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The Namibian Wetlands Route Members

KWANDO – LINYANTI

- Nkasa Lupala Tented Lodge
- Jackalberry Camp
- Camp Kwando
- Bush Camp by Camp Kwando
- Rupara RestCamp
- Mukolo Camp
- Nambwa Tented Lodge
- Kazile Island Lodge
- Lianshulu Lodge
- Sharwinbo River Camp

KATIMA-ZAMBEZI

- Caprivi Mutoya Lodge
- Caprivi Houseboat Safaris Lodge
- Caprivi Adventures
- Caprivi River Lodge
- Juda Haus Lodge
- Kaza 3 Palms Eco Guest House
- Happy Forest Guest House
- Riverside Guest House

CHobe – ZAMBEZI FLOODPLAIN

- Serondela Lodge
- Zambezi Queen
- Chobe Water Villas
- Pangolin Voyager



The Namibian Wetlands Route aim, through our members, is to jointly promote the Zambezi Region (Caprivi) and establish a sense of pride within their businesses, communities and Government departments. Our Route will strive to conserve and promote sustainable tourism, and the use of our land and water systems. We will promote best practice by working closely with the Namibian Tourism Board for regulated establishments and operators. Generate revenue for the region, promote local culture and history, and create networks and partnerships within the KAZA-TFCA.

BACKGROUND

Back in 2005, a group of Private Sector Tourism & Business people from the region got together and agreed on establishing a small committee to promote the then Caprivi Region as a tourism destination.

The group started working hand in hand with Open Africa, a South African based NGO who were busy establishing Tourism route's in Namibia in cooperation with NTB (Namibian Tourism Board). Unfortunately, by 2012, the project came to an end due to the lack of funding.

In 2014, it was once again tried to revive the route. At that stage it was decided that the north eastern regions establish one route – Namely –The Four Rivers Route. The idea of this route was once again for promoting the region through joint marketing and branding.

The route started at Nkurenkuru in the Kavango region and ended on the last parts of Namibia in the Eastern floodplains. The route was aimed at linking with high-traffic areas such as Victoria Falls, Chobe, the Okavango Panhandle etc for a mutually beneficial gateway for tourists.

In 2016 it was agreed to divide the Route down into two sub-routes:

- The Kavango Open Africa Route (Nkurenkuru to Divundu)
- The Namibian Wetlands route (Divundu to Impalila)

In 2018 a new passionate and seriously committed committee was established, a Constitution and Code of Conduct for the Route produced and endorsed by the committee, a Voluntary Association registered to make The Namibian Wetlands Route a legal entity.





KAZA TFCA

The world's largest transfrontier conservation area

The Kavango Zambezi (KAZA TFCA) is situated in the Kavango and Zambezi river basins where the borders of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge. It spans an area of approximately 520 000 km² and includes 36 proclaimed protected areas such as national parks, game reserves, forest reserves, community

conservancies and game/wildlife management areas.

TKAZA TFCA was established in 2011 by its member states Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This conservation area is considered to be an important means to create economic development and conserve the unique biodiversity within the region with particular focus on large-scale migrations of megafauna to create free movement for wildlife and increase wildlife dispersal areas to target these challenges and counteract the trend of fortress conservation. Creating free movement for wildlife opens up areas for congested populations, enlarging the effective distribution range, supporting meta-population management and thus, increasing ecological stability.

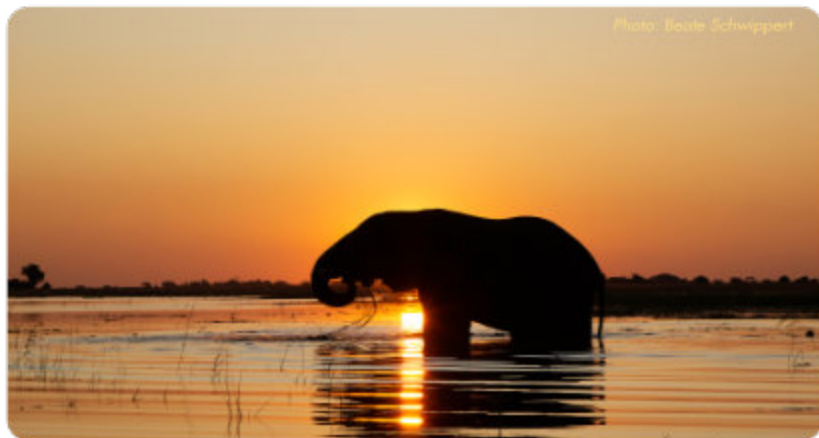


Photo: Beate Schwippert

The Zambezi Region's Timeline

During the last few hundred years, the area that is today known as the Zambezi Region has undergone numerous administrative changes. It was governed by three colonial powers (Germany, Britain, and South Africa) and was controlled by three separate countries before Namibia's independence: Botswana, South Africa, and South West Africa.

1600s and 1700s	First Lozi Empire, of Zambian origin.
1820s - 1864	Part of the Makololo Empire (of Sotho origin) led by Chief Sebitwane whose grave is near the village of Sangwali. They were overthrown and migrated towards Malawi.
1864 - 1890	Second Lozi Empire, led by Chief Liwanyika.
1890	The Caprivi Strip was added to German South West Africa as a result of negotiations at the Berlin Conference. This facilitated German access to the Zambezi River with the intention of providing a link to German East Africa (now Tanzania). However, Victoria Falls prevented navigation downstream.
1914 - 1918	Following the First World War, Germany was stripped of its colonial possessions and Namibia was placed under British military rule.
1921 - 1939	Administered as part of British Bechuanaland (now Botswana).
1940 - 1990	Administered by South Africa from Pretoria. From 1981, Caprivi Was administered under the Administration for Caprivians as part of the South West Africa Administration.
1990	Caprivi became one of the 14 political regions in Namibia with its own regional governor and six councillors.
2013	Renamed Zambezi Region.



Photo: Simone Michelini



National Parks in Zambezi Region

Supporting large herds of elephant and buffalo, plus rare and endangered species such as roan and sable antelope, the Zambezi Region Parks, including Bwabwata, Mudumu and Nkasa Rupara National Parks, constitute important corridors for animal movement within the greater region in Namibia and surrounding countries. It is in this context that the North-East Parks form the geographical heart of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA).

(source: MEFT N.E. Development plan)



The Caprivi Nature Park had its conservation status elevated to that of Game Park in 1968 following an ecological survey that clearly confirmed the significant ecological value of the area. However, since its proclamation in 1968 up until the independence of Namibia in 1990, the entire area was treated as a military zone by the South African Defence Force, which meant that officials of the Department of



Agriculture and Nature Conservation were denied access to the area.

Only in 1990, when the military forces left Namibia, could conservation staff work in the Caprivi Game Park for the first time. Upon the disbanding of the South African military in Namibia, the Khwe communities staying at military bases inside the Park were allowed to continue living there.

Bwabwata National Park

Bwabwata National Park (formerly Caprivi Game Park and Mahango Game Park) straddles the largest section of the Kalahari Woodland in the Zambezi and Kavango East Regions of Namibia, stretching from the Kwando River in the east to the Kavango River in the west.

The history of this protected area is complex, with various proclamations and policies affecting the North-East Parks and neighbouring communities. It consists of the former Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Park and the Kwando Triangle, which in the past did not have explicit conservation status.

The first people to live in the area now referred to as Bwabwata National Park were the San (Khwe and Kung), before the first bantu tribes entered the area in the late 18th

century. In 1945, following tsetse fly infestation, resident Hambukushu, Mafwe and Mayeyi people moved out of the low lying areas in the Park.

The Zambezi Strip between the Kavango and Kwando rivers was first proclaimed as a Nature Park in 1963, mostly for strategic military reasons in view of independence struggles starting in Namibia, Angola and Zambia. In 1964, a recommendation by the Odendaal Commission to create a homeland for the Khwe in the Zambezi Strip, which would allow them to continue their traditional livelihood of hunting and gathering, was dismissed.



In November 2007 following a lengthy consultation process, Cabinet finally proclaimed Bwabwata National Park.

An outstanding feature of Bwabwata is the high number of large mammal and bird species that are nationally rare. The omiramba and their associated grasslands are habitat for roan, sable and tsessebe. Typical trees include Baikiaea plurijuga (Zambezi Teak), Pterocarpus angolensis (Teak), Burkea africana, Mangetti and several others, including several Strychnos (Monkey Orange) species. Plant species composition varies greatly between grassland, broadleaf woodland on deep sands, mixed woodland on the more loamy soils of the alluvial floodplains of the Kavango River, and riparian woodland.

Mahango Core Area is listed as an internationally important bird area (supporting globally threatened species) and is an avian diversity hotspot. (source: MEFT N.E. Development plan)

Mudumu National Park

Mudumu National Park covers an area of 737 square kilometres along the Kwando River. The Park is situated approximately 35 kilometres south of Kongola, bordered by Botswana to the west, Mashi Conservancy to the north, Sobbe to the east, and the Balyerwa, Wuparo, and Dzoti Conservancy to the south, as illustrated below in Map 2.

The Park is centred on the Mudumu Molapo fossil river course, a seasonally dry, open channel that drains the primarily Mopane woodlands of the hinterland to the east.



Without any fences, Mudumu forms a crucial transboundary link for wildlife migration and seasonal dispersal between Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia and for seasonal migrations to and from the rivers.

Mudumu's natural environment is different from that of the Kalahari woodland system across the Kwando River in Botswana, even though there are no real physical barriers to dispersal by plants – apart from the river itself. This difference is mostly the result of a difference in soil types, with Mudumu's soils being dominated by heavy clay soils interspersed with sandy patches as opposed to the



The Park contains some of the best-preserved tall Mopane woodlands in Namibia, and some excellent examples of *Burkea africana* veld.

Mudumu National Park was proclaimed in 1990, shortly before Namibia's Independence. Prior to its proclamation, Mudumu was settled and used by the Mafwe and Mayeyi people. In 1945, following tsetse fly infestation, local residents moved away from low lying areas and much of the Park was designated as traditional hunting grounds. The area remained a traditional hunting area up to 1987 when an agreement was signed between the Mafwe Traditional Authority and the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation to officially proclaim Mudumu as a State protected area.

predominantly deep sandy soils on the Botswana side. This difference in soil characteristics has in turn led to a marked difference in vegetation structure and species composition.

The main river channel is supplemented by several smaller channels and oxbow lakes, leading to a constantly changing arrangement of dry and wet areas and the presence of some permanent islands.

In 1989, the Administrator General of South West Africa approved the declaration of Mudumu as a National Park. To date, five conservancies have been registered around Mudumu – Wuparo (1999), Mashi (2003), Sobbe (2006), Balyerwa (2006) and Dzoti (2009), meaning that the Park's entire boundary is now adjacent to proclaimed conservation areas.

(source: MEFT Mudumu National Park Management Plan)

The river front is characterised by a tall closed woodland to forest fringe (climax vegetation), which has however mostly been transformed to open shrublands by elephant. The depth of the water table, which appears to change over long periods linked to wetter and drier cycles in the region, is a further important determinant of vegetation structure.

Apart from the distribution of soil types and the presence of elephant, fires are the main determinants of vegetation structure and species composition. In particular, hot fires that usually start outside the Park in the late dry season may result in marked changes in vegetation structure. These fires seldom cause as much damage in the Mudumu Molapo woodland vegetation type as in the more sandy soil types where fuel loads are more often high enough to sustain hot fires.



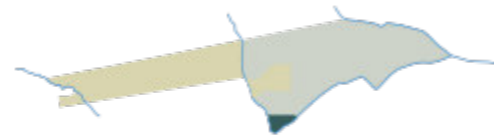
Nkasa Rupara National Park

Nkasa Rupara National Park is a small park that covers only 337 square kilometres, however, it is the largest formally protected wetland area in Namibia. The Park is located approximately 125 kilometres south-west of Katima Mulilo and about 35 kilometres south of Mudumu National Park. Nkasa Rupara National Park is bordered to the south, west and east by the Kwando and Linyanti Rivers, which also constitute the borders with Botswana and to the north by three community conservancies (Balyerwa, Wuparo and Dzoti).



Most of the Park consists of channels of reed beds, lagoons and islands that support a range of large wildlife species including elephant and buffalo. In its hydrological functioning and biological value, the park is very similar to the Okavango Delta and as such subject to periods of floods, but also periods of low water levels. Hence the character of the Park can change drastically from a wetland area to a dry and dusty environment for extended periods of time.

Nkasa Rupara's ecosystem types are similar to the Okavango Delta wetlands and associated habitats, with relatively narrow, permanently filled main channels of the Kwando/Linyanti Rivers, several periodically flooded channels, the largest seasonally inundated grasslands in



Namibia, and wooded islands containing tree species that are exceptionally rare in a national context. The Kwando/Linyanti Rivers have a relatively narrow catchment, most of which lies in Angola. As rains in Angola can easily miss the catchment, the rivers' flooding regimes can vary considerably, with the whole area extensively flooded in some years while in others much of it remains dry.

The periodic inundation, linked to the flooding regime of the Kwando River and not to the local wet season, is the most critical ecological driver for the Park's ecosystem. It determines the distribution pattern of woody vegetation, which almost exclusively grows on higher 'islands' that are rarely flooded. These islands contain prime examples of tree species such as Knob Thorn (*Acacia nigrescens*), Paper-bark Acacia (*A. sieberiana*), Large-leaved Albizias (*Albizia versicolor*), Moneybread (*Piliostigma thonningii*), Leadwood (*Combretum imberbe*), Sausage Tree (*Kigelia africana*) and Silver Cluster-Leaf (*Terminalia sericea*), all of which have relatively narrow Namibian ranges.

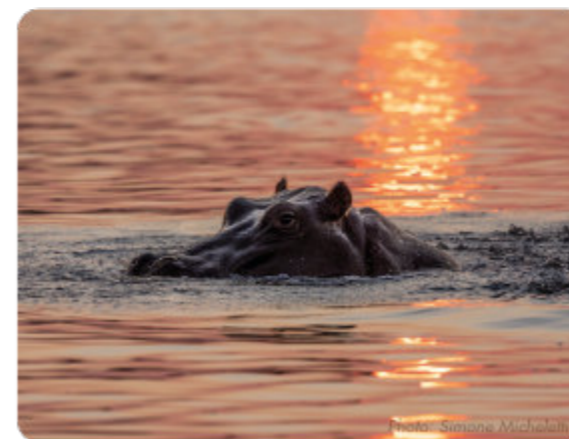
The Park contains large mammal species, such as lechwe and buffalo that are rare in the Namibian context. Impala and lechwe populations are stable or growing. It contains some special bird species, such as Luapula Cisticola and the regionally endemic Slaty Egret. The Park also contains a small population of the globally and nationally endangered Wattled Crane. Mammals of conservation concern that may occur here or have been recorded are the water rat, lion, sitatunga and puku.

Nkasa Rupara serves as an important corridor and buffer for all large mammal species moving to and from Botswana. The Park often contains large herds of elephant and has resident buffalo, for which it is particularly well known. These herds are probably linked to Botswana herds through dispersal. As with all the other wetland parks,

healthy populations of hippo and crocodiles occur here. Crocodile populations may indeed be growing.

Nkasa Rupara was proclaimed in 1990, shortly before Namibia's Independence. Prior to its proclamation, Nkasa Rupara was settled and utilised by the Mayeyi people, which at the time was under the jurisdiction of the Mafwe Traditional Authority. In 1945, following the Tsetse fly infestation, the Mafwe Traditional Authority moved local residents from the Nkasa and Rupara islands in the park to make way for a 'game reserve'.

The area remained a traditional hunting area up to 1987 when an agreement was signed between the Mafwe Traditional Authority and the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation to officially proclaim the Nkasa and Rupara islands as a State protected area.



Based on this agreement, the Administrator General of South West Africa approved the declaration of the area as a National Park in 1989. It was proclaimed as Mamili (Nkasa Rupara) National Park, and in 2012 Cabinet approved that the Park be renamed Nkasa Rupara National Park.

Three conservancies were subsequently registered north of Nkasa Rupara, namely Wuparo (1999), Balyerwa (2006) and Dzoti (2009), meaning that the Park's entire boundary is now adjacent to proclaimed conservation areas. (source: MEFT Nkasa Rupara National Park Management Plan)



Communal conservancies in Zambezi

One of the many tasks facing the newly independent Government of Namibia in the early 1990s was to improve the management of wildlife resources, which were severely decimated due to poor management, loss of local community support and armed conflict in the 1970s and 80s. After Independence, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism strove to empower rural people in communal areas. Legislation was introduced in 1996 to allow for the formation of Communal Conservancies "to promote activities that demonstrate that sustainably managed natural resources can result in social development and economic growth, and in suitable partnership between local communities and government."

The remarkable restoration of wildlife that has occurred in



most communal areas over the last decade has been facilitated by a sense of local ownership over the resources and direct benefits from managing them. The Government of Namibia has been extremely innovative in managing its natural resources and improving the quality of life of its rural population.

Communal Conservancies have taken a leadership role in preserving large landscapes and conserving indigenous species in large, unfenced areas. This approach is providing a growing number of travelers with authentic experiences and opportunities that are not only unique to Namibia but unique to Africa as well.

Many of Namibia's Communal Conservancies contain spectacular scenery, rich cultures and burgeoning wildlife populations. Within the Communal Conservancies, there are also an increasing number of Joint-Venture lodges and campsites. These Joint-Ventures are unique in that they are legal partnerships between the lodge operator and host communities, who work in collaboration to achieve both



conservation and economic development objectives at a local level, and share in the profits of the enterprise.

With tourism a vital part of Namibia's economy, income from Joint-Venture tourism in Communal Conservancies has helped to transform lives of rural Namibians. Communities are benefiting in ways previously unimaginable, conservation has improved with community members directly involved in monitoring and protecting wildlife, and travelers who are willing to go a little off-the-beaten-path are experiencing the trip of a lifetime. Source: conservationtourism.com.na

Conservancy	Gazetted	Area km2
Salambala	June 1998	930
Kwando	December 1999	190
Mayuni	December 1999	151
Mashi	March 2003	297
Bamunu	March 2011	556
Dzoti	October 2009	287
Balyerwa	October 2006	223
Lusese	October 2014	207
Kasika	December 2005	147
Sobbe	October 2006	404
Wuparo	December 1999	148
Impalila	December 2005	73
Nakabolelwa	October 2014	114
Kabulabula	November 2011	89
Sikunga	July 2009	287

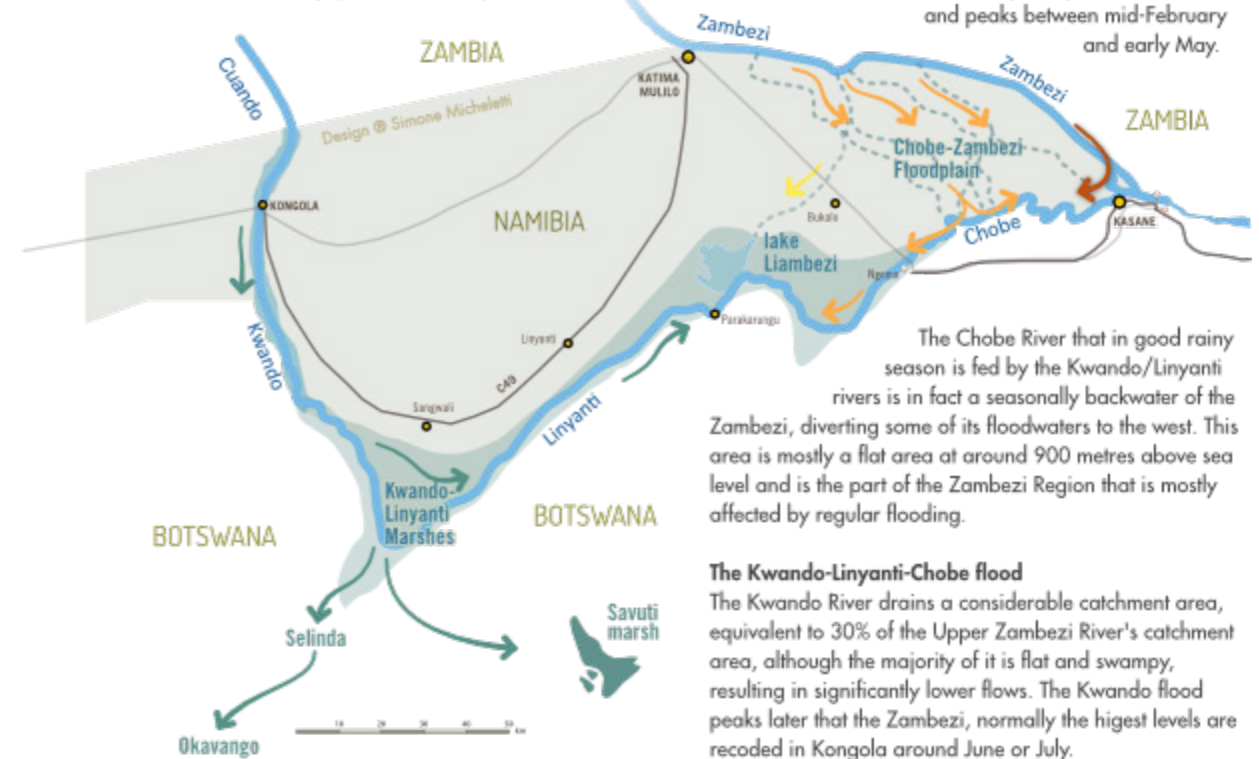
The annual floods

The Zambezi, Kwando, Linyanti, and Chobe are the four perennial rivers that run through the Zambezi Region. When water levels are high, they all connect to one other and to the Okavango River further west. Their waters flood across enormous areas at certain periods, generating extensive marshes and floodplains and having a considerable impact on livelihoods and human activities.

Average annual rainfall in the area is amongst the highest in all of Namibia at between 650 and 700 millimetres. Nonetheless, rainfall is highly variable from year to



higher, rocky ground deflected the course of the Zambezi River and was thus surrounded by a maize of meandering channels, backwaters and floodplains. Seasonal floods in the upper regions of the basin in Angola and Zambia characterize the river flow regime. The river rises in Katima Mulilo beginning in late November and peaks between mid-February and early May.



The Chobe River that in good rainy season is fed by the Kwando/Linyanti rivers is in fact a seasonally backwater of the Zambezi, diverting some of its floodwaters to the west. This area is mostly a flat area at around 900 metres above sea level and is the part of the Zambezi Region that is mostly affected by regular flooding.

The Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe flood
The Kwando River drains a considerable catchment area, equivalent to 30% of the Upper Zambezi River's catchment area, although the majority of it is flat and swampy, resulting in significantly lower flows. The Kwando flood peaks later than the Zambezi, normally the highest levels are recorded in Kongola around June or July. The vast majority of the Kwando River floodplain is made up of a patchwork of ecosystems that were either generated by recent or earlier water flows or by exceptionally dry periods in the distant past.

year, while the changing water levels of the rivers influence the accessibility to land in lower-lying areas.

Zambezi River flood
At the very far eastern tip of Zambezi Region of Namibia we have the area known as the Chobe-Zambezi Floodplain. We can consider the beginning of the floodplains at Ngoma and the end at Impalila Island where a small wedge of



Birding in the Zambezi Region

is an absolute treat – one does not have to venture great distances to achieve a substantial “tick list” or some great photographs. With up to 450 species, 4 rivers and a variety of birding habitat you will not go wrong choosing this area as a birding destination. There are great choices of accommodation and camping along all the rivers, where you can book game/bird drives, boat cruises and guided walks.



Photo: Beate Schwippert

A BIRDING THE KWANDO/LINYANTI AREA

This is a great birding and wildlife area. The narrow winding Kwando and later the Linyanti Rivers that borders Namibia with Botswana on the south western side, and Angola & Zambia in the north is an interesting river with a network of waterways and channels, lined with Phragmites Reeds and Papyrus Grass. It is home to many interesting species, including most of the warblers (both resident and summer visitors).

The 3 National Parks in this area, have a variety of habitats which include, grasslands, Teak woodlands, Acacia forests and swamps- all great for different bird species. You can expect to see the vulnerable Wattled Crane out in the grasslands, Racket-tailed Rollers and Retz Helmet-Shrike in the Teak forests. Other specials include Black & Coppery-Tailed Coucal, Chirping Cisticola, Green & Brown-backed Honeybirds, Luapula Cisticola, Slaty Egret, Rufous-bellied Heron.



Photo: Simone Micheletti



Photo: Beate Schwippert



B BIRDING THE ZAMBEZI RIVER AREA

The Zambezi River forms the border between Namibia and Zambia and once again has a variety of different habitats to bird. The annual high water starts to recede in June and by the end of July huge white sand beaches are exposed all the way from Katima Mulilo to Impalila Island. These beaches are home to great numbers of breeding birds during the summer months (Aug – Dec). African Skimmers sit on cup size sand nests, collared pratincoles gather in their hundreds. Rock pratincoles perch and breed on the exposed rocks from the Zambian border/bridge down to Hippo Island. Carmine bee-eaters arrive in their thousands at the end of August to their annual breeding colony and the shy African finfoot skulks along the waters edge between exposed roots of the Waterberry trees growing along the banks of the river. The riverine forests host the beautiful Schalows Turaco, Trumpeter Hornbills, both Swamp & Tropical Boubou, Eastern Nicator, Yellow-throated Leaflove and Grey-headed Bush-Shrike. The list just goes on!



Photo: Beate Schwippert

C BIRDING THE CHOBE-ZAMBEZI FLOODPLAIN

The Chobe River forms the border between Namibia and Botswana. The Namibian side is known as

the Eastern Floodplains, and on the Botswana side is the Chobe National Park. These floodplains are home to many grass-velde species which include Rosy-throated Longclaw & near threatened Yellow-throated Sandgrouse. When the Chobe & Zambezi rivers start subsiding (July – Sept) thousands of fish are trapped in small pools on the floodplains. Birds flock to these pools for food. You can expect to see White and Pink-backed Pelicans, Grey-headed Gulls, Whiskered Terns, a variety of duck and teal species, herons, egrets and storks join in this feeding frenzy. Keep an eye open for the uncommon Slaty Egret, Long-toed Lapwing, Luapula Cisticola and Lesser Jacana at these pools.



Photo: Simone Micheletti



Photo: Simone Micheletti

The Namibian Wetlands Route members

KWANDO – LINYANTI

- Nkasa Lupala Tented Lodge **F**
- Jackalberry Camp **G**
- Camp Kwando **H**
- Bush Camp by Camp Kwando **I**
- Rupara RestCamp **J**
- Mukolo Camp **K**
- Nambwa Tented Lodge **L**
- Kazile Island Lodge **M**
- Lianshulu Lodge **N**
- Bush Lodge **O**
- Sharwimbo River Camp **P**

KATIMA-ZAMBEZI

- Caprivi Mutoya Lodge **A**

Caprivi Houseboat Safaris Lodge **B**

- Caprivi Adventures **U**
- Caprivi River Lodge **C**
- Juda Haus Lodge **D**
- Kaza 3 Palms Eco Guest House
- Happy Forest Guest House
- Riverside Guest House **E**

CHOBE – ZAMBEZI FLOODPLAIN

- Serondela Lodge **Q**
- Zambezi Queen **R**
- Chobe Water Villas **S**
- Pangolin Voyager **T**



Caprivi Mutoya Lodge **A**

Situated in a small riverine forest, Caprivi Mutoya Lodge lies on the banks of a tranquil backwater lake of the Zambezi River, approximately 24km east of Katima Mulilo in Namibia. The lodge is home to squirrels, monkeys, a large variety of birds and, in the evenings, a large pod of hippos.

A variety of accommodations include contemporary chalets, luxury tents, campsite safari tents and a campsite set under ancient indigenous trees. All the accommodation units are surrounded by lush gardens and vegetation with fabulous views of the backwater.

Cell: +264 812875438
 Co-ordinates: S17.556661 E24.474015
 Email: info@caprivimutoyalodge.com
 http://www.caprivimutoyalodge.com



Caprivi Houseboat Safaris' Lodge **B**



Caprivi Houseboat Safaris Lodge is an exclusive lodge nestled amid a lush green garden on the banks of the Zambezi River, a few kilometres east of Katima Mulilo in the Zambezi region of Namibia, offering genuine hospitality in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. The lodge offers five rustic, en-suite chalets, that open onto the riverbank, an en-suite tented room, 2 campsites with a power-point, light, running water and central ablutions, and a rose-wood deck with lounge bar.

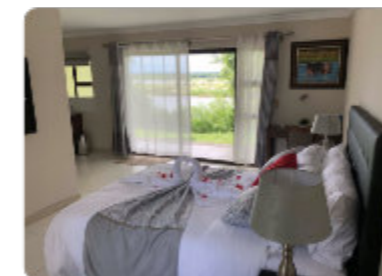
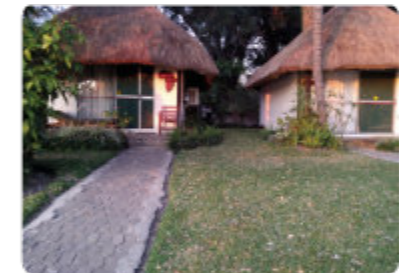
Tel/Fax: +264 (0)66 252 287 | Fax: +264 (0)886 501 542
 Cell: +264 (0)81 721 2695 (Curt)
 Whatsapp: +264 (0)81 721 2695
 Co-ordinates: S17.49519 E24.32405
 Email: info@caprivihouseboatsafaris.com
 http://www.caprivihouseboatsafaris.com

Caprivi River Lodge **C**

Caprivi River Lodge is situated on the lush banks of the mighty Zambezi River on the outskirts of Katima Mulilo, nestled under the shady canopy of tall indigenous trees; surrounded by green lawns and beautiful gardens that attract a wide variety of birdlife.

A theme throughout the lodge is the unique furniture and carvings. Incorporated in the main building is the lounge, bar, and kitchen, flowing from this is our dining Lapa and an extension to this are the decks and walkways overlooking the waters of the Zambezi. Last but not least is our boma fireplace with its' African chairs where one can relax after dinner, chin wag, and finish off the evening.

Tel: +264 81 206 1514 | +264 66 252 288
 Co-ordinates: -17.490972, 24.315499
 Email: info@capriviriverlodge.com.na
 http://www.capriviriverlodge.com.na



Juda Haus Lodge **D**

Juda Haus Lodge (JHL) is situated a mere 5 kilometres from the town centre of Katima Mulilo, in the Zambezi region. The Lodge has six Luxury chalets, two luxury rooms and a family house suitable for a family of five. By December 2022, three more standard rooms will be added to increase our room capacity. If you are visiting the Zambezi region for leisure of business, Juda Haus Lodge is at your service all the time. We also have a restaurant on the premises offering

international and local cuisine. Perched on the bank of the Zambezi River, JHL offers a relaxation matched by a few establishments. Our environment is attractive to birds and bird watchers will find it easy to spot local species on the premises. Nights are filled with owls and hippos. Some of our guests have spotted cane rats just in front of their river view rooms. JHL organizes boat cruises for those interested in sightseeing.

Cell: +264 811247024; Tel: +264 66254991/2
 Email: info@judahauslodge.com
 Website: https://judahauslodge.com



Riverside Guesthouse

E

The Riverside Guest House is located along the B8 Highway in TransCaprivi in Boma Location in Katima Mulilo town, 100 meters from the Zambezi Regional Council and 300 meters from the powerful Zambezi River. Secure parking and cheap overnight accommodations. Televisions, crisp linens, coffee and tea makers, refrigerators, and free wifi are all offered in each room.

Unwind in one of our chic, custom-designed bathrooms. Ten-room housing facility with some self-catering flats and a door for each room. In addition to serving our continental and English breakfast, we also serve dinner and lunch.

Tel: +264 (0)81 247 6519/(0)81 33 77 202

Email: rside6018@gmail.com

Website: <https://goo.gl/maps/hqUCHrQGGuRTDTkKb6>



Nkasa Lupala Lodge

F

Nkasa Lupala tented lodge is built on the banks of one of the many channels of the Kwando-Linyanti river system. The Lodge has 10 luxury Tents constructed out of steel, canvas and wood with proper doors and windows and en-suite bathroom facilities. A central main area with bar, dining room, lounge facility, kitchen, storage, office and view point is linked to the rooms through a network of pathways.

Wildlife viewing opportunities at the lodge include: lion, elephant, buffalo, and rare wetland species such as lechwe, sitatunga and reed buck. The National Park has the greatest diversity of bird life in Namibia.

Tel: +264 (0)81 1625372 - Reservation: +264 (0)66 250725

Co-ordinates: S18.3457637 E23.6692981

Email: info@nkasalupalalodge.com

Website: www.nkasalupalalodge.com



Jackalberry Camp

G

Jackalberry Tented Camp, a sister lodge to Nkasa Lupala Tented Camp. The Lodge is part of an exclusive activity concession from MET and is built inside the Nkasa Rupara National Park. The Camp welcomes its guest to one of the most unique areas in Zambezi region, the wetland paradise for ultimate adventure. The lodge offers only 4 exclusive double luxury tented rooms and one double Guide room, Restaurant, Bar, Lounge area.

The main building is build around a huge Jackalberry tree and has first and second floors that houses the reception area, dinning area, lounge and bar area. The second floor has spacious and comfortable lounge providing guests with an exceptional view of the surrounding while the ground floor hosts communal fire place for evening catch up.

Tel: +264 (0)81 1625372 - Reservation: +264 (0)66 250725

Co-ordinates: S18.3955331 E23.7540082

Email: info@jbcamp.com

<http://www.jbcamp.com>



Rupara RestCamp

J

The RestCamp is located on the Northern boundary of the Nkasa Rupara National Park on the banks of one of the many channels of the Kwando-Linyanti river system of this unique Namibian wetland paradise in the eastern Zambezi region (Caprivi).

Rupara RestCamp is managed on behalf of the community by Wildest Logistics a sister company of Nkasa Lupala Tented Lodge that is located 3km away from the RestCamp.

There are 2 Self-Catering units, 2 private sites, and 7 normal sites with shared ablution block.

The park entrance is 3km away and is common that elephants and other wildlife comes into the camp.

Tel: +264 (0)81 1625372 - Cell: +264 (0)66 250725

Co-ordinates: S18.3457637 E23.6692981

Email: info@rupara.com

Website: www.rupara.com



Camp Kwando

H

Nestled on the banks of the Kwando river (Zambezi Region – Caprivi, Namibia), Camp Kwando invites you to come and explore the hidden treasures of an untamed land. Capture the spirit of the African bush while sipping sundowners from the beautiful overhead deck and experience the thrill of the hauntingly beautiful call of the African fish eagle

Tel: +264 (0)81 8153440 (Lodge)

Tel: +264 (0)81 1491435 (Reservations)

Co-ordinates: S18.042399 E23.3194989

Email: info@campkwando.com

<http://www.campkwando.com>



Bush Camp by Camp Kwando

I

Nestled in the flood plains of the Kwando River (Zambezi Region – Caprivi, Namibia), Bush Camp by Camp Kwando invites you to explore camping in the bush with a little comfort to make it an unforgettable experience. Your Camp Site lays at water amidst palms and towering trees and the shower under a wonderful sky full of stars will make the little difference.

PLEASE NOTE Bush Camp by Camp Kwando is NOT situated at Camp Kwando Lodge, just off the B8 near Kongola!



Tel: +264 (0)81 8153440 (Lodge)

Tel: +264 (0)81 1491435

(Reservations)

Co-ordinates: S17.8295903

E23.3498556

Email: info@campkwando.com

<http://www.campkwando.com>

Nambwa Lodge

L

African Monarch Lodges' Nambwa Tented Lodge is located in the Eastern Zambezi Region along the Kwando River. It is uniquely situated inside the Bwabwata National Park, in the heart of KAZA and is nestled high amongst majestic trees, honoring the elephants' right of way below.

An authentic walkway joins ten decadently spacious tented suites, which emanate a feeling of vastness and evoke a gentle balance of serenity. The elephants are seemingly unperturbed by guests on the walkways who are privileged to get up close to Africa's largest mammal.

Tel: +264 (0)61 400510

Cell: +264 (0)81 125 2122

Email: reservations@africanmonarchlodges.com

<http://www.africanmonarchlodges.com>



Kazile Island Lodge

M

African Monarch Lodges' Kazile Island Lodge is situated on an exclusive island on the banks of the Kwando River, located within the Bwabwata National Park, in the heart of KAZA.

The Lodge offers thirteen Meru tents nestled within a Mangosteen forest. The tents overlook the Kwando River as well as the expansive floodplains between the Island and the famous Horseshoe Bend.

Kazile Island is a special paradise that

can only be reached by boat. Here, herds of buffalo and elephant traverse the wet Zambezi landscape. Sitatunga, an elusive antelope, is often spotted along the floodplains.

Tel: +264 (0)61 400510

Cell: +264 (0)81 125 2122

Email: reservations@africanmonarchlodges.com

<http://www.africanmonarchlodges.com>

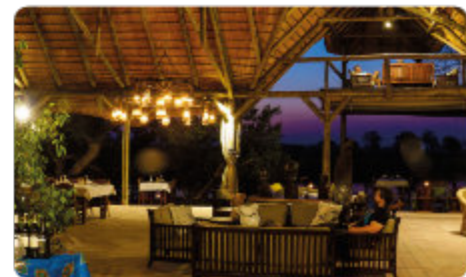


Lianshulu Lodge

N

Lianshulu Lodge in the East Zambezi Region of Namibia overlooks the Kwando River and is situated on a private concession inside the Mudumu National Park of Namibia.

The area is a lush wilderness of riverine forest, marsh and open woodland, providing a home for an abundance of wildlife. For the prospective guest to Lianshulu Lodge, the attraction will be found in a quintessentially African experience, blending exceptional service with superb scenery and a fascinating array of fauna and flora.



From the early morning coffee, to the moment when Zambezi drums beckon to a romantic evening, the dedicated staff will provide a high standard of personal, yet unobtrusive attention. Always, the spectacle of an enchanting Africa will keep the visitor to Lianshulu Lodge enthralled.

Tel: +264 (0)61 224420

Cell: +264 (0)81 1241564

Email: reservations@caprivicollection.com

<http://www.caprivicollection.com>

Bush Lodge

O

The Bush Lodge enjoys a unique riverside location amongst pristine and unspoiled wilderness that is the true heartland of the African safari experience.

Bush Lodge not only offers a bountiful quantity and quality of rich and varied game sighting experiences – it also provides opportunity for extraordinary bird watching, as well as great fishing.



A small and intimate style of comfortable hospitality is combined with attentive and personal service – and yet staying at Bush Lodge is not overly expensive.

Tel: +264 (0)61 224420

Cell: +264 (0)81 1241564

Email: reservations@caprivicollection.com

<http://www.caprivicollection.com>



Sharwimbo River Camp

P

Elevated high on the banks of the Kwando River in the Zambezi region, Sharwimbo River Camp offers an affordable, exclusive and eco friendly self catering stay, with spectacular views of this wonderful wetland with its abundance of birds and wildlife.

Relax in one of our 15 en suite steel, pole and canvas chalets, overlooking the wetlands. Spend time on an unforgettable boat trip on the Kwando River watching the sun set over the plains or just relax around the pool.

Sharwimbo is a birders paradise, with over 350 species recorded in the area.

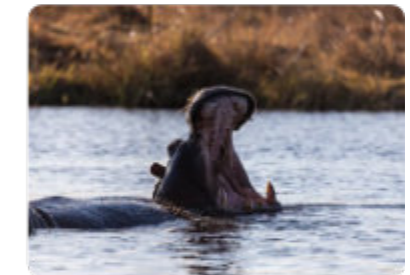
Our shaded camping sites all have 12 v solar power, private cooking areas, communal ablution facilities with hot showers, and its own swimming pool.

Tel: +264 (0)81 144 4304 / +264 (0)81 293 2734

Co-ordinates: 18° 01' 33.43S 23° 18' 54.12E

Email: book@sharwimbo.com

<http://www.sharwimbo.com>



Mukolo Camp

K

This little piece of paradise is situated on the Zambezi / Caprivi strip of Namibia. We are an affordable, small exclusive eco-friendly safari camp with a beautiful view of the floodplains of the Kwando River.

Come and enjoy the tranquillity of nature from the comfort of your own tent, or stay in one of our lovely, rustic self-catering cabins. We also offer boat cruises, photography boat cruises / packages, mukoro trips, pool and dinner and breakfast on request.

Tel: +264 (0)66 250408 -

Cell: +264 (0)81 1240403 / +264 (0)81 1247542

Co-ordinates: S17 52.519 E23 20 473

Email: info@mukolocamp.com

Website: www.mukolocamp.com





Serondela Lodge



Situated on the Namibian banks of the Chobe river, Serondela Lodge is facing the world renewed Chobe National Park. This will ensure all year round close encounters with free roaming wildlife to our guest. The 8 rooms situated facing the river will be enjoying spectacular views with endless photographic opportunities.

Just 17km West of Kasane but far enough to ensure exclusivity the guest

will be part and experience the positive impact of sustainable tourism to this incredibly beautiful area and dynamic conservancy.

Tel: +264 (0)811625372 - Reservation: +264 (0)66 250725

Co-ordinates: S18.3457637 E23.6692981

Email: info@nkasalupalalodge.com

Website: www.nkasalupalalodge.com



Zambezi Queen Collection



Located on the great Chobe River that borders Namibia and the Chobe National Park in Botswana, the Zambezi Queen Collection is made up of four houseboats; the ever-elegant Zambezi Queen and her three Chobe Princesses, as well as the intimate and secluded Ichingo Chobe River Lodge, set above the flowing waters of the Chobe River.

An all-inclusive water-based safari with the Zambezi Queen Collection provides the ideal platform to experience all that the Chobe area has to offer, with a range of activities including game viewing, birding, fishing, photography and traditional cultural experiences. The Chobe River region is home to one of the world's largest population of elephant and a diverse variety of African game, 450 species of bird life, and the legendary tiger fish.



Tel: +27 21 715 2412

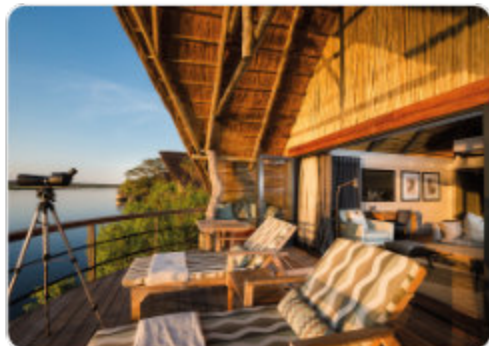
Email: enquiry@zqcollection.com

Website: www.zqcollection.com

Chobe Water Villas



Located in a special corner of the African wilderness, where two mighty rivers meet, forming a wetland paradise. Discover the wonders of this magical destination at the very tip of Namibia's Zambezi Region, previously known as the Caprivi Strip, and immerse yourself in its serene elegance.



Nestled in the beautiful lap of nature on the bank of the Chobe River, the Chobe Water Villas offer an impeccable front row seat to untamed nature. The exclusivity and style of this boutique Lodge is unparalleled.

This is a fully inclusive service offering and has additional activities to choose from which is guaranteed to further enrich your Namibian experience.

Tel: +264 (0)81 396 0551

Email: Chobe.Res@ol.na

http://www.chobewatervillas.com

Pangolin Voyager



The Pangolin Voyager has been custom built to suit the needs of all of our clients and their specific requirements for their time with us on safari. Whether you are a wildlife enthusiast, keen photographer, avid birder or are just someone in need of some general rest and relaxation there is a space on-board for everyone and we will endeavour to meet your every wish and desire during your time with us.

We have five delightful en-suite cabins configured as either doubles or twins fitted with the finest linens. Alongside the houseboat we have we have an eight-seater photo boat whose chairs can be fitted with specialist camera mounts as well as another boat for general game viewing and visits to the local communities and landmarks.

Tel/Fax: +267 625 1945

Email: info@pangolinphoto.com

http://www.pangolinphoto.com



Caprivi Adventures



Caprivi Adventures is a Namibian Tourism Board (NTB) registered adventure and activities company established in 2012. Situated in Katima Mulilo (on the B8 highway) and in the heart of the greater KAZA region, Caprivi Adventures is your one-stop place to go in the Zambezi region. From private and group transfers and vehicle rentals to boat cruises, private sunset cruises, fishing trips, birding excursions, game drives, cultural tours, and day trips to the Vic



Falls, the Chobe National Park, and Sioma Falls. We also offer short- and longer safaris in the KAZA region (including Botswana, Zambia, Angola, and Zimbabwe). We take pride in transporting you to your lodge or destination safely, comfortably, and timely.

We take all the fuss out of border crossings, and ensure you have a informative drive. We offer a fully licensed and insured transfer/shuttle service that is based in Katima Mulilo – the capital of the Zambezi Region. Let us help make your 'Namibian Holiday' the dream holiday it should be.

Tel: +264 (0)66 252 739

Cell: +264 (0)81 206 1514

Email: info@capriviadventures.com

http://www.capriviadventures.com



Languages of Zambezi Region

The Region boasts 7 ethnic tribes – Subia, Yeyi, Mafwe, Totela, Mbukushu, Mbalangwe and Khwe each with their own language.

Some common words in some of the Zambezi languages

Silozi:

Good Morning - Muzuhile cwañi?

Good Afternoon - Mutozi cwañi

Good Evening - Ki ma nzibwana

River - Nuka

Sand - Mushabati / Lishabati

Tree - Kota

Forest - Mushitu

Elephant - Tou

Buffalo - Nali

Hippo - Kubu

Lion - Tau

Leopard - Ngwee

Warthog - Kulube

Kudu - Tolo

Impala - Pala

Fish - Tapi

Fish Eagle - Nwanyi

Heron - Nalukapua

Mbukushu:

Good Morning - Munapinduka

Good Afternoon - Hano Ondho

Good Evening - Rungulo

River - Rware

Sand - Dive

Tree - Thitondo

Forest - Muthitu

Elephant - Ndovu

Buffalo - Nyacii

Hippo - Nvu

Lion - Nyime

Leopard - Ndhoo

Warthog - Ngidi

Kudu - Myu

Impala - Mara

Fish - Thii

Fish Eagle - Nwanvi

Heron - Thovu

Subia:

Good Morning - Mwa Buka

Good Afternoon - Mwazuza

Good Evening - Kwa siha

River - Lwizi

Sand - Iseke

Tree - Isamu

Forest - Muzuka

Elephant - Nzovu

Buffalo - Unyati

Hippo - Uvubu

Lion - Undavu

Leopard - Ingwee

Warthog - Chiguluve

Kudu - Ngundum

Impala - Unzelu

Fish - Inswii

Fish Eagle - Inkwazi

Heron - Nalukapwa

Sifwe:

Good Morning - Mubti Mawubuki

Good Afternoon - Mbuti Mwalishali

Good Evening - Mbuti Mwalishali

River - Rwizyi

Sand - Buu

Tree - Zishamu

Forest - Mutemwa

Elephant - Bajobu

Buffalo - Banyati

Hippo - Babuu

Lion - Bandabu

Leopard - Ongwee

Warthog - Ombeera

Kudu - Opihu

Impala - Njeru

Fish - Swee

Fish Eagle - Nwanvi

Heron - Chizuni

Siyeyi:

Good Morning - Natambuka

Good Afternoon - Narashara

Good Evening - Nitambuswe

River - Inda

Sand - Muqyawu

Tree - Muti

Forest - Inshimwe

Elephant - Unjovo

Buffalo - Unyati

Hippo - Unvuvu

Lion - Undavu

Leopard - Ungwe

Warthog - Ungiri

Kudu - Unzwa

Impala - Limpara

Fish - Inshwi

Fish Eagle - Ikwezi

Heron - Utsuru



Photo: Simone Micheletti

www.namibiawetland.com

Visit our website and find out more about the incomparable possibilities the Zambezi Region offers!