

SASEC Conference Block Booking Accommodation at Kruger Park Lodge Rest Camp

The Organisers and Committee of the Southern African Sustainable Energy Conference (SASEC2026) have contracted with SANParks to secure accommodation for the conference dates. Interested parties attending the conference and wanting to make use of the block booking will have to book via the Accommodation booking link with the Organisers.

Kindly be aware of the following important information regarding accommodation arrangements at the Kruger Park Lodge Rest Camp.

Limited Chalets are available and will be allocated on a first come first serve basis. Accommodation can only be confirmed when full pre-payment is received.

Kruger Park Lodge Rest Camp

1. This facility is Self-Catering.
2. All new reservations made online will require immediate and **full payment by 31 March 2026**.
3. The availability information is updated real-time (unless interrupted by technical difficulties) between our reservation system and the website. As SANParks accept reservations on a first-come-first-served basis **we cannot guarantee** that accommodation clients saw as available online will still be available by the time a reservation is attempted.
4. A **community fund of 1%** will be added to the cost of all accommodation and activity reservations.
5. **Cancelling a reservation made will result in cancellation fees.** These are calculated on the total value of the reservation that was cancelled. Cancelling:
 - 6 days or less prior to arrival (or not arriving at all) will result in a 100% cancellation fee
 - 7 to 14 days before arrival will result in a 50% cancellation fee
 - 15 to 30 days before arrival will result in a 25% cancellation fee.
 - If the arrival date of the itinerary is postponed prior to or on date of arrival and then cancelled at a later stage, the fees that applied at the time of amendment will be enforced if the amount is greater than the new cancellation fees.
 - Should the reservation not be taken up on the arrival date the accommodation will be held until 09:00 the following day after which the reservation will be cancelled and the deposit, where applicable, forfeited.
6. Online payments are processed in South African Rand. All transactions, including refunds, are calculated at the current exchange rates.
7. This facility also allows you to book **same-day activities** conducted by SANParks in a national park under its jurisdiction. SANParks offers a wide range of activities. To ensure that you do not book activities that overlap on the same day, information relevant to the

estimated [time of departure and duration of the activities](#) is available. Please also refer to the [Rules & Regulations](#) with reference to "Indemnity".

8. [Day visitors to Kruger](#) should also book their visit, especially during busy periods, which can be done via this facility.
9. All visitors to the Parks pay a [Daily Conservation Fee](#) when entering the Parks. These fees vary from park to park.
10. **Wheelchair Friendly units** are kept on reserve to avoid their booking by guests who don't require their adapted facilities, so we are unable to put this function online until less than one month prior to occupation.
11. SANParks retains the right to change any tariffs, services or rules without prior notification.
12. Guests entering national parks will be required to sign a document indemnifying SANParks against any claim, action, judgment, costs and/or expenses which may be made against SANParks. View the [Gate Registration & Indemnity Forms](#) per park.
13. An additional [Activity Indemnity Form](#) is required for guests who will be participating in our activities on offer, such as guided walks and game drives. Guests who will be conducting a wilderness trail are required to complete the [Medical Questionnaire Certificate for Trail participants](#).
14. Please be sure to read our [Privacy Notice](#).

Accommodation

All rooms are Self-Catering.

All accommodation, ablution and kitchen facilities are serviced by cleaning staff on a daily basis.

As outdoor lighting in camps is limited, a torch/headlamp is required when walking outside at night.

Most rest camps have retail facilities and restaurants. Tariff prices do not include meals.

Besides a bank (only open Monday to Friday and Saturday morning) at Skukuza and an ATM at Skukuza and Letaba, no cash withdrawal facilities are available in the Park.

Vehicle fuel is available in the main rest camps in Kruger. Fuel stations within the Kruger National Park accept legitimate petrol/fuel/garage cards, any VISA/MasterCard cards or cash as a form of payment.

Cooking Utensils and Refrigeration are provided in most accommodation units. Exceptions will be indicated when booking.

Do not leave any food unattended, as thieving monkeys and baboons are a constant threat.

Vital Information

Code of Conduct

Your safety and enjoyment of the Kruger National Park are very important to us. To ensure a pleasant and successful trip, it is essential that you adhere strictly to the regulations which are intended for your protection and enjoyment.

Please read the green gate permit you will receive on entry and stick to the rules.

Rules and Regulations

To ensure a safe and joyful trip through our parks, kindly adhere to the Rules & Regulations as stipulated by South African National Parks.

Travelling to and from Mozambique through Kruger National Park

Visitors must remain in their vehicles unless in a designated area. Remember that no part of the body may protrude from a window or sunroof or any other part of the vehicle. Vehicle doors should be closed at all times.

Stick to the speed limit! All general rules of the road apply within the Kruger National Park. The speed limit is 50 km/h on tar roads and 40 km/h on gravel roads. Please note that not all roads are accessible to caravans.

Look at the gate times in your green gate permit. You must be inside the camp or out of the gate before these times. No travelling before or after these times are allowed. Gate times must be strictly adhered to and late comers may be subject to a fine.

You are not allowed to drive “off-road” or on roads with a “no entry” sign.

The feeding or disturbing of animals is a serious offence. Remember, animals see litter as food!

Overnight visitors are only allowed to stay at a booked and recognised overnight facility and must report to reception before occupying accommodation or camping.

All accommodation and camping sites may be occupied from 14:00 on the day of arrival and must be vacated by 10:00 on the day of departure.

Vehicles of a carrying capacity exceeding 4 000kg, buses or any vehicles with more than 25 seats, are restricted to the tar roads.

A stringent noise restriction is enforced between 21:30 and 06:00. The use of cell phones is permitted only in camps, gates and in cases of emergency.

The use of roller skates, skateboards, bicycles and motorbikes is prohibited.

The use of drones inside (and over) our national parks is strictly prohibited.

The Kruger National Park is a malaria zone – we advise that all visitors adhere to their doctor’s instructions.

Roadside assistance, toll free number 0800 030 666 (Vuswa).

Rules and regulations are enforced under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act no. 57 of 2003) and transgression can result in a fine.

To ensure that you see all the animals you want, have a look at the spotting board in the various receptions to track the latest game spotting.

Veterinary Restrictions

The Kruger National Park is also home to the Office of the State Veterinarian. Please assist them by obeying these rules:

No live animal (domestic or wild) may be brought into, or removed from the Kruger National Park. That is why NO PETS ARE ALLOWED here.

No raw, wild-animal derived products such as meat, bones, organs and hides may be brought into or removed from the Kruger National Park.

Raw meat and dairy products may be brought into the Kruger National Park for your own consumption. However, no raw products from cloven hoofed animals (milk or meat) will be allowed to leave the Kruger National Park through any of the official South African entrance gates unless it is still packaged in a sealed container identifiably marked to confirm its South African origin, source or distributor.

Commercially packaged fish and poultry are exempt from these restrictions.

Fully processed curios are exempt from these restrictions.

Should you be unclear on any of these regulations or want more information, please contact the office of the State Veterinarian at PO Box 12, Skukuza, 1350.

You can also phone +27 (0)13 735 5641 or fax +27 (0)13 735 5155 during office hours.

Check-in/out Times

On the day of arrival occupation can be expected by 14:00 but not guaranteed, on the day of departure accommodation must be vacated by 10:00.

Late Arrivals

Late arrivals are only allowed in cases of emergency (proof and valid reason required) until 21:00 for guests with pre-booked accommodation at certain camps within 10km distance from the relevant gate. An extra late arrival fee will be charged which is payable at the gate. No late arrivals are allowed at Pafuri, Phalaborwa or Phabeni Gates or any other gates for camps more than 10km away.

The late arrival fee for Skukuza camp is R500, valid from 1 November 2013.

Ecological Aspects

This enormous and magnificent park is one of the most popular public-entry game parks in the world. Its density of permanent game is unrivaled with hundreds of different species; 507 birds, 336 trees, 147 mammals, 114 reptiles, 49 fish and 34 amphibians!

Few visitors leave South Africa without visiting the Kruger National Park or one of the private reserves along its borders but it is also frequented by locals in their own vehicles, as you can drive yourself around and stay overnight in one of the many public rest camps. There are also a

few exclusive private lodges that have been granted concessions within the Kruger National Park.

The far north of the park is the wildest and most difficult area to access and because of this, it has alluring qualities for the real adventurer.

With greater ecological co-operation across African borders, several countries bordering South Africa have agreed to take down some fences, and those between Kruger and Mozambique's Limpopo National Park and Zimbabwe's Gonarezhou, have been demolished to create the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park. This unique political innovation is creating a colossal wilderness area.

Animals You May Encounter

Rats, mice, bats and insects, snakes and other small mammals have been around in all the rest camps of the Kruger National Park (KNP) for many decades.

This is due to the artificial nesting and roosting sites created for them by the buildings, as well as vast sources of food brought about by visitors leaving foodstuff outside and all the insects attracted to the lights in the camps. Even in camps where special bat-houses are installed, bats still use the buildings as well. It is almost impossible to keep the rodents and bats out of buildings as they originate from the surrounding natural bush and are able to crawl through the tiniest of holes.

Fortunately the vast majority of visitors to the KNP realise that rodents, bats and other insects, reptiles and mammals are an integral part of the KNP ecosystem and accept them as such. Kruger Park boasts an impressive diversity of rodents: 25 species of rodents (mice and rats), 9 species of shrews, 3 species of elephant shrews and 43 species of bats.

Most people also accept that a visit to the Park may inevitably lead to some sort of a close experience with some 'creepy crawly', be it a bat, mouse, spider, scorpion or insect.

Bats and Insects

Light draws many flying insects and with these insects come their predators. These predators could take on the form of bats and frogs. Please remember to keep your screen doors closed as this will prevent these unwanted creatures from entering your room. Should you forget and a bat enters the room by mistake, please do not panic! Calmly place a towel over the bat and release it outside or call for assistance. They are some of the most interesting small mammals with some of the most extraordinary adaptations to find food and survive. Bats, for example, use echolocation in flight to zoom in on insects and this is one of the wonders of the world in my view. An African night will never be complete without their feint but sharp sounds in the background.

Spiders, Snakes and Scorpions

Yes, these creatures are part of our environment but will most probably not harm you if not threatened. If you must walk around at night please **DO NOT DO SO WITHOUT A TORCH**. If you do come across a snake please do not try to catch it! Rather report this to the Manager on duty or to reception.

Monkeys, Baboons and Bushbuck

Monkeys, baboons and bushbuck can be entertaining for young and old, **BUT PLEASE DO NOT FEED THEM**. Remember that by feeding them, you are signing their death warrant, as they

become aggressive and may have to be destroyed. By feeding these animals you do not only aggravate the situation but you also make these animals lazy and they become dependant on this food supply. The same applies to animals you may encounter along the fences of the camps in KNP, including Hyena. Do not throw food to them or attempt to touch or tease them.

Before going out in the morning in search of animals please make sure that you have put all foodstuffs securely away. Remember that these monkeys and baboons have learnt to open up fridge doors and cupboards.

Fires

Bushfires are very common in African Savannas, especially during the dry season between May and October. Fires in Kruger are managed using the patch mosaic fire philosophy whereby fires are ignited at selected localities and left to burn creating a natural patch mosaic of burnt and unburned patches. The extent of all fires in the Kruger National Park is mapped on a monthly basis using satellite imagery and information gathered by Rangers.

These patch fires, although randomly ignited, are closely monitored by the Section Rangers and only ignited under favourable conditions when the Fire Danger Indices (FDI's) are low to moderate. Patch fires are selectively used to reduce the amount of fuel and to create patches of burnt and unburnt areas. This generally prevent the hot, high intensity uncontrolled fires from becoming unmanageable later in the season. Rangers will generally stop setting fires when the FDI's become too high and conditions too dangerous. This usually happens during August and September when hot berg wind conditions can easily cause fires to runaway and turn into disaster fires. Once the rainy season starts lightning fires may occur and such fires are allowed to burn freely to allow lightning a chance to contribute as one of the natural sources of fire.

During a fire, the grass layer is often burnt completely. However, only the dead leaves are burnt, whilst the roots are still healthy. The early burns may sometimes resprout and this green flush during the dry season will benefit certain antelope species. Research also indicates that bush encroachment tree species, such as sicklebush, may be knocked back by these burns, giving improved game viewing pleasure as positive spin-off.

Animals can hear, feel and smell a fire when it is still very far away and most mammals normally have enough time to escape. Snakes and many kinds of insects, escape into holes in the ground, where they are safe, because the heat from the fire front seldom penetrates the soil below 5cm depth.

For those interested in more scientific detail about fires, please feel free to contact Navashni Govender at Scientific Services, Skukuza.

Malaria

As of late September 2017 we have noticed an increase in the amount of Malaria diagnoses in Kruger National Park. We therefore advise all travellers to cover themselves by taking chemoprophylaxis whilst visiting the Park. Your family physician will be able to advise you on the most suitable medication.

The risk of contracting malaria is often a concern when visiting the Kruger National Park. The Kruger is one of the two South African National Parks that are situated in malaria risk areas. The other park is Mapungubwe National Park. It is important to note that the risk of malaria in both of these parks is usually low, even in the summer months.

Malaria is mosquito borne disease transmitted exclusively through the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito. The highest risk period is between November and April – the end of the summer rainy season. Following the bite of an infected mosquito, an individual may remain asymptomatic for 12 – 35 days, depending on the species of malaria. This is known as the incubation period.

Malaria should be suspected in patients with any unexplained fever after visiting an area where malaria is endemic. The symptoms of malaria include:

Fever

Chills

Sweating

Headaches

Body aches

Tiredness

Stomach problems – These can include:

Loss of appetite

Nausea and vomiting

Belly pain

Diarrhoea

Skin that looks yellow – This is called “jaundice”

Cough

Fast heart rate or breathing

When malaria becomes severe, it can cause symptoms such as:

Confusion

Hallucinations

Seizures

Dark or bloody urine

Most types of mosquito that are encountered will not carry the malaria parasite and if an individual is bitten it does not mean that they will contract malaria.

The risk of malaria can be reduced by preventing mosquito bites. Mosquitoes most often bite between dusk and dawn. People are advised to stay indoors during this period, or cover exposed skin with light clothing or insect repellents. Remember to spray one’s ankles. Burning anti-mosquito coils and ensuring netted screens are kept closed will significantly reduce your risk for contracting insect bites. All of the accommodation available in Kruger is fitted with netted screens.

Malaria prophylactic drugs can be taken that will further decrease the chances of contracting malaria. It is a difficult decision whether or not to take malaria prophylactics when visiting the Kruger National Park. The risk of contracting malaria needs to be weighed up against the side effects of the malaria prophylactic medication, and all the drugs available have various side effects. The choice of the appropriate drug that an individual should use is a decision that should be made in consultation with a medical doctor. There are three types of malaria prophylactic medications available for the strains of malaria occurring in South Africa, namely Doxycycline, Atovaquone/Proguanil and Mefloquine.

It is also important to know that taking malaria prophylaxis does not guarantee that an individual will not contract malaria, it decreases the risk of contracting the disease. Malaria should be excluded in anyone who presents with unexplained fever within 12 to 35 days after entering a malaria area. A blood test is the most accurate, although rapid tests are available that are also very accurate.