Our Services

Audit
Financial statement audit | Financial statement reviews | Attestation Services

Tax and Human Capital Services; Tax compliance service
Provisional returns | Tax computation | Final income tax returns | Tax provisioning for audit and reports
Reverse VAT agency for foreign suppliers | Timely application and obtaining of relevant tax clearance certificates

Corporate Tax advisory services
Transfer pricing | Withholding tax | Various Corporate tax matters
Introduction

Zambia’s tourism sector is currently one of the country’s growth potential areas. It has been given the non-traditional export status and is receiving a lot of support from the Government by way of infrastructure development, promotion of increased private sector participation, as well as attractive tax incentives for all investments in the sector.

Zambia’s tourism potential draws from its natural environment, from which abound a variety of tourism attractions. The main tourism attractions in the country include; the Victoria Falls which is one of the most renowned beautiful transcendental Seven Natural Wonders of the World), and the wealth of wildlife spread out in the country’s 19 national parks and 34 game management areas with a total area of 65,000 km2. Furthermore the country boasts of vast water falls, lakes and rivers, one of the largest concentrations of bird species in the world, a rich cultural heritage and several monuments spread across the country.

The objective of this publication is for the reader to gain better insight into some of the existing and untapped opportunities that exist in Zambia’s tourism sector. The document showcases various projects, sites and other areas of unexplored potential within the sector; categorized under ten (10) areas that are key to the development and growth of the sector. Kindly note that the list of projects, sites and potential projects contained in this document does not exhaust all areas of tourism potential in the country. A more detailed and comprehensive Tourism Investment Opportunities Zambia catalogue is available from the Ministry of Tourism and Arts.
LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT ("Tourism and Hospitality Act No. 23) of 2007 & Investment incentives offered for tourism as a priority sector under the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) Act No. 11 of 2006. The Government of the Republic of Zambia has identified tourism as a priority area of promotion. To support this, government policy is geared towards increased tourism. The benefits of tourism include job creation, poverty reduction and revenue generation.
1. Museums Business Park

PROJECT PROMOTER:
National Museums Board

Vision: To be visible, dynamic, and sustainable; and develop proactive museums
Mission: To establish, manage and develop national museums on a sustainable basis for the preservation and interpretation of movable heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Overall Objective

To foster heritage preservation and enhance Tourism Product Diversification.

Project Background

The National Museums Board of Zambia is a statutory body created through an Act of Parliament, Chapter 174, of the Laws of Zambia with the principal role of collecting, documenting, preserving and presenting Zambia’s movable heritage for public benefit, education and enjoyment. It is mandated to establish, develop and sustainably manage museums in Zambia. The National Museums Board is supported through government grants and falls under the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs. The Board comprises of a Secretariat and four (4) National Museums through which it carries out its mandate.

The National Museums are: Copperbelt Museum in Ndola, Livingstone Museum in Livingstone, Lusaka National Museum in Lusaka and Moto Moto Museum in Mbala. There are, additionally, two community museums that the Board provides support to, namely, Choma Museum and Crafts Centre in Choma and Nayuma Museum in Mongu.

Zambian museums continue to make a positive contribution to national development and nation building. They ensure the preservation of the nation’s movable heritage for posterity; contribute to knowledge generation and dissemination through research; supplement national educational efforts through exhibitions and public programmes; and contribute to the promotion of nationhood, peaceful coexistence and national pride through the promotion of cultural understanding and appreciation among Zambians as tourism products.

Challenges

- Inadequate income
- Lack of capital funding
- Lack of office space
- Lack of adequate storage space and well equipped conservation and documentation workshops for national museums collections

The Proposal

The National Museums Board owns a piece of land in a prime location in Zambia’s capital city, Lusaka which is a modern, highly populated urban city and an existing and growing destination for conference tourism. It has become an urgent need to turn this piece of land from a non-performing asset into a performing one. Therefore, using the Design - Build – Operate – Transfer Private Public Partnership vehicle the Board envisages constructing:

- A One Hundred room 3 star hotel
- Conference Centre
- Rental Office block - also housing National Museums Board Secretariat and central storage facilities (as in collections and conservation storerooms & documentation centre)

This will enable National Museums Board to:

- Enhance its income generating capacity
- Have a permanent head office
- Provide adequate storage space for national movable heritage collections
- Provide state of the art collection conservation and documentation workshops
- Fulfil its core functions
- Create confidence to undertake further
Investment opportunities in Zambia’s tourism sector

investment in real estate

PROJECT OBJECTIVES SUMMARY

To build and operate rental offices, a hotel and conference centre on Thabo Mbeki Road, Lusaka by the Year 2015 in order to contribute to and ensure the long term sustainability of Zambia’s heritage preservation efforts.

To establish, develop and operate a National Museums Board Secretariat, storerooms, conservation and documentation centre to ensure the enhanced preservation and promotion of Zambia’s heritage

PPP TYPE (BOT)

For more information contact:-

NATIONAL MUSEUMS BOARD
MINISTRY OF CHIEFS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS
PROJECT PROMOTER - MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS

BACKGROUND

Zambia has pristine and unrivalled tourist attractions in different parts of the country. These have remained untapped due to lack of investment in infrastructure such as accommodation. The Government is putting in place the necessary infrastructure such as roads, power supply, extension of airport runway, ICT infrastructure, water reticulation system, etc in the northern part of the country which has been identified for development as a world class tourism resort. An Integrated Development Plan for the area has been developed to prepare the area’s availability for investment. Specifically, the following Sites have been identified for investment in the Kasaba Bay Integrated Development Plan (IDP):

PROJECT AND SITE BRIEFS

i. Mitongolo site is within Nsumbu National Park. It is located within Nsumbu National Park on the shores of the Lake Tanganyika. It covers an approximate area of 60 Hectares and is geographically located within Northings 227000, 229000 and Easting 9057000, 9059000 (UTM Coordinate system).

ii. Chilanga site is within Nsumbu National Park on the shores of the Lake Tanganyika having. It covers an approximate area of 185 Hectares and is geographically located within Nothings 233000, 237000 and Easting 9049000, 9052000 (UTM Coordinate system).

iii. Chitobo site is within Nsumbu National Park on the shores of the Lake Tanganyika. The site covers an approximate area of 85 Hectres and is geographically located in Kaputa District and within Northing 230000, 232000 and Eastings 9058000, 9059000 (UTM Coordinate system).

iv. Kapalwe is within Nsumbu National Park on the shores of the Lake Tanganyika. The site covers an approximate area of 66 Hectres and is geographically located in Mpalungu District and within Northings 232000, 234000 and Eastings 9057000, 9058000 (UTM Coordinate system).

v. Crocodile Bay site is within Nsumbu National Park on the shores of the Lake Tanganyika, it covers an approximate area of 130 Hectres and is geographically located within Northings 239000, 241000 and Eastings 9054000, 9056000 (UTM Coordinate system).

vi. Muzinga Site is within Nsumbu National Park on the shores of the Lake Tanganyika having Nsumbu Township as the nearest settlement outside the National park. The site covers an approximate area of 80 Hectares and is geographically located within Northings 233000, 237000 and Eastings 9049000, 9052000(UTM Coordinate system).

GOVERNMENT’S COMMITMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

In order to open up the Kasaba Bay Tourism Project area, government embarked on the programme to provide key basic infrastructure required for private sector investment. The construction works include:-

• Mbala –Kasaba Bay road which links Mbala and other surrounding areas to the Kasaba Bay Tourism Project area.
• Lufubu River Bridge
• Mbala-Kasaba Bay Power line
• Construction of Lunzua Power Station

For more information contact:-
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
3. The Greater Livingstone

BACKGROUND
Zambia has a tourist capital known as Livingstone city located in the southern part of the country. The Government is developing the city further so that it can offer diversity of tourism sites and products within the city.

PROJECT DETAILS
An integrated Development Plan was developed and the following are the Investment Sites identified in Livingstone.

i. Dambwa TAAP site is located within the Dambwa Local Forest to the Northern side of Livingstone International Airport, covering an approximate area of 1700 Hectres and is geographically located within Northing 370000, 379000 and Eastings 8031000, 8036000(UTM Coordinate system).

ii. ZAF Chalet TAAP Site is located the south east of the Harry Mwanga Nkumbula International Airport. It covers an approximate area of 45 Hectres. Geographically the site is located within Northing 373000, 375000 and Eastings 8027000, 8029000(UTM).

iii. The Hubert Young Drive TAAP site is located to the western side of Mukuni Road and Hubert Young Drive junction. It covers an approximate area of 5 Hectres and is geographically located within Northing 379500, 381500 and Eastings 8018500, 8021500(UTM Coordinate system). The proposed site is within Mosi-Oa-Tunya National park.

iv. The Songwe Gorge TAAP sites are located to the Northern and Southern sides of Songwe Gorge, covering approximate areas of 32 and 55 Hectres in extent respectively. The sites are geographically located within Northing 379000, 381000 and Eastings 8012500, 8014000(UTM).

v. The Zain Mast Site TAAP site is located along the Kazungula-Sesheke road. It covers an approximate area of 215 Hectares within Livingstone. It is geographically located within Northing 354000, 357000 and Eastings 8032000, 8034000(UTM).

vi. Katombora TAAP Sites. Three sites are available including:

a) Namoonda Village site is situated along the banks of the Zambezi River within the perimeters of Namoonda Village, covering an approximate area of 18.7 Hectares.

b) Katombora Council Houses and a Portion of Mushekwa Village site is situated along the banks of the Zambezi River within the perimeters of Mushekwa Village, covering an approximate area of 18 Hectares.

Livingstone – Home of the mighty Victoria Falls!

For more information contact:
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
First in Business Worldwide
4. Investment in Arts and Cultural Infrastructure

In order to improve competitiveness of Zambia as a tourism destination, the country requires investment in construction of cultural and arts infrastructure facilities of international standards. Opportunities also include packaging cultural ceremonies to local and foreign tourists; as well as cultural village concept where tourists visit model villages to learn about the Zambian way of life. The lack of infrastructure has been an obstacle to the development of Zambia’s creative industries. In this regard, the local and foreign private sector are invited to consider investing in arts and culture within the northern circuit through PPP.

For more information contact:

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY


5. Zambia’s National Parks & Game Reserves

PROJECT PROMOTER:
Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) is mandated under the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 12 of 1998 to manage and conserve wildlife in Zambia. ZAWA endeavours to integrate the wildlife policy with economic, environmental and social policies to ensure effective contribution to sustainable national development. It is committed to promote integrated and participatory approaches to wildlife resource management especially in the Game Management Areas to reduce conflict of interests between humans and wildlife.

Zambia is endowed with 20 National Parks and 36 Game Management Areas (GMAs), that together account for about 30% of the country’s total land area making it one of the largest in Africa. Zambia Wildlife Authority has identified a number of tourism sites with great potential for development of tourist accommodation facilities.

PROJECT SITES

Zambia has a number of tourism sites in its wildlife protected areas that need to be developed to international standards in the form of tourism lodges, tourism camps and tourism bush camps. Several tourism sites are available for investment in Lusaka, Kafue, Mosi-Oa-Tunya, North Luangwa, South Luangwa, Liuwa Plains and Nsumbu National Parks.

LUSAKA NATIONAL PARK

Location and Size

Lusaka National Park is the 20th and newest National Park in Zambia, offering non-consumptive tourism activities. It is located south-east of Lusaka City, about 15 KM south-east of the City’s Central Business District. The park is the second national park to be established in a city environment, after Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park in Livingstone.

Park access

The park is accessible by road from Leopard Hill-Chifwema, Chilenje and Lilayi Roads.

Natural Resource Endowment

Though new, the park has a relatively spectacular landscape and wildlife habitat for peaceful sightseeing and relaxation for all groups.

Description of the Sites

Safari Lodge Site:

The site for the safari lodge is situated on the middle of the Natural Preservation and Tourism Development Zone of the park between 15° 32’30”S and 28°23’07”E. The area is generally flat with few rocks. There are also good wildlife populations. It can be accessed using the road from the main gate.

Lusaka National Park Eatery (Restaurant)

This site is close to the main entry gate. It is situated between 15° 31’12”S and 28°25’34”E. The site is therefore strategically located for easy access.

The unique case of Kafue National Park, which is Zambia’s oldest (proclaimed in 1950) and by far the largest (22,400 square kilometers) park presents a great investment opportunity in the tourism sector, with immense potential. Located between Lusaka and Livingstone, Kafue National Park is an easy-to-access yet still wild and remote destination. The largest national park in southern Africa, its’ vast grassland plains and unique ecosystems are home to the second greatest variety of large mammals after Chobe National Park in Botswana, including lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo, rhino and cheetah, as well as the unique Kafue lechwe. The park stretches from the untouched Busanga Plains and wetlands in the north to the Itezhi Tezhi Dam in the south,
traversed by the Kafue River which flows through the heart of the park.

KAFUE NATIONAL PARK - Where the Cheetah Roams!

Liuwa Plains National Park situated in the remote western region is the location for one of the great spectacles of the African continent – the migration of vast herds of blue wildebeest. Liuwa is also home to black-maned lion and wild dog, and has abundant birdlife, including secretary birds, crowned and wattled cranes, fish, tawny and Marshall eagles, woodland kingfishers and white-bellied bustards.

NORTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK
Home of the ‘Big Five’

Location and Size
North Luangwa National Park is situated in the northern part of the Luangwa valley, in Mpika district of the Northern Province of Zambia. The size of the Park is 4,636 km2 lying between latitude 11°25” South to 12°20” South and Longitude 31°45” East to 32°40” East. The full eastern boundary stretch of the park follows the Luangwa River and on the western side is Muchinga escarpment but does not necessarily form the boundary.

The Park is part of the larger Luangwa valley ecosystem in a catchment area covering 144,000 km2, with a great deal of contrasting attributes that include the Muchinga escarpment, Luangwa valley, vegetation complexes and Luangwa River. It is accessible throughout the year by both air and road. The approximate distance to the nearest town, Mpika, which links visitors to the countries in the eastern and southern Africa, is 110 km. North Luangwa National Park offers a lot of opportunities for tourism growth. The park is serviced by three airfields, which are strategically located for the convenience of both visitors and management staff.

The re-introduction of the Black Rhino in May 2003 has boosted tourism in North Luangwa. North Luangwa National Park is the only Park in Zambia with the ‘Big five’. Above all North Luangwa National Park is renowned for walking safaris. A walking safari expedition in North Luangwa is just the best African experience one cannot afford to miss!

Park Access
Access to North Luangwa National Park is through a 60 Km tarred portion of the road from Mpika town, and through a gravel road to the Park, or through the south gate from South Luangwa National Park. For more information on the various investment opportunities that exist in the national parks and game reserves contact:

ZAMBIA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
6. Technology Transfer

As part of the institutional strengthening across various tourism sub sectors, access to appropriate specialized technology is a cross cutting requirement. The construction of a state-of-the-art multipurpose production facility through PPP to facilitate content design for effective tourism marketing; development of the creative industries such as popular music film and television recording studios including development of the necessary skills to produce high quality films would greatly address existing capacity constraints.

For more information contact:
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
7. Multi Facility Economic Zones

Zambia has established Multipurpose Facility Economic Zones (MFEZ) to facilitate private sector investment into the country. Through PPP, private investors are invited to establish manufacturing plants aimed at production of specialized equipment for the development of the creative industries.

Lusaka South MFEZ

For more information contact:
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
8 & 9. Diversification: Copperbelt Province

Historical, cultural and natural sites

The Copperbelt Province, typically renowned for its’ active mining and energy industries is a part of Zambia that presents equally positive tourism investment opportunities. These opportunities exist in various forms from already established historical and cultural enterprises, semi-developed sites to completely untapped resources. Some of the following various amenities (TABLE 1) and sites (TABLE 2) with the need of preservation and further development, are available for business growth, development and expansion through favorable, negotiable terms and conditions:-

TABLE A: INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TOURISM ENTERPRISES, COPPERBELT PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name of Tourist Enterprise/Amenities</th>
<th>Description of Site</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Motor Rally In Twapia</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mupapa Arts and Crafts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Copperbelt Museum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Masala Cultural Village</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Twapia Arts and Crafts</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Visual Art Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ZCCM Invetsment Holdings Mining Industry Archives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nsengele Kununka</td>
<td>Traditional Ceremony in Chief Machiya Area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kwilumuna</td>
<td>Traditional ceremony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chabalankata</td>
<td>Traditional ceremony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mindolo Dam</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Visual Art Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Makoma Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Luanshya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>Name of Site</td>
<td>Description of Site</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chichele Mofu Tree National Monument</td>
<td>The tree is in a fallen state and shall be preserved accordingly. Tree is over 200 years old and was declared a National Monument in 1976 to commemorate Zambia’s first participation in the world Forestry Day. Tree is believed to be an Ngulu or spirit of a chief long dead, whose powerful spirit is believed to still be alive. The local communities use the back of the tree for medicinal purposes.</td>
<td>Along Kitwe-Ndola Dual Carriageway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ndola Slave Tree National Monument</td>
<td>The tree was a meeting place for KiSwahili traders, where captives from the surrounding population were sold to the Mabundu of Angola during the 1880's</td>
<td>Ndola along Makoli Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dag Hammarskjoeld Memorial Crash Site National Monument</td>
<td>The site is located about 13km from Ndola City off the main Ndola-Kitwe dual carriage way. The memorial site marks the site of the aeroplane accident in which Dag Hammarskjold, former Secretary General of the United Nations Organization was killed in 1961 while on a mission attempting to bring peace to the Democratic Republic of Congo. The site was declared a national monument in 1970 in his honour.</td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lake Chilengwa National Monument</td>
<td>Lake Chilengwa is situated in Chief Chiwala's area about 45mins drive from Ndola City. It could be reached by turning east off Ndola Bwana Mkubwa road 5 km South of Ndola and then 20km North just before Chiwala Secondary School. The Lake is a sunken Lake with steeply Sloping sides and water level is about 34m below the surrounding ground. The Lake is roughly circular with diameter of 450metres. The water is said to change colour. In the early mornings the water is green with mist above it, whilst during the evening it becomes white. Water spins underneath on the sides of the lake were there are thick bushes and from this point connects to a channel which flows out at Ndola Lime Company.</td>
<td>Lies 16km East of Ndola in Masaiti</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Location/Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Polish World War II Memorial Site</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lies 6km from the Ndola City Centre</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>World War Memorial Monument Cynotaph</td>
<td>Ndola across Independence Avenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World War II Memorial Monument Cynotaph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>St. Andrews Church (UCZ)</td>
<td>Church where the late Dag Hammarskjold’s body lay in state</td>
<td>Ndola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World War Memorial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cynotaph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bwana Mkubwa Mines</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ndola</td>
<td>Mine Tours, lodging and campsite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chembe Bird Sanctuary</td>
<td>Managed by local ZAWA office in district</td>
<td>Kalulushi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chembe Bird Sanctuary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fil’s Fishing Camp</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kafue Game Lodge</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kafue Game Lodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mpongwe Development Farm</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lake Kashiba National Monument</td>
<td>The Lake is sunken with approximately 800m in diameter and over 100 m deep</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Kashiba National Monument</td>
<td>on the side and gets deeper as one nears the centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Kashiba National Monument</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Machiya Fungulwe GMA</td>
<td>The GMA is managed by ZAWA</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machiya Fungulwe GMA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kafue River</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kafue River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lake Nampamba</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Nampamba</td>
<td>Opening up surrounding areas for boating, campsite, lodging and tourist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Nampamba</td>
<td>facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nkanga Hills</td>
<td>Mpongwe Cultural village depicting way of life of the lamba speaking people and warfare arrangements in time of tribal wars</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Where Chiefs used to hide from enemies during the war</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Menda Yatotele Akabwa</td>
<td>A spiritual Shrine which consists of water on rock</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nsengele Kununka</td>
<td>Traditional Ceremony in Chief Machiya Area</td>
<td>Mpongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kapisha Hot Springs</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Chingola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Chimfunshi Chimpanzee Orphanage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chingola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hippo Pool</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chingola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>KCM Nchanga Open Pit Mine</td>
<td>Second Largest in the World</td>
<td>Chingola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Konkola Deep Mine</td>
<td>Second Deepest Mine in Africa</td>
<td>Chililambwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nsobe Game Lodge</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Masaiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Chilimulilo Hot Spring in Chondwe Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Masaiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Chileshe Hot Springs</td>
<td>Consisting water coming from a hill located in chief mushili’s area</td>
<td>Masaiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mwekera Rapids</td>
<td>Located in close proximity to Mwekera college. Access roads are not developed posing a challenge to access site especially during rainy season</td>
<td>Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Collier Monument</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Luanshya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Makoma Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Luanshya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mpata and Muva Hills Site</td>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Luanshya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mwendensambo</td>
<td>Site where the chiefdom originated from located in Chief Shimukunami's area</td>
<td>Lufywanyama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Moir and Bell Monument</td>
<td>Information available upon request</td>
<td>Mufulira</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Awesome & Magnificent Waterfalls!

Background

Hosting over 35% of the water resources in Southern Africa, Zambia offers numerous investment opportunities for water related activities from its’ natural inventory of over forty (40) waterfalls, five (5) major rivers, four (4) major lakes as well as smaller rivers and swamps. Zambia’s waterfalls and accompanying scenic landscape present opportunities for diversified tourism product developments such as adventure activities and much more!

Zambia’s endowment of magnificent waterfalls which are located in different parts of the country, provides a case for natural wonders that have great economic potential to the country in attracting tourists from all parts of the world. Investors are encouraged to establish their investments close to these natural wonders.

The Kalambo Falls are the second most significant waterfalls in Zambia. Located on the Kalambo River some 33 kilometers to the north-west of Mbala town in northern Zambia, the Kalambo Falls are nearly twice as high as the Victoria Falls and are the second highest uninterrupted falls on the African continent at 235 meters high.

Other waterfalls include Ntumbachushi Falls in the Luapula province, Lumangwe Falls, Ngoye Falls on the Zambezi, Chipempe Falls and the Chishimba Falls located in northern Zambia. These untapped waterfalls lie in areas of scenic landscapes providing potential investors with rich areas for development.

For more information contact:

Zambia Development Agency
Ministry of Tourism and Arts
Investment opportunities in Zambia's tourism sector
Quick Facts

• Zambia’s Natural Endowment - The high concentration of large mammals such as Buffalo, Wildebeest, Giraffe, Zebra and Lion are the major attraction in North Luangwa National Park including the Black Rhino.

• The Luangwa River, which forms the park’s eastern boundary with Musalangu GMA, has as abundant aquatic species such as crocodiles, Hippos, water birds and other fresh water animals.

• The plateau and the mosaic of vegetation types from the river floodplains to the top of the escarpment, provide an added scenic attraction unique to the North Luangwa National Park.

WHY INVEST IN THE TOURISM SECTOR?

• Tourism renews its own resource base: it is potentially the greatest ally of cultural heritage and environment.

• Tourism creates jobs: often in remote areas where there is no other support

• Tourism contributes to productivity: because it rejuvenates people

• Tourism earns foreign exchange: it is an export that consumers come to fetches themselves

• Tourism helps to fund infrastructure: where communities may be able to afford amenities.

• Tourism encourages entrepreneurship: from roadside stall to giant hotel complexes

• Tourism evokes pride: the means for people to show who they are (National identity)
ZAMBIA’S TOURISM POTENTIAL

A look into the National Heritage Conservation Commission’s index of sites of national importance to Zambia for tourism purposes reveals the following tourism potential:

**National Monuments**
- 21 of primarily natural beauty or scenic interest;
- 42 of prehistoric and traditional interest
- 23 of historic interest

**Natural Heritage Sites**
- 21 of primarily natural beauty or scenic interest;
- 42 of prehistoric and traditional interest
- 23 of historic interest

**Natural Heritage Sites**
- 144 Waterfalls, some of them like Victoria Falls World Heritage Site and Kalambo Falls, of international potential.
- 10 natural caves of scenic interest
- 29 natural sites of great interest (including scenic gorges, sunken lakes, hot springs, relic forests etc.)

**Paleontological Sites**
- Sites depicting forms of life existing in former geological periods as represented by fossil animals and plants
- 13 geological fossil forests or rock sites numerous dinosaur and other animal fossil sites in the Luangwa Valleys.

**Historic Sites**
- 13 historical church/mission sites
- 42 historic grave sites or cemeteries
- 9 historic pioneer copper mines
- 59 historic Boma or administrative sites
- 38 other historic sites of interest

**Traditional Sites**
- 14 traditional cave sites
- 64 traditional sites of other interest
- 151 traditional Iron smelting sites
- 16 traditional copper mining sites
- 40 traditional fortified villages (depicting Zambia’s traditional defensive systems)
- 59 traditional burial sites (including royal graves)
- 20 traditional rock grinding grooves sites

**Prehistoric Rock Paintings Sites**
- 106 of them ranging in age from 18000 years ago to the later Iron Age 200 years ago

**Rock Engravings Sites**
- 19 of them ranging from 1800 years ago to 200 years ago

**Prehistoric Settlements**
- Over 2,500 so far recorded containing over 1.5 million years of Zambia Cultural and human evolutionary history including the celebrated Broken Hill Man Sites.
References

1. Investment Opportunities. Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)
2. Tourism Sector Profile, June 2013. Investment Promotion Department, Zambia Development Agency. 2013
7. http://www.destinationzambia.co.zm

Private Local Tourism Establishments For Potential Joint Venture & Other Forms Of Business Engagement*

1. Hotel La Montagne, c/o Sherwood Greene Properties, 2nd Floor Mukuba Pension House, Dedan Kimathi Road, Lusaka, ZAMBIA. Tel +260 211 225604/5, Cell +260 966 861176/ 977 793545/ 861176 – Proposed Hotel in Livingstone

2. Moba Hotel & Convention Centre, P.O Box 23125, Kitwe, ZAMBIA. Tel +260 212 251134/251136, reservations@mobahotel.com/ info@mobahotel.com, www.mobahotel.com

3. Roma Park, 609 Zambezi Road, Roma, Lusaka, ZAMBIA. Tel +260 211 291791, Fax +260 211 290209, Cell +260 969 291791, info@romapark.co.zm, www.romapark.co.zm
Useful Contacts of Key Government Institutions In The Tourism

1. ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ZDA)
P.O. Box 30819, Privatization House, Nasser Road, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260-211-220177; +260-211-225270, info@zda.org.zm, www.zda.org.zm

2. NATIONAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMISSION (NHCC)
Heritage House, Mosi-Oa-Tunya Road, P.O Box 60124, Livingstone, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 213 320481

3. ZAMBIA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY (ZAWA)
Private Bag 1, Chilanga, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 278471, Fax: +260 211 278524, info@zawa.org.zm, www.zawa.org.zm

4. ZAMBIA TOURISM BOARD (ZTB)
1st Floor Petroda House, Great East Road, P.O Box 30017, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 229087/90, Fax: +260 211 225174, info@zambiatourism.org.zm,
5. NATIONAL ARTS COUNCIL
Showgrounds, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 220638/ 220639, nacz@coppernet.com

6. NATIONAL MUSEUMS BOARD
P.O. Box 50491, Kwacha House, Cairo Road, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel/Fax: +260 211 233961, nmboard@zamnet.zm, www.museumszambia.org

7. MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
P.O Box 30055, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 227645/223930, www.mota.gov.zm

8. ZAMBIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCY
P.O Box 35131, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 254130/ 254023, www.zema.org.zm

9. PATENTS AND COMPANIES REGISTRATION AGENCY (PACRA)
P.O Box 32020, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 255127  Fax: 260-211-255426 , pro@pacra.org.zm , www.pacra.org.zm

10. ZAMBIA PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY (ZPPA)
P.O Box 31009, Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Tel: 260-211-250632/42/87, Fax: 260-211-250633, info@zppa.org.zm, www.zppa.org.zm
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In co-operation with MINISTRY OF TOURISM & ARTS (MoTA)

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