

**"LOVED TO DEATH"**  
Episode 02 "East African Safari Range"  
Final Timecoded Script

**INTRO:**

**001** 00:00:00:04 00:00:03:05

We all long for another time... another place

**002** 00:00:04:19 00:00:06:04

For wonder and excitement

**003** 00:00:06:17 00:00:08:18

Foreign lands and different cultures

**004** 00:00:09:21 00:00:11:21

But what happens when we go too far?

**005** 00:00:13:08 00:00:16:01

When our desire to escape becomes destructive

**006** 00:00:17:11 00:00:19:24

When we turn what we treasure most into ruin

**007** 00:00:21:17 00:00:24:09

When our love comes at the ultimate price

**EPISODE 02:**

**008** 00:00:36:12 00:00:38:12

There is a place in the old world

**009** 00:00:38:22 00:00:40:11

Far from civilization

**010** 00:00:40:21 00:00:43:01

Where nature is said to be untouched

**011** 00:00:43:16 00:00:45:10

A world of primal instinct

**012** 00:00:45:19 00:00:47:21

A world of wilderness and danger

**013** 00:00:48:02 00:00:51:07

A world where you can take a tour through our distant homeland

**014** 00:00:52:03 00:00:54:19

And marvel at the savagery of beasts

**015** 00:00:55:04 00:00:57:12

And the ingenuity of man to overcome them

**016** 00:01:00:10 00:01:02:06

But scratch the surface and you'll see

**017** 00:01:04:02 00:01:07:14

Beneath the veneer of false promises and lofty ideals

**018** 00:01:08:09 00:01:10:18

A world of decay and memories lost

**019** 00:01:12:15 00:01:15:09

Fraying at the edges of poverty with every visit

**020** 00:01:17:12 00:01:20:20

With every new arrival trampling on history and nature

**021** 00:01:21:20 00:01:23:03

The cradle of humanity

**022** 00:01:35:06 00:01:38:00

A chain of national parks and isolated areas

**023** 00:01:39:11 00:01:45:09

The East African Safari Range straddles the border between Kenya to the north and Tanzania to the south

**024** 00:01:45:17 00:02:04:03

Including areas as diverse as the Maasai Mara, the Serengeti, Samburu, Amboseli, Arusha, Tarangire, Tsavo, Ruaha, Arusha, Lake Manyara, Lake Nakuru, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Ngorongoro crater

**025** 00:02:09:15 00:02:16:09

Making up a combined area of over 61 000 square miles, larger than the entire nation of Tunisia

**026** 00:02:17:21 00:02:22:09

With environments as varied as sand and rock deserts to grassy plains

**027** 00:02:22:16 00:02:24:11

Savannahs and marshlands

**028** 00:02:24:21 00:02:25:24

And rocky mountains

**029** 00:02:26:10 00:02:27:11

Lakes and rivers

**030** 00:02:28:11 00:02:33:05

The East African Safari Range is one of the most visited areas in the entire continent

**031** 00:02:36:01 00:02:40:00

Made up of a variety of protected national wildlife parks

**032** 00:02:41:04 00:02:47:24

A concentrated effort by the governments of both countries to retain a part of the once ubiquitous African wilderness

**033** 00:02:48:15 00:02:53:00

Which has in many other parts of Africa been decimated by human settlements

**034** 00:02:53:14 00:02:55:03

And intensive civil war

**035** 00:02:56:05 00:03:00:03

For decades, Kenya and Tanzania have been synonymous with safari

**036** 00:03:01:09 00:03:07:18

The largest site being the Serengeti at over 5700 square miles encompassing all manners of terrain

**037** 00:03:09:23 00:03:13:09

While the most popular is the Maasai Mara National Reserve,

**038** 00:03:14:02 00:03:17:16

It features some of the highest density of wildlife in all of Africa

**039** 00:03:20:18 00:03:22:12

Particularly of wild lions

**040** 00:03:22:17 00:03:25:11

The population of lions being the largest in the world

**041** 00:03:26:02 00:03:34:07

While others, such as the smaller Arusha, Lake Nakuru and Lake Manyara National Parks, feature more exotic African birds than anywhere else

**042** 00:03:34:24 00:03:40:07

Amboseli, Ruaha and Tarangire further known for their large elephant populations

**043** 00:03:40:22 00:03:45:20

The Kilimanjaro National Park featuring most mountainous antelopes found in the continent

**044** 00:03:46:14 00:03:56:23

While the Ngorongoro Conservation Area features the Olduvai gorge, considered the seat of mankind, where the earliest remains of primitive prehistoric man have been found

**045** 00:03:57:02 00:04:02:14

Tsavo equally widely known for its many archeological finds dating back to the Stone Age

**046** 00:04:03:10 00:04:09:21

Each park is filled year after year with guided tours of tourists traversing the wilderness in jeeps and buses

**047** 00:04:10:15 00:04:14:24

Stopping to photograph the exotic animals of the plains and savannahs in action

**048** 00:04:15:21 00:04:18:17

With the “big five” being the most popular target

**049** 00:04:19:08 00:04:20:08

The African lion

**050** 00:04:20:22 00:04:21:22

The African leopard

**051** 00:04:22:13 00:04:23:17

The African elephant

**052** 00:04:24:04 00:04:25:03

The Cape Buffalo

**053** 00:04:25:23 00:04:27:10

And the White or Black rhino

**054** 00:04:28:19 00:04:32:24

The big five largely seen as the most exotic and difficult animals to hunt

**055** 00:04:33:01 00:04:40:12

The term itself coined by Big Game hunters, tour operators later adopting it to market the danger and excitement of safaris

**056** 00:04:40:22 00:04:43:17

Though also popular to observe are hyenas

**057** 00:04:43:22 00:04:44:15

Giraffes

**058** 00:04:44:22 00:04:45:16

Wildebeest

**059** 00:04:46:08 00:04:47:02

Zebras

**060** 00:04:47:21 00:04:49:09

Antelopes and gazelles

**061** 00:04:50:12 00:04:55:07

The area also being the site of the largest natural animal phenomenon in the world

**062** 00:04:55:15 00:04:56:19

The Great Migration

**063** 00:04:57:17 00:05:02:12

With grazing animals travelling in the millions north each year, in the search for fresh grass

**064** 00:05:03:20 00:05:06:00

A journey taking them hundreds of miles

**065** 00:05:06:16 00:05:10:18

With predators often following the herd to pick out the weaker individuals

**066** 00:05:10:24 00:05:14:24

And tours often scheduled around the time and location of migration

**067** 00:05:15:22 00:05:19:18

Thousands upon thousands of tourists looking to capture it on film

**068** 00:05:20:23 00:05:24:13

Leading to a significantly increase of visitors throughout the region

**069** 00:05:25:02 00:05:29:21

Threatening not only the wildlife itself through pollution, garbage and erosion

**070** 00:05:33:19 00:05:37:12

But also the practices of the indigenous population, the Maasai

**071** 00:05:38:20 00:05:41:19

Who are pushed by increased developments into farming

**072** 00:05:43:19 00:05:47:01

And running their cattle through the protected areas in order to survive

**073** 00:05:49:03 00:05:52:23

The East African Safari Range now facing an uncertain future

**074** 00:05:54:07 00:05:57:21

Shrouded in the guise of supposedly sustainable tourism

**075** 00:05:59:02 00:06:02:18

Slowly destroying the last great wildlife sanctuary on earth

**076** 00:06:12:03 00:06:17:14

The history of the Safari Ranges started long before even the first western colonists of Africa

**077** 00:06:18:06 00:06:25:09

The close proximity of Kenya and Tanzania to the Arabian Peninsula inviting significant trade in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD

**078** 00:06:25:22 00:06:30:09

Establishing trading posts and Muslim city states along the coastlines

**079** 00:06:31:01 00:06:35:09

Forming an amalgamation of Arab and local East African culture

**080** 00:06:36:06 00:06:42:07

The region eventually becoming the most important trading area in all of East Africa during the late 700s

**081** 00:06:43:19 00:06:48:05

Mainly through the Zanzibar archipelago off the coast of Tanzania

**082** 00:06:49:22 00:06:54:17

Trading particularly with the nearby Arab state of Oman for spices and slaves

**083** 00:06:56:02 00:06:58:09

Before falling under the control of Portugal

**084** 00:06:59:02 00:07:06:23

Early Portuguese explorers such as Vasco da Gama establishing trading routes from Europe to India mainly through the city of Mombasa

**085** 00:07:09:22 00:07:14:22

Leading to a period of immense financial growth and prosperity along the coastline

**086** 00:07:17:11 00:07:26:21

Slave trading reaching an all-time high in East Africa with 750 000 slaves passing through Omani-controlled Zanzibar during the 19<sup>th</sup> century

**087** 00:07:28:22 00:07:34:02

Most slaves captured from native populations deep inland, such as Maasai

**088** 00:07:35:05 00:07:40:03

Only to be shipped to Arab countries and South East Asia to perform hard labor

**089** 00:07:42:14 00:07:46:15

Before being conquered themselves by both Imperial Germany and the British government

**090** 00:07:47:02 00:07:49:11

Under the pretext of abolishing slavery

**091** 00:07:50:03 00:07:54:15

The British establishing the East Africa Protectorate in present-day Kenya

**092** 00:07:56:17 00:08:01:16

The Germans establishing German East Africa over what is now known as Tanzania

**093** 00:08:03:21 00:08:09:14

Both brutally suppressing the local population and culture in favor of western ideals

**094** 00:08:11:02 00:08:18:15

With class differences becoming immediately apparent between the wealthy foreign occupation and the poverty-stricken indigenous peoples

**095** 00:08:22:23 00:08:27:03

Leading to repeated acts of insurrection among local guerrilla fighters

**096** 00:08:28:00 00:08:28:22

To no avail

**097** 00:08:29:24 00:08:33:20

Only resulting in an escalation of foreign control over the region

**098** 00:08:35:03 00:08:42:00

Until the British had become so firmly entrenched that they opened the area for white settlers and tourism in 1902

**099** 00:08:45:04 00:08:49:22

Luring many wealthy European tourists to visit for the purposes of big-game hunting

**100** 00:08:51:12 00:08:58:22

Arranging Shikaris, organized hunting parties with local trackers, to systematically hunt and kill much of the local wildlife

**101** 00:09:01:18 00:09:02:20

Both for sport

**102** 00:09:02:24 00:09:05:04

And for the trade animal skins and furs

**103** 00:09:07:06 00:09:09:20

Growing popular in European high-end fashion

**104** 00:09:11:15 00:09:13:22

As well as for the massive ivory trade

**105** 00:09:14:17 00:09:19:19

Africa itself seen by the colonial powers as an endless supply of resources

**106** 00:09:20:13 00:09:27:06

With profits funneled straight to European businesses with little going to bettering the living situation of the locals themselves

**107** 00:09:29:00 00:09:34:04

European farmers for the first time earning significantly by farming coffee and tea

**108** 00:09:37:13 00:09:42:13

While local farmers were given fewer and fewer rights to own property and grow crops

**109** 00:09:46:20 00:09:50:13

Resulting in a mass exodus from the countryside into the cities

**110** 00:09:51:13 00:09:55:12

To provide a living as European settlers took over more and more land

**111** 00:09:57:00 00:10:02:22

German East Africa later divided into Portuguese and British territories following the end of World War I

**112** 00:10:07:06 00:10:12:07

With what is now Tanzania administered by the British Empire as the territory of Tanganyika

**113** 00:10:14:11 00:10:18:09

While Zanzibar remained under the local rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar

**114** 00:10:20:00 00:10:26:05

The strict colonial rule softening facing local and foreign dissent throughout the 1940s and 1950s

**115** 00:10:29:22 00:10:39:07

The British policy of gradualism, or the gradual shift from British colonies to self-governing nations becoming significantly accelerated toward the 1950s.

**116** 00:10:43:01 00:10:51:07

Culminating in the independence of Kenya and Tanganyika, later merging with Zanzibar to form Tanzania, in the early 1960s

**117** 00:10:53:23 00:10:59:15

An independence which was a relatively peaceful one in comparison to many other former African colonies

**118** 00:11:01:14 00:11:07:11

Primarily on the basis of tourism as the one true constant within the economies of both nations

**119** 00:11:09:08 00:11:12:22

Today, tourism in both countries remains at an all-time high

**120** 00:11:13:23 00:11:19:14

Employing an estimated 11 percent of the entire working population in official capacities

**121** 00:11:20:16 00:11:25:23

Employed in various aspects as tour guides, hotel staff and national park maintenance

**122** 00:11:27:23 00:11:32:19

With countless others being self-employed street vendors of local food and souvenirs

**123** 00:11:34:10 00:11:40:06

In Kenya it is the second largest source of foreign exchange revenue after agricultural exports

**124** 00:11:42:07 00:11:45:16

Rivalled, in essence, only by the coffee plantations

**125** 00:11:47:15 00:11:52:12

The numbers of visitors in the region as a whole have more than doubled over the past 8 years

**126** 00:11:53:19 00:11:57:02

With estimated numbers in excess of 3 million yearly

**127** 00:11:58:14 00:12:03:21

The steady growth of tourism in the region has however led to many concerns of sustainability

**128** 00:12:04:22 00:12:08:16

With issues ranging from environmental to socioeconomic

**129** 00:12:20:14 00:12:29:24

As people mainly from Western countries and the Far East have dominated the landscape of tourism, so has western travel agencies been the main organizations behind it

**130** 00:12:31:00 00:12:38:02

With the vast majority of hotels and resorts catering to tourists in Tanzania and Kenya being foreign owned chain hotels

**131** 00:12:38:21 00:12:42:19

Safari tours arranged, already on an agency level abroad

**132** 00:12:44:02 00:12:49:10

Local workers often hired cheaply, often working long hours, to accommodate consumer demand

**133** 00:12:50:08 00:12:54:05

With little in terms of labor organizations or negotiating power

**134** 00:12:55:13 00:12:57:22

And little support from the local governments

**135** 00:12:59:02 00:13:07:20

Who instead promote foreign businesses being involved in the country as a means of attracting both foreign currency, and the construction of more and more resorts and hotels

**136** 00:13:08:11 00:13:13:17

But also as a precaution not to deter foreign businesses from establishing branches in the region

**137** 00:13:15:02 00:13:18:14

Luring them in with tax incentives and low labor costs

**138** 00:13:19:08 00:13:26:22

Leaving much of the local population impoverished, poorly educated and with few other options than to work for the big foreign companies

**139** 00:13:27:20 00:13:30:09

Or stay on the streets, begging to stay alive

**140** 00:13:31:08 00:13:34:03

While their foreign managers earn the bulk of the profits

**141** 00:13:36:11 00:13:43:20

Additionally the indigenous Maasai have found themselves increasingly pushed aside by both local government and the tourism industry as a whole

**142** 00:13:45:01 00:13:56:11

Many Maasai have instead chosen to abandon their traditional lifestyles and culture to instead venture into the cities and townships to seek employment in the very industry that is slowly destroying their legacy

**143** 00:13:57:14 00:14:05:00

The establishment of national reserves prohibiting many of which from using their ancestral farming grounds and grazing areas for their cattle

**144** 00:14:05:22 00:14:13:05

Enclosing many in areas too small to sustain their traditional methods of nomadic farming, in order to let the soil recover

**145** 00:14:17:14 00:14:24:12

Instead forcing them to adopt traditionally European practices of farming which are in the long term unsustainable in the region

**146** 00:14:27:14 00:14:30:04

Planting crops over and over in the same area

**147** 00:14:32:03 00:14:35:20

The nutrients in the soil itself quickly being used up as a result

**148** 00:14:36:19 00:14:40:03

Not easily able to regenerate in the harsh African climate

**149** 00:14:41:16 00:14:44:15

With additionally significant overgrazing by cattle

**150** 00:14:46:06 00:14:50:10

Turning large areas that once were lush and green into dry deserts

**151** 00:14:51:08 00:14:53:14

A process known as desertification

**152** 00:14:54:11 00:14:55:16

Through soil erosion

**153** 00:14:56:17 00:14:59:11

Also threatening the region due to another cause

**154** 00:15:01:01 00:15:07:09

As tours often traverse several of the many national parks and reserves at once using predetermined routes

**155** 00:15:08:12 00:15:10:06

To observe local wildlife

**156** 00:15:12:03 00:15:14:21

With strict regulations against direct contact

**157** 00:15:17:18 00:15:21:07

A practice which has led to substantial ecological issues

**158** 00:15:24:02 00:15:27:18

Primarily due to the significant erosion of the pathways used

**159** 00:15:32:06 00:15:35:23

Damaging plants and animals and disturbing local habitats

**160** 00:15:37:22 00:15:43:00

As well as the deliberate removal of trees and other vegetation for the construction of roads

**161** 00:15:45:20 00:15:50:19

All culminating in an increasing trend of desertification across Kenya and Tanzania

**162** 00:15:54:06 00:16:02:13

Wherein the local ecology is so significantly disturbed by soil erosion that it results in the systematic destruction of fertile grasslands

**163** 00:16:05:17 00:16:10:12

With little plant life to retain moisture, the soil dries up, cracks and crumbles

**164** 00:16:11:05 00:16:15:04

Causing ripple effects impacting all wildlife throughout the region

**165** 00:16:18:23 00:16:22:15

A problem further exacerbated by water cycle damage

**166** 00:16:24:06 00:16:32:16

Wherein water diverted for tourists in resorts and lodges in or around the protected areas have a direct effect on the water supply for the region itself

**167** 00:16:33:18 00:16:43:00

100 tourists in resorts reported to use up as much water during a week's stay as 100 nomads or rural farmers would over 5 months

**168** 00:16:46:12 00:16:50:18

Leaving local people, plants and animals short of water

**169** 00:16:59:18 00:17:08:22

While the lacking infrastructure around the protected areas have led to more and more hotels electing to illegally pollute the water supply itself with their waste

**170** 00:17:10:19 00:17:16:00

Rather than face the additional costs of hiring off-road waste disposal transportation

**171** 00:17:17:19 00:17:25:16

As road construction is hindered not only by financial inequalities in the country, but by a multitude of often contradictory regulations

**172** 00:17:26:00 00:17:31:07

All in the name of retaining the wilderness though not at the expense of the safari tours

**173** 00:17:33:04 00:17:39:22

Leading to heavy metal pollution in the rain water as the polluted rivers and lakes evaporate and spread across the land

**174** 00:17:44:10 00:17:50:01

A problem worsened by the poorly maintained interceptor containment system of handling water waste

**175** 00:17:51:10 00:17:57:19

The sewage of resorts and hotels seeping into the soil itself, infiltrating flora and fauna alike

**176** 00:18:00:22 00:18:05:08

With the required constant maintenance of off road tour vehicles particularly harmful

**177** 00:18:06:20 00:18:09:19

Oil and grime mixing together with water when washed

**178** 00:18:10:15 00:18:15:08

Absorbed into the ground or evaporated into the air by the harsh African sun

**179** 00:18:28:19 00:18:31:20

The wilderness itself is also deliberately threatened

**180** 00:18:32:17 00:18:38:07

With poverty-stricken locals as well as foreign tourists engaging in widespread poaching of animals

**181** 00:18:38:15 00:18:39:16

Either for their meat

**182** 00:18:41:04 00:18:41:18

Fur

**183** 00:18:43:23 00:18:45:10

Or prestigious trophies

**184** 00:18:46:24 00:18:51:08

Despite significant sanctions against it dating back to the 1950s

**185** 00:18:53:00 00:18:59:11

Park security has reportedly been known to be understaffed and ill-equipped to deal with singular deliberate threats

**186** 00:19:00:23 00:19:05:20

Poachers killing over 150 000 wildebeest per year as a result

**187** 00:19:06:24 00:19:12:20

With illegal ivory and fur trade still reported to be endemic among locals and foreign hunters

**188** 00:19:14:22 00:19:20:21

Hundreds of elephants each year killed as a result of poaching for the purpose of acquiring ivory

**189** 00:19:21:15 00:19:27:18

Used to manufacture various luxury items, from piano keys to billiard balls

**190** 00:19:28:17 00:19:32:03

As well as necklaces and souvenirs sold directly to tourists

**191** 00:19:33:06 00:19:42:06

While crocodile skin, valued for its durability, is often used to manufacture wallets, shoes and decorative items sold to tourists

**192** 00:19:45:13 00:19:49:21

Lions additionally frequently becoming a target of local hunters

**193** 00:19:49:24 00:19:53:09

As tourists and settlements encroaches onto lion territories

**194** 00:19:54:06 00:19:57:23

Leading to occasional attacks by cornered or hungry lions

**195** 00:19:59:15 00:20:06:07

Repelled either by lynch mobs from the many unsanctioned shanty towns that have appeared around the parks and reserves

**196** 00:20:06:21 00:20:11:04

Or by the electric fences surrounding the tourist resorts and lodges

**197** 00:20:12:17 00:20:15:07

Posing a considerable threat to the wildlife

**198** 00:20:15:11 00:20:17:05

By accidental electrocution

**199** 00:20:18:22 00:20:25:16

The sudden influx of tourism revenue over the past 30 years has also led to a significant population increase

**200** 00:20:26:16 00:20:34:07

Itself sparking an expansion of industrial agricultural practices and deforestation outside of the parks and reserves

**201** 00:20:34:23 00:20:42:05

With notable government incentives to help combat the mass poverty and starvation occurring intermittently throughout the region

**202** 00:20:44:01 00:20:49:19

Though the harvests themselves have had mixed results, the agricultural expansion has been constant

**203** 00:20:50:17 00:20:59:09

Leading to more and more wildlife caught outside the parks and reserves finding themselves in shrinking habitats with less and less vegetation to sustain them

**204** 00:21:01:19 00:21:06:03

Further disturbing particularly the grazing animals and the great migration

**205** 00:21:07:16 00:21:12:03

With all animals reportedly seeing a sharply downward trend in numbers

**206** 00:21:12:16 00:21:20:07

Many of which once believed to have existed across the entire continent now being highly endangered and on the verge of extinction

**207** 00:21:21:08 00:21:26:03

With much of the Safari Range threatened by desertification and overexploitation

**208** 00:21:27:21 00:21:32:12

It seems as if the mighty African wilderness is fast becoming a footnote in history

**209** 00:21:34:22 00:21:40:04

As the remainder of Africa struggles to attain the status of their developed peers abroad

**210** 00:21:40:23 00:21:44:22

With construction and industry across the continent at an all-time high

**211** 00:21:47:19 00:21:51:12

The legacy of the Serengeti and the Mara may be lost in the shuffle

**212** 00:22:00:12 00:22:06:08

When it would be easy for western investors to enforce the use of non-intrusive tourism practices

**213** 00:22:07:15 00:22:10:20

Limiting access to the far reaches of the national parks

**214** 00:22:11:09 00:22:16:00

Allotting more room for the indigenous people to carry on their traditions and customs

**215** 00:22:18:17 00:22:21:21

Developing a better waste disposal infrastructure

**216** 00:22:23:10 00:22:28:05

Hybrid or electric tour cars with designated routes to avoid erosion

**217** 00:22:28:12 00:22:33:19

And stricter regulations against the building of lodges and hotels around the reserves

**218** 00:22:35:11 00:22:38:00

Despite being a business set in the third world

**219** 00:22:38:21 00:22:43:22

It is the travel agencies and hotel chains of Europe and America holding all the cards

**220** 00:22:45:13 00:22:50:22

Their questionable practices reinforced by the steady revenue of tourists worldwide

**221** 00:22:52:01 00:22:55:21

The only other option being accommodation with the local population

**222** 00:22:58:03 00:22:59:16

Adopting their ways of life

**223** 00:23:02:18 00:23:05:05

And respecting nature and local traditions

**224** 00:23:07:21 00:23:10:21

While at once bolstering the economy at ground level

**225** 00:23:12:07 00:23:18:02

Finding the real Africa not within its guided tours and snapshots of big game animals

**226** 00:23:18:14 00:23:19:14

But in its people

**227** 00:23:21:15 00:23:25:06

Rather than destroying their land and everything we thought we came for

**228** 00:23:26:09 00:23:28:13

Chipping away at the image of Africa

**229** 00:23:30:18 00:23:32:17

The continent of nature and wonder

**230** 00:23:34:18 00:23:35:16

Bit by bit

**231** 00:23:39:16 00:23:40:18

Loving it to death