

GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO. 30 OF 2023

The National Heritage Conservation Commission Act
(Laws, Volume 12, Cap. 173)**The National Heritage Conservation Commission Act**
(Mambilima Cataracts) (National Monument)
(Declaration) Order, 2023

IN EXERCISE of the powers contained in Section 27 of The National Conservation Commission Act the following order is made:

1. This Order may be cited as the National Heritage Conservation Commission (Mambilima Cataracts) (National Monument) (Declaration) Order, 2023. Title

2. The The heritage described in the Schedule is declared a national monument. Declaration of National Monument

*Copies of this Statutory Instrument can be obtained from the Government Printer,
P.O. Box 30136, 10101 Lusaka. Price K4.00 each.*

SCHEDULE
(Paragraph 2)

MAMBILIMA CATARACTS

LOCATION

The site is located in Luapula Province, on the Luapula River in Mwense District. The site lies on latitude 10.539852°S and longitude 28.660784°E (10°32' 23.5" S 28°39' 38.8" E) and covers an area of 1.74 square kilometres.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is a rare example of a geomorphic process owing to the water flowing but separated by conglomeratic rock that depicts a shrinking river course. This is one of the rare sites in the Republic where a waterfall is formed over conglomeratic rock formation which is a representation of an ancient depositional environment (paleo-environment). This rock formation points to the importance of the sedimentary history of the Grand Conglomerate Formation (Central Africa) in the interpretation of the climate during a major Cryogenian glacial event. The scenic beauty and naturalness of the site is also evident in the series of natural splash-splash giving a whitewater appearance and soothing sounds in a tranquil setting. The conglomeratic rock formation at the site are a prominently flat river bed with a series of uneven steps which extend into pronounced rock outcrops which depict an abandoned ancient river channel with one of the rock outcrops forming a gigantic kopje. The gigantic kopje provides evidence of ancient river channel erosional and depositional processes that have ended shaping the environment of the site.

The site also has an important religious shrine for the Christian Missions in Many Lands on the north-easterly direction.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site borders the Democratic Republic of Congo on the south-west and the Republic on the eastern side. The boundary runs from Point A on the northern bank of Luapula River south of the Mission; thence the boundary trends in the easterly direction along the river bank to a Point B; thence further in a south-easterly direction to Point C and thence to Points D, E, F and G; thence running parallel the main road to Point H; thence in a westerly direction and towards the river to Point I; thence in a southerly direction to Points J and K; thence in a south-easterly direction to Point L before trending in the westerly direction to Point M on the international boundary between the Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo; thence in a northerly direction up to Point L; thence in a north-easterly direction to the starting Point A.

The boundary of the site covers an approximate total area of 1.74 square kilometres.

The described area is shown on a plan marked red, signed by the Surveyor-General and deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General and the National Heritage Conservation Commission, Lusaka

LUSAKA

11th August, 2023

[MOT.13/7/1]

R. SIKUMBA,
Minister of Tourism