

GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO. 26 OF 2023

**The National Heritage Conservation Commission Act
(Laws, Volume 12, Cap. 173)**

**The National Heritage Conservation Commission
(Zambezi Source) (National Monument) (Declaration)
Order, 2023**

IN EXERCISE of the powers contained in section 27 of the National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, the following Order is made:

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| 1. This Order may be cited as the National Heritage Conservation Commission (Zambezi Source) (National Monument) (Declaration) Order, 2023. | Title |
| 2. The heritage described in the Schedule is declared a national monument. | Declaration of national monument |
| 3. The National and Historical Monuments and Relics (National Monument) (Zambezi Source) Declaration Order, 1983, is revoked. | Revocation of S.I. No. 162 of 1983 |

SCHEDULE
(Paragraph 2)

ZAMBEZI SOURCE

LOCATION

The site is located in the North-Western Province, in Mwinilunga District. The source of the Zambezi River is located some 53 kilometres on the north-west of Mwinilunga area. The total area of the site is 36 hectares.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site forms part of the Zambezi Source National Forest No. P80 in Ikelenge District which is registered under section CT of the International Biological Programme. The site is one of fifty botanical reserves selected as being the best preserved examples of the major vegetation types of the Republic. The site has rare and unusual plants and it also preserves the stream flow of the mighty Zambezi River. The site also marks the place where Zambia derives her name and is therefore the birthplace of Zambia.

The mean annual rainfall based on a thirty-five year period is 1,372 millimetres between November and April of every year. The mean monthly temperature maximum is 27 degrees celsius and the minimum is 13 degrees celsius, with an absolute maximum of 34 degrees celsius and an absolute minimum of -0.5 degrees celsius. Frosts are normally very slight. The winds throughout most of the year are in a south-westerly direction.

The geology is complicated but rocks of the Kundelungu, upper and lower Roan cover the area. The soils are plateau soils, sandy loams on the slopes to the head-waters, associated with deep leaf litter and peat in the valley bottom.

The site has vegetation of swamp or riparian forest covering the actual head-waters and is a 3-storey forest with a dense evergreen canopy around 24 metres high and a more or less continuous shrub layer between 2 to 3 metres high.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site starts at point 1, runs in a north easterly direction in a straight line for approximately 2.9 kilometres to point 2 on the left bank of nascent Zambezi River; thence runs down stream along the left bank for approximately 0.8 kilometres to point 3, the confluence of Zambezi River with an unknown stream; thence runs upstream on the right bank for approximately 1.4 kilometres to point 4, the source of the unknown stream; thence runs in a south westerly direction in a straight line for approximately 0.8 kilometres to point 5 the international boundary between the Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo; thence the boundary runs along the international boundary for approximately 3.3 kilometres to point 6; thence runs in the northerly direction for approximately 1 kilometre to point 1, the point of starting.

The described distances and bearings are approximate and the bearings are taken from the north direction.

The described area is approximately 619 hectares in extent and is shown on a plan marked in red, on Sketch Plan No. 6951, signed by the Surveyor General on 19th July, 1983, and deposited in the office of the National Heritage Conservation Commission, Lusaka.

LUSAKA

18th August, 2023

[MOT. 13/7/1]

R. SIKUMBA,
Minister of Tourism,