



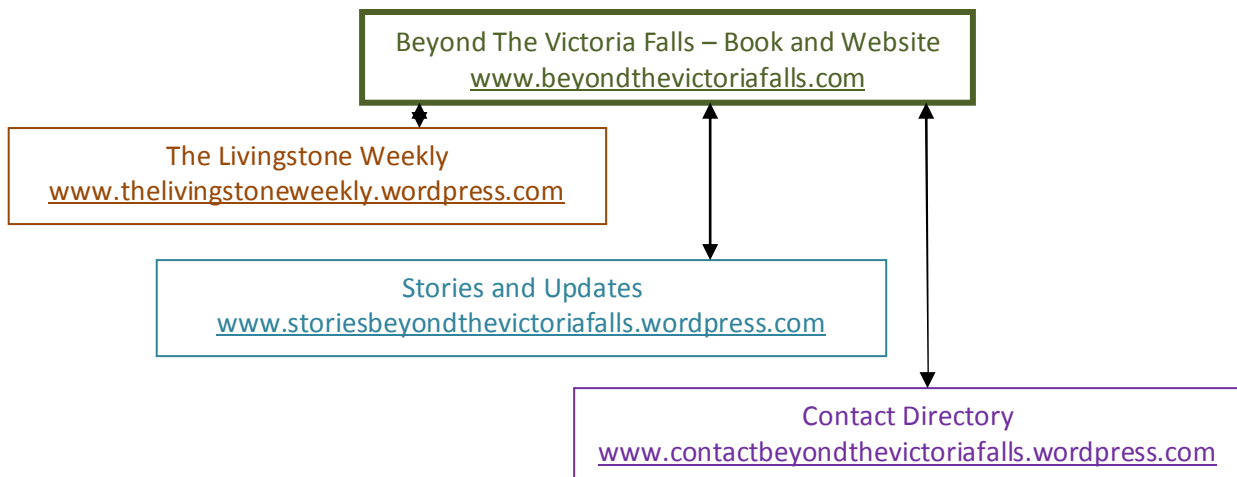
Dear All

The main road through Livingstone is being resurfaced. Some years ago the road was done but there was a problem with the mix of tarmac and it became known as the Bubblegum Road because of all the lumps. It will be fine when it is finished but, in the meantime, there are diversions around the side streets and most drivers tend to ignore our one set of traffic lights ... especially taxi drivers who have made up their own highway code ...

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### Beyond The Victoria Falls

For some reason the internet has been particularly bad this week. On and off and being very frustrating. So it gives me a chance to write a bit about Beyond The Victoria Falls, my book, website and blogs.



The Livingstone Weekly is a blog which you know very well.

Stories and Updates is a blog where I have put stories and photographs of my trips over the years.

Contact Directory is a listing of contact details of tourist companies in the region.

Advertising is available on the website. I am also putting ads on the Livingstone Weekly and the Contact Directory.

All the blogs are read regularly from people all over the world. One week when I checked I found someone access The Livingstone Weekly from Peru and another from Cambodia. Rather odd, I thought, but the internet is, of course, worldwide.

Most of my readers are within Southern Africa.

All advertising is very reasonably priced, so please ask me for details if you are interested.

For those of you who are just readers, the website makes a good first stop when you are travelling to our area. The stories blog has loads of photos I have taken on my trips and gives a good idea of things to see and do.

The contact directory was constructed looking at websites and finding information from lodges. I need companies to update information when it occurs. The information is free unless companies opt for a 'block' which links direct to their website.



## June 2013



# Spa Promotion

"Spoil yourself with a unique and memorable experience on the banks of the mighty Zambezi River, alternatively treatments can be done in the privacy of your room. To book your appointment dial extension 2546 from your room. Our operating hours are from 10:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday and 8:00 to 19:00 on Saturday and Sunday.

**50 Minutes Full Body Massage @ K2920 Per Couple**

On promo we have:

- Foot massage at K 200 per person
- Paraffin manicure at K 260 per person

## LIVINGSTONE

### Dutch Reformed Fete

The Dutch Reformed Church held a fete at the Old Farmhouse on Friday. It was, of course, dominated by our Afrikaans segment of Livingstone with their koek sisters and other strange foods. There were also lots of games for the children, including face painting.





## Interpol

All vehicles coming into or going out of Zambia have to have Interpol Clearance. It has always been tiresome for me to process the paperwork for my two ancient cars every 3 months, but now, it has all taken a turn for the worse because Interpol has moved to Choma! (Choma is 200 km away).

During the week I went to renew my Interpol clearance and found that the office at Central Police was locked up and all the personnel gone ... Choma has become the new Provincial Centre.

Being me, I went to one of the bosses in the Police Station to register my concerns. They too felt that it was a serious issue and hoped that the situation would be improved. They did too, agree to take my forms to Choma and get the clearance. It took a couple of days, but my cars are now fine for the next 3 months.

After chatting to a few of the officers in the Police Station they feel that the public must complain for anything to happen and for us to get an Interpol office back in Livingstone. So the request is that anyone who needs police clearance from Interpol and is told to go to Choma, should complain.

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## PACRA

The Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA) organised a meeting for Livingstonians to discuss the proposed new Companies Act, an Act which will be replaced by two – the Companies Act and the Insolvency Act.

The meeting started well and it seemed as if there were some good amendments to the old bill. And then I got cross ...

Discussion began on the new types of companies. It is proposed that there will be a Citizen-owned company, a Citizen-empowered company, a Citizen-influenced company and a foreign company. When I asked what my company would be called, I was told I would have foreign company. That's when I got cross! These definitions are to bring the Companies Act in line with the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) which has similar definitions.



Backtrack a few years to the enactment of the CEEC. This Act was brought into being after South Africa enacted something similar – the Black Economic Empowerment Act. The Act in South Africa was meant to give the black people the chance to enter into meaningful economic activity after it had been dominated for years by white South Africans under Apartheid. This was an extremely important piece of legislation for South Africa. But was it the same for Zambia?

Zambia gained independence in 1964 when, to all intents and purposes, there was citizens' economic empowerment. I know you will think, but yes, that was 'those days', and, of course, it was. In 1991, after 27 years of insularity, when Zambia opened up its struggling economy to investors, many people came in to start up innovative companies to spark the new Zambia. Some were big companies, but many were small. They have all, in the past 20 years, contributed to the Zambian economy. The owners/managers of large

companies come and go, as they do all over the world. But the owners of small companies have stayed and made Zambia their home and become residents.

Livingstone is home to many small companies which are owned by people from all corners of the world. We are quite a melting pot of different cultures. And, I hope we all like it; I certainly do. In my birth country of England, there are people there from all over the world and the government tries to include them into society. There are many of my ex-students from Hillcrest now permanently resident in England. I wonder if they are termed as 'foreign'. I somehow doubt it.

If we consider tourism we know that a country which embraces its cultural diversity is much more attractive to the would-be tourist than one which is not. For example, all over Europe you will find the English pub, something which is a bit alien to the Italians and the Spanish, but the English feel at home when they find their pub! The Spanish and Italians know that it is good for business to have the English pub, even though it is against their own cultures.

I would like to see Zambia accept its cultural diversity more and accept that for a thriving economy it should attract different people with different ideas. And these people need to be made to feel at home. I don't think they should forever be labeled as foreign when they have lived and worked in Zambia for many years.

And what about CEEC? Here is a short story which is making this a rather long article! When I was young girls in the English society were expected to become housewives and have children. Some girls would maybe have a job for a short time as a secretary or a hairdresser; some even made it to primary school teachers. But, basically, girls were not accepted as part of the economic make-up of society. Then just before I was finishing my school there was a bill which went through parliament saying that girls had to have equal access to education and employment. It was because of this I was given a chance to go to University. Now, 40 years on girls and women are an integral part of the work environment.

I agree that Zambians have to have a chance to have a meaningful contribution to the economy, but we are different from South Africa. The 'foreign' companies are made up of people who have newly arrived in Zambia to live and work; not people who have dominated the economy because of the colour of their skin. If this new bill goes through which labels their small companies as foreign, I can see that many will feel that they are not welcome. It sincerely will not attract new investment by small companies. And, I don't think that is what Zambia wants or needs.

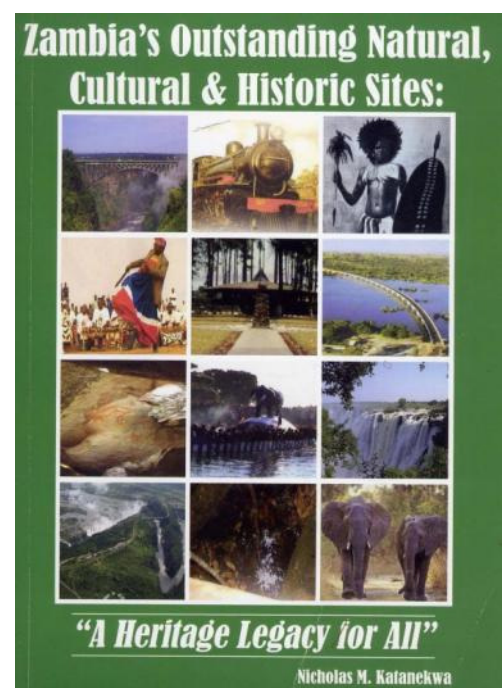
Getting back the meeting, one of the speakers brought up that defining companies so meticulously in the Companies Act was not within its scope, that they should remain in the CEEC, where consideration was given to empowering Zambians. I think I agree with this. And, I sincerely hope that my little company does not become labeled 'foreign'.

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### **Zambia's Outstanding Natural, Cultural & Historic Sites** **By Nicholas Katanekwa**

I eventually found a copy of Nick's book in ZEPH on Kuta Way. The book has lots of interesting bits about cultural history. Although I had looked previously for stories about our traditional history there seems to be very little out there. Nick's book is filling in some of the gaps and just for that it is worth buying.

Apart from traditional history, the book details our parks, waterfalls and other heritage sites. It is an important book for any library.



## Put Foot Rally

*"The greatest social rally on the face of the Earth" kicks off from the shadow of the great mountain in Cape Town!*

The Put Foot Rally is becoming increasingly popular. As you can see from the itinerary, the rally starts in Cape Town and travels through Namibia to Zambia and then on to Malawi and Mozambique. All along the way, the people donate shoes to deserving children. In Livingstone they will be giving shoes to children from Zambezi Sawmills Primary School.

Zambezi Sawmills has over 500 children all of whom will be given new shoes. Participants in the rally will descend on Livingstone and hold up all the traffic with their antics. It is expected that there will be over 250 participants. So, 'hold onto your hats' on 25-26 June.

The members of the Put Foot Rally will all be staying at the Waterfront, as usual.

2013 PUT FOOT RALLY DATES				
DAY	DATES	DAY		PLANNING SUGGESTIONS
MON	17-Jun	0	REG DAY	CAPE TOWN
TUE	18-Jun	1	START	Springbok
WED	19-Jun	2		Rehoboth
THU	20-Jun	3	CP 1	CHECKPOINT 1 → NAMIBIA
FRI	21-Jun	4		Etosha
SAT	22-Jun	5		Caprivi
SUN	23-Jun	6		Caprivi
MON	24-Jun	7		Rest Day
TUE	25-Jun	8	CP 2	CHECKPOINT 2 → ZAMBIA
WED	26-Jun	9		Activity Day
THU	27-Jun	10		Lusaka
FRI	28-Jun	11		Chipata
SAT	29-Jun	12	CP 3	CHECKPOINT 3 → MALAWI
SUN	30-Jun	13		Malawi Rest day
MON	01-Jul	14		Tete
TUE	02-Jul	15		Chimoi
WED	03-Jul	16		Vilankulos / Tofu
THU	04-Jul	17		Vilankulos / Tofu
FRI	05-Jul	18	FINISH	FINISH LINE



## ZAMBIA

### Subsidies

The news this week in the press and on TV and radio has been dominated by subsidies, the removal of which on fertiliser, fuel and mealie meal has led to an increase in prices. The one which concerns me most is the removal of a subsidy on fuel. Petrol is now around US\$1.86 per litre. In Zimbabwe it is US\$1.50, Botswana US\$1.10 and Namibia US\$1.00. Can anyone tell me why our fuel is so much more expensive?

### Minimum wage for government workers

On the news this week was the decision by government to have a minimum wage for its workers set at K3,000. This will be for general workers; one assumes that qualified staff will be entitled to much higher salaries. It would be interesting to know how much this will cost government, a government which is funded by the taxes of the people of Zambia.



## Dambisa Moyo

Dambisa Moyo, a Zambian economist and author of the book *Dead Aid*, which I am sure most people have read, has been chastised by Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft. Bill Gates even went so far as to say that the book was promoting evil. Bill Gates and his wife are now using all their millions to help African countries through the Bill Gates Foundation.

*Dambisa Moyo: I find it disappointing that Mr Gates would not only conflate my arguments about structural aid with those about emergency aid, but also that he would then use this gross misrepresentation of my work to publicly attack my knowledge, background, and value system.*

*I wrote Dead Aid to contribute to a useful debate on why, over many decades, multi-billions of dollars of aid have consistently failed to deliver sustainable economic growth and meaningfully reduce poverty.*

*I have always thought there is significant scope for a mature debate about the efficacy and limitations of aid. To say that my book "promotes evil" or to allude to my corrupt value system is both inappropriate and disrespectful.*

How did Bill Gates become so rich? According to a report, Microsoft is one of those big companies which have been avoiding tax through complicated systems of moving money around the world.

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## Katima Mulilo border

Katima Mulilo has a new border. The One Stop Border has been opened and we would all think that things should be much better now. But, according to a report in The Post, this is not the case:

*SEVERAL trucks and motor vehicles are marooned at Katima-Mulilo One-Stop-Border facility due to what clearing agents term high values being demanded by ZRA.*

*According to a clearing agent who sought anonymity for fear of victimisation by Zambia Revenue Authority officers, the clearing system has led to several motor vehicle traders and truck drivers getting stuck at the border due to high import values.*

*"The officer-in-charge for ZRA is not compromising and helping the government in any way; he is actually decreasing trade by keeping trucks here for more than six days which does not even happen at Kazungula where there is a natural hazard. He is refusing to use the ZRA database of clearing vehicles, saying he wants to form his own base on which to clear vehicles. It is 100 per cent more expensive to clear a vehicle here than we used to in Livingstone," the agent said. ...*

## Here is another story from a Katima-ite:

Hi Gill some people would like some answers from your Ministry of Tourism. Three groups of Tourists went to visit Zambia last weekend. 18 people different groups and not with each other but met us at the falls. The following happened.

1st group arrived at Namibia border had to wait 1 hour as some French tourists did not have correct papers and the other lot of people were Zambians who had come to Katima to buy food. Anyhow after they left Nam border headed for Zambia NEW BORDER post. There both groups spent 2 hours. I met them at the falls and they all said last time ever to visit Zambia, they want answers so that other people can be aware and not fall into the same trap. Anyhow after listening to all this, I thought wow I never knew the Zambia border to be so bad.

Well this weekend a group of us with some tourists went to visit Zambia. Namibia border we had to wait end of month and only one person on duty, no uniform, after 10 minutes another appeared also no uniform and served all of us including many day visitors from Zambia.

First time to visit NEW ZAMBIA BORDER POST. We all arrived inside the building and looked up and saw immigration and stood in queue, after some time we were all told to fill in book, so out of that queue into another one. Once finished signing the book again back to immigration queue to get passports stamped, now finished where do we go now, oh said somebody, drivers go to that window, that window and then that window, oh said us drivers. First to pay now U\$ 38.00 used to be 20 now 38U\$. Did not like our notes as too old and not crispy notes, well that's all we had, then Oh no change, anyhow finished that counter, now to the next counter of insurance. Oh yes we need insurance give me your car details ok no problem, that will be K1,800;00 sorry not k money, how much in rands or Namibia dollars, oh don't know await I find a calculator then to try and find rate, ok that will be R313,50 ok but do you have change No change, so you lose because of no change, ok now finished that counter to next one for cip ok we wait because other people there and then the guy takes that paper from the guy who he is dealing with and says I am going to other office for assessment, what's that the guy asks, no idea and off he goes, and so it went on until our turn, takes details, then I am off for assessment, and gone when he comes back he now says that will be K1500.00. No, only have rands or Namibia dollars, sorry cannot take that, so what must we do no he says I find somebody, off he goes and a guy from the street says ok I need N\$275.00 Do you have change no. So you pay more. And then after just over 2 hours with a 2 year old and 3.5 years old sitting in the car you can now go, but oh where do we go out, oh just go that wait, off we go and then came to a boom, lady comes out and says where you going, into Zambia, ok so that will be R50.00 go park over there as you are holding up the other cars, get out pay our money, lucky she had change., so now we were on our way. Now we all had the same problems, what is it going to be like in the June school holidays when all the RSA hit this border. The vic falls bridge one is a pleasure, but this even before the new office was BAD NOW with a NEW ONE ITS WORSE.

Suggestions pse. (1) When you walk into office SOMEBODY SHOULD TELL YOU WHERE TO GO FIRST, NOT LET ALL STAND IN A QUE AND THEN TO BE TOLD NO THAT QUEUE FIRST.

(2) At the cross border charges it should say how much in U\$, Rands, Nam Dollars or K, because how are you to smell YOU HAVE TO PAY ONLY IN US\$

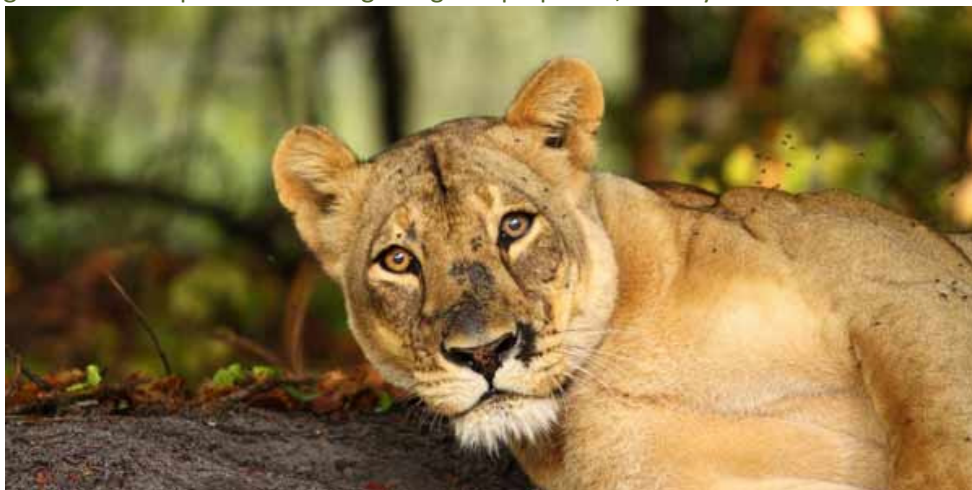
(3) At the Insurance and the CIP they should have a list which Zimbabwe border has, Rands x US x K and all should have change. And also this assessment room well goodness knows what that is for. Many of us went up on the new tar road to see the other falls,, very nice, but no idea how much we should pay again it should be written out/

No receipts given nothing, AS ALL SAID WHY SHOULD WE COME TO VISIT ZAMBIA WHEN HALF YOUR TRIP IS TAKEN UP WITH BORDER HOURS. AT NGOMA IT CAN TAKE MAYBE LESS THAN 10 MINUTES. 2 TO 2.5 HOURS IS NOT HEARD OF IN SOUTHERN AFRICA EXCEPT KATIMA MULILO BORDER ON THE ZAMBIA SIDE.

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### From Robin Pope Safaris

... Also let's not forget that at this time of the year we also have the team up at Liuwa and they are also getting some fabulous sightings as can be expected! Whilst getting camp opened, Wendy wandered around a corner, arms full of sheets, only to come face to face with Lady Liuwa taking a rest from the heat of the day and enjoying the shade of one of the tents. Needless to say that at that point keeping the sheets safe was the last thing on her mind and they were promptly abandoned as she quickly reversed into safety!



## Old Road Sign

From Stephen Robinson

Attached is a shot of a road sign with more Rhodesian heritage - a Rhodesia AA (Automobile Association, not Alcoholics Anon...).

I came across this as recently as 2005, on the D35 road to Chiengi (the town at top end of Lake Mweru). It had obviously been maintained by the local people. Given our lack of modern day road information signs, perhaps this bit of history is still there.



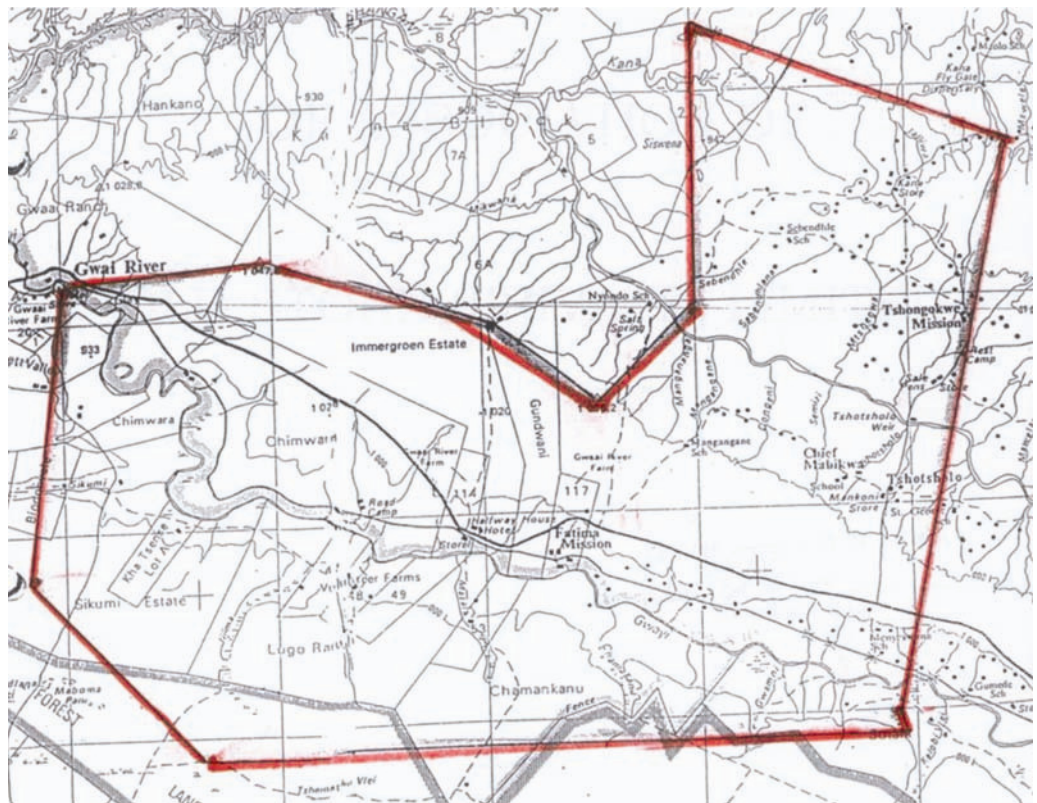
## ZIMBABWE

### Mining in Gwaai

From Environmental Guardian Services

The company has accomplished a number of tasks following the award of its Special Grant 5538 by HE, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The following has been achieved so far:

- Securing of water rights from the Ministry of Water Resources;
- Securing of 2x200mw power generation licence from ZERA;
- Finalised National Grid connection modalities with ZESA;
- Successfully conducted exploration Environment Impact Assessment;
- Exploration almost complete (done with minimum environmental degradation), and to the satisfaction of EMA;
- Secured approval to carry out a full Mining Environmental Impact Assessment from EMA;
- China Africa has pledged USD1million to the Community Share Option Scheme.





## BOTSWANA

### The Life and Times of Ngamiland

Malgorzata Dziewiecka

From Ngami Times

A book which is bound to be a best seller in Maun and Ngamiland, let alone have pride of place in libraries and other seats of learning, is to be launched in Maun tomorrow (Saturday).

Written by former Maun resident and Polish-born author Malgorzata Dziewiecka, the former Gosia Welfing, the "Life and Times of Ngamiland: The Story of Maun" is a story that has long been awaited.

She rightly says the "uniqueness of Maun lies in its remoteness from the modern world in it being situated in the heart of the wilderness."

It took Gosia – who graduated with a PhD in geography - years of research to gather every possible anecdote about Maun, in particular. The value of the book is that it is full of interviews conducted with some of the area's best known figures in tribal affairs, politics, the hunting and safari industries, and business.

Many of the interviews were conducted with persons who had never before put down their thoughts on paper and that is what makes this book so important and interesting.

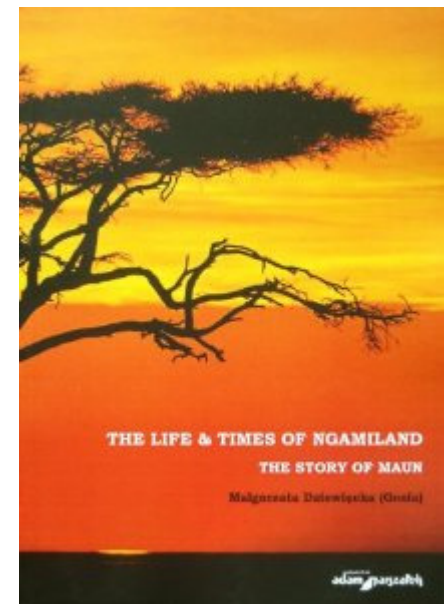
Many give matter-of-fact information while others lace their input with stirring tales of the old "frontier town" of Maun and the trials and tribulations they went through to get here over what some described at the time as "the worst road in the world" – the old dirt track from Francistown to Maun.

It is fascinating that many of these "characters" are still resident in the town, such is the immense sense of belonging to a multi-racial society that has had to provide for itself over the last 98 years.

The book tells the story of a tribe that moved its capital several times before settling on the site of today's Maun at the behest of the British Colonial Office which was ruling the then-Bechuanaland Protectorate (today, of course, Botswana).

More importantly, Gosia takes the reader back through the decades, carefully explaining the links between and within the tribes of this area and the "foreigners" who began arriving here in the 1920s and 1930s. Hunters, shopkeepers, transport riders, cattle farmers from all over the world settled in Ngamiland – they were Afrikaners and English-speakers from South Africa, British, Australians, Greek Cypriots, Rhodesians (now Zimbabweans) and people from further north who made a ramshackle, out-of-the-way village their home.

This is a need-to-have book.



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## Illegal Settlements in Bwabwata National Park

It was reported during the week that more people are settling in the Bwabwata National Park in Namibia.

The Bwabwata National Park is unique in that some villages have been allowed within the park. The people are descendents of the San who were brought to the area during the Angolan war and were used as trackers. The Namibian government decided to let them stay under certain conditions.

The problem is, of course, that other people may come and join the legal settlers.

From an article in New Era:

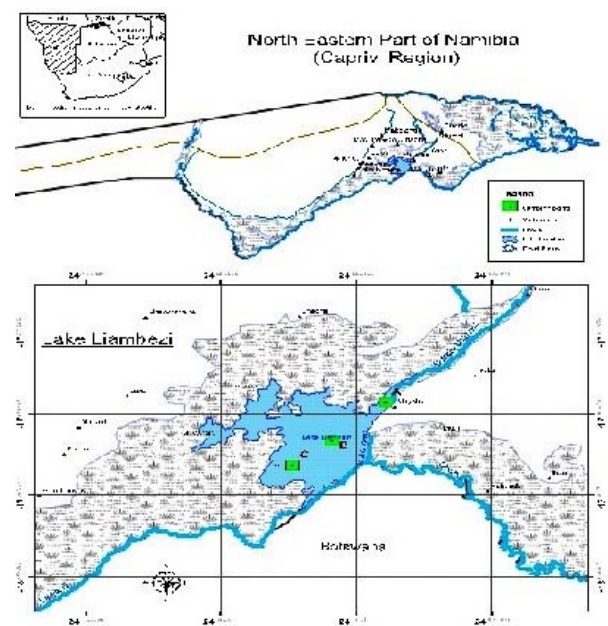
*San communities resident in the Bwabwata National Park feel the mushrooming of illegal settlements east of Omega is the main reason elephant poaching in the park has increased in recent years. ...*

*During a meeting yesterday at Mutjiku, a village in eastern Kavango, the San told New Era that poaching only became a problem when a group of people from other areas migrated into the park to set up settlements.*

*"There are many Angolan nationals east of Omega who are even farming with cattle. We also had cattle but government told us that we cannot (farm with them)," said Thaddeus Chedau, the chairperson of the Kyaramacan Association through which the San are involved in tourism projects. ...*

## Lake Liambezi

Lake Liambezi filled after being dry for many years at the same time as the Boteti River, the Selinda Spillway and Lake Ngami. Now the lake is home to a big fishing industry. The fish are being exported to Zambia and DRC and the people are making a good profit.



I was concerned that the people would over-fish the lake and leave them poor again, but was pleased to see that the catches are being monitored by the

Ministry of Fisheries every two months and are making recommendations on net size.

As we know, the poor people 'live for today' and they need to be shown how to make their livelihoods sustainable.

### Elephants

The sad history of the elephants in Africa:

*In 1800, an estimated 20 million elephants lived in Africa. With the rise of industrialization and the mass production of items made from ivory, such as combs, billiard balls and piano keys, the elephant population was cut in half. By 1913 ... only 10 million elephants remained. Post-war ivory consumption continued, and by 1989 the elephant population was reduced to 600,000. (From Battle for Elephants).*

David Shepherd: *When I first visited Zambia in the early 1960s it was home to 250,000 elephants and 3,500 black rhinos. Today fewer than 25,000 elephants survive and all of its rhinos were lost.*

During the week it was reported that 27 elephant tusks were found at Lusaka Airport. Here are some other reports from other countries seen recently on the news:

Kenya: *Since the beginning of the year, Kenya has lost 21 rhinos and 117 elephants to poachers.*

From South Africa: *An elephant has been gunned down in the Tembe Elephant Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal, an ominous signal that Mozambique-based rhino horn syndicates have added ivory to their shopping list.*

Dubai: *Interpol sent a strong signal on Wednesday to organised crime that it is stepping up efforts to stem illegal ivory trade shipments — such as the consignment of 259 elephant tusks intercepted earlier this week at Jebel Ali Port by Dubai Customs.*

Caprivi: *18 elephant carcasses were discovered in the northeastern Bwabwata National Park killed by gangs of marauding poachers*

Tanzania: *In Tanzania alone, poachers kill 30 elephants a day.*

Botswana: *Five elephants were killed in the NG32 concession in Maun, Botswana last week and had their trunks and tusks cut off.*

Zimbabwe: *The police searched the homestead leading to the recovery of 27 elephant tusks*

Mozambique: *Illegal poachers have killed all the rhinos in Limpopo National Park, a large wildlife reserve ... With all the rhinos gone, poachers are now turning to elephants for their tusks.*

China: *The sentencing of three men in Fujian Province for their role in smuggling ivory to China from Africa has provided new insights into the scale and nature of the global illicit ivory trade in 2011, already the worst year on record. ... Over a six month period in 2011, one of those convicted, identified as Chen, was responsible for smuggling a total of 7.7 tonnes of ivory —representing an estimated 819 elephants—from Africa to China.*

From David Frey, The Environmental Magazine

*... When poaching increased in the '80s, conservationists sounded a global alarm. Illegal hunters had slashed Kenya's elephant population from 167,000 to just 19,000 to feed a demand for ivory, mostly among Western countries. Activists' work resulted in a shoot-on-sight policy against poachers in Kenya, a global ban on the ivory trade and an international campaign against buying ivory. ...*

*Three decades ago, ivory fetched \$300 a kilo. Now, the value has tripled. The hunter on the ground might make \$2,500 or more from a single big bull elephant. In a country where most people earn less than a dollar a day, Moss says, "that would be several salaries for somebody." ...*

The status of the Asian elephant is sad too: *The Asian elephant originally ranged from modern Iraq and Syria to the Yellow River in China, but is now found only from India to Vietnam, with a tiny besieged population in the extreme southwest of China's Yunnan Province. More than 100,000 Asian elephants may have existed at the start of the 20th century. The population is estimated to have fallen by at least 50% over the last 60-75 years. (WWF)*

The poaching of elephant in Africa for their tusks is going to get worse before, we hope that it gets better. Governments, International Agencies and NGOs are all doing their bit to legislate, funding better technology, reaching out to the Asian countries who use the ivory for 'trinkets and status symbols'.



As humans we are responsible for the demise of the elephant populations around the world. Some may say “Good riddance” but do we really want to see the end of these magnificent animals?

For me, the only way to save elephants is for African governments to make a stand to recognise the importance of the African environment. I feel that many African governments would like to see a concrete jungle, not a forested jungle. They look in awe at cities like Dubai and want that for the people, but we are different. We are African and our biggest selling point, which can last for generations, is our beautiful wildlife areas. And, as I said, unless and until our governments recognise how special we are, our wildlife is doomed.



I looked through all the information from the African Union Summit – celebrating 50 years this month – and found no mention of anything environmental. Africa is suffering its worst onslaught of rhinos and elephants in its history. The African Union does not even give it lip service! I find this shocking. We have to realise that once the elephants have gone, the rest of our wildlife will be next on the agenda. Do we care?

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### **Food for thought**

Information for a recent report by Save the Children

One in four of the world’s children are chronically malnourished, also known as stunted. These are children who have not gotten the essential nutrients they need, and their bodies and brains have not developed properly.

The damage often begins before a child is born, when a poorly nourished mother cannot pass along adequate nutrition to the baby in her womb. She then gives birth to an underweight infant. If she is impoverished, overworked, poorly educated or in poor health, she may be at greater risk of not being able to feed her baby adequately. The child may endure more frequent infections, which will also deprive the growing body of essential nutrients. Children under age 2 are especially vulnerable, and the negative effects of malnutrition at this age are largely irreversible.

The issue of chronic malnutrition, as opposed to acute malnutrition (as in the Horn of Africa in the last year) seldom grabs the headlines, yet it is slowly destroying the potential of millions of children. Globally, 171 million children are experiencing chronic malnutrition, which leaves a large portion of the world’s children not only shorter than they otherwise would be, but also facing cognitive impairment that lasts a lifetime. More than 80 countries in the developing world have child stunting rates of 20 percent or more. Thirty of these countries have what are considered to be “very high” stunting rates of 40 percent or more. Four countries – Afghanistan, Burundi, Timor-Leste and Yemen – have stunting rates close to 60 percent. As much as a third of children in Asia are stunted (100 million of the global total).

In Africa, almost 2 in 5 children are stunted – a total of 60 million children. This largely unnoticed child malnutrition crisis is robbing the health of tomorrow’s adults, eroding the foundations of the global economy, and threatening global stability. ...

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## Difference between http and https

Sent by Tony Falcon

If you are a regular internet user, you might have seen this and wondered what the difference is between http and https?

The main difference between http:// and https:// is it's all about keeping you secure. HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.

The S (big surprise) stands for "Secure." If you visit a website or web page, and look at the address in the web browser, it will likely begin with the following: http://. This means that the website is talking to your browser using the regular "unsecured" language. In other words, it is possible for someone to "eavesdrop" on your computer's conversation with the website. If you fill out a form on the website, someone might see the information you send to that site.

This is why you never ever enter your credit card number in an http website! But if the web address begins with https://, that basically means your computer is talking to the website in a secure code that no one can eavesdrop on. If a website ever asks you to enter your credit card information, you should automatically look to see if the web address begins with https://.

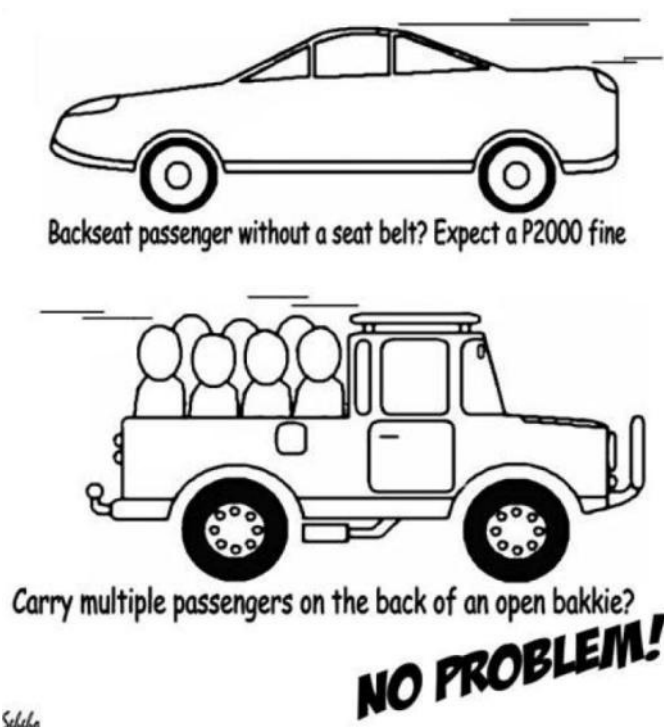
If it doesn't, you should NEVER enter sensitive information.....such as a credit card number, etc.

Remember...the 'S' means 'security'

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## THE SMILE

From the Ngami Times



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Have a good week

Gill