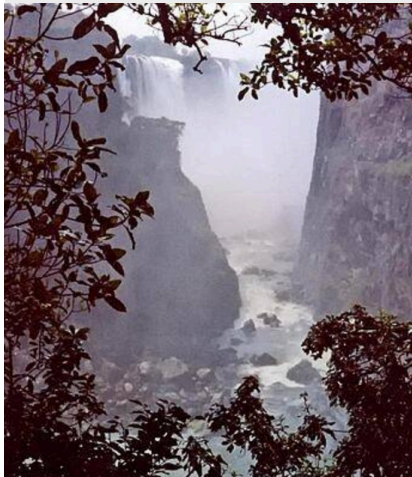


ZAMBIA WEEK 1

Livingstone | Victoria Falls | Tonga Plateau

Victoria Falls



The Smoke That Thunders

Whitewater Rafting on the Zambezi



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yz7FjWIA6U4>



Livingstone - A Tourist Adventure Hub

Livingstone in the south, is our entry into Zambia - we walk over the Victoria Falls Bridge which spans the **Zambezi River** from Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia) and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia). We pass through “No-Man’s-Land”, the only place in the world where you can go Bungee Jumping in no country! This area is Zambia’s main tourist area. Mosi-oa-Tunya (meaning the “Smoke That Thunders”) National Park includes Victoria Falls and a wildlife reserve.

Victoria Falls

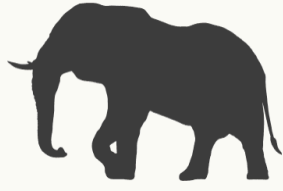












The **Victoria Falls** are the world’s greatest sheet of falling water, over a mile wide, twice as high as Niagara and over twice as wide. They are a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. Climate change endangers them with increasing long droughts, and they might become a “last chance destination.” There is amazing swimming at the top of the Falls in Devil’s Pool, looking over the edge and down into the Boiling Pot, from where you can go whitewater rafting.



Mosi-oa-Tunya

Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park includes a wildlife park is on the bank of the upper Zambezi River, it is a tall riverine forest with palm trees, miombo woodland and grassland with plenty of birds, and animals. Including endangered white rhino (native to South Africa), native black rhino, giraffe, antelope, warthog, leggevaans (monitor lizards), crocodile, vervet monkey and baboons and elephants. In the area directly before the river plunges over Victoria Falls, there is a small undeveloped stretch of the park which is currently the only riverfront location that is a crucial location for elephants to cross.

● Abundant ● Common ● Occasional ● Rare ● None

 Elephant ● Common	 Giraffe ● Common	 Hippo ● Abundant	 Buffalo ● Common	 Zebra ● Common	 Wildebeest ● Common	
 White Rhino ● Common	 Black Rhino ● None	 Lion ● None	 Leopard ● None	 Cheetah ● None	 Hyena ● None	 Wild Dog ● Very Rare



Tonga Plateau

Moving north of Livingstone area you step onto the Tonga Plateau. This is free-roaming cattle country - an estimated 29.6% of the country is permanent pasture. 54% of the labour force is in agriculture. The people here are mainly subsistence and peasant farmers. They live in scattered communities and are resilient and entrepreneurial.



Current Affairs: The country is preparing for an election on August 8, 2021. The current President, who is both chief of state and head of government, Edgar Lungu, faces 18 challengers, his main rival being the Tonga man “HH” an economist and wealthy cattle rancher. Hakainda Hichilema (HH) was born and lives on the Plateau **Find out more here the challenges he faces.**

The Republic of Zambia's Flag

The national flag and ensign of Zambia was adopted upon independence on October 24, 1964, by the first Republican President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda. Before that, Zambia was the British protectorate of Northern Rhodesia and used a defaced Blue Ensign as its flag.

Green stands for the nation's lush flora, red for the nation's struggle for freedom, black for the Zambian people, and orange for the land's natural



resources and mineral wealth. The African Fish-Eagle flying above the coloured stripes is intended to represent the



Background

The **Republic of Zambia**, is a landlocked country at the crossroads of Central, Southern and East Africa. Its neighbours are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique to the southeast, Zimbabwe and Botswana to the south, Namibia to the southwest, and Angola to the west. The capital city of Zambia is Lusaka, located in the south-central part of Zambia. The population of 19,077,816 people is concentrated mainly around Lusaka in the south and the Copperbelt Province to the north, the core economic hubs of the country.

Originally inhabited by Khoisan peoples, the region was affected by the Bantu expansion of the thirteenth century. Following European explorers in the eighteenth century, the British colonised the region into the British protectorates of Barotziland-North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia towards the end of the nineteenth century. These were merged in 1911 to form Northern Rhodesia. For most of the colonial period, Zambia was governed by an administration appointed from London with the advice of the British South Africa Company. Zambia is said to have over 70 languages, although many of these may be considered dialects; all of Zambia's major languages are members of the Bantu family; Chewa and Nyanja are mutually intelligible dialects

Local grassroots organizations have made progress in turning the tide of AIDS, where there are currently 1.2 million people living with HIV/AIDS and are working hard to prevent COVID-19 from having disproportionate impact on their communities. They are helping to get food packages, masks, hand sanitizer and educate communities about the spread of COVID-19.

