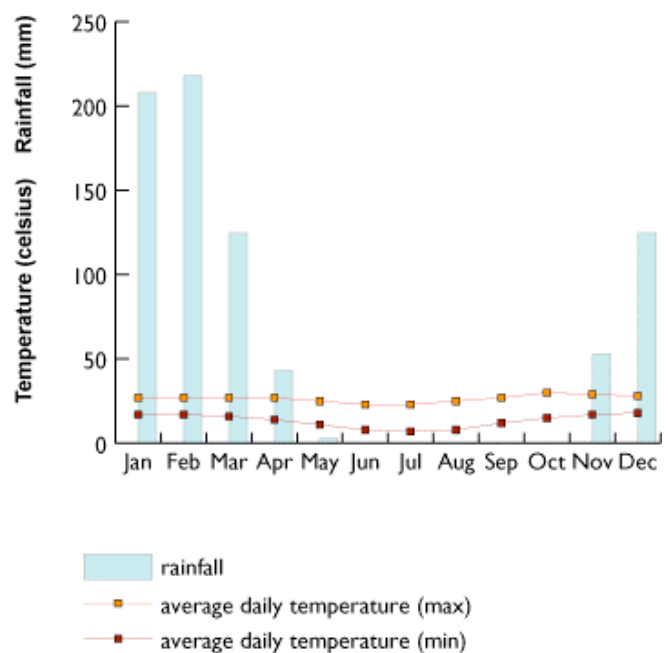
International Departure Tax	US\$25
Domestic Departure Tax	US\$8

CITIES

Capital: LUSAKA 1,350,000 (2005 estimate)

CLIMATE

Zambia, like other countries in the region, can divide its climate into 3 distinct periods. These are the cold and dry months (May – mid-August), hot and dry (Mid August – November and the Rainy season (November – April). Temperatures in the colder months can drop fairly dramatically and guests are strongly advised to bring warm clothes for the early morning and evening activities. During the hot months temperatures can peak at over 40 degrees Celcius and Zambia is very dry during this period. As in other African countries ultra violet rays are very strong and high factor sun cream should be worn along with protective clothing.



COMMUNICATIONS & INTERNET

Cellular network coverage is growing rapidly in Zambia and even wildlife areas are being included in the cellular network expansion programs. Most international cell phones with roaming options will pick-up one of the local networks or local cards may be purchased at a number of hotels and airport retail outlets country wide. There is one fixed-line operator in the country. International dialing code +260.

COMMUNICATIONS & INTERNET (...cont)

Internet access is offered by most major city hotels and an increasing number of internet cafes are opening in major tourist areas. Lodges and safari operators generally have superb internet connections but tend to use these for reservations and operations rather than guest internet access services.

The postal system tends to be slow and unreliable while DHL is the major international courier operating in Zambia.

CRIME & SAFETY

As with travel to any country using common sense and being alert and aware will help you enjoy a trouble free holiday. Zambia is not historically a country accustomed to violent crime but economic hardships, especially in the larger cities, inevitably lead to a degree of theft. Be careful, not paranoid.

CREDIT CARDS, CURRENCY & BANKING

Zambia's official currency is the kwacha (ZWK). And at the time of updating this manual the rate of exchange vs the US Dollar was K3,800:1USD – please ask our sales team for updated rates.

Credit cards are becoming more widely accepted but not in remote areas and should not be relied on except in major towns. There will usually be a 5% service fee charged for credit card usage.

Travellers cheques are widely accepted and exchanged. It is best to take some hard currency in either Pounds Sterling, US Dollars or South African Rand. USD notes should be recent, and should have "large heads". Old notes with "smaller heads" (except One Dollar Bills) are not accepted ANYWHERE in Zambia.

VISA card holders can draw Zambian Kwacha from ATM's at airports and all major commercial centers (Standard Chartered and Barclays Banks)

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Free import of foreign currency subject to declaration on arrival. The export of foreign currency is limited to the amount declared on import. All passengers entering or departing from Zambia must declare all currency notes exceeding US\$5000 or equivalent.

The following items may be imported into Zambia by persons over 18 years without incurring customs duty:

200 cigarettes or 450g of tobacco and one unopened bottle of alcoholic beverages

DEPARTURE TAXES

International Departure Tax	US\$25
Domestic Departure Tax	US\$8

ELECTRICITY

Zambian electricity is 220/240 volts AC. The plug type used is the square bayonet 3 pin style (like UK).

Please remember that most of the more remote camps and lodges will not run off mains electricity but will use generators. This means that recharging batteries etc may not always be possible. Please travel with spare batteries.

GAY TRAVEL

Homosexuality in Zambia, as in the vast number of African countries, is still considered illegal with no age of consent set. The country is conservative and holds strong traditional social values. It is however not uncommon for gay and lesbian travelers to visit the region without encountering any problem by simply exercising a degree of discretion. Common sense and courtesy prevails – The bulk of properties we use in our itineraries are professional establishments and have trained staff to cater for all guests. Ulendo Safaris will be able to provide more information.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The indigenous Khoisan hunter-gatherer occupants of Zambia began to be displaced or absorbed by more technologically-advanced migrating tribes around two thousand years ago. Various bantu speaking immigrants, including the Tonga, Nkoya and later Ngoni peoples arrived in and by the later part of the 19th century were largely established in the areas they currently occupy and form modern day Zambia.

The earliest account of a European visiting the area occupied by present day Zambia was that of Portuguese national in the late 18th century. Others followed with the most prominent being Dr David Livingstone with his vision to abolish the slave trade in the 19th century. He is most famous for naming the Victoria Falls or Mosi-O-Tunya (in the Lozi or Kololo dialect), "the smoke that thunders."

British commercial and political interests in Central Africa were spearheaded by Cecil John Rhodes who secured mineral rights from local chiefs and paved the way for the British Colonial Office to declare the area a protectorate in 1924.

In 1953, both Northern and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe, respectively) were joined with Nyasaland (now Malawi) to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federation was established despite overwhelming opposition from Africans, who demonstrated against it in 1960-61 and campaigned for its disbandment. In January 1964 Kenneth Kaunda was elected the first (and last) Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia. Elections in 1962 resulted in an African majority in the legislative council. Led

by Kenneth Kaunda, on 31 December 1963, the **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (...cont)**

federation was dissolved, and Northern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zambia on 24 October 1964 with Kaunda as the country's first president.

At independence, despite its considerable mineral wealth, Zambia faced major challenges. Zambia's sympathies lay with forces opposing colonial or white-dominated rule, particularly in Southern Rhodesia and the country spent the next decade actively supporting these organizations. Severe declines in the price of copper forced Zambia to turn to foreign lenders for debt relief which led to the country having one of the highest per capita foreign debts in the world by the mid 1990's.

The last decade has seen dramatic changes to Zambia's economic policies and the electoral process has seen 2 new presidents replacing Kenneth Kaunda through democratic elections in the country. The country now enjoys one of Africa's more robust economies and government have created a stable and secure country for investment and tourism growth.

INSURANCE

We cannot stress strongly enough the importance of having good travel insurance in place for your guests' itinerary. While individual properties do have their own policies we recommend guests traveling to Africa take out comprehensive travel insurance covering medical evacuation and emergencies, cancellation insurance and lost luggage or other incidentals. Once an itinerary is confirmed clients may be liable for cancellation penalties should they be unable to travel for any reason – please refer to Ulendo's full TERMS & CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS at the end of this manual.

LAND AREA

Total Area: 752,614 sq km (290,566 sq miles)

LANGUAGE, RELIGION & ETHNIC GROUPS

English is the official language in Zambia and the main vernacular languages are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga. More than 72 different languages and dialects are spoken in the country.

There is freedom of worship in Zambia with over 15 different churches. Christianity is followed by over 60% of the population.

There are about 35 different ethnic groups or tribes in Zambia, all with their own languages. Main groups include Bemba in the north and centre, Tonga in the South, Nyanja in the east and Lozi in the west.

LOCAL TIME

Zambia is 2 hours ahead of GMT

MEDICAL MATTERS

The following immunisations are advisable when traveling to Zambia – Polio, hepatitis A, tetanus, diphtheria, typhoid and meningitis. It is compulsory that you be vaccinated against Yellow Fever if you come from an endemic area.

Malaria is endemic to Zambia so it is strongly advised that suitable prophylactics are taken. Zambia is a high risk area for AIDS and as such appropriate precautions should be taken.

It is recommended that you know your blood group in case of emergency. Should a medical emergency arise during your trip – guests will be evacuated by air ambulance to one of the regions medical centres – usually South Africa. Please ensure you have good medical insurance cover in place before departing on your holiday!

POPULATION (2005 estimates)

11,650,000; 44% urban population; life expectancy 37; density per sq km: 16.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS 2008

1 January	New Year's Day
12 March	Youth Day
21 March 08	Good Friday
24 March 08	Easter Monday
1 May	Labour Day
25 May	African Freedom Day
7 July	Heroes' Day
8 July	Unity Day
4 August 2008	Farmers' Day
24 October	Independence Day
25 December	Christmas Day
26 December	Boxing Day

SOCIAL CONVENTIONS & CULTURE

Please be sensitive when photographing local people and their villages – requests will generally be met with laughing children exercising their limited knowledge of English by shouting out "Give me money!" – all very good natured. Ask the guide or the villagers first. Be careful when photographing public buildings and persons in uniform - again, ask first, as there are still bans on photographing anything with security overtones.

TIPPING & GRATUITIES

Tipping is voluntary, but since wages are very low, it is always appreciated. The tendency for most visitors is to over tip staff. Please bear in mind that the average daily wage for a hotel employee is around USD3 per day. 10% is usually the standard tip for restaurants while we recommend any tips you may wish to leave for camp or lodge staff should be handed to the camp manager who will distribute gratuities evenly between all the lodge staff. Guests are under no obligation to leave a tip but should you be pleased with the service you have received and wish to show your appreciation - we would recommend leaving between USD5 and USD10 per person per night at the safari camps and lodges.

Private Guides who have provided you with superb service would be pleased to receive between USD5-USD10 per person per day – once again this is by no means expected but is appreciated.

TRANSPORTATION & ROADS

Zambia has approximately 20,117km of paved roads and a further 71,323km unpaved. The state of repair of roads varies considerably and due to the vast size of Zambia– we generally advise guests to use the domestic charter and commercial air services to get around. Should you opt to drive please remember that a number of areas and roads may be impassable during the rainy season.

Rail transportation in the country is poor with the few locomotives operating focused primarily on cargo transport.

Zambia enjoys an extensive network of both private and government airstrips. Refer to information in this manual on the major airfields in Zambia.

VISAS & IMMIGRATION

A valid passport, with at least six months to expiry date from intended exit date, is required to enter Zambia. If your passport is likely to expire you should get a new one before arriving.

NEW - Most nationalities do have to obtain a visa to enter Zambia. This can either be done in advance or at the port of entry

Rates for single entry visa:
US nationals: US\$ 135
UK nationals: US\$ 150
Others: US\$ 50

Please advise clients to check their visa before leaving the immigration desk as sometimes the wrong number of days are entered and this causes problems when exiting the country.

It is advisable to check with our sales teams before departure for updates on prevailing visa policies for Zambia.

What to Bring on Safari

You should always travel with soft bags not hard suitcases (not only for the smaller aircraft but also to fit into vehicles). If you are using a small plane at ANY point of the safari then **DO NOT exceed 12kg.**

- A hat, sunglasses, high strength sun screen, moisturiser, lip salve, strong insect repellent, anti-histamine cream and tablets should always be carried.
- Clothes: all camps, lodges and hotels have a daily laundry service, so do not bring too many.
 - 3 sets bush coloured safari outfits (long/shorts/shirts) ie green/brown/dark khaki (not pale fashion khaki/cream/white)
 - 2 sets casual evening clothes (long trousers to reduce insect bites)
 - 1 medium weight sweater (or 2 light).
 - Warm jacket in winter (June/July/early Aug) and a waterproof jacket for the rainy season (November to April)
 - Ladies - we highly recommend a sports bra for the bumpy roads!
 - A good pair of covered shoes for walking (thick soled trainers for camp walks are adequate but light walking boots for walking safaris are recommended).
 - Don't forget your swimming costume – a number of lodges have swimming pools.
- Binoculars: One pair PER PERSON is a must
- Torch: One PER PERSON is a must (with spare batteries)
- Glasses: if you wear prescription glasses bring a spare pair. If you wear contact lenses bring a pair of glasses as well since dust can be a problem.
- Camera equipment: a telephoto lens (200/300mm) / Flash and fast film (400 ASA) for night photography.
Lots of film (64,100,200,400 ASA) or flash cards. Camera cleaning equipment and a good dust proof bag.
- Camera and videos - bring spare batteries.
- Medicines & prescriptions: We recommend you contact your local travel clinic or physician for current advice on vaccinations and malaria prophylaxis for your trip. Please remember that it is exceptionally difficult to find certain medicines in Zambia and should you have any personal medicines we suggest you carry a good supply for your trip as hand luggage.

- Gifts for local school children are appreciated. Most lodges and safari operators are involved in community support projects and rely on donations from their guests to help improve the facilities at local schools and clinics. Please note that this is by no means expected but any support is gratefully accepted. Ulendo would be pleased to provide more information on projects supported by the tourism sector in areas you will be visiting.

**** Each person should have their own pair of binoculars and a torch - sharing binoculars does not work.**

- **Cash & Credit Cards:** If bringing money, US Dollars are accepted in most places and are required for Visas and other taxes. Be sure to bring the new style bank notes with "large presidents heads" - small heads are not accepted anywhere in Zambia or Malawi. We strongly recommend having a good mix of smaller denominations as change can be hard to find when making payments and these can also be useful for any gratuities you may wish to pay staff during your stay. US dollars are easier to change than sterling or Euro's. Travellers cheques are accepted at most lodges and hotels but cannot be used to pay any government taxes or visa fees. Credit cards are becoming more widely accepted but not in remote areas and should not be relied on except in major towns. Several lodge and safari operators do not have facilities to accept credit cards. Remember that your itinerary is often on a fully inclusive basis so you should not need to carry large amounts of cash!

THE TRAVEL INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE VISITORS WITH A ROUGH GUIDE TO VISITING ZAMBIA – INFORMATION MAY CHANGE FROM TIME TO TIME AND WE WOULD ENCOURAGE ANY TRAVELLERS TO CONTACT ULENDU SAFARIS OFFICES FOR UPDATED INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THEIR VISIT. THE ULENDU TRAVEL GROUP WILL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY OMISSIONS OR ERROR.