

Booking/Checking In/Payment Procedures

DRONES ARE NOT ALLOWED AT SENYATI. Kindly do not fly any drones. It chases the animals away.

Is it necessary to book for Senyati?

Senyati is full most part of the year, so we strongly recommend that you reserve your campsite/chalet

Do you need to pay a deposit to secure a reservation at Senyati?

Yes you do. A 50% No-Refundable deposit is needed to confirm/secure the booking. The Deposit can be paid in with the following options:

- **ABSA Bank Transfers (South Africa)**

You can use our Absa Bank account in South Africa as indicated on the invoice.

To get the ZAR amount from the BWP is easy. Multiply the BWP with 1.25 (our set rate for reservation for the ZAR)

- **FNB Bank Transfers (Botswana)**

You can use our FNB Bank account in Botswana as indicated on the invoice.

- **PayPal**

You can use our PayPal account. Please use senyatisafaricamp@gmail.com for such payment and send us proof of payment to the same email address

You cannot pay in BWP or ZAR on PayPal, but you can pay in USD or EUR and no matter if you pay a bit more or a bit less you will be credited accordingly. Please use a currency converter to convert USD to BWP or ZAR and deposit such amount. So just pay the amount you get on the converter in USD or EURO and Pay Pal will convert it into USD or Euro when we transfer it to our South African account

Do you have Credit Card Facilities?

No we don't, Senyati does not have a landline and therefore does not take credit cards. You can use any of the 3 other modes of payment.

How can we pay the balance?

You can either pay the balance before arrival in the same manner you paid the deposits or you can pay the balance on arrival. Please prepare the cash as we do not have card facilities. Also note that we like to settle any and all outstanding monies at arrival, that way you do not need to worry about any outstanding money.

Is there a check out procedure?

We do not have a check out procedure, that is why we request that all outstanding money should be settled when you check in.

What to expect Accommodation wise at Senyati

At Senyati we do our utter best to satisfy our clients. While we can attempt to keep certain accommodation for you, we honestly cannot guarantee any specific campsite or chalet as this has led to great unhappiness from many people in the past and caused great unpleasantness.

In your chalet/campsite you will find various bins. Each for a different kind of rubbish. Please never mix fresh, disposable, kitchen trash with bottles, cans etc. We do not use any plastic bags for our trash bins at the chalets/campsites. Therefore, please, should you wish to, bring newspapers along to wrap your peels, cut-offs with and then kindly put that into the fresh, disposable rubbish bin which you will either find in your chalet or on a central spot on your campsite. If you do not have any newspapers, kindly just throw it into the bin, put it on a high place if you do not like the sight of the fresh rubbish. We recommend that you keep it on top of the washing sink in the kitchen against the wall where you will not have any sight of the rubbish. Our cleaning ladies will clean it out every day. You can also throw bones outside for the Jackal to come and eat it at night.

Do you have B&B?

Almost everything at Senyati is self catering. We do not have a restaurant so we do not offer B&B

Campsites

Each campsite has its own private ablutions and power points (220v electric plugs). Groups are allocated campsites according to how the reservations see adequate. Depending on the size of the group and the availability of campsites. Each campsite also has their own BBQ/Braai stand. You will need to bring your own equipment (Tents, Pots and Pans Etc.)

Chalets

What do your chalets include?

Senyati's chalets are spacious and is equipped with a toaster, stove, fridge, air cooler/fan, mosquito nets, 220V electric plugs, bedding, flushing toilet with toilet paper, hot water, braai area, chairs, tables, knives, forks, pots, pans, glasses etc. etc. The chalets are fully furnished and fully equipped.

Double Chalet (We only have 1 of these chalets)

Our double chalet consists of an open plan bedroom with 2 x ¾ beds inside together with one single bed. It is perfectly suitable to a family of three. It also has a private shower/toilet area, with a separate door and a small kitchenette area for cooking/eating furnished with a small dining table with 3 chairs. Our double chalet is special as it has a private bush bath overlooking the waterhole. Our security guards have been instructed not to patrol the front area of the bush bath before 10pm and to not patrol when there are guests in the bath when it is after 10pm. Guest of chalet 1 have been kindly asked not to walk at the front of chalet 2's bush bath.

Family Chalet (We only have 3 of these chalets)

A family chalet consists of a chalet which is ideally designed for a family, parents and 2 kids. The second sleeping area is located on a mezzanine floor. This is also suitable for two couples who are comfortable with each other as the second sleeping area is not enclosed but on a mezzanine floor. Also, if you are not fit and cannot climb steep stairs then you will not be able to sleep on the mezzanine area. There is one bathroom in each family unit.

Family Chalet with Double bed (We only have 1 of these chalets)

This family unit has a double bed and 2 x $\frac{3}{4}$ beds in one open plan sleeping/ living area. The kitchenette is separate from the sleeping area, and it has a lovely big tree under which the braai stand is situated. It is located towards the middle of the property with a partial view of both the waterhole and the pan.

Double Twin Chalet (We only have 2 that can sleep 10 each and 1 that can sleep 6)

These chalets are huge. They can sleep a max of 10 people and have two main bedrooms with 2 x $\frac{3}{4}$ beds inside. The other beds are on the closed veranda. This chalet has a huge living dining area and is suitable for families who want to spend a holiday together.

Animals / Insects

What kind of animals can one see at Senyati?

Of course Elephant, hyena, jackal, buffalo, roan antelope, waterbuck, honey badger, porcupine, Oryx, steenbok, duiker, baboon, monkey, etc. and a huge variety of birds, especially from December to April.

During December, January, February.

Yes, the elephant still come to Senyati, but not as many as you will see during dry season. During rainy season, we recommend that people stay at Senyati at least for two days in order to make sure that they see Ellies, as the Ellies might skip a day during this time of the year.

In the campsite?

As a rule we keep all wild animals out of our campsite. We do have security guards to chase the elephant at night away from the campsites and we do not tolerate the baboons in our campsite. Of course, that is relative, as baboons are sometimes more clever than humans, but we do our utter best to secure the safety and belongings of our guests

Ants:

Certain seasons have more ants than other seasons. Therefore if you do not like ants, we strongly recommend you to bring your own ant poison to put under your campsite. We do our best to control the ants as much as possible; however, we cannot kill all ants on the campsite by ourselves. So, kindly feel free to bring ant poison along should you hate ants.

Elephants:

When elephants notice a vehicle too close for comfort, they usually give a nasty shake of the head, a trumpet and a mock charge. However if you keep your distance they are quite docile. Make sure you NEVER come between a mother and her calf or any calf for that matter. The adults are very protective of all their young. Never rev the engine or blow the horn this only aggravates them. Keep your distance at all times as an Elephant can easily overturn your vehicle. IF you tease them, you will definitely lose the battle. In the unlikely event of an Elephant attacking your car, do not leave your vehicle as you will certainly be trampled to death. There is really no reason to panic when you see Elephants but don't do anything stupid. If you try to feed them from your car, you are looking for trouble, as they might come close enough to take the apple, then get a fright, and push your car over. One does not play with elephants as they are just a bit stronger than you. They say that an elephant can pick up 2 tons with its trunk, so don't take any chances.

Elephants graze during the day. You might arrive at Senyati when there is not a single elephant. Don't worry, they will come later. Most elephant come to Senyati at around 5pm or a bit later. They come through the whole night. Other animals and predators come too, however, Senyati is a waterhole for the elephants. Lions are scared of the elephants and will only come later at night when the elephants are gone. Hyena often comes to the left-hand side of the waterhole after 9pm at night.

Monkeys:

Monkeys steal.....so please hide away anything that looks tasty.

Scorpions:

Scorpion season is from August to March. Scorpions at Senyati are not deadly however, gives a very very strong and sore sting. We therefore recommend that you shake out all towels before you dry yourself and that you shake out your shoes and close your sleeping back up (fold the top over) when you go out in the day. We also recommend people not to walk barefoot at night when the scorpions come out. If a Scorpion stings you, a very good remedy is to heat up the spot as hot as you can, with a very hot boiled egg or something. Apparently the poison from a scorpion is a protein and if you heat it up, it will solidify and not move further in the blood stream. This is just an old fashioned remedy, and can be applied as an emergency measure until you can get to a doctor. It is not recommended that you put ice on as many people tend to do.

Malaria

Malaria season in Botswana is only during the rainy season. We have never had a case of Malaria at Senyati as we take all kinds of preventive measures against malaria. We are not situated ON THE RIVER but we have our own waterhole with a fountain from which the water comes out and move. However, Botswana as a whole is a Malaria area. So, if you feel more comfortable, you can take Malaria tablets, but Malaria tablets have various kinds of side-effects. When you come to Senyati only, Malaria should not be a problem, however, we still strongly recommend people to take preventive measures such as spraying yourself with insect repellent, especially on the feet and ankle areas and Senyati has now installed mosquito nets in order to let our guests sleep more comfortable.

Other tit bits about Senyati

Backpackers

Unfortunately we are not equipped to accommodate backpackers, since our campsites only consist of an ablution and kitchen area, no pots and pans or fridges.

Children at Senyati?

Senyati welcomes everyone; however we do ask people to contain their kids as the majority of our clients visit Senyati because of the love of animals. Also, Senyati cannot take responsibility for the safety of kids if people do not look after their own kids. But, yes, we welcome well behaved, nature loving, sweet kids as much as we love our elephants.

Children – Suggestion

If you just want to do something, we suggest that you visit the Biodiversity centre. Don't be put off by the name, and you might find the street sign even more off-putting, however it is actually a pleasant surprise. It is cheap and just enough to entertain kids for a morning or afternoon. They have tame mongoose, which you can feed (don't forget to take them eggs to eat). You will love to see how they use their skills or even tools to break open an egg. They also have various snakes which you can touch or hold and various owls. We strongly suggest that you take your kids there. It is about 15 minutes drive from Senyati.

Electricity:

All our campsites have a 220V plug. Adapters are available to buy from Reception.

Elephant Bunker:

The elephant bunker is open to all guests who stay over at Senyati. Here you can take photos of the elephants from ground level at a very close distance. You will see the elephants but they will not see you. Kindly note that the bunker is a No smoking (eating or drinking) area and children are NOT ALLOWED TO PLAY in the bunker. Kids who go into the bunker should be accompanied by parents and bigger kids should kindly observe the younger once and please be silent when inside the bunker. Kindly be reasonable with the amount of time you spend in the bunker in order to make space for other guests who might be waiting.

Fire wood?

Wood is sold at reception

FUEL

There is not fuel available in Chobe National Park. Make sure you fill up before departure to go to or from Chobe National Park.

Is there 50 ppm diesel for sale in Botswana?

50 ppm diesel is not available in Kasane, but as far as we know it is available in Nata. Nata is about 3.5 hours from Kasane.

Gifts:

African gifts are available in our gift shop, Elephantastic, located at the Reception Area of Senyati.

How long do people stay at Senyati? Most people stay for a minimum of 3 days. One day the day they arrive, then the next day they do a Vic Falls Transfer and the next day they go on a Chobe River cruise and then depart the next day, so a total of 3 days is recommended, but of course it depends on the need of the tourist.

Ice: Ice is available from reception.

MEAT: It is not necessary to buy meat in South Africa. Beef in Botswana is much cheaper and of excellent quality. Fillet costs about P80/kg. Buy meat at Sandy's Butchery in Palapye if you come through there. They have excellent meat. Ask for Piet, the Butcher. He is Louw's brother. The meat is just as good as meat you will get in South Africa. If you want sheep, you should rather bring some along. Their phone number is 73509184. You can even call them in advance to prepare your purchase and you can pick up, pay and go.

Phone reception at Senyati?

Yes, there is some kind of cell phone reception, but extremely bad. Therefore we recommend that you rely on our satellite internet connection for communication with your family and friends when at Senyati. The best phone card to buy for reception here is a Mascom card, but even with that reception will still be very bad. These days the "Orange" network seems to work well as well.

Recycling at Senyati

We at Senyati strive to do full recycling. We kindly ask your cooperation. It took us a long time to train our staff. We make every effort to save our planet and to prevent plastics from getting into the water where it releases artificial hormones and creates cancer. We try to be an example for other lodges, and so far our recycling has done wonders to our rubbish problem at Senyati and it limits the amount of scavengers on our campsite.

Rubbish

Please never leave any rubbish OUTSIDE THE BIN... as it will attract the baboons that do not only become a nuisance but also become dangerous. As, said, our cleaners will remove and clean all bins on a daily basis.

Restaurant:

Senyati does NOT have a restaurant, we are strictly Self Catering. Each Chalet/Camp site has wonderful Braai facilities you can buy lovely meat in Kasane. Every chalet has its own fridge. We have the bar with the best view in the world.

Is it safe around Senyati's campsite during the nights?

Yes, it is, however, we still recommend people to use a torch light when they walk. And wear closed shoes.

Safety in General?

Senyati does everything possible to secure the safety of our guests. We employ security guards every night to safeguard our guests, however, we still ask all guests to hide all precious belongings including computers etc. as we cannot take responsibility for the goods of guests when they expose such valuables unnecessarily. When you go to bed at night, of course it is still better to take the normal safety precautions you will do as when you are home. Lock your car. Do not expose valuables in the car, lock your front door, do not let your passport, money etc. lie around.

Supermarkets:

Kasane supermarkets are well-supplied. We recommend Choppies for buying meat. Meat is half the price of Spar at Choppies and very good quality. Spar on the other hand has very nice fresh produce. There is a Choppies about 3 km from Senyati.

Kazungula also now have a Choppies (Kazungula is closer to us than Kasane)

Swimming pool?

At the moment Senyati does not have a pool. We intent to get a swimming pool but it is not that easy to put a pool where elephants rule.

Tents to Rent?

Senyati does not provide tents. You will have to bring your own tent, but we can rent you a fully-equipped chalet if you do not have a tent.

Toilet Paper:

We recommend that you use only single ply toilet paper at campsites and chalets in Africa as most sewage systems are rather primitive, and we would prefer paper which can decompose easily.

Transfers

We can organise the following transfers:

Victoria Falls, Airport, drop off & pick up, Livingstone, Chobe boat cruise drop off & pick up

Valuables:

Please do not leave any valuables unattended to at night when you go to bed. People in Botswana are very honourable however; we do not want to invite crime. We can lock up extra valuables for you in our safe upon request.

Washing:

Senyati does not have washing machines in the chalet; however we do provide a washing service. We have our standard hotel washing bags. Please ask to buy one at Reception for P100. Basically it means that we do the washing for P100/bag. You will receive the bag only after you bought it. The bag should be clearly marked by writing your name and room/campsite number on the bag. Your washing will be washed, dried and folded then returned to you. Washing bags which are stuffed unreasonably full will not be done for P100. In such case you will need to buy two bags.

Water:

You can drink the water at Senyati, however, we do not recommend people to drink it non-boiled. It is totally safe being drunk in coffee, tea and boiled, however, it might not taste very nice with ice only.

Weather:

- **Is December, January and February too hot at Senyati?**

No, the evenings at Senyati are nice and cool. October is the hottest month at Senyati when there is not much of a breeze.

- **When is the rainy season?**

The rainy season starts in Middle November and last until_____

Wi-Fi:

Free from 5pm to 9pm. Only for Guest staying at Senyati. Kindly ask for the password. Wi-Fi is available from the deck only. Kindly do not download big files as we will have to put the internet down when people do so.

Driving

TIME From:

Elephant sands:

it will take you 3 hours from elephant sands to Senyati. Elephant sands is located 70 km after Nata. From Nata to Senyati it takes about 4 hours, so the 70km will cut the time by approximately one hour.

Francistown:

It will take you 6 hours from Francistown to Senyati

Gaborone:

It will take you 10 hours from Gaborone to Senyati

Johannesburg:

It will take you about 9 hours from Johannesburg (by car) to Francistown. Stay over at Woodlands and drive on to Senyati the next day.

Kwai:

It can take you 12 hours so we do not recommend that you drive that in one day as it is a very tough road to drive and driving at night is not recommended

Nata:

It will take you 4 hours from Nata to Kasane

Savute:

It will take you about 6 hours from Savute to Senyati.

RIVER CROSSINGS

DEEP water river crossings are among the most dangerous of all off road driving hazards. If you have any doubt about a river crossing, don't do it. Find an alternative route, or wait for another vehicle to come along. Solo crossings are very dangerous. And, when crossing a river, always prepare yourself for the worst possible scenario.

You MUST walk the route before driving it. If a river is flowing strongly enough to make you lose your footing, then it will be dangerous for your vehicle. Check for big boulders, holes, tree stumps and other obstacles. If necessary, remove boulders. Mark obstacles with stakes, or have a passenger stand by them.

If the river you are approaching is in flood because of a recent rain storm, sit back, brew up some tea, and wait it out. River levels drop very quickly in most parts of Africa after rain, and a raging torrent in the morning may be a few drying up puddles in the afternoon. Mark the high water mark with a stick or stone, and watch the rate at which the water level drops -- this will give you a good idea of whether or not it is worth waiting out the flood waters. If necessary, camp the night well above the flood mark.

Make sure that the exit point on the opposite bank is driveable, and if not, repair it.

VEHICLE PREPARATIONS

There are two danger points on petrol engines: The air intake and the high voltage ignition system, starting with the coil, which kicks out an intermittent, very high voltage, low amperage charge through the distributor, or electronic ignition, to the spark plugs.

This is a "Loskop" charge and is easily side tracked, short circuited or even drowned: Even a light splash is enough to cause misfiring, or total cutout.

On diesel engines, with no high voltage system, there is no danger of drowning the electrics: But this is what makes diesels susceptible to catastrophic water damage -- the engine will be happily ticking over and water will suddenly enter the air intake, and get sucked into the ignition/compression system, causing irreversible damage.

On both petrol and diesel engines then, it is the air filter intakes which are the real danger points for engine damage. On "professional" petrol 4X4s, the air intake is always higher than the ignition system, providing a safety cutout system. A diesel engine fitted with an extension wading "snorkel" can often go so deep through the water that the biggest danger is that the driver starts floating and can no longer reach the pedals.

Damage can also be caused by water leakage through oil dip sticks, oil filter breathers, and breathers on axles, diffs and drain plugs on clutch bell housings.

BEFORE ENTERING THE WATER:

1. Loosen or remove the fan belt: This stops water being thrown into the electrical system, and prevents fan blades from being driven into the radiator core by water pressure.

2 Seal all electrics on petrol engines with rubber boots (this should be standard equipment). If you don't have the necessary boots, use thick plastic bags. A greased rubber surgical glove with the tips of the fingers cut off can be used for four cylinder engines. Greased condoms with their tips cut off and secured with

elastic bands also work. Coat the battery terminals with loads of grease.

3 Spray all electrical components with Q-20, WD40 or other water dispersant or grease them. Keep the Q-20 can handy.

4 Secure a sack or canvas sheet across the bull bar or radiator grille.

5 Make sure your rescue equipment is close at hand -- tow cables, shackles, spanners, tools. If the water flow is strong, you may want to consider securing a long tow rope to the front or rear of the vehicle. As you drive, a passenger feeds out or pulls in the rope, using a tree as an anchor. Then, if the vehicle rolls over or the engine is drowned, the rope can quickly be lashed around the tree to prevent total loss of the vehicle.

On extreme crossings, and if you have the equipment, you can consider stringing a wire cable upstream of the vehicle, with shorter running cables connected to the front and rear of the vehicle with D-shackles.

6 If you have two vehicles, connect with a tow rope, so the one on dry land can tow the other out of difficulty. If one of the vehicles is fitted with a winch, attach the winch cable of the rear vehicle to the one attempting the crossing. Pay the cable out carefully as the lead vehicle crosses, ready for a crisis. Once they are across, they can return the favour.

7 Seal your axle breathers. If your clutch bell housing has a drain hole, seal it. (Some vehicles come equipped with a clutch plug). If the engine has a turbo charger, allow it to cool off before attempting to wade.

8 If the bottom is sandy or muddy, deflate your tyres.

9 Finally, before entering the water, remove everything off the floor and seats that could be damaged by water. If the water is very deep, you may have to unpack the vehicle and carry goods which could be damaged -- clothes, cameras, dry food stocks -- across by hand.

CROSSING:

If the water is above the bottom of your door frames, you must open two doors for the crossing. This allows the water to flow through the vehicle, rather than turn the vehicle into a floating box which will lift the wheels off the bottom, and make you run the risk of turning turtle because of an unbalanced vehicle.

Unless you elect to go through at high speed, DO NOT wear a safety belt: Should the vehicle roll over, you run the risk of drowning if you are strapped in.

Slow and steady is the motto. DO NOT CHANGE GEAR ONCE IN THE WATER: WATER WILL ENTER THE CLUTCH PLATE AND CAUSE THE CLUTCH TO SLIP LEADING TO POTENTIALLY DISASTROUS LOSS OF TRACTION. Select your gear in advance -- low range second or first are probably your best options, depending on the severity of the crossing.

Proceed at a steady, fast walking pace -- this sets up a bow wave in front of the vehicle, accentuated by your canvas sheet or sack, pushing the water to the side. Once you are up and running, there is no stopping, steady momentum is essential. If you are lucky enough, the wake will catch up with you at just the right

moment to give you an extra bump from the rear to shove you out of the water onto the far bank.

If for any reason you should lose power by hitting an obstacle, spinning the wheels or dropping into a hole, and the bow wave overtakes you, you don't have a second to lose:

If there is any danger of the water rising to the level of the engine air intake or manifold, immediately switch off the engine, even before momentum is lost. Isolate the batteries. If this is not done, a short circuit in the starter motor can cause the engine to turn over and suck water into the cylinders. Do not attempt to restart the engine unless you are certain no water has been sucked into the cylinders. If the water has risen higher than the inlet and exhaust valves or if your air intake is wet, then you have to assume water has got into the combustion chambers.

If you can recover the vehicle without restarting the engine, then do so, rather than risk the possibility of damaging the engine.

Hopefully, you will make it safely to the other side, secure the fan belt and remove any temporary shielding you may have attached. If the water was very deep, you will need to check all your transmission oils for water contamination, and change them if necessary. If the water leakage is limited, it is possible to tap off the water, as oil will float on top of the water. If your engine oil is a greyish, milky colour, you will have to change it completely. Dry out your brakes by applying repeated gentle pressure while driving slowly.

RECOVERING A DROWNED VEHICLE:

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We sincerely hope you will never need to use this advice.

Get the vehicle out of the water as soon as possible by towing or winching. Place rocks behind the wheels, release the hand brake and engage neutral, open all doors and windows and unpack the vehicle, checking for water damage.

You might as well set up camp. Let the vehicle stand for an hour or two for the oils to settle.

Check the sump, diffs and transmission oils (and turbocharger, if fitted) for contamination by loosening the drain plugs and allowing the water to drip out (oil floats on water). If the oil is milky, then it has emulsified with the oil. Leave the oil to stand in the vehicle for a couple of hours, then drain it and leave the oil and water standing to separate out. If it does not lose its milkiness, replace with fresh oil.

Check all your fuel tanks for water by loosening the drain plugs and draining off water until pure fuel emerges. If there is water in any of the fuel tanks, check all filters, lines and pumps for contamination. In diesels, carefully check the primary sediment bowl.

Remove and thoroughly drain and dry all electrical motors and check all electrical fittings for water. On petrol engines, remove and dry out the distributor cap and internal components.

Dry out the air filter. If any moisture is found in the air intake, you have to assume there is water in the cylinders. Even a very small amount can be enough to damage a high performance engine. If your filter is an oil-bath type, change the oil if it is milky. If it is a paper element filter, change the filter if it is wet.

Dry out everything you can: Combustion chamber passages, HT leads, battery compartments etc.

If you have even the slightest suspicion that water has entered the cylinders, you must continue with the following procedures: These are rough guidelines, and may differ for different makes of vehicles, so carefully check your own workshop manual for any specific references. The procedures are different for diesel and petrol:

PETROL ENGINES:

Take out all the spark plugs, and if the electrics are dry, reconnect and turn the engine in short bursts of not more than two revolutions at a time (literally a split second crank). If the electrics are still wet, use a crank handle, or jack up the back wheels, and turn one of the wheels while in second gear.

As the engine cranks, water will shoot out of the plug holes. Carry on doing this until all the water is out, then replace all the dried out components, reconnect the electrics and start the engine. Leave it running until warm and listen carefully for strange noises -- and keep sniffing the air for weird smells.

DIESEL ENGINES:

WARNING: Keep your face clear of the engine when following this procedure, as any diesel or water expelled will come out under high pressure.

Remove all the fuel lines and injectors. Place them clear of dirt, in such a way as to drain any water out. Do not tamper with the injectors -- that's a job for professionals. Turn the engine as for petrol engines until no more water comes out of the chambers.

Dry the injector ports and replace them, carefully following workshop manual specs on seating and torque, bleed the fuel system, refit air filters and intakes, connect electrics and start up. Listen for strange noises, and check for leaks around all the joints and bleed screws.

As soon as possible, get your vehicle to qualified service personnel for a complete checkup, oil and hydraulic fluid change and an all-round flush and clean of fuel and hydraulic lines.

It's very complicated, so rather just park off on the bank of the river and do some birding and wait for the river to drop. It's much more fun than trying to salvage a drowned vehicle.

DIRECTIONS TO SENYATI:

GPS Coordinates: - S17 degrees 52,331 E.25 degrees 14,167

Lesoma Valley Road (2x4) GPS Coordinates: - S 17 53 858, E 025 12 826

Kindly see our website: www.senyatisafaricampbotswana.com for directions and a non-sandy road or email us at senyatisafarcamp@gmail.com and we will send you detailed directions.

DIRECTIONS: IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE SANDY ROAD

Coming from Kasane to Nata

Turn Right at the T junction with Kazungula. Drive past the truck stop on your left Kazungula, Drive for about 8 km. GO PAST the big Senyati Safari Camp sign on the left side of the road, continue about 8km. On the left side off the road you will see a board indicating the Lesoma Memorial Monument. On the right side of the road there is a old broken down bus stop (blue and white) with many signs of places. You will see a sign that says Tilodi there. Follow all the Tilodi signs until you get to the actual entrance of Tilodi on your right. Continue on for about another kilometer and you will see Senyati's reception sign. WELCOME TO SENYATI SAFARI CAMP!!

Driving from Pandamantenga (Hunters Road)

It will take you 4 hours during dry season to Senyati from Pandamantenga. 20km of that is heavy sand and after that the road will improve. If you ask the villagers at Pandamantenga they will show you the road to Pha Gate. It is about 70km to the gate. If you come from the south and arrive early you can enter there if you wish. No camping is allowed; therefore you cannot stay overnight as self-drive tourists are not permitted to sleep over in the Nogatsaa area. If you attempt to camp along the Hunters Road, the BDF will have the right to arrest you as it is illegal. Keep in mind that the road between the Nogatsaa area and Chobe is very sandy and therefore slow-going.

Driving from Ngoma to Kasane:

The road is tarred all the way. It will take you about one hour from the Gate to Senyati.

Driving from Kasane to Linyanti via Ghoha Gate

At Kasane one goes through the Sedudu Entrance Gate at Chobe National park and drives for 30km on a tarred road to Ngoma Gate. You do not have to pay entrance fees when in transit. After that you continue for 40km on a gravelled road to Kachikau. From there the road consists of a very thick sand and one crosses a number of vegetated sand dunes up to Ghoha Gate where the cutline is. You turn right here and continue along the cutline for 45km up to Linyanti Gate. This road is fairly hard but also sandy in places. From there it is 7km to Linyanti Public Campsite.

Driving from Kasane to Nogatsaa.

This road goes through very thick sand and for most of the way and may take longer than the distance suggests. The road is only 48km from the tarred road to Nogatsaa and takes up to 2.5 hours. The Nogatsaa area is very clayey during the rains, but the main roads are still quite accessible. The first 23km from the tarred road is very sandy.

Driving from Kasane to Savute

The road from Kasane to Savute is mostly sandy, with only one bad patch south of Ghoha Hills which fills up with water during heavy rains. From Kasane to Ngoma Gate is a tarred road (54km). From Ngoma Gate to Kachikau the road is hard and gravelled. From Kachikau to Ghoha Gate the road passes through deep Miombo sandveld, consisting of thick, red loose sand and supports Brachestegia woodland and it crosses a number of sand ridges. This stretch is better during rainy season. The 10km stretch north of Ghoha Gate is particularly bad. From Ghoha Gate to Savute the road is a combination of thick sand and clay in places. The total distance from Savute to Kasane is 161km and it takes about 5 to 6 hours.

Driving from North Gate to Kasane: From North Gate to Mababe Gate is 40km. The road goes through Mopane woodland and a 7km long sand dune. The road directly south of Mababe Gate is very clayey. From Mababe Gate to Savute is 65km. There are two roads to choose from, the sand ridge road and the marsh road. The latter is more scenic but very difficult to negotiate during the rainy season. The road from Savute to Kachikau is 70km long and very sandy, especially after Ghoha Gate where one goes into red sand. From Kachikau to Ngoma Gate is 40km and the road is gravelled, but very corrugated. At Ngoma Gate one does not have to pay entry fees if you are in transit to Kasane. From Ngoma Gate to Kasane is 53km and the road is tarred. The total distance is 265km and requires a full day travelling. It is advisable to spend a night in Savute.

Driving from Savute to Senyati? Yes, it might be quite a tiring drive but many people do so. It will take you about 6 hours.

Camp Savuti:

Turn right at the tarmac towards Kachikau. Several picturesque villages are passed on the Chobe floodplain. After Kachikau the road becomes sandy and is quite corrugated in parts. Ghoha entrance gate is reached 41km after Kachikau. At Ghoha you sign in, and show your reservation for Camp Savute. 10.5 km after the gate there is a track branching off to the right, take this road, which goes parallel to the main track and takes you past the airstrip before re-joining the main track just north of Savute itself. It's much less sandy than the main track. Savute is reached after a further 1.5 hours. With the Savute channel now flowing again, the area has been rejuvenated. The dead trees for which the Savute landscape is so famous for were evidence that the area was once covered in large stretches of water (the trees drowned when the marsh began to flood). This has happened again now that the marsh is in flood again – the waters reached Savute in 2009 for the first time in 30 years.

Wildlife common in Savute include Elephant, lion, hyena, leopard, zebra, wildebeest, black backed jackal, impala, steenbok, klipspringer and smaller species such as mongoose.

Driving from Senyati to Ihaha in Chobe National Park? It takes about 3 hours to get to Ihaha, depending of course on the sightings along the road.

Driving Savute then to Moremi by yourself?

We will not recommend women who are not well trained in 4x4ing or single men to drive this very sandy road by themselves. During dry season, it is do-able, however, it would be better to do this, two vehicles together, but driving this very sandy road can be challenging and dangerous for one person. It is possible to drive to Savute from Senyati by yourself, go there for the day (there are many animals) and then drive back to Senyati. We advise people not to plan trips from Ihaha to Moremi during rainy season in Botswana. Rainy season is from end November to end March/April. You might find yourself spending money, paying deposits for camping, just to find out that the road from Moremi to Savute is closed and you will lose your money. This is the same story every year and we find travel agencies making these bookings for guests again and again, and the guests are disappointed year after year.

Stop Overs (Recommendations) and other info

MAUN: Driving from Maun to Kasane:

The quickest way from Maun is via Nata then Kasane via the A33 Tarred road. The more scenic route is via Shorobe, Sankuyo and Mababe Villages until you reach Chobe at Mababe Gate. From Maun to Mababe Gate is 141km. The first 40km of this road is tarred and then gravelled for 20km up to Buffalo fence. After this it becomes a bush road. Straight after the gate there is a split in the road where one turns right to Sankuyo which is 25km further. From Sankuyo to Mababe Gate is 48km and the road is extremely muddy in the rainy season as it follows the Mababe Depression. Take note that you do have to pay entry and vehicle fees even if you are in transit in Kasane. The total distance is 369km. The easier route from Maun, although further is via Nata to Kasane (600km). This road is much quicker since it is tarred all the way. Please note that there is no fuel available between Maun and Kasane. Keep in mind that fuel consumption is higher in difficult areas and remember to make provision for game drives and don't forget a high-lift jack.

Stopover in Maun? Chalets and Tented:

Old Bridge - (+267) 6862406 **Sitanga** - Sitatunga on 00267 680 0380. 7km west of Maun on the Sechiwa Road. (very nice deep shade and beautiful setting).

Audicamp and Maun Backpackers. Some people think Maun Backpackers is nicer than Audicamp, but neither of them has the wow factor, however it is a nice, safe place to overnight. 2015 prices at Audi Camp was P77/pp and self-catering about P500/pp and Maun Backpackers is more or less the same. GPS for Audi Camp is: s19 93383 E23.50910. www.audicamp.com

Camping Equipment

Rental in Maun: Kalahari Canvas **DOMBO Camp** This place has leopards if you love leopards. They have only 4 campsites so we recommend that you make a reservation. It is about 80Km outside Maun on the Nata-Maun Road and then 30km more off the big road. **Chalets: Island Safari Lodge,** Maun Rest Camp and Okavango River Lodge

Flights over the Delta from Maun: The price you pay for the flight depends on the size of the group. You will get a flight of about 45 minutes in a Cessna, which flies low enough to see crocs, fish eagles, elephant, giraffe, and antelope. People say this is an unforgettable experience.

Kavango Air: Book in advance and take your passport: It costs (2015 price) P3000 per flight for three people or R4717 for five people. Call: 00267 686 0323 or check out www.kavangoair.co

Okavango Delta food: There is a good grocery store at Etsa6. Bottle stores in all towns. Shakawe only has a few small shops.

Okavango Delta Roads: Road is tarred from Mohembo Gate to Maun but you will travel on dirt roads to the lodges. Two of the camps in the western panhandle cannot be reached by road, Xaro Lodge and Nxameri Camp but they can be reached by boat from Drodsky's Camp. So basically the road is tarred on the western side of the Okavango.

Audicamp and Maun Backpackers. Some people think Maun Backpackers is nicer than Audicamp, but neither of them has the wow factor, however it is a nice, safe place to overnight. 2015 prices at Audi Camp was P77/pp and self-catering about P500/pp and Maun Backpackers is more or less the same. GPS for Audi Camp is: s19 93383 E23.50910. www.audicamp.com

Maun to Shakawe (Okavango River):

Lodges in the heart of the Delta are expensive, but other on the so called Pan-handle the section of the Okavango River before it bleeds into the Delta are more reasonable. This is where you will get your first camp under giant jackal berry, ficus, knobthorn and mangosteen trees with the deep fragrant of the river on your doorstep and birds in the papyrus nests. During August to October you might witness the barbell un, when thousands of catfish shoal together and crocks gather to feast on them. The tiger fishing is excellent.

Shakawe River Lodge: Camping (20115) from P140 per adult and P83 per child. Safari tent accommodation is P450/night for two people. GPSS18.43435 E21.90539 or checkout www.shakawelodge.com

Drotsky's Cabins

For a group of five, it is P1000/night. Family chalet P1944 per night for two adults and two kids. GPS S19.41397 E21.88577.

Shakawe to Divundu

Enter Namibia via the Moembo Border Post. Between Moembo and Divundu there are several good lodges and campsites along the Okavango River. If this is your first visit, you will enjoy Ngepi Camp. Ngepi Camp (2015) P120/pp and kids P60 pp. Bush cabin P690/pp sharing, tree house P790 ppp sharing. GPS S18.11686 E21.67027.

Divunde-Kongola Kwando River: You will cross various disease control points. You are allowed to take meat from west to east (the direction you are going) but not the other way around.

Places to stay around KONGOLA

Mafunje lodge in Kongola We strongly recommend. This is wonderful place, wild but not so wild that you cannot stand it, and the owner offers amazing food and boat trips which are unforgettable. Contact no. is 00264 481 2477363. Please send them a text message if you want to communicate with them as they are quite deep in the bush, away from civilization, but a wonderful place. It is about 3 hours drive from Senyati. The owner's name is Dan. You have to drive to Kongola, when you come from Senyati, then at Kongola turn left, and then drive about 12 km on that road, where you might see a sign Namusasha lodge. Mafunje is before Namushasha, however, if when you see the sign for Namusasha, you will know that you are on the right road.

Malvo Wilderniss Camp: Camping P110/pp and P50/child under 12. Self catering tent P220 per adult, 90 per child under 12. Game drive into Mudumo Game Reserve P180/pp. GPS: S18.05212 E.23.33585.

Kwando Camp: Camping P139/pp/night. GPS S18.04298 E23.32226

Stopover in Francistown? A place we always recommend to stopover in Francistown is Woodlands just outside Francistown when you come from Gaborone, and it is just before Francistown when you come from Senyati. In high season it is better to make a booking at Woodlands info@woodlandsbotswana.com. Woodlands is located on a private farm next to the Tati River (dry) 10km north of Francistown. When you reach the town (actually Botswana's second city) take the first exit at the second roundabout, and approximately 10km out of Francistown (2km after the Orapa

turn-off) you will see a sign for Woodlands indicating a turn to the right. Woodlands is a further 8km along a badly corrugated gravel road. Barbeque packs and firewood are available from reception.

Francistown offers a chance to stock up on groceries. There is a Spar in the Nzano Centre on your left just after crossing the dry Tati river but a better option is the Pick n Pay supermarket in the Galo centre (turn right just after the second traffic circle in the town centre)

Francistown is the second largest city in Botswana, with a population of about 11,316 (2001) and often described as the “capital of the North”. Francistown was the centre of the Southern Africa’s first gold rush and is still surrounded by old and abandoned mines. Although evidence of habitation by humans goes back to around 10,000 years, written evidence of habitation is more recent. The Ndebele came through the area in the 1830’s on their way to Bulawayo, bringing their culture and influence to the Kalanga area of north-eastern Botswana. Reportedly, Nyangabgwe was the nearest village to Francistown to have been visited by Europeans when it was visited by Robert Moffat,. Moffat was followed in 1867 by a gold prospector, Carl Mauch who found gold along the Tati River.

The present town was founded in 1897, as a settlement near the Monarch Mine and named after Daniel Francis, an English prospector who acquired prospecting licences in the region in 1869. Francis was a Director of the Tati Concessions Company, who owned all the land in the settlement. The centre of the new town was formed when the company sold off 300 lots in August of that year. The Monarch Mine was not the only mine in operation at that time and it was widely believed that Francistown would grow rapidly. In the beginning, the town comprised one street east and parallel to the railway line. This street featured a several companies, including hotel, retail, wholesale shops and three banks. Behind these were the houses of the few white settlers. Segregated areas were made for mixed race and black people in the satellite township and between the railway and the river respectively. After Botswana gained its independence in 1966, Francistown was no longer segregated. In 1997 the town became a city, being the second largest city of the country.

Stopover in Nata? We recommend a stopover at Elephant Sands, where you will also see elephants, or at Nata Lodge.

Continue North to Nata (180km from Woodland’s). 18 km south of Nata is the Nata Sanctuary. The 230 km square sanctuary of which 55% is land and 45% is pan surface, is home to a variety of wildlife, including red hartebeest and wildebeest. The pans are dry in August but the sanctuary is still worth a visit en-route if you have time. Entrance fees are P55 per person and P15 per vehicle.

Continue on to Nata, driving through the village. Keep on the same road and continue north after Nata. The turnoff to Elephant Sands is 53 km along this road on the left. Elephant Sands has a waterhole which attracts a lot of elephants in the dry season (as the name of the camp would imply). There is also a swimming pool and small restaurant.

Stopover Khama Rhino Sanctuary?

Khama Rhino Sanctuary is a bit off the road; however it is not far from Serowe. Khama Rhino Trust email: krst@khamarhinosanctuary.org.bw

Khama Rhino Sanctuary is located about 40 KM from Palapye, Khama Rhino Sanctuary's number is: 00267 4630713 If you have a problem with your booking, overbooked or something similar, don't worry, you can overnight in Palapye which has various kinds of accommodation. Other hotels are Desert Sands, Itumela Lodge, Majestic Five etc. GO MOREMI GORGE--is not far from Palapye either, and is eco friendly self-catering accommodation which people highly recommend. Their number is: 00267 7124 7225

Caprivi Ngepi Camp: Bookings@ngepicamp.com or www.ngepicamp.com Fax: 00264 88631160
Caprivi Kwando Camp: reservations@campkwando.com www.campkwando.com

Chobe Camp (on Namibian side): Don't confuse this with Chobe Safari Lodge, as this Chobe Camp is in Namibia. This is just outside the Namibian Border, when you go out from Botswana, the first road to the right. It costs about N\$180 +15% tax and the animal viewing there is good. They also have a tented campsite, which is a bit more expensive about N\$880 but as far as travelers are concerned, this is a lovely campsite and good value for money.

Caprivi Strip:

Island View Lodge is about 12 km from Katima. It is famous for tiger fish fishing and birding. tiger@islandvl.com, tel: 00264 6625 2801

Caprivi Strip: Mafunje Lodge

We strongly recommend Mafunje lodge in Kongola. This is wonderful place, wild but not so wild that you cannot stand it, and the owner offers amazing food and boat trips which are unforgettable. Contact no. is 00264 481 2477363. Please send them a text message if you want to communicate with them as they are quite deep in the bush, away from civilization, but a wonderful place. It is about 3 hours drive from Senyati. The owner's name is Dan. You have to drive to Kongola, when you come from Senyati, then at Kongola turn left, and then drive about 12 km on that road, where you might see a sign Namusasha lodge. Mafunje is before Namushasha, however, if when you see the sign for Namusasha, you will know that you are on the right road.

Kubu Island: Where can we stay: Call 00267 725 0312 for camping at Kubu Island OR Gaing-O-Community Trust, at kubu.island@botsnet.bw or call 00267 75494669

FROM KASANE INTO THE CAPRIVI

SENYATI'S RECOMMENDATION

KASANE Botswana



KATIMA Namibia



KONGOLA Namibia



DUVUNDU Namibia



RUNDO Namibia

8km Before Kazungula (from Nata)
4hrs Drive from Nata
4x4 - Sign next to the road
2x4 - Follow Tilodi Signs from Lesoma
1km after Tilodi we are on the Right

Senyati

In the bush
Chalets & Camping
Activities

GPS: S17 52.331 E25 14.167
senyatisafaricamp@gmail.com
00267 71 881 306

1.5 hours drive from Kasane
2x4 Accessible
Border: Ngoma Gate

Island View Lodge

On the Zambezi
Chalets & Camping
Activities

tiger@islandvl.com
00264 66 252 801

1 hours drive from Katima
4x4 Necessary

Mafunje

On Kongola River
Chalets & Camping
Activities

(SMS best bad reception)
00264 481 247 7363

2 hours drive from Kongola
2x4 Accessible

Nunda

On the Okavango River
Chalets & Camping
Activities

GPS: S18 06.324 E21 35.657
bookings@nundaonline.com
00264 81 3101730

200km West from Duvundu

Drotsky's

2 hrs. drive from Nunda back into Botswana
On the Okavango River
Chalets & Camping
Activities

Crossing Borders with your Car

Border Posts Opening/Closing times:

- * Pont Drift - Mashatu 08:00 - 16:00
- * Platjan 06:00 - 18:00
- * Zanzibar 08:00 - 16:00
- * Martins Drift 06:00 - 22:00
- * Parrshalt - Stockpoort 06:00 - 18:00
- * Sikwane - Derdepoort 07:00 - 19:00
- * Tlokweng Gate - Kopfontein 06:00 - 24:00
- * Ramotswa - Swartkoppie 07:00 - 19:00
- * Pioneer Gate - Skilpdshek 06:00 - 22:00
- * Ramatlabama 06:00 - 20:00
- * Phitshane Molopo - Makgwebi Stad 07:30 - 16:30
- * Bray 08:00 - 16:00
- * Makopong 08:00 - 16:00
- * McCarthy's Rust 08:00 - 18:00
- * Middlepits 08:00 - 18:00

Zambia:

Kazungula Ferry 6:00-18:00

Zimbabwe:

Kazungula Ferry: 6:00-18:00 (but do not bargain on 18:00...be there at the latest at 17:00)

Kazungula Road: 6:00-20:00

Maitengwe: 6:00-18:00

Matsiloje: 6:00-18:00

Pandamatenga: 8:00-16:00

Ramotkgwebana: 6:00-22:00

Namibia

Mamuno: 7:00-24:00

Mohembo: 6:00-18:00

Ngoma: 8:00-16:00

Ngoma Bridge: 8:00-16:00

Entry Requirements

Look at the [Botswana Tourism](#) website

Border Entry Fees

Vehicle Levy: P40-00 per vehicle less than 3.5 Ton. Trailer is P40-00 as well. (Payable every time you enter)

Road Safety: P20-00 per vehicle. Trailer is also P20-00. (This is valid for the calendar year. Jan 1 to Dec 31)

3rd Party Insurance: P50-00 per vehicle. If you are planning to go through Botswana to Namibia/Zambia

and back through Botswana, ask for a Multi entry Permit. P90-00.

Border Procedure

At "Immigration", ask for a "blue form" (all passport holders older than 16). Fill out the form and hand it in with your passport. The driver must ask for the "vehicle register" and complete the details. You will receive a "Gate Pass" (missing one stamp). The driver must proceed to "customs", pay all applicable "entry fees" (see above) and get the second stamp. Declare anything if needed. That will do it. (Something personal.... Please remove your hat and sunglasses when you approach the official at the gate. It is just good manners. Ummm – and safety belt ON)

Vehicle Registration Papers

You will need the following:

1. If you are the owner: The original reg. papers. Certified copies are dodgy.
 2. If you are not the owner, copy of registration papers and an original letter from owner, giving you permission to take vehicle into Botswana.
- (Personal note: In my 8 years crossing the border frequently, I have never been asked for the papers. BUT!!! Rather be safe than sorry. Please note: This is with a Botswana registered vehicle.)

On the Road

The general speed limit is 120km/h, and 60km/h in towns and villages. There is 80km/h limit when passing intersections or villages (where not indicated) on the main roads. Respect and obey these.

Money Matters

Cash in Pula is King. 1 Pula (rain) = 100 Thebe (shield).

Most shops in the bigger towns will accept ZAR, but at a "not so good" exchange rate. Use Pula in cash in small towns and villages.

I have found XE.com to be the most accurate for the exchange rate. The actual rate will be 5 to 10 thebe higher or lower (buying or selling), depending on where you exchange.

Where credit/debit cards are accepted, your Visa will work. Cash can be withdrawn from most ATMs with Visa cards. It is worthwhile to withdraw large sums at a time, as there is a fixed fee per transaction. (Ask your bank for the current international fees)

Fuel

[See here for the latest price.](#)

All fuel originates from the South African refineries and is usually about 50c per liter cheaper than in sunny South Africa.

Fuel can be bought by credit card in most main towns, but cash is always the best.

No "Petrol Cards" or "Garage Cards" are accepted.

National Parks and Bookings

(DWNP = **D**epartment of **W**ildlife and **N**ational **P**arks)

[DWNP Official Website](#)

All bookings for the Parks and Reserves must be done at the Parks and Reserves Reservation Office.

Gaborone: Tel [+267 318 0774](tel:+2673180774), Fax [+267 318 0775](tel:+2673180775) or Fax [+267 391 2354](tel:+2673912354)

Maun: Tel [+267 686 1265](tel:+2676861265), Fax [+267 686 1264](tel:+2676861264)

Email : dwnp@gov.bw

[General Park Fees](#)

[Park Fees](#)

[Kgalagadi Transfrontier & Mabuasehube Parks](#)

Wilderness Trail: (One way - Mabuasehube to Nossob. Including one nights accommodation at Mosomane) - P200-00pp.

Accommodation for Public Campsites in the National Parks must be booked with the Private Operators. Here is a MS Word Doc with all the operators and the Campsites.

The same info is on the [Getaway Blog](#).

Meat

It is allowed to bring 25kg per family.... BUT, if there is any word out on Foot and Mouth disease, it will not be allowed. Meat in Botswana is in any case of good quality, and not expensive. Rather buy it here. Even if you buy it here, the following rules apply... Now concentrate a little on this one: (Thanks to FreeFlyd for this explanation)

You can move meat from South to North.

You can move meat from East to West.

You can however **NOT** move meats from North to South or West to East.

So meat that you bought in Maun, for example, you can not take to Nxai Pan or Makgadigadi, but you can take it to Tsodillo Hills or Moremi, Chobe and Savute. Meat that you bought at Woolworths in Gauteng, you can drive with to Maun, to Chobe, to Kasane, to Livingstone and beyond... But as soon as you turn south, you can't have it any more. (Understand ?)

NAMIBIA:

IMPORTANT...read below and see the insert on how much you will have to pay for cars:

ROAD TAXES: You pay for the Road Taxes at the border (It changed recently)

ANNEXURE A: Entry Fees in relation to Foreign Motor Vehicles

Type	Description (Petrol and Diesel Driven)	Entry fee (N\$)
Type 1	Motor cycles, motor tricycle and motor quadru-cycle, Caravans and light trailers drawn by type 2 vehicles	140.00
Type 2	Motor cars, S/C and D/C goods vehicles (bakkies), 2x4 and 4x4 goods vehicles (bakkies), minibuses (less than 25 passengers)	220.00
Type 3	Light goods vehicle/delivery vehicles (GVM <3500 kg)	460.00
Heavy vehicles : (single units)		
Type 4	Bus with 2 axles. (carrying capacity of 25 or more Passengers)	520.00
Type 5	Bus : with 3 axles (carrying capacity of 25 or more Passengers)	660.00
Type 6	Single unit Truck with 2 axles	520.00
Type 7	Single unit Truck with 3 axles	660.00
Heavy vehicles : (Traction unit as part of a combination vehicle)		
Type 8	Truck tractor with 2 axles	520.00
Type 9	Truck tractor with 3 axles	660.00
Type 10	Truck tractor with 4 or more axles	1,260.00
Heavy trailers as part of a combination vehicle		
Type 11	Trailer with 1 axle	340.00
Type 12	Trailer with 2 axles	520.00
Type 13	Trailer with 3 axles	660.00
Type 14	Trailer with 4 axles	890.00
Type 15	Trailer with 5 or more axles	1,080.00
Construction vehicles		
Type 16	Tyre dozer, grader motor, front-end loaders, excavators, self-propelled vibratory rollers	1,830.00
Type 17	Any other vehicle not listed	350.00
Regular user permit		310.00

Note: the entry fee for a combination of vehicles is calculated by adding the sum of the entry fees for each vehicle in the combination that is subject to the payment of entry fees. The entry fee also includes an amount of N\$45.50 as an administrative fee.



Please pay your
Cross-Border Charges
& Mass Distance Charges,
in order to use
Namibia's roads

Owners/operators of any
foreign-registered vehicles,
entering Namibia and using its
national road network, are obliged
to pay a Cross-Border Charge
(CBC) per vehicle, plus a
Mass Distance Charge (MDC) per
vehicle carrying more than 3,500 kg.



**TABLE A: Cross-Border Charges
(Entry Fees) for foreign-registered
vehicles (From 1 May 2015)**

Type	Description (Petrol & diesel driven)	Entry fee (N\$)
1	Motor cycles, motor tricycle, motor quadru-cycle, caravans, & light trailers drawn by Type 2 vehicles.	154.00
2	Motor cars, single and double cab goods vehicles (bakkies), 2x4 and 4x4 goods vehicles (bakkies), minibusses (less than 25 passengers).	242.00
3	Light goods vehicles/delivery vehicles (GVM <3,500 kg)	506.00
Heavy vehicles: single units		
4	Bus with 2 axles (carrying capacity of 25 or more passengers)	572.00
5	Bus with 3 axles (carrying capacity of 25 or more passengers)	726.00
6	Single unit truck with 2 axles	572.00
7	Single unit truck with 3 axles	726.00
Heavy vehicles: Traction unit as part of a combination vehicle		
8	Truck tractor with 2 axles	572.00
9	Truck tractor with 3 axles	726.00
10	Truck tractor with 4 or more axles	1,386.00
Heavy trailers as part of a combination vehicle		
11	Trailer with 1 axle	374.00
12	Trailer with 2 axles	572.00
13	Trailer with 3 axles	726.00
14	Trailer with 4 axles	979.00
15	Trailer with 4 or more axles	1,188.00
Construction vehicles		
16	Tyre dozer, grader motor, front-end loaders, excavators, self-propelled vibratory rollers	2,013.00
17	Any other vehicle not listed	385.00
Regular User Permits		341.00

**TABLE B: Mass Distance Charges (Travelling Distance Charges)
for different foreign-registered vehicles
(From 1 May 2015)**

Charge Level	Vehicle Type	Vehicle Description	Not equipped to draw	Equipped to draw	MDC N\$ per 100 km
1	Bus	Minibus, designed for 17 to 35 persons, including the driver	V value: More than 3,500 kg & less than or equal to 7,000 kg	D value: More than 3,500 kg & less or equal to 7,000 kg	5.50
1	Goods vehicle	Truck	V value: More than 3,500 kg & less than or equal to 7,000 kg	D value: More than 3,500 kg & less or equal to 7,000 kg	5.50
2	Bus	Minibus, designed for 17 to 35 persons, including the driver	V value: More than 7,000 kg & less than or equal to 16,000 kg	D value: More than 7,000 kg & less or equal to 16,000 kg	6.60
2	Goods vehicle	Truck	V value: More than 7,000 kg & less than or equal to 16,000 kg	D value: More than 7,000 kg & less or equal to 16,000 kg	6.60
3	Bus	Bus, or bus-train designed for 35, persons including the driver	V value: More than 16,000 kg	D value: More than 16,000 kg	12.10
3	Goods vehicle	Truck	V value: More than 16,000 kg & less than or equal to 34,000 kg	D value: More than 16,000 kg & less than or equal to 34,000 kg	12.10
3	Goods vehicle	Truck-tractor	n.a.	D value: More than 16,000 kg & less than or equal to 34,000 kg	12.10
4	Goods vehicle	Truck	n.a.	D value: More than 34,000 kg & less than or equal to 44,000 kg	24.20
4	Goods vehicle	Truck-tractor	n.a.	D value: More than 34,000 kg & less than or equal to 44,000 kg	24.20
5	Goods vehicle	Truck-tractor	n.a.	D value: More than 44,000 kg	36.30

Road Fund Administration

The Road Fund Administration (RFA) was established by an Act of the Parliament of the Republic of Namibia (Act 18 of 1999) with the object of managing the Namibian Road User Charging System in such a manner as to secure and allocate sufficient funding for the achievement of a safe and economically efficient road sector.

Road User Charges are accrued in the Road Fund, which the RFA manages as well. Funding is allocated mainly to projects and programmes for the preservation and development of the national road network and major urban arterials; contributions towards the maintenance of urban roads; traffic information, law enforcement, adjudication and safety, and road research.

The following Road User Charges are imposed on all vehicles using Namibia's national road network:

- Licence Fees
- Cross-Border Charges
- Vehicle Registration Fees
- Mass Distance Charges
- Fuel Levies
- Abnormal Load Fees

Foreign-registered Vehicles

The RFA according to its enabling Act, the Road Fund Administration Act (Act 18 of 1999), under Section 18(1) (b) and Government Notice 4677 of March 2011, is authorised to collect Cross Border Charges (or Entry Fees) from every foreign-registered vehicle (from motor cycles to heavy vehicles) as well as Mass Distance Charges (or Travelling Distance Charges) on all vehicles above 3,500 kg from foreign countries that enter and utilise Namibia's roads temporarily.

The RFA responsible for the collection of Cross-Border Charges and Mass Distance Charges from foreign-registered vehicles entering Namibia at all its official border posts.

Obtain permits for CBC and MDC at Namibia's border posts

Owners and operators of foreign registered vehicles should visit the offices of the RFA at Namibia's border posts to complete the required forms, pay and obtain permits to comply with the requirements of a Cross-Border Charge (CBC) and/or a Mass Distance Charge (MDC),

based on the distance a vehicle will travel in Namibia. Officials of the RFA in uniform at the Namibian border posts, will ensure and check that each and every foreign-registered vehicle adheres to and pays a CBC and/or an MDC. On payment of the correct amount in Namibia Dollars a CBC/MDC official will issue permits (and tax invoice) for a MDC and/or a CBC.

The RFA has CBC/MDC offices at the following Namibian border posts or nearest town (indicated):

- Noordoewer
- Ariamsvlei
- Sendelingsdrift
- Velloorsdrif
- Aroab
- Trans Kalahari (Buitepos)
- Mata Mata
- Oshikango
- Mahenene
- Katwitwi
- Moheumbo
- Windhoek
- Ngoma
- Wenela

Representations are planned for the following border posts:

- Kasamane
- Sarasungu
- Walvis Bay

Which vehicles should pay a CBC?

Each and every foreign-registered vehicle entering Namibia should pay a CBC or entry fee and obtain the corresponding permit (and tax invoice) at an RFA office at Namibia's border posts. Please see the rates for the different vehicle types on the reverse side in Table A.

Which vehicles should pay an MDC?

All foreign-registered vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with a carrying capacity of above 3,500 kg are obliged to complete an application form, pay a MDC in order to obtain an MDC permit, which would be based on the distance the vehicle would travel within Namibia. Owners/operators are obliged to declare the odometer reading of the vehicle(s) when entering Namibia and when leaving. Owners/operators of heavy vehicles must ensure that the driver(s) correctly record the distance travelled by a specific heavy vehicle. This should be indicated on the MDC permit/form and also be recorded in the log book of the vehicle.

Please see the relevant MDC rates according to the

vehicle types on the reverse side in Table B. Calculations of MDCs are done strictly according to accepted transport-economic principles.

MDCs are aimed at recovering the excess variable cost responsibility for heavy vehicles that cannot be recovered using fuel levies only, thus ensuring that owners of heavy vehicles pay their equitable share for the use of the Namibian road network.

Which vehicles are MDC exempt?

Owners/operators of the following vehicles are exempt from paying an MDC. These vehicles are:

- Motorcycles, Motor tri-cycles. Motor quadru-cycles.
- Passenger cars.
- Stations wagons, kombis, microbusses,
- Minibusses designed for 10 to 16 persons, including the driver less than or equal to carrying 3,500 kg.
- Light delivery vehicles (single & double cabs less than or equal to carrying 3,500 kg.
- Light delivery trucks less than or equal to carrying 3,500 kg.

Where are and how are MDCs payable?

Owners/Operators of especially heavy foreign registered vehicles who undertake trips to Namibia on a regular basis are advised to do their payments by electronic fund transfers (EFTs). It is not advisable to use cash as a means of payment at the RFA offices at Namibia's official border posts. CBCs/MDCs should be paid directly into the RFA's bank account, via bank guaranteed cheque deposits and/or electronic fund transfers. The RFA's banking detail are:

Account Name: Road Fund Administration
Bank: Bank Windhoek
Branch Number: 481 972
Account Number: 8001281876

The original proof of payment of the electronic fund transfer should be forwarded to the RFA upon payment.

Keep CBC and MDC permits in vehicles at all times

Owners and operators of foreign registered vehicles

should ensure that they have their CBC and MDC permits with them in their vehicles when travelling in Namibia at all times. Foreign-registered vehicles will be checked strictly for their compliance regarding CBC/MDC permits at roadblocks by the Namibian Police, Traffic Police, Transport Inspectorate officers or at Roads Authority weigh bridge stations.

Fines for non-compliance

When owners and operators of foreign-registered vehicles are caught without the required CBC and MDC permits, or if these permits do not comply with their specific purpose, entry date or any other requirement, such owner/operator may be fined on the spot or face prosecution. A person who commits an offence is liable to be fined an amount not exceeding N\$2,000 or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year.

When exiting Namibia

When foreign-registered vehicles leave Namibia after their travels within the country, owners/operators must hand in the CBC and MDC permits/forms at the RFA border post offices. CBC/MDC officials are authorised to check heavy vehicles and verify their odometer readings according to the issued MDC permits and distances travelled.

Assistance at border posts

The RFA's CBC/MDC officials at the Namibian border posts will kindly assist you with your CBC/MDC payments, permits and documentation. Please ask them for any further clarification or assistance in this regard. Also visit the CBC/MDC office in Windhoek – address below.

Contact detail

Road Fund Administration
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 - 61 - 378 950
E-mail: info@rfanam.com.na
www.rfanam.com.na



Publishing date of this brochure: 1 May 2015

ZIMBABWE:

IMPORTANT: The Immigration official who sells you the visa will give you a small piece of stamped paper called Gate Pass. Move to the next counter (customs). There you will need to complete a form called Temporary Import Permit (TIP) for the vehicle. You will need to hand this in on return. **THIS IS VERY VERY IMPORTANT. Don't forget to hand in this paper when you leave Zimbabwe.**

When paying you third party insurance, make sure you buy only a one month certificate. Insurance is mandatory, despite the rental vehicles being covered by its own insurance policy. Carbon tax is dependent on the size of the vehicle engine. When you reach Victoria Falls turn left at the T-junction. Continue 2 km and turn left into Park Road just after the Shell Garage. Victoria falls rest camp is signposted on the right after 300km. This rest camp is nothing special, however it is cheap and it okay for one night stay over. Alternatively you can go to Shoestring backpackers for accommodation.

You will need US dollars for the border fees for the vehicle, entry visa to Zimbabwe (30 US for most countries, however US\$55 for UK citizens) as well as an entrance fee into the park US\$20. The speed limit between the border and the park is 80km/hour and be careful there are speed traps.

Entry requirement to Vic falls can change easily, however, Visa fees (US\$30), Carbon Tax (US\$20), Road Access fee (US\$10), Third Party insurance (US\$25).

PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE (ZIMBABWE BORDER)

1500CC OR LESS

	PULA	ZAR	USD
CARBON TAX	50	50	6
RAF	80	90	10
INSURANCE	240	260	30
TOTAL	370	400	46

1500 TO 2000C

	PULA	ZAR	USD
CARBON TAX	90	100	11
RAF	80	90	10
INSURANCE	240	260	30
TOTAL	410	450	51

2001CC TO 3000CC

	PULA	ZAR	USD
CARBON TAX	120	180	11
RAF	80	90	10
INSURANCE	240	260	30
TOTAL	440	530	51

3000CC PLUS

	PULA	ZAR	USD
CARBON TAX	240	260	30
RAF	80	90	10
INSURANCE	240	260	30
TOTAL	560	610	70

Break down?

Aus : Namib Garage, Steve, 00264 63 258 029/00264 81 283 2969,

Grootfontein: Universal Nissan, Sam Nujoma Drive, 00264 67 242224,

Grootfontein: Dunlop Tyre, Dawid, 00264 67 242 626,

Gobabis: Pottie's Breakdown

Hentiesbaai: Grobler Motors, 00264 500211,

Kamanjab: Falkenberg Garage, 00264 67 330 104,

Katima Mulilo: Katima Garage, Eddy 00264 81 67 99 513,

Keetmanshoop: Rassies Breakdown Service, Ferro Street 28, Tel: 00264 63 222119,

Luderitz: Auto Centre, Bahnhof Street, 00264 63 204052/00264 81 250 7251,

Luderitz: Trentyre, Elizabeth 00264 63 202 137,

Maun Vehicle Repaires: Lesedi Motors (Landrover Agent) 686 1964

Car Repair: Ngami Toyota (Toyota Agent) 686 0251,

Maun/Kasane Nathan Electric, 00267 726 19285, Mac, 00267 7130 3788,

Mariental : Hoofstraat Motors, Erf 112 Marie Brand Street, 00264 63 240391.

Otavi: Jwl24/7, Johan 00264 81 405 2468,

Puwo: Kunene Fitment, Gerhard 00264 65 273 412

Otjiwarongo: Car And Truck Repair, 00264 67 304 212,

Outjo: Weimann's Garage, 10 Hage Geinrob Street, 00264 67 313111,

Soussusvlei: Sossusvlei Service Tel: 00264 63 293 632,

Swakopmund: Midvaal Diesel and Turbo, 3992 Einstein Street, Tel 00264 64 417 Or 0024 81 1460590, **Swakopmund:** Tyre Corporation, Marius 00264 64 418080,

Tsumeb: Executative Auto Repairs, Hage Geingob Avenue, 00264 67 222412,

Tsumeb: Trentyre, Ellis 00264 221 402/00264 81 122 3484,

Usakos: Duppies Car & Truck Repairs, Tel 00264 81 2347124, 00264 81 2172908,

Walvisbay: Walvisbay Garage: Gerald 00264 81 273 5934;

Walvisbay Pieter 00264 204 224/00264 81 129 4531,

Activities

Chobe Boat Cruise

The boat tour starts from Kasane, at the Jetty behind SPAR. You need to be there at 2:45 (14:45) and the boat will depart around 3:00 (15:00) in winter months, and you will need to be there at 03:30 (15:30) in summer months. If you want to go, you will need at least 2 nights at Senyati as it starts in the afternoon and finish just after sunset. You can also do early morning trips or lunch trips, however, the most beautiful are the sunset cruise.

How much does it cost?

The following prices are until the end of June 2015

P330 per person excluding park fees which is P70. You can budget on P400 per person. If you came out of the park on a certain day your park fee will expire at 11 am if you bought it when you entered the park, however, if you enter the park on a day at 7 am and then get out it will expire at the very end of that day and can you use such paid park fee slip again when you go on your boat trip.

How much do children pay?

Children pay the same price as adults, as regulation states that ONE PERSON PER SEAT. This is because of safety concerns.

How long does the cruise take?

It starts at 3:00 (15:00) and ends around 6:30 (18:30), so it is around 3 hours.

Can we go directly to the cruise before signing in at Senyati?

As long as you have paid your deposit and you have not registered at Senyati, it is no problem.

How long does it take to drive back to Senyati after the boat trip?

It will take you about 20 minutes to drive back. As long as you drive slowly, it is perfectly safe to drive back after the boat trip.

Is it complicated to drive back from the boat trip to Senyati? No it is very easy. Kasane is a small town with only one big road.

Do we need to reserve the boat trip in advance? Yes, you will need to make a reservation in advance if you plan to go directly to the Boat Cruise, but if you first come to Senyati and only want to go on your next day at Senyati, then a reservation can be made at our desk. If you want to go there directly, we also recommend that you give us a call/sms/email the day before your arrival to remind us that you will be going there directly.

Chobe National Park:

The park is more or less 20 Km from Senyati. Therefore it easy to use Senyati as a base camp. From Kasane the Chobe National Park entrance is the Sidudu Gate. It is only 5km from Kasane, on the main road and only 2km from the airport. If you continue straight the road is tarred for the next 46km up to Ngoma. If you turn towards the river after the gate, you will travel on a well-maintained dirt road, however 4x4 is recommended on this dirt road.

What are the costs involved?

The park entrance fee per person is P120 (children 8-12 years P60) if you want to do a self-drive you are more than welcome, it is more or less P50 per vehicle. If you came out of the park on a certain day your park fee will expire at 11 am if you bought it when you entered the park, however, if you enter the park on a day at 7 am and then get out it will expire at the very end of that day and can you use such paid park fee slip again when you go on your boat trip.

Is it true that only a certain amount of cars are allowed into the Chobe National Park?

We are not totally sure where this story came from. However, as far as we know and until now 2015, people go in and out as they wish and as long as you pay your money, they are happy. As you know, MONEY TALKS! We think it could have been an idea at some stage, however, it never materialized. So it was printed in a book, but this never happened that they limited the amount of cars.

What time do you have to be at the Chobe gate?

Tour operators can use a certain route from 6am until 9am. You can still enter the park in that time, once you are at the office where you are buying your permit to enter the park; they will direct you to an alternative entrance where you can enter.

Can I go into the park with a normal SUV?

No, you cannot. You can attempt, however, we cannot guarantee anything. We believe that only 4 wheel drive cars can get into the park. However, you can get to Senyati, you do not need a 4x4. You can get here by ordinary car. Please look on our internet page under Directions

Can one drive from Senyati to the Chobe National Park easily.

Yes, you can. Many people use Senyati as the base camp. .

What are the procedures when I drive through Ngoma Gate to Namibia?

You will not be charged again for going through the park. However, you will have to sign in at the transit gate (not the Sedudu Gate) to the riverfront. Take care along this road as it is a corridor through the park and animals cross regularly. There is a 80km/hour speed limit and there are often speed traps with officers who hold a handheld meter in their car and trap you. When you go through Ngoma gate, you will have to sign out again.

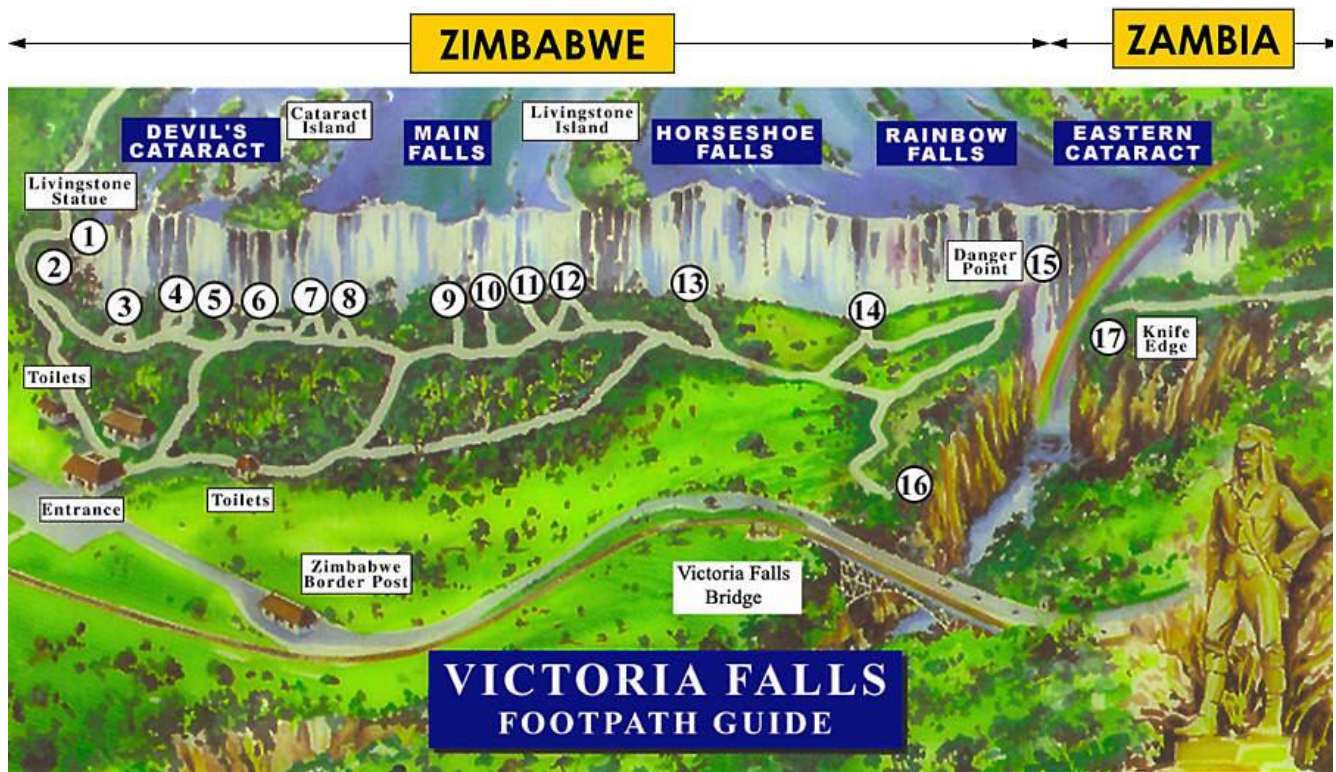
Victoria Falls:

Following stories told by the local tribesmen David Livingstone set off in search of “MOSI OA TUNYA” (The smoke that thunders). On November 16th 1855, he was taken by dugout canoe to an island (now Livingstone Island) overlooking the largest curtain of falling water on earth. He named this spectacle the Victoria Falls after Queen Victoria of England and wrote “Scenes so lovely must have been gazed upon by Angels in their flight”

Over 1000 kilometers from its source, the Zambezi river reaches the 1708 meter width brink and cascades some 100 meters into the 1st gorge below. During the peak months of March and April, an average of 500 million liters of water per minute create a veil of spray so dense it is sometimes difficult to see the falls. During the dry season, the flow average drops dramatically.

Viewpoint Notes

- 1 - Top of Devil's Cataract and Livingstone Statue
- 2 - Devil's Cataract view. 73 steps but worth it
- 3 - Devil's Cataract (70m depth)
- 8 - Main Falls (93m depth)
- 13 - Horseshoe Falls (95m depth)
- 14 - Rainbow Falls (108m depth)
- 15 - Danger Point, Easter Cataract view (101m depth) No rails here so watch your step!!
- 16 - Bridge view
- 17 - The "Knife Edge" can be reached from the Zambian side of the falls



Is it cheaper to fly into Vic Falls to get to Kasane/Chobe?

When you buy the ticket, it might look cheaper but it is a much better option to fly into Kasane, stay in Kasane and then go into Vic Falls for a day trip and then return to Kasane. An air ticket to Vic Falls will cost you about R1000/US100 cheaper, but a transfer from Vic Falls airport to Vic Falls town will cost you USD30 and then back to the airport again USD30 when you fly back. A transfer to Kasane from Vic Falls will cost you at least USD60 from Vic Falls etc. etc. So, all in all it is a much better option to fly into Kasane, then take a day trip to Vic Falls rather than flying in and out of Vic Falls because it looks cheaper when you book.

ZIMBABWE VISA REQUIREMENTS: GO TO www.evisa.co.za and buy your visa online

Trip to Victoria Falls -- day trip

Pick up for the Vic Falls day trip is at 7am and you will return to Senyati at about 4pm. The trip to the falls would take about 1hour depending on the traffic at the border post. You can also stay at Vic Falls for a night and be picked up again the next day to come back for your car at Senyati.

Visa Requirements for Zimbabwe Please see below. However, if you DO NEED A VISA, you can go to www.evisa.org.zw In such case you do not need to go to the Zimbabwean embassy but can complete the application in advance. This is only necessary for the countries in Category C below.

Trips to Vic Falls and what other expenses are involved?

Foreign countries pay ±USD30 for VISA and USD30 for park fees.

South Africans (SADC) pay USD20 to go into the park.



VISA REQUIREMENTS-REVISED REGIME WITH EFFECT FROM 16/10/12

CATEGORY A

Countries whose nationals do not require visas

1	Antigua & Barbuda	11	Ghana	21	Malawi	31	Solomon Islands	41	Tuvalu
2	Aruba	12	Grenada	22	Maldives	32	Nauru	42	Uganda
3	Bahamas	13	Hong Kong	23	Malta	33	St. Kitts & Nevis	43	Vanuatu
4	Barbados	14	Hong Kong (China)	24	Mauritius	34	St Lucia	44	Zambia
5	Belize	15	Jamaica	25	Montserrat	35	St Vincent & The Grenadines		
6	Botswana	16	Kenya	26	Mozambique	36	Swaziland		
7	Cayman Islands	17	Kiribati	27	Namibia	37	Tanzania		
8	Congo(DRC)	18	Leeward (S)	28	Rep. South Africa**	38	Tonga		
9	Cyprus	19	Lesotho	29	Samoa (Western)	39	Trinidad & Tobago		
10	Fiji	20	Malaysia	30	Singapore	40	Turk & Guacos Islands		

CATEGORY B

Countries whose nationals are granted visas at the port of entry on payment of the requisite visa fees

7. Britain / UK / Ireland - US\$55 single entry / US\$70 - double entry / US\$90 - Multiple entry

9. Canadian - US\$75 single entry / multiple can only be obtained from local embassy prior to departure

Rest: US\$30 single entry / US\$45 - double entry

CAN get Visa
AT BORDER

1	Argentina	14	Dominican Republic	27	Korea(South)	40	Puerto Rico	53.	Virgin Islands
2	Austria	15	Egypt	28	Kuwait	41	Russian Federation		
3	Australia	16	Finland	29	Liechtenstein	42	Rwanda		
4	Belgium	17	France	30	Luxembourg	43	Seychelles		
5	Bermuda	18	Germany	31	Monaco	44	Slovak		
6	Brazil	19	Greece	32	Netherlands	45	Slovenia		
7	Britain UK *** 55US	20	Hungary	33	New Zealand	46	Spain		
8	Brunei	21	Indonesia	34	Norway	47	Sweden		
9	Burundi	22	Iceland	35	Palau Island	48	Switzerland		
10	Canada *** 75US	23	Ireland *** 55US	36	Palestine(State of)	49	United Arab Emirates		
11	Cook Island	24	Israel	37	Papua New Guinea	50	Uruguay		
12	Czech Rep	25	Italy	38	Poland	51	USA		
13	Denmark	26	Japan	39	Portugal	52	Vatican		

CATEGORY C

Countries whose nationals are required to apply for and obtain visas prior to travelling - US\$30

China - US\$60 single entry / US\$90 double entry

FROM EMBASSY

1	Afghanistan	29	Cote d'Voire	57	Jordan	85	Nigeria	113	Togo
2	Albania	30	Croatia	58	Kazakhstan	86	Northern Marana Isl.	114	Tunisia
3	Algeria	31	Cuba	59	Korea (DPRK)	87	Norfolk Islands	115	Turkey
4	Andorra	32	Djibouti Rep	60	Kyrgyzstan	88	Oman	116	Turkmenistan
5	Angola	33	EL Salvador	61	Laos	89	Pakistan	117	Ukraine
6	Armenia	34	Ecuador	62	Latvia	90	Panama	118	Uzbekistan
7	Azerbaijan	35	Equatorial Guinea	63	Lebanon	91	Paraguay	119	Venezuela
8	Bahrain	36	Eritrea	64	Liberia	92	Peru	120	Vietnam
9	Bangladesh	37	Estonia	65	Libya	93	Philippines	121	Yemen Rep
10	Belarus	38	Ethiopia	66	Lithuania	94	Principe	122	Yugoslavia
11	Benin	39	Eyrom	67	Macau	95	Qatar		
12	Bhutan	40	French Guiana	68	Macedonia	96	Reunion		
13	Bolivia	41	French Polynesia	69	Madagascar	97	Romania		Key
14	Bosnia-Herzegovina	42	French West Indies	70	Mali	98	Samoa(America)		
15	Bulgaria	43	Gabon	71	Marshall Islands	99	San Marino		
16	Burkina Faso	44	Gambia	72	Mauritania	100	Sao Tome		**Gratis Visas at
17	Cambodia	45	Georgia	73	Mexico	101	Saudi Arabia		Port of entry for
18	Cameron	46	Gibraltar	74	Micronesia	102	Serbia		South Africans
19	Cape Verde Islands	47	Guam	75	Moldova	103	Sierra Leone		Bilateral
20	Central Africa Rep	48	Guatemala	76	Mongolia	104	Somalia		agreements
21	Chad	49	Guinea	77	Montenegro	105	Sri Lanka		***Visa fees
22	Chile	50	Guinea Bissau	78	Morocco	106	Sudan		Charged on
23	China	51	Guyana	79	Myanmar	107	Sudan- South		Reciprocity basis
24	Colombia	52	Haiti	80	Nepal	108	Suriname		
25	Comoros Islands	53	Honduras	81	New Caledonia	109	Syria		Total No. of
26	Congo(Brazzaville)	54	India	82	Nicaragua	110	Tajikistan		Countries shown
27	Costa Rica	55	Iran	83	Nie	111	Taiwan		On this page
28	Conakry	56	Iraq	84	Niger	112	Thailand		219

FOR THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR IMMIGRATION

***** Please note on day trips to Botswana & Zambia you will need to pay to get back into Zimbabwe - you will need purchase Double Entry when arriving in Zimbabwe *****

What do you do at Vic Falls?

There is various activities that you can go, on the top of the list is White Water Rafting, Walking With Lions Walking With Elephants (not recommended as many clients told us this is an absolute rip off) Bungee Jumping, Helicopter Trips Etc. For most of these activities except the bungee jumping you will need to arrange them before going to Zimbabwe as they are time sensitive.

Do I need to book the day trip in advance:

You do not need to reserve your Vic Falls trips in advance. You can tell us after your arrival that you want to go to Vic Falls.

What currency do they use?

Everything is priced in USD, however they accept USD, ZAR and BWP even EUR (So we were told about the Euro)

How much time can we spend at Victoria Falls? You are welcome to tell the guide what time you want to be picked up from Vic Falls if you think you do not have enough time.

Which side is best to see the Vic Falls? The Zimbabwean side is without doubt the most beautiful.

Devil's Pool: Devil's pool is on the Zambian side of the Vic Falls but keep in mind that it is very dangerous. It is also part of a package deal.

Snacks/Lunch:

Take some snacks and drinks along.

SUGGESTION:**Not on a tight budget:**

If you want to have a fantastic lunch and is not on a budget, I can recommend that you go for lunch or high tea at the Vic Falls hotel. This hotel was visited by the Queen Mother and other Royalties. And it is stunning. Expect to pay about USD70 for 2 people for lunch and three drinks each...I would say it is worth it IF you are not on a too tight budget.

On a bit of a budget:

We recommend that you pack a picnic basket and go have a picnic at a park, or we recommend Chicken Inn. This is a fast food joint that sells delicious food at a reasonable price, and the facilities are clean. In one shop there are different "shops" there is a coffee corner, pies, pizza's, chicken and Ice cream & waffles

Vic Falls – How your day will more or less go (Our suggestion to you):

Our shuttle will pick you up at 7 am from Senyati. It will take you about one hour to get to Vic Falls the town itself. Ask Senyati to book your activities ahead of time in order to secure a slot for you. It will take you about 3 hours to walk the falls. Then, if you have an activity arranged you go for that, go and eat something at the Chicken restaurant (your guide will know) this is a cheaper restaurant with good food and it is clean, then go and have a nice drink at the stunning Vic Falls Hotel. Vic Falls hotel is expensive but you will not feel ripped off. It is worth every cent. If you want to buy cheap curios ask the guide to take you to the so called black market. Remember to bargain for your goods. Try to get it off at least half of what they charge you. After the market, they start on the way back. Remember this does not have to go like this; you can always delegate how you want to spend the day, you can even tell them to meet you at a certain spot at a certain time and have the whole day walking about. The transfer service is not a guided tour but will act as a taxi service taking you from one spot to the next.