



Dear All

My header is from Hwange Safari Lodge. Josh and I were driving from Harare to Livingstone when the heat and the distance became too awful so we stopped off for the night at the lodge. The one thing about Hwange Safari Lodge is that it is so accessible and although not actually in the National Park has probably one of the best waterholes to watch from the comfort of the lodge lawns.

Economic Development for Livingstone

During the week, Ruth Henson gave a presentation for the Livingstone Chamber of Commerce to a meeting which included the Minister of Tourism. This is the text of the speech:

Livingstone's Position for Strategic Alliance.

By Ruth Henson (BSc Agric) A Livingstone Farmer

For Livingstone Chamber of Commerce.

Livingstone used to be primarily a manufacturing town. It had 32 clothing factories, textile factories, two blanket factories, a saw mill, timber processing, ITT (radio's and TV's) and a motor assembly plant. All of these closed except one blanket factory (which struggles to survive) due to the introduction of free trade in 1991 and especially due to the coming of second hand clothes. Since then Tourism is Livingstone's main industry but it does not reach its potential and cannot employ as many. Other industries remain small.

Advantages Livingstone Has:

1. Victoria Falls and the Zambezi River and Gorges
2. Location for transport- close to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia.

1. Victoria Falls and the Zambezi River and Gorges and Game parks

This provides opportunity for tourism in many areas such as:

- Viewing the falls,
- Boat cruises on the river,
- Helicopter and Microlight flights,
- Game viewing,
- Elephant rides,
- Walking with Lions,
- Bungi jumping and gorge swings,
- Village tours,
- Tours of the town and markets

- Package tours including other Zambian products such as Kafue and Luangwa game parks.

All of these tourism products provide opportunity for strategic alliances with similar or complementary products elsewhere.

However companies will only enter into alliances if they see a potential benefit to themselves. Currently, Government Policy is blocking the full realisation of Livingstone's Tourism potential.

Policy blockages to the development of Livingstone's full potential:

- Lack of consistent policy on Tourism

What government says is often conflicting with reality at the borders or elsewhere. Changes (such as new visa fees, new wages and SI33) are often made with no warning and little or no consultation.

- Very poor marketing

Government and ZTB have very little idea about how to market tourism effectively. What it needs is lots of human interest stories about Zambia in the international media and reasonably priced products. Self drive tourism needs to be encouraged as such visitors are often return visitors if the experience was good and they tell all their friends.

- High costs at the border and too much hassle.

Many Tourists turn back at Zambia's border and many more say it was great but they will never come again. Some of the borders are a tourist nightmare with information hard to find, leading to tourists being exploited. The procedures are too cumbersome with sometimes 5 unlabelled offices to visit and fees to pay. In Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia all payments are done at one cash office. This speeds up the process and keeps the tourists happy and not frustrated. Our borders are like villages with all sorts of touts and marketeers loitering around. Borders should be orderly and strictly-run. At none of the borders of Zimbabwe, Botswana or Namibia is any non-official or non-traveler allowed on the premises.

- Requirement for yellow fever vaccination for South Africa

This discourages many visitors as most of our flights go through Jo'burg.

- Excessive taxation fees, licenses, constraints.

High Visa fees discourage many tourists. If some of the fees paid directly to government like visas and tolls were reduced, more would be collected from VAT and income tax. If some of the fees paid by tourism providers were reduced we could better compete with cheaper destinations. I do not know the current figures but at one time Sun International had 143 licenses.

Park fees and fees at the falls are often for ridiculous unpayable amounts such as K18,240 leading to the tourist having trouble getting change and leaving feeling cheated.

- Poor infrastructure

Better roads, bridges, railways and airports would make it easier for tourists to reach Zambia and travel within Zambia.

- No plan or no implementation of plans.

Plans for Livingstone, for the Game park, for Roads and for tourism development are often not made or made and ignored or overlooked for political or financial gain as we saw with the Legacy Saga. The planned intercity bus station is going to destroy Livingstone's only remaining public space. The planned sports stadium will be far from town. The bypass is not anywhere near even thinking about, the Kazungula bridge has been talked about but delayed the last ten years or more, and so on.

The 2013 budget did attempt to tackle some of the issues affecting tourism. Duty was removed on boats, tour vehicles, tyres and drinks. Zero rating for VAT of guiding and adventure tourism will help. However the most serious issues – the yellow fever requirement and the visa fees are not yet dealt with.

2. Location for transport- close to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia.

This provides opportunity for businesses involving trade

-Clearing and forwarding agents

-Accommodation

-Import and export companies

-Truck parking and repairs.

The funds allocated from the Eurobond for transport will hopefully help with this. More serious plans need to be made (and implemented!) for the increased volume of traffic and a bypass will become essential. A better location for the port office (out of town near the bypass) would also help to reduce congestion and traffic jams in town.

Livingstone has potential but it can only be fully realised with the correct policies in place.

Gill Comment: All that Ruth has stated is in line with what most business people in Livingstone feel. Even though sometimes the truth hurts we should applaud government for listening. Our government has inherited an over-sized bureaucracy, a bureaucracy which has over the years introduced new fees, levies, rules, etc, to justify their existence. Individually each fee, levy, rule is not bad, but put the whole package together from all the government ministries and it is a huge burden for businesses to cope with – not only in costs but in time needed to fill in forms .

I just really hope that Government takes more time listening to the private sector – it is only through such dialogue that Zambia can develop.

ZAMBIA

The Kafue National Park

In the last issue I mentioned a book – The Kafue National Park - and copied a website which stated that it was produced for the Kafue Trust. The book is not produced by the Kafue Trust.

ZIMBABWE

Hwange Safari Lodge Viewing

It was spectacular viewing at the Hwange Safari Lodge. It is great the way a bit of rain can turn the bush from a parched desolate landscape to one of green freshness. So when we arrived at Hwange Safari Lodge and looked at the view it made me smile. After all the sad stories we have been reading over the past month about the lack of water for the animals in the park the rain has fallen and relieved, at least for a while, the dryness in the area.

While relaxing on the lawns of the lodge we noticed the ever-present marabou storks, some cavorting impala, a pair of crowned cranes and some wildebeest in the tree-line. Then a herd of buffalo came into view from the east – we guessed about 80 altogether.

After a short while a small herd of elephant arrived and we wondered how the meeting between buffalo



and elephant was going to pan out.

Some of the buffalo moved to give the elephant drinking room ... We thought that all the elephant and buffalo were being very polite – there was plenty of water for them all.



But when the elephant had had their fill – trunks full of it – the elephant decided that they wanted to be boss of the waterhole and ...



Chased the buffalo off ...

Meanwhile other animals appeared to the west – the wildebeest came down for a sand bath; kudu came to



rummage around in a dry patch (I guess that they had found some salt as I know the lodge puts salt out); zebra came down for a drink and the crowned cranes and marabou storks did what birds do.

Great entertainment ...

To Victoria Falls Town

On Saturday we took the road from Hwange Safari Lodge and headed home towards Victoria Falls Town, the border and Livingstone.

The road blocks from Harare the previous day had been plenty in number but we had been waved through them all without being stopped and checked.



The day was pleasant – overcast and cool. We saw elephant crossing the road about 50 km from Victoria Falls – a special treat. What a lovely day, we thought ...

And then we met another road block with a young policeman directing me to stop. I said to Josh: *I can tell by the look on that young man's face that we are in for trouble*. Having had a new windscreen fitted (no more cracks there) and carrying two fire extinguishers, triangles and a reflective jacket, I could not think anything ... Of course this nice policeman found fault. He told me that I needed a continuous red reflective band across the back of my car as it was a pickup. The fine was US\$20. I begged and pleaded for him not to spoil my day, but he insisted. I parted with my US\$20 and drove off in a stop. My day ruined.

I can tell you I was really pleased to get back into Zambia ...

Zimbabwe has to do something about these road blocks if it wants to increase tourism in the country.

From the Zambezi Society

Mining in Mana - UNESCO's response

The Zambezi Society is delighted to report that the Zimbabwe National Commission of UNESCO, which is responsible for overseeing matters of relevance to the country's World Heritage properties, has taken seriously the concerns about mining exploration within the Mana Pools/Sapi/Chewore World Heritage Site brought to its attention by the Zambezi Society. Earlier this year, UNESCO and a group of government stakeholders undertook a site visit to Mana Pools. This was followed by high level detailed consultations with technical and legal advisors in the public and private sectors. As a result of its findings, UNESCO Zimbabwe has advised the World Heritage Centre in Paris that it strongly "discourages mining or mineral

exploration in the World Heritage property and its immediate environs” and that the mining project on the Ruckomechi and Chewore rivers will not be allowed. It states that such a project “negatively impacts on the Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage Site” and that mining activities would “jeopardise all conservation initiatives within the Park”.

If the project proponents ignore the recommendations of UNESCO, Zimbabwe will be faced with a situation where UNESCO may withdraw World Heritage Site status for the Mana Pools-Sapi-Chewore area and place the property on the “Sites in Danger” list. ...

VINE CAMP TOURISM DEVELOPMENT - EIA UNDER REVISION

As a result of formal objections from the Zambezi Society and other stakeholders, and following a site visit and consultations by UNESCO’s Zimbabwe National Commission, the EIA for Mana Pools Safari Camp (the 24-bed tourism lodge under construction at the Vine Camp site in Mana Pools) has been recognised as being “flawed” and is currently being revised.

UNESCO Zimbabwe has requested the project proponent (ECIS Investments) and the consultant (Vibes Consultancy Services) to address the following in the revised document:-

- i) Carry out a comprehensive public consultation
- ii) Revise the baseline information on the EIA document
- iii) Revise the legal framework to incorporate bi-lateral and multi-lateral conventions
- iv) Provide an Environmental Management Plan for waste generated on site, control of human and vehicular traffic and energy use.

Meanwhile, The Zambezi Society has been asked to comment on some proposed revisions to the EIA. These involved changes to the design of the camp’s staff building in line with recommendations made by the Zambezi Society in its objection to the development’s original EIA, as well as proposed changes to the original septic tank/soakaway system. ...

ZAMBEZI VALLEY CHOSEN FOR RAMSAR WETLAND LISTING

Zimbabwe is signatory to a number of international environmental agreements, (e.g. CITES), but it is only in the last two years that it has undergone the formal process of becoming a fully-fledged member of RAMSAR - the International Convention on Wetlands. This it should achieve by March 2013, if certain criteria are met.

In late October this year, two international representatives from RAMSAR visited Zimbabwe to meet with government and non-government organisations working for wetland conservation. They toured various Zimbabwean wetland areas which have been proposed for inclusion on the RAMSAR list of Wetland Sites. The Middle Zambezi River (from Kariba Dam downstream to Chewore – including Mana Pools) is one of the proposed sites, and The Zambezi Society’s Education Officer, Leslee Maasdorp, who is a member of the Zimbabwe National Wetlands Committee, went with them.

At the end of their tour, it was declared that the following were to be listed as the first Zimbabwean RAMSAR sites:-

Monavale Vlei (Harare)
Lake Chivero/Manyame complex (just outside Harare)
Middle Zambezi Valley/Mana Pools National Park
Chinhoyi Caves

BATOKA DAM HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME : ZAMSOC WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM STAKEHOLDERS

There have been recent reports in the local press to the effect that the Batoka Gorge Hydro Power Station, a joint project between Zimbabwe and Zambia will take off in November 2012, with the World Bank as a partner.

A spokesperson for the Zambezi River Authority which owns the project, Elizabeth Karonga, said the World Bank has already come on board, adding that another environmental impact assessment programme will be done before the project takes off. Karonga announced that progress is already underway for the building of an access road on the Zambian side of the Zambezi River.

As a major stakeholder, The Zambezi Society intends to play a role in the EIA for this project.

We would like to hear from other interested and affected parties in order to discuss a co-ordinated approach.

BOTSWANA

Wildlife hunting to cease in Botswana

MONKAGEDI GAOTLHOBOGWE

Staff Writer

The Botswana government is in advanced legal process to ban the hunting of wildlife in favour of photographic safari, a Ministry of Wildlife, Environment and Tourism spokesperson revealed at a workshop at Yarona Country Lodge early this week.

Archibald Ngakayagae says they will be using recent research findings by wildlife conservationist, Dr Mike Chase, that shows that some wildlife species have dwindled by as high as 90 percent due to hunting, poaching and veldt fires over the last decade. The policy to promote photographic safari against hunting is now advanced, Ngakayagae says, adding that in future they will not be issuing any hunting quotas. Lion hunting in Botswana was suspended in 2007, to allow the cats' population to swell. The Wildlife Department has been worried by the dwindling number of lions in places like the Khutse Game Reserve, Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve (CKGR) and the Kgalagadi Trans-Frontier Park, where conflict between humans and predators is on the rise. In the Kgatleng District the hunting of wildlife of all kinds has remained suspended since 1981, according to Molepolole-based regional wildlife officer, Dorothy Thite.

The campaign to move towards photographic safari is promoted by operators who run photographic safaris in the Okavango Delta and Kasane regions, but the campaign has divided the wildlife conservationists in Botswana, some of whom argue that hunting quotas issued to the communities that live near wildlife management areas, help empower and develop local communities. Research findings unveiled a few weeks ago by Chase, reveal that the Okavango Delta has suffered "catastrophic" species loss over the past 15 years. The study found that 11 species have declined by 61 percent since a 1996 survey in the Ngamiland district. Ostrich numbers declined by 95 percent, while 90 percent of wildebeest were also wiped out, along with 84 percent of antelope tsessebe, 81 percent of warthogs and kudus, and nearly two-thirds of giraffes. "The numbers of wildebeest have fallen below the minimum of 500 breeding pairs to be sustainable. They are on the verge of local extinction," he said.

Dr Alec Campbell

Dr. Alec Campbell, co-founder of The Botswana Society, died last Saturday. He was 80 years of age.

Photo from The Voice, Botswana

Campbell was one of Botswana's foremost experts on the country's people, their history and pre-history, and the nation's physical heritage. Born in Cheltenham, England, he entered the British South Africa Police in the then-Southern Rhodesia at the age of 19 and three years later joined the agricultural department as a tse-tse fly officer.



In 1959 he went to Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa, where he graduated in Sindebele and Social Anthropology.

In 1961 he married Judith Merial Styrachan and the following year joined the Bechuanaland Protectorate administration as a district officer in Maun. In 1962-1963, with independence talks underway, Campbell organised and ran the country's first house-to-house census. He became recorder of customary law, senior field officer for famine relief operations and on the eve of independence a senior officer both in the ministries of Local Government and of Home Affairs. For his contribution to the transition he was awarded an MBE in 1966.

At independence, he held the dual posts of Gaborone district commissioner and senior warden in the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, of which he became director in 1971. He and his wife became Botswana citizens in 1972.

Campbell started the National Museum and Art Gallery in Gaborone in 1968, and served as its curator until it was formally established, in 1974, when he was appointed its first director, a position he held until 1987. In 1977 he also became Commissioner of National Monuments.

During this period, Campbell helped to found The Botswana Society in 1969, which he served for the next 10 years as chair and vice chair of the executive committee. He helped launch the Society's Botswana Notes and Records, of which he was lead editor for three decades. After retiring from the Museum, Campbell turned to archaeological research and the study of rock art, with the results appearing in numerous publications such as of Tsodilo Hills: Copper Bracelet by Campbell,, Larry Robbins and Michael Taylor.

He and the late Thomas Tlou published The History of Botswana by Macmillan Botswana which is still the standard work. He and Mike Main published two classic guides, Guide to Botswana and Guide to Greater Gaborone (still in print).

Campbell has supported and inspired countless individuals in their endeavours to broaden knowledge and understanding of Botswana. He had four children, of whom two are deceased. He is survived by his wife, Judy, daughter Heather and sons Colin and Niall.

NAMIBIA

Pilots assist vulture conservation

From the Namibian

TWO Namibian pilots assisted with a vulture conservation project in the Namib-Naukluft Park last month. Since 1991, lappet-faced vulture chicks have been ringed and monitored in this park. In 2001, an aircraft was used for the first time to find occupied nests in the vast plains of the Namib.

Lappet-faced vultures make their nests on tree tops. Their wingspan of almost three metres does not allow them to build their nests in the canopy of the tree. From the air, the huge nests, at times more than two metres in diameter, are visible. Chicks and even eggs can be seen and the occupied nests are recorded on a GPS.

"To inspect the thousands of trees from the ground would take many weeks. With the aircraft, 18 hours of flying is enough to cover the breeding area of these birds in the Namib-Naukluft Park," said Peter Bridgeford of Vultures Namibia.

The aerial survey started at Ganab in the Namib-Naukluft Park where Paul van Schalkwyk piloted his Cessna 170 and Gustav Holz of the WestAir Wings Group flew his Maule M5.

The survey then covered the area between the Swakop and Kuiseb rivers. According to Bridgeford this is the area with the highest concentration of breeding lappet-faced vultures in the park.

Peter Keil of WestAir Wings Group flew a part of the survey. By the evening, most of the area had been covered. On Tuesday, Paul van Schalkwyk and Peter Bridgeford completed the area around Mirabib before

flying south to the Tsondab River. Meanwhile, Gustav Holtz and Telané Greyling were searching the Kamberg area for nests. The two teams met the ground crew at Sesriem and refuelled. After lunch the Sesriem and Sossusvlei area was completed.

“With one aircraft, the complete survey usually takes four days and Vultures Namibia takes this opportunity to thank Paul and Gustav for donating their aircraft, time and fuel. Other sponsors are also thanked for their financial contributions,” said Bridgeford.

An extension ladder is used to reach the nest. The chick is carefully placed in a special bag and taken down to a table where it is processed. First a numbered metal ring is fitted around a leg and then a yellow plastic, numbered tag is fitted to the right wing. After measuring the wing and tail, it is weighed and returned to the nest. Nest measurements and tree height are recorded and then the team moves to the next nest. The chicks are fitted with a metal leg ring to identify the bird. The wing tag is easily seen when the bird is feeding or perched and thus its movements can be tracked. Although the birds are safe in the Namib-Naukluft Park, they also feed on farms and this is when they face the risk of poisoning, the biggest threat to vultures in Namibia. Other threats include collision with power lines, electrocution on power pylons, drowning in steep-sided farm reservoirs, killing for traditional medicine and disturbance or destruction of nesting sites.

Lappet-faced and white-backed vultures are marked every breeding season in the Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park and on farms in the Windhoek area. Cape vultures from the Waterberg have also been marked. The public is asked to report any sightings of marked vultures, even dead ones, to Vultures Namibia at 081 260 7375 or send email to pmbridge@iway.na

Poaching rampant in Namibia

From Informanté

Conservationists fear the worst for Namibia’s biodiversity as a new secretive multi-million dollar poaching phenomenon has reared its ugly head, opening up markets for ivory, lion bones and rare bird feathers, reportedly smuggled to East Asia.

Poaching in the northeast is apparently inflamed by the alleged advent of Chinese construction workers and businessmen in the region. Conservationist are astounded how Namibia, and to a certain extent its neighbours Angola, Zambia and Botswana are losing wildlife species already on the brink of extinction.

In September alone, a total of 20 elephant carcasses, from which ivory was illegally removed, were stumbled upon in several parks in the Caprivi. Conservationists have also reported lions poached for their bones and skins, found during patrols. The lion body parts and bones are reportedly used for religious and medicinal purposes in Asia. In the Nkasa, Luipala and Salambala conservancies lions are reportedly killed, skinned and deboned.

Conservation sources also claim the escalation of poaching of elephants, hippos and the Carmine bee-eating birds, the latter trapped for their feathers for ceremonial purposes in China. A 3 500-strong colony of Carmines, known for breeding on riverbanks in Caprivi, is said to have been wiped out in a single night.

Parks and Wildlife Management Deputy Director Colgar Sikopo said so far they are only aware of elephant poaching and that no poaching of lions and other species was reported. He said the ministry is not aware of the involvement of Chinese nationals, but the investigation into poaching still continues.

Local sources are pointing fingers at Chinese nationals who are reportedly buying anything that they deem of value. In the Kavango region, destitute subsistence farmers are allegedly encouraged to catch snakes for Chinese construction workers at Divundu.

The situation is said to be precarious for the lives of game wardens, tour operators and lodge owners whose livelihood depend on the unspoilt and abundant wildlife. The Namibia Defence Force (NDF) has recently sent a small contingent to Babwata to assist in the investigation of poaching in the region.

However, their efforts is said to be up against a culture of fear, especially in the Caprivi, where secrecy is fostered among the inhabitants around the wholesale slaughter of elephants. The NDF did not comment by the time of going to print.

Conservationists are said to have little faith in the success of the NDF assistance, claiming that the soldiers themselves are frustrated by the lack of co-operation, control and absence of anti-poaching measures in Zambia and Angola.

Poaching in Africa, more so in South Africa and Cameroon, has escalated since last year and about 1 500 elephants and rhinos have been killed for ivory and horns respectively

History of Etosha Pan National Park

From <http://www.etoshanationalpark.org>

The Etosha Pan and the area that would later come to be known as Etosha National Park was first discovered by Europeans in 1851, when explorers Charles Andersson and Francis Galton came to the wild region in the company of Ovambo traders. Etosha can be loosely translated as “Great White Place” in the Ovambo language.

European trade routes to the East and West of the Pan soon began to open up. In 1876, an American trader by the name of McKiernan who had been drawn to the area commented that “all the menageries of the world turned loose would not compare” to the wildlife he saw around him. “We fell in with immense numbers of animals beyond anything I had yet seen. I would scarcely be believed if I said that there were thousands of them to be seen at a sight” he went on to say.

For the proceeding thirty years, the history of the region was characterized by impermanent settlement and movement, sporadic confrontation between Europeans and the Hei//om and Ovambo people that were native to the region, and the increasing threat to animal populations from over-enthusiastic European big game hunters. In 1896 German troops sent by the German Reich occupied the Namutoni region and built a fort in 1899. This original fort was raided and razed to the ground by Ovambos in 1904, but was rebuilt the following year and still stands today as one of the most distinctive features of the park and a national monument.

With the country firmly under German rule by the turn of the 20th century, the Governor of German South West Africa (as Namibia was then called), Dr. F von Lindqvist, proclaimed Etosha a national game reserve in 1907. At the time the reserve covered over 100,000km² of territory, stretching all the way west to the Skeleton Coast in parts and making it comfortably the largest game reserve in the world. But after various controversial and much-contested boundary reconfigurations and political shifts over the years, the park was reduced to its current size of just over 20,000km² in 1970.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, a vast majority of the wildlife in the park was wiped out either by severe drought or after being caught in the crossfire of the so-called Border War that engulfed Namibia, South Africa and Angola at the time. Thanks to brave conservation efforts, many of the park’s most precious and revered of beasts have had their numbers greatly replenished in recent years, and today Etosha is once again one of the best places in the world to view Africa’s unique wildlife, while the still-visible remnants of its turbulent history continue to add another layer of interest to its mysterious allure.

Lake St Lucia mouth update – Spring 2012

In 2011 iSimangaliso publicised its strategy to let the uMfolozi River and Lake St Lucia rejoin in a bid to restore the functioning of South Africa's largest estuarine system. Since 1952 the uMfolozi River has been deliberately kept separate from the St Lucia system, which has reduced freshwater inflow to the system and interfered with natural mouth dynamics. The July 2012 relinking of the uMfolozi River back to the St Lucia estuarine lake system was an important first step towards the restoration of estuarine function, one of the primary aims of the GEF project.

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park has been blessed by excellent rains since the onset of spring, bringing new life to the world heritage site. The spring rainfall received by St Lucia and surrounds during the past three months has been substantially more than previous years. This is clearly evident in the table below that shows that the rainfall recorded at three stations around the park during September and October 2012 has exceeded rainfall received in the same months during the past 15 years.

The recent rains and freshwater flows from the various river catchments have significantly raised water levels in the St Lucia system. Salinities have continued to decline and approach more typical estuarine conditions with all sites recorded below the sea water value of 35 (see graph below). The higher salinities are still found in the more northern parts of the system i.e. a reversed salinity gradient but as water levels rise and the mouth re-establishes a more natural dynamic this is anticipated to change with stronger marine influences at the mouth. According to Estuarine Ecologist Nicky Forbes, Project Manager of Component 1 of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) project aimed at restoring natural estuarine functioning of Lake St Luca, "this is exactly what we had hoped and expected to see and is a big step forward".



THE SMILE

From the Ngami Times

This elephant gingerly stepping over a boardwalk at the Duba Plains camp in the Okavango Delta is one of the lucky ones. At least 20 were found dead in the remote Savuti area over the past few days, victims of either anthrax, heat or lack of water. Some elephants have, in their weakened state, become victims of prowling prides of lion. Martin Mathumo, who took the picture, told The Ngami Times he and fellow workers at the camp were amazed by the delicate action of the huge animal.



Have a good week

Gill