

MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT
AFRICA
ZAMBIA

Snapshots Section

Country Name: Zambia

Country Founded in: October 24, 1964

Population: 11,862,740

Government Type: (national, regional and local) Republic

Geography/location in the world:

Zambia is located in Southern Africa, east of Angola, west of Malawi, Tanzania, and Mozambique, north of Zimbabwe, northeast of Namibia, and south of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Number of people groups: 82

Picture of flag:



Each color for the Zambian flag has a special meaning. The green represents agriculture, red is a reminder of the country's struggle for independence, black is representative of the Zambian people, and orange represents the mineral wealth of Zambia. The eagle on the flag is also apart of the Zambian coat of arms and is representative of freedom and rising above the country's struggles.

http://www.tiscali.co.uk/reference/encyclopaedia/countryfacts/zambia_flag.html

<http://www.matchc.com/flags/zambia.html>

<http://www.worldflags101.com/z/zambia-flag.aspx>

http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Country_Specific/Zamflag.html

Religion Snapshot

Major Religion and % of population:

Christian Estimates that include both Catholic and Christians are as high as 85.03 % or around 8 million persons

Traditional Religions are claimed by 12.75% of the people or over 1.2 million persons. Many who are counted among other religions actually practice a mixture of Traditional Religions and other faiths.

Other religions and % for each:

Islam 1.40% or some 130,000 persons

Bah'ai 0.40 % or some 35,000

Non-religious 0.40% or 35,000

Hindu 0.14% or 12,000

Government interaction with religion:

The government requires all religions to register within the country. Though Christianity is considered the national religion all religions are treated equally within Zambia.

Source: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0108165.html>
<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0108165.html?pageno=3>
<http://www.africaguide.com/afmap.htm>
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119031.htm>

Zambia Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name: Zambia

Demographics (July 2008 estimate)

As of July of 2008 the population of Zambia was 11,862,740 people. The largest percentage of the population, 52.6%, was between the ages of 15 and 64 years old, followed by 45.1% of the population that were birth to 14 years old. The smallest segment at, 2.3%, were over the age of 65. The average age was roughly 17 years old.

More recent estimates in 2009, confirmed that the population growth rate is about 1.631% a year. The average birth rate is 40.24 births per 1,000 people. The average death rate is 21.35% per 1,000 people. The average life expectancy is about 38.63 years old. Five children are born per woman. As of 2007 1.1 million people in Zambia have HIV/AIDS, which is about 15.2% of the overall population.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ZA.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/world-leaders-z/zambia.html>

Language:

English is the official language of Zambia, since Zambia was a British colony from 1924 until their independence in 1964. Other major languages used within Zambia include Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga, and Tumbuka as well as about 75 other indigenous languages that are from smaller tribes within Zambia.

<http://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Zambia.html>

Society/Culture:

97% of the Zambian people are descendents of 7 main tribes or 75 minor tribes within Zambia. The remaining population is from other surrounding African countries, are of Asian, Indian, or European descent.

43% of all Zambians live in cities. The large percentage living in the city is because of a heavy migration from the countryside. This heavy migration may be because in rural areas the main occupation is subsistence farming. This may be changing because of economic downturn that started in Zambia in the 1970s. Those who live in the cities usually live in low-income situations. Few live in upper-class homes.

Victoria Falls, which borders Zambia and Zimbabwe, is considered one of the “seven wonders” of the world. It is called *Mosi-oa-Tunya* and means “the smoke that thunders.” Zambia is also famous for its wildlife game parks, especially the Southern Luangwa Game Park, which is considered to be one of the best in Africa.

When boys go through rites of passage they learn more of their tribe's culture and folklore stories. One rite is being circumcised. Boys also learn how to hunt during this time. When girls reach adolescence they are taught more about their culture and also are taught concerning sex, marriage, and how to care for children.

Marriages in Zambia involve the groom giving a "*lobola*", which is paying a bride-price, for his future bride. Many times weddings are held in a church, as many Zambians are Christians. The man is considered the leader of the home. The wife is expected to stay faithful to the husband, but it is considered commonplace for men to have multiple wives or affairs outside of marriage.

It is difficult for a woman to have steady income without the support of a man. The husband, however, is not required to share his income with their family. Upon the husband's death, the inheritance is passed on to his children. This custom makes it very difficult for the wife. Women's rights concerning property are very limited. Funerals are considered very important to attend in order to show respect for the person who has died.

Cultural greetings vary from place to place within Zambia, but usually consist of a handshake where the person's left hand supports their right hand to show respect. When in the presence of someone of a higher social status or more advanced age, it is common for people to kneel to show respect. It is improper to make direct eye contact with others or for men and women to touch when greeting one another.

Zambian Holidays

The main religious holidays when government offices are closed are Easter from Good Friday through the Monday after Easter, and December 25th, Christmas Day.

There are several festivals held throughout Zambia that are celebrated by different provinces. The N'CWALA Festival is a festival that commemorates the Ngoni peoples' entrance into Zambia in 1835, as well as the start of harvest in the province. The festival is celebrated with extraordinary dancing and the killing of a bull. It takes place in Mutenguleni, Zambia.

The Kuomboka Festival is celebrated by the Lozi people in the Western Province. The Kuomboka festival is a time when the Chief will travel from Lealui to Limulunga via boat. People enjoy watching the boat as it travels to Limulunga where the Chief will stay during the flooding of the lower lands during the rainy season.

The Mutomoboko Festival, also known as the Umutomoboko Festival, takes place the last Friday and Saturday of July every year. It is a time that the Lunda people celebrate their travel and war victories with tribes on their way from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to their present location in Luapula Province in Zambia. The main event is when the chief, known as the Mwata Kazembe, and his family perform the Mutomoboko Victory dance.

The Livingstone Festival, which takes place in the Southern Province's capital of Livingstone, is a festival that showcases the Zambian people's modern day art and music. There are also a variety of performers from abroad that perform through singing and acting. The festival has also

addressed issues of social concern such as AIDS in order to raise awareness and funds. It is considered one of Zambia's largest festivals.

Zambia celebrates Africa Freedom Day on May 25th. This day commemorates the founding of the Organization of African Unity. Typically the President places a wreath at the base of the Freedom Statue. The day is celebrated with music and dancing.

Other major holidays in which offices are closed include Women's Day on March 8th and 9th, Youth Day on March 12th, Labour Day on May 1st, Heros Day on July 6th, Unity Day on July 7th, Farmer's Day on August 3rd, and Independence Day on October 24th.

The Likumbi Lya Mize ceremony is an event where the Luvale people celebrate the life of one of their previous Chiefs, Nyamulombwe, who lived for 123 years. The event also commemorates the beginnings of the Luvale tribe and the Mize historical capital.

The Lwindi Lwa Kanda Ka Leza festival takes place at the end of November in the Southern Province. This festival focuses on the famous Victoria Falls. The purpose of the festival is to ask God for rain. This festival takes place during the last weekend of November annually.

<http://www.qppstud.io.net/publicholidays2009/zambia.htm>
http://zambia.suite101.com/article.cfm/makishi_mask_characters_of_zambia
<http://travel.mapsofworld.com/zambia>
<http://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Zambia.html>
http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200703/13/eng20070313_356824.htm
<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3435900534.html>
<http://www.zambiaembassy.org/zambia.html>
<http://travel.mapsofworld.com/zambia/zambia-festivals/harvest.html>
<http://www.zambia-advisor.com/NcwalaTraditionalCeremony.html>
<http://travel.mapsofworld.com/zambia/zambia-festivals/kuomboka.html>
<http://www.mutomboko.org/>
<http://travel.mapsofworld.com/zambia/zambia-festivals/livingstone.html>
<http://zambianchronicle.com/?p=672>
<http://www.times.co.zm/news/viewnews.cgi?category=8&id=1063655392>
<http://www.thorntreesafaris.com/lwindi.htm>

Government:

Zambia is a republic. The president is elected to serve for a five year term and is limited to serving for up to two terms. The president is the head of state as well as the head of the government. The current president is Rupiah Banda, who was previously a vice-president. He assumed the presidency after President Levy Mwanawasa died of an illness while in office. President Rupiah Banda was later elected president during the October of 2008 elections. He is currently fulfilling that term. His vice-president is George Kunda.

The capital of Zambia is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces: Laupula, Northern, and Eastern provinces are both in the Northeast portion of Zambia. The Copperbelt, Central, Southern, and Lusaka provinces are all in central Zambia. The Northwestern and Western provinces are all in the North and Western portions of Zambia.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/za.html>
http://bized.co.uk/virtual/dc/resource/map_prov.htm
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/world-leaders-z/zambia.html>
<http://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Zambia.html>

Economy:

Zambia's economy is comprised of industry, agriculture, and exporting products. The main resources in Zambia are copper and farmland. 85% of Zambia's labor force work in agriculture, 9% in services, and 6% in industry.

The main industries within Zambia are copper mining and processing, food and beverage services, textiles, chemicals, fertilizer, and construction. Corn, coffee, sorghum, peanuts, sunflower seed, rice, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, poultry, cattle, goats, and pigs are the main agricultural products. Commonly exported items are copper, cobalt, electricity, tobacco, and flowers. 80% of Zambia's export income is earned through copper exports.

Zambia's economy rises and falls based on the value of copper. In 1975 and 1999 Zambia greatly suffered economically when the value of copper fell. About 86% of Zambia's population lived below the poverty line in 1996. As of the year 2000 50% of the countries population was unemployed.

In 2005 Zambia received a debt relief package worth several billion dollars to assist the country's economy.

https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/countrytemplate_ZA.html
<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0108165.html?pageno=2>
http://travelnationalgoographic.com/places/countries/country_zambia.html

Literacy:

The literacy rate overall for Zambia is 80.6%. 20% of Zambians have had the opportunity to graduate high school and 2% have graduated college, due to the high cost of secondary and post-secondary education. Education is tuition free; however, families are expected to contribute to some of the costs of sending their children to school. These fees, established since the Education Act of 1966, as well as the "cost-sharing" principle enacted since the 1990s, have caused families to pay to assist their children in their schooling at primary and more so at secondary levels.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/za.html>
<http://www.sarpn.org.za/CountryPovertyPapers/Zambia/CostSharing/index.php>
<http://www.jctr.org.zm/downloads/2ndQ-P.Brief.pdf>

Land/Geography:

Zambia is located on the continent of Africa close to the lower tip of Africa. Zambia is surrounded by Angola and Namibia on the west, the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the Northwest, Botswana and Zimbabwe on the south, and Mozambique, Malawi, and Tanzania on the east.

The main waterways in Zambia include the Luangwa, Kafue, and Zambezi Rivers. The Zambezi River has various rapids and waterfalls and as a result is not navigable. Victoria Falls is a famous geographical sight in Zambia. Victoria Falls is referred to in the local language as “Mosi oa Tunya”, which means the thundering smoke.

There are three large lakes in the northern region of Zambia. They are: the Banweulu, Mweru, and Tanganyika. The majority of Zambia’s land is 3,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level and rests on a high plateau. The Muchinga Mountains are located in the North Eastern portion of Zambia.

http://www.africaguide.com/images/africa_map.gif
<http://keralaarticles.blogspot.com/2007/11/victoria-falls.html>
http://encarta.msn.com/map_701526774/muchinga_mountains.html

History

Zambia’s history prior to the 19th century is best studied through archaeology and oral traditions. It is not easily available in a printed or manually recorded form. It is believed that during the 1500 to 1800s the migrations of the Lunda, Luba, Lozi, and Ngoni tribes made up much of the current population in Zambia today.

Starting in the 1800s Portuguese and Muslim traders began trading with local tribes. Missionaries also started entering Zambia. David Livingstone, an explorer and missionary, made an impact on Zambia by working to help stop the slave trade as well as assist the British in entering Zambia. During this time the “scramble for Africa” took place among vying countries, Zambia was not known as Zambia but as Northern Rhodesia. The British trading company, called the British South Africa company, entered Northern Rhodesia and eventually the leader, Cecil Rhodes, was given permission by Queen Victoria to govern the territory.

From 1923 to 1953 changes took place including more extensive mining of copper in Northern Rhodesia. In 1953 Northern Rhodesia, at the British government’s command, became apart of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As a positive result after joining the federation, Northern Rhodesia had the chance to have more representation in their federation and government. In 1962 Northern Rhodesia had a majority representation in the government and was able to pull out of the federation and set up their own country’s constitution.

By December of 1963 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved. In October of 1964 Northern Rhodesia became the country of Zambia. At Zambia’s start the economy was good, but in 1975 the world copper market crashed and this caused Zambia’s economy to struggle. Since that time Zambia has struggled to have a continual stable economy. Politically, Zambia has undergone a variety of changes. Zambia went from a one-party system back to a multi-party state in 1990.

Further changes to the election proceedings took place under President Mwanawasa starting in 2005. In 2005 Zambia was approved by the World Bank for a debt relief package worth \$3.8 billion dollars.

In 2008 the nation of Zambia mourned the death of President Levy Mwanawasa after he suffered a stroke while at a meeting abroad. The vice president at the time, Rupiah Banda, became president and will continue in that office until 2012.

Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations, Africa, Twelfth Edition, Thomson Gale: United States, 2001.

<http://www.everyculture.com/To-Z.Zambia.html>

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0108165.html?pageno=2>

<http://www.afrol.com/articles/29675>

<http://www.infoplease.com/country/profiles/zambia.html>

Christian History

Portuguese priests who arrived during the 16th and 17th centuries were the first contact Zambians had with those who followed Christianity. Later, in 1891, the Society of Missionaries in Africa sent out missionaries known as the “White Fathers” into what is now known as present day Zambia. In 1886 missionaries from France began work among the Lozi people. “Missions” were opened in Kasama and Lusaka during the start of the 1920s.

During this time Zambia experienced a flood of missionaries and assistance in receiving the gospel from a variety of Christian denominations. During the 1930s there was an attempt to unite several of the denominations. This caused the African United Church, also known as the United Missions, and the Mindola Ecumenical Foundation to be established.

Later in 1965 Methodists, Congregationalists, and the “Paris Mission” helped to establish the United Church of Zambia.

On December 30, 1991 President Frederick Chiluba declared that Zambia was a Christian nation. This has resulted in Christian doctrine being taught in all government schools. Students of other beliefs, however, are not required to attend these classes. Currently, over 80% of the Zambian population claim to be adherents to Christianity.

<http://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2000/januaryweb-only/24.0b.html>

<http://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2002/february4/3.36.html?start=2>

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O95-ZambiaChristianityin.html>

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O95-LMS.html>

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O95-WhiteFathers.html>

World Christian Encyclopedia, Second Edition, Volume1, Oxford University Press: New York, 2001.

Religion

Non Christian

Islam

By the 1970s 0.3% of the population followed Islam. Since that time it has increased to slightly over 1% of the total population of Zambia. By 2005 the Muslim population had reached 130,000. Many of the Muslims in Zambia are immigrants. The local mosque in Zambia is known as the “Indian church.”

http://www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art_10733.html

The History of Islam in Africa, Editors Levtzion, Nehemia, Pouwels, Randall L., Ohio University Press: USA, 2000.

Hinduism

In the 1970s about 0.2% of the population followed Hinduism. That number has decreased to 0.1% around the year 2000. Recent reports claim an annual growth rate of + 2.3%

Buddhism

Though there are several thousand Buddhist adherents within Zambia, the exact percentage is unknown.

Baha'i

The Baha'i religion was at 0.3% during the 1970s and has increased to about 1.8% around the year 2000. One source places the Baha'i population at only 12,000

Jehovah's Witness

Jehovah's Witness have decreased from 450,000 affiliates in the 1970s to 370,000 affiliates as of 1995. The actual membership of the churches is around 107,000. There are 2,060 congregations.

http://www.adherents.com/adhloc/Wh_366.html

Traditional African Religions

Ancestor veneration, magic and witchcraft, belief in a supreme being called *Lesa* or *Mulungu*, and cults that offer assistance in healing spirit-possessed people are all classified under the title "Traditional African Religions." Followers of traditional religions number over 1.2 million, about 13% of the population. These beliefs are held more in rural areas of Zambia. Over 60% of the Luvale, Mashi, and Subia tribes follow traditional African religions.

Non-religious

Atheist

Less than 1% of the entire population in 33 African nations, including Zambia, consider themselves atheist. The number of non-religious in Zambia is around 36,000

http://www.adherents.com/Na/Na_44.html

Catholic Church

The Catholic Church first arrived in Zambia in 1889 and has grown to over one million adherents as of 1995. The arch diocese of Zambia is located within Lusaka. Catholics today number 1.8 million with an overall influence over more than 3 million. They have 265 churches.

<http://crs.org/zambia/history.cfm>

<http://www.gcatholic.com/dioceses/diocese/lusa0.htm>

<http://www.catholic-hierarchy.org/country/sc1.html>

Christian/Evangelical

Methodists

The African Methodist Episcopal Church first reached Zambia in 1903. It has grown to about 82,000 affiliates. The United Church of Zambia is also a major church in the Methodists denomination. As of 1995 it has approximately 1 million members. It is growing steadily.

Phiri, Isaac. Proclaiming Political Pluralism: Churches and Political Transitions in Africa, Praeger Publishers Westport: 2001.

<http://www.oikoumene.org/en/member-churches/regions/africa/zambia/united-church-of-zambia.html>

http://gbgm-umc.org/global_news/pr.cfm?articleid=3341&CFID=21180077&CFTOKEN=40265981

Baptists 129, 200 affiliates

Baptists have had a presence in Zambia since at least 1905. There are three main Baptist organizations in Zambia: the Baptist Association of Zambia, the Baptist Convention of Zambia, and the Baptist Union of Zambia. These organizations combined total affiliates as of 1995 was about 129,200.

Church of Christ

The Church of Christ has been involved in reaching Zambia since 1920. Since that time the Church of Christ has grown to encompass about 1,300 congregations. The Church of Christ has done outreach through education and medical missions. They have a long history of establishing elementary and secondary schools and established a Christian College in the year 2000.

<http://www.zambiamission.org/history.html>

<http://africa.msu.edu/AUP/instinfo.php?id=1576>

Pentecostals (Ba Pente)

There are various types of Pentecostals in Zambia, some which are based after one leader while others are a result of missionary influence from mainline Pentecostal denominations from abroad. The Pentecostal Church has been in Zambia since about 1934. It has grown rapidly since the 1980s. A rough, minimal estimate is that there are over 176,000 Pentecostal church members within Zambia. This number only includes mainline Pentecostal denominations.

<http://etd.unisa.ac.za/ETD-db/theses/available/etd-06022009-112158/unrestricted/dissertation.pdf>

Independent churches found in the country

There are numerous independent churches within Zambia. Adherents in these churches are over 1,000. A good resource in learning more about these churches specifically would be to contact the African Independent Churches forum at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/aic_research/.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71331.htm>

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/aic_research/

<http://www.geocities.com/missionalia/aic.htm>

<http://www.naczam.org.zm/history.htm>

World Christian Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Barret, David B., Kurian, George T., and Johnson, Todd M., Oxford University Press, Oxford: 2001

Operation World Johnstone, Patrick and Mandryk, Jason Johnstone, Robyn, London: 2005.

People Groups

15562

Afrikaner (44,841)

The Afrikaner people speak the Afrikaner language, specifically the Orange River Afrikaans language. They are part of the Germanic people cluster. This language is actually an evolved form of the Dutch language which developed with infusions from indigenous languages like Khoikhoi.

The original Afrikaners were Dutch settlers who came to the tip of southern Africa in order to establish farms and trading posts in the middle of the 1600's. French Protestants, who fled Catholic persecution, came and settled among these first Dutch settlers. The Khoikhoi people formed labor relationships with these European settlers. They were not enslaved at this point because of Dutch laws which forbade the enslavement of ethnic Africans. Rather, peoples from Indonesia or West Africa were brought in to work as slave labor.

Over time, there was intermarriage between different ethnic groups. The Dutch settlers segregated themselves from those of mixed racial descent as much as possible. In South Africa, this practice of segregation led to apartheid which caused much dissension.

An alternate name for this people group is Boer. This name developed when the British assumed power in South Africa in 1795 and pushed some of the Dutch settlers further into the interior. These settlers became known as Boers and actually formed two independent nations—the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—which lasted until the Anglo-Boer War in 1899-1902. After their defeat, the British incorporated both of these former nations into the new nation of South Africa.

Customs may vary somewhat as families have moved to different areas. However, all children are taught to greatly respect their elders. They always address their parents as Pappa and Mamma and address other male elders as "oom" and female elders as "tannie."

80% of the people consider themselves to be religious. The number of evangelicals is unknown. Many probably attend the Dutch Reformed Church. This was the traditional church of the Dutch settlers. The complete Bible is available. The *Jesus* film has been translated into their language and gospel recordings exist. There are a variety of other evangelical resources available in the Afrikaans language.

<http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/afrikaner.html>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php>

<http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/afrikaner.html>
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Afrikaners.html>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

15563

Ambo (2,707)

The Ambo people live in the Central, Southwestern, Northern, provinces within Zambia. They also live in the Eastern province of Zambia along the Luwangwa River. They speak the Lala-Bisa language.

About 69% of the Ambo people are Christian adherents, but the percentage of evangelical Christians among the Ambo is unknown. Portions of the Bible have been available in the Lala-Bisa language, as well as the entire New Testament, however the Bible has yet to be completely translated into the Lala-Bisa language.

15565

Aushi (103,088)

The Aushi people, also known as the Northern Bemba, live primarily in the Northern and Laupula provinces within Zambia. They live north and east of the upper Luapula River and west of Lake Bangweulu. . Their primary jobs are as subsistence farmers and cattle herders.

It is believed that their primary religion is ancestor worship. Less than 5% are evangelical Christians. Currently there are no evangelical resources available in the Aushi language.

As descendents of the Luba people, this may be a way in which Christianity has been passed down through the generations among some of the Aushi people. Their predecessors, the Luba, have a variety of beliefs including Christianity.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996.
Operation World Johnstone, Patrick and Mandryk, Jason Johnstone, Robyn, London: 2005.

15567

Bemba (1,840,856)

The Bemba people are heavily involved in agriculture. Maize, millet, and cotton are major crops they raise. Many Bemba people also work in the Copperbelt mining. Their language of Bemba is understood by many in Zambia and may be a way in which other people groups can receive the gospel. The Bemba people played a large part in supporting the effort for Zambia's independence in 1964.

The Bemba's main religion is ancestor worship. There are many evangelical resources available in the Bemba language ranging from the *Jesus* film, radio and audio broadcasts, to many other discipleship resources. The Bible has been completely translated into the Bemba language. Less than 5% of the Bemba population is evangelical Christian.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996.

15569**Bisa (404,555)**

The Bisa, also known as the Busansi people, live in the Southwestern, Northern, Central, and Eastern provinces of Zambia. They work mainly as farmers raising millet, rice, peanuts, as well as other crops.

Their language is Lala-Bisa. Portions of the Bible have been translated into the Lala-Bisa language. The *Jesus* film, as well as a variety of other discipleship resources, is available in their heart language of Lala-Bisa.

15570 (44,830)**British**

The British in Zambia are descendents from the colonial era. Since independence in various countries within Africa, the number of British people within those countries has declined. The British primarily speak English and there are many evangelical resources in the English language including the *Jesus* film. It is unknown how many evangelical British Christians live within Zambia.

15571**Buka-Khwe (217)**

The Buka-Khwe people are also referred to as Bushmen, San, or Khoisan. Their society is not based in a tribal fashion. The Buka-Khwe people have a long history within Africa as well as Zambia. Rock art that traces their history can be found throughout several countries in Africa.

In the past, the Buka-Khwe people relied mainly on hunting and gathering and lived a very nomadic lifestyle. More recently they have started farming, but this is a new trend as they didn't own land or animals in the past. Their leadership style is discussion among the group for decisions, as opposed to one leader making the decisions.

The Buka-Khwe people speak the Kxoe language. There are no evangelical resources available in the Kxoe language. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. Major life events such as the birth and death as well as the weather and gender all have supernatural significance to the Buka-Khwe people. They believe that those who have died can influence those who are living.

15572**Bwile (13,427)**

The Bwile people live in Nchelenge district of Luapula province within Zambia. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. There are no evangelical resources in the Bwile language.

15573**Chokwe (47,862)**

The Chokwe people live in Northwestern Province. They are sometimes referred to as the Djok, Kioko, or Tshokwe. Ancestor worship is a religion that the Chokwe people follow. 60% of the population are considered Christian adherents, but it is unknown how many are evangelical Christians. There are many resources available for witness in the Chokwe language, including the *Jesus* film.

15574

Cishinga (45,480)

The Cishinga people live mainly in Northern, Copperbelt, and Luapula provinces of Zambia. 60% of the Cishinga people are Christian adherents, but it is unknown how many are evangelical Christians. There are several evangelical resources in their language of Bemba, including the *Jesus* film.

47784

Deaf Zambian (50,047)

There are four schools for the Deaf in Zambia. Magwero Mission in the Eastern Province, St. Joseph's Mission in Kalulushi, St Mulumba's in Choma in the Southern Province and Senanga in the Western Province. There are 30 mainstream units throughout Zambia that allow Deaf students to attend a day school and live at home while receiving their education. Deaf Zambians' language is Zambian Sign Language. The Zambian Sign Language has been influenced somewhat from the United States and the use of American Sign Language.

Due to lack of exposure to a national sign language, some Zambian Deaf people use signs that are invented by family members in the home. There is currently an effort by the Association of Interpreters and the Zambian Association for the Deaf for Sign Language to be respected as the language of the Deaf in Zambia. Obtaining jobs within Zambia is considered difficult but more efforts have been made to teach skills to allow Deaf people to obtain employment.

25% of the Deaf are evangelical Christians. This may be a result of the Deaf Church of Christ's work among the Deaf in Zambia. The *Jesus* film is available in American Sign Language and may be used in some instances as an evangelical tool. No other known evangelical resources are available.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=ZM

Sylvester, Kanyanta Bonaventure, Special needs Education for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, April 2003, Internet Source.

http://www.idcs.info/docs/special_needs_education_zambia.pdf

Lucas, Cecil, Sign Language Research: Theoretical Issues, 1990, Internet Source.

Mbewe, Moffat, A Glance at a Deaf (signer) in Zambia. Internet Source.

15575

Eurafrican (5,523)

The Eurafican people speak the Fanagalo and Bemba languages. Many evangelical resources including the *Jesus* film is available in Bemba, but no resources are available in the Fanagalo

language. The Eurafrikan people's main religion is ancestor worship. 80% are Christian adherents, but it is unknown how many are evangelical Christians.

15576

Gujarati (12,994)

The Gujarati people of Zambia are originally from the state of Gujarat in western India. The Gujarati people who have migrated into Zambia and other countries tend to be wealthier or are involved in various trade and other business ventures. About 30% of the Gujarati people are Muslims and the majority of the Gujarati people are Hindu. There are a variety of evangelical resources in the Gujarati language including the *Jesus* film.

15577

Han Chinese (21,657)

The Han Chinese people have a strong ethnic heritage that is of great value to them. They originated from China to Zambia. Family traditions concerning marriage and children are considered very important to follow within the Chinese culture. The Han Chinese's primary language is Mandarin.

Their main religion is ancestor worship. Many are non-religious or Buddhist. Many evangelical resources are available in the Mandarin language including the *Jesus* film. It is unknown how many evangelical Han Chinese Christians are in Zambia.

15578

Ila (66,271)

The Ila people live in the Central and Southern provinces of Zambia. There is not much information available concerning the Ila people at this time. It is known that their primary religion is ancestor worship. Less than 1% are evangelical Christian. There are written scriptures and gospel recordings available in the Ila language. There are no other evangelical Christian materials available in their language.

15579

Imilangu (16,243)

Imilangu people live in the western Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province of Zambia. It is known that their primary language is Simaa. Their religion is ancestor worship. There are no known evangelical resources available in the Simaa language. Unfortunately, we do not know any other information concerning the Imilangu people at this time.

15580

Iwa (40,066)

The Iwa people live in eastern portion of the Northern Province. Their language is Mwangwa.

The main religion is ancestor worship. There are written scripture and gospel recordings available in the Mwanga language. No other evangelical resources available in the Mwanga language.

15581

Kabende (76,883)

The Kabende people live in the Northern, Luapula, and Copperbelt Provinces within Zambia. Their language is the Bemba language. Many evangelical resources are available in the Bemba language, including the *Jesus* film. The Kabende people's religion is ancestor worship.

15582

Kaonde (224,368)

The Kaonde people live in the Southeastern Province of Zambia. Their language is the Kaonde language. Several evangelical resources are available in the Kaonde language including the *Jesus* film. The Kaonde people's religion is ancestor worship. Less than 1% is evangelical Christian.

15583

Korekore (16,243)

The KoreKore people previously lived along the Zambezi River. When the Kariba Dam flooded the area the Korekore people were forced to relocate. After relocation to new areas, the Korekore people have struggled to have basic services such as irrigation, electricity, schools, and healthcare. The KoreKore live in Mumbwa in Central Province and Gova near the Zimbabwe border. Their language is the Shona language. Many evangelical resources are available in the Shona language including the *Jesus* film. They follow the practices of ancestor worship.

<http://www.internationalrivers.org/en/africa/kariba-dam-zambia-zimbabwe>

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=sna

15584

Kunda (46,563)

The Kunda people live in the southeastern portion of Central Province as well as in Lusaka Province within Zambia. Written scriptures have been translated into the Kunda language. There are no other evangelical resources available in the Kunda language at this time. Their dialect of Kunda is not related to the Kunda dialect spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They practice ancestor worship. Less than 1% is evangelical Christian.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kdn

15585

Kwandi (80,131)

The Kwandi people live in eastern portion of Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province within Zambia. Their language is the Luyana language. Gospel recordings have been made in the Luyana language; however, there are no other evangelical resources in their language.

They practice ancestor worship. Less than 1% is evangelical Christian.

15586

Kwanga (79,049)

The Kwanga people live in the eastern Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province of Zambia. Their language is the Luyana language. Gospel recordings have been made in the Luyana language, though no other evangelical resources are available in the Luyana language.

15588

Lala (140,771)

The Lala people live in along the eastern portions of the Luangwa River, in the southwest in Lala, and in the Northern, Central, and Eastern provinces. Their language is the Lala-Bisa language. Written scriptures and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lala-Bisa language. Their religion is ancestor worship. 7.50% of the Lala people are evangelical Christian.

15589

Lamba (205,743)

The Lamba people live in the Copperbelt, Central provinces and in the southeastern portion of the Northwestern Province. Their language is the Lamba language. Several resources are available in the Lamba language including written scriptures, the *Jesus* film, and gospel recordings. Their religion is ancestor worship. 16% of the Lamba people are evangelical Christians.

15590

Lenje (168,926)

The Lenje people live in the the Lukanga Swamp area of the Central Province. Their language is the Lenje language. Gospel recordings, written scriptures, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lenje language. Their primary religious practice is ancestor worship. Less than 1% is evangelical Christian.

15591

Leya (12,994)

The Leya people live in the village of Mukuni. Their village is unique because David Livingstone once met with their chief. When David Livingstone eventually died it was two of the Leya people who helped carry his body to the coast.

The permanent traditional headquarters of the Leya people is the Bene Mukuni Kingdom. It has two palaces, one each for the male and female ruler. The women take care of cultural issues, while the men manage the village activities. They Leya people now call themselves the Tokaleya. Their language is the Leya language. Gospel recordings, written scriptures, and the

Jesus film are all available in the Leya language. Many practice ancestor worship. It is not known if there are any evangelical Christians among them.

http://www.afrizim.com/Activities/Livingstone/Village_Tour.asp

<http://www.squidoo.com/Mukun-People>

<http://www.thebutterflytree.org.uk/>

15592

Lima (31,403)

The Lima people live in the Copperbelt, Central provinces as well as the southeastern portion of the Northwestern Province. They are also referred to as the Lamba-Lima people. Their language is the Lamba language. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lamba language. Their primary religion is ancestor worship, but 7% of the Lima people are evangelical Christians.

15593

Lozi (660,543)

The Lozi people live in Barotseland, the Western Province, and Southern Province. They also live throughout Botswana and the Caprivi region of Namibia. Their language is the Lozi language.

Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lozi language. Their religion is ancestor worship. One-sixth of all Lozi people found throughout Botswana, Namibia and Zambia are followers of Islam. 9% of the Lozi people are evangelical Christians.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996.

15594

Luano (8,013)

The Luano people live in the eastern portion of Zambia, along the Luangwa River, in the Eastern and Central provinces, and in the southwestern portion of the Northern Province. Many of the Luano are farmers. Similar to the Lula people, the Luano people also speak the Lala-Bisa language. Written scriptures and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lala-Bisa language. They practice ancestor worship.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996.

15595

Luapula Lunda (86,629)

The Luapula Lunda people live in the Northern, Copperbelt, and Luapula provinces. Their language is the Bemba language. Many evangelical resources, including the *Jesus* film, are available in the Bemba language. The Luapula Lunda people practice ancestor worship.

15596

Luchazi (58,906)

The Luchazi people live in the Northwestern Province. Their language is the Luchazi language. Many evangelical resources are available in the Luchazi language including the *Jesus* film. Though many practice ancestor worship, 40% of the Luchazi people are evangelical Christians.

15597

Lukolwe (77,966)

The Lukolwe people live in the Mankoya area and in the Western and Southern provinces. Their language is the Nkoya language. There are written scriptures and gospel recordings available in the Lukolwe language. The *Jesus* film and other evangelical resources are unavailable in the Nkoya language.

15598

Lumbu (11,046)

The Lumbu people, as well as other Ila speaking people, live in the Central and Southern provinces in Zambia. Like the Ila people, the Lumbu people speak Ila. There are written scriptures and gospel recordings available in the Ila language. The Lumbu people primarily participate in ancestor worship.

15599

Lunda (213,106)

The Lunda people live in the Northwestern and Copperbelt provinces. Their language is the Lunda language. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lunda language. Their religion is ancestor worship. 9% of the Lunda people are evangelical Christians.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=ZM

15600

Lungu (152,438)

The Lungu people live in the northeastern portion of the Northern Province, south of Lake Tanganyika, within Zambia. Their language is the Mambwe language. Many Lungu people also speak the Bemba language. The Lungu are divided into two groups. The northern Lungus have a patrilineal descent system. They fish and grow rice and cassava. The southern Lungus have a matrilineal descent system and are farmers who raise millet. Written scriptures and gospel recordings are available in the Mambwe language. Their primary religion is ancestor worship.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgr

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996

15602**Luyana (80,998)**

The Luyana people live in the Eastern Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province. Their language is the Luyana language. The Luayana people are farmers and wage laborers. No evangelical resources are available in the Luyana language except for gospel recordings. Their religion is Ancestor worship. It is thought that 9% of the Luyana people are evangelical Christians. It is possible they have access to evangelical resources in the official languages of Zambia.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996

15603**Lwena (181,920)**

The Lwena people live in the Northwestern and Western provinces of Zambia. Their language is the Luvale language. Many evangelical resources are available in the Luvale language including the *Jesus* film. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. 8% of the Lwena people are evangelical Christian.

15604**Makoma (34,651)**

The Makoma people live in the western Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province. They are also known as the Simaa-Makoma. They primarily work as substance farmers. There are no evangelical resources in their Simaa language. The Makoma people practice ancestor worship.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996

15605**Mambwe-Lungu (260,752)**

The Mambwe-Lungu people live in the northeastern portion of the Northern Province. The Mambwe –Lungu people are farmers who raise various crops. They speak the Mambwe-Lungu language.

Their primary religion is ancestor worship. There is also a strong influence from among the Jehovah's Witness followers. There are written scriptures and gospel recordings in the Mambwe-Lungu language. However, less than 1% of the Mambwe-Lungu people are evangelical Christian.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996

15606**Mashi (22,976)**

The Mashi people live in the extreme southwestern portion of Zambia. They usually work as farmers. The Mashi people speak the North Kwanda language.

Their primary religion is ancestor worship. There are no evangelical resources available in the North Kwanda language. For the Mashi people who may speak the Shi or Mashi languages, there are evangelical resources available including the *Jesus* film.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996

15587

Mbarakwengo (108)

The Mbarakwengo are also known as the San, or Bushmen. They previously lived in Angola up until 1975. After that time they fled to various countries including Zambia. The Mbarakwengo people move every few years in order to have an ample food supply. Traditionally they have worked as hunters and gatherers, but in recent years have switched to farming and ranching as their lifestyle has become more settled in one location.

The Mbarakwengo people speak the Kxoe language which is also referred to as the Khoe or Xun language. There are several evangelical resources in the Kxoe language including the *Jesus* film. Religiously, they believe that when they die they go to heaven to await a judgement day. They value certain animals as divine. It is not known if there are any evangelical believers among them.

<http://strategyleader.org/profiles/mbarakwengo.html>

15607

Mbowe (2,924)

The Mbowe live in the north central section of the Western Province. They speak the Mbowe language which is also referred to sometimes as the Esimbowe language. Currently there are no evangelical resources available in the Mbowe language. There are no known evangelical Christians among the Mbowe.

<http://globalrecordings.net/research/dialect/13931>

15608

Mbowela (11,046)

The Mbowela people live in the Mankoya area of the Western and Southern provinces. They speak the Nkoya language. They practice ancestor worship. The *Jesus* film is unavailable in the Nkoya language. There are written scriptures as well as some gospel recordings available in the Nkoya language.

15609

Mbukushu (5,523)

The Mbukushu people live in the southwestern corner of the Western Province. They speak the Mbukushu language. Their main religion is ancestor worship. Gospel recordings, written

scripture, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Mbukushu language. 5% of the Mbukushu people are evangelical Christian.

15610

Mbunda (172,321)

The Mbunda people live in Northern Barotseland within the western portion of the Northwestern Province. Their main religion is ancestor worship. The Mbunda people have evangelical resources in the Mbunda language including written scriptures and gospel recordings. 2.38 % of the Mbunda people are evangelical Christians.

15611

Mukulu (18,409)

The Mukulu people live in the Northern, Copperbelt, and Luapula provinces. They speak the Bemba language. Many evangelical resources are available in the Bemba language including the *Jesus* film.

15612

Mwanga (168,926)

The Mwanga people live in the eastern portion of the Northern Province. They speak the Nyamwanga or Mwanga language. Written scriptures and gospel recordings are available in the Mwanga language. Less than 1% are evangelical Christian.

15613

Mwenyi (16,243)

The Mwenyi people live within the Western Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province. They speak the Simaa language. The main religion is ancestor worship. There are no evangelical resources available in the Simaa language.

15614

Ndebele (6,281)

It is uncertain exactly where the Ndebele people live within Zambia. World-wide there are about one million Ndebele people. They tend to work a variety of jobs including city and country work. Their language is called Ndebele.

The Ndebele practice traditional religions which include ancestor worship. Evangelical resources including, gospel recordings, written scriptures, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Ndebele language. Less than 1% of the Ndebele people are evangelical Christian.

The Peoples of Africa: An Ethnohistorical Dictionary, Olson, James S., U.S.A.:1996

15615

Ndembu Lunda (273,963)

The Ndembu Lunda people of Zambia use the Lunda language. Their main religion is ancestor worship. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Lunda language.

15616

Ng'umbo (136,440)

The Ng'umbo people live in the Northern, Copperbelt, and Luapula provinces of Zambia. They speak the Bemba language. Their main religion is ancestor worship. It is not known if any evangelical Christians live among this people group. There are many evangelical resources available in the Bemba language including the *Jesus* film.

15617

Ngoni (320,340)

The Ngoni people live in the Eastern and Central provinces of Zambia. They speak the Nyanja language. Many are Christian adherents but it is unknown how many are evangelical Christians. There are a variety of evangelical resources available including the *Jesus* film.

15618

Nkoya (64,971)

The Nkoya people live in the Mankoya area of the Western and Southern provinces. They speak the Nkoya language. Written scriptures and gospel recordings are the evangelical resources available in their language. It is not known if there are any evangelical believers among them.

15619

Nsenga (240,145)

It is unknown where the Nsenga people live within Zambia. They speak the Nsenga language. They practice traditional folk religions. Written scriptures are available in the Nsenga language.

15620

Nyanja, Western (869,101)

The Nyanja people who live in Zambia today are descendents of one of the main tribes of Malawi, the Nyanja tribe. They live in the Eastern and Central provinces within Zambia. They speak the Nyanja language. Over 8% of the Nyanja people are evangelical Christians. A variety of evangelical resources are available in the Nyanja language including the *Jesus* film.

15621

Nyengo (27,071)

The Nyengo people speak the Simaa language. It is unknown their exact location within Zambia. There are no evangelical resources available in the Simaa language and no known evangelical Christians.

15622

Nyiha (385,497)

The Nyiha people live in the northeastern section of the Northern Province near the Malawi border within Isoka and Chama districts. They speak the Nyiha language. Written scriptures and gospel recordings are available in the Nyiha language. Less than 1% of the Nyiha people are evangelical Christians.

15623

Portuguese (2,166)

The Portuguese people are about 93% adherents of Roman Catholicism. There are many evangelical resources, including the *Jesus* film, in the Portuguese language. The exact percentage of evangelical Christians is unknown.

15624

Sala (22,090)

The Sala people live within the south central portion of the Central Province of Zambia. They speak the Sala language. Gospel recordings are available in the Sala language.

15625

Senga (56,336)

The Senga people speak the Tumbuka language as well as the Senga language. Less than 1% of the Senga people are evangelical Christians. Many resources are available in the Tumbuka language including the *Jesus* film.

15626

Serb (2,166)

The Serbian people living in Zambia speak the Serb language. They come from a Slavic background. Many evangelical resources are available in the Serbian language including the *Jesus* film. It is unknown how many are evangelical Christians within Zambia.

15628

Shasha (4,765)

The Shasha people live in the Mankoya area of the Western and Southern provinces of Zambia. They speak the Nkoya language. There are written scriptures and gospel recordings available in the Nkoya language.

15629

Shila (71,469)

The Shila people speak the Taabwa language. There are gospel recordings in the Taabwa language.

15630

Shona (16,243)

The Shona people live in Mumbwa of the Central Province in Zambia. The Shona people speak the Shona language. Many evangelical resources are available in the Shona language including the *Jesus* film. It is not known if there are any evangelical Christians among them.

15631

Simaa (82,626)

The Simaa people live in the Western Lozi-Luyana area of the Western Province. They speak the Simaa language. There are no evangelical resources available in the Simaa language.

15632

Soli (58,907)

The Soli people live in the Central Province of Zambia. They speak Soli language. Written scriptures and gospel recordings are available Soli language.

15633

Subia (5,956)

The Subia people live in the Southeastern corner of the Western Province. They speak the Kuhane language. There are no evangelical Christian resources in the Kuhane language.

15634

Swahili (20,574)

The Swahili people living in Zambia speak the Swahili language. Though the Swahili people are called “Swahili” they may prefer to be named according to their local establishment and may go by other names. They are primarily Sunni Muslim. They also have beliefs about the spirit world that pre-date their Islamic beliefs and follow ancestor worship. Many evangelical Christian resources are available in the Swahili language including the *Jesus* film.

15635

Swaka (71,551)

The Swaka people live along the Luangwa River, and in the southwest, as well as the Northern, Central, and Eastern provinces. The Swaka people speak the Lala-Bisa language. There are evangelical resources available in the Lala-Bisa language including written scriptures and the *Jesus* film.

15636

Taabwa (71,469)

The Taabwa people living in Zambia speak the Taabwa language. Gospel recordings are available in the Taabwa language. There are no known evangelical believers among them.

15637

Tambo (19,491)

The Tambo people of Zambia speak the Mbula-Bwazza language. Gospel recordings are the only available resource in their language. There is no known evangelical work among them.

15638

Toka (19,491)

The Toka people live in the Southern and Western provinces. The Toka people of Zambia speak the Leya language. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Leya language.

15639

Totela (15,160)

The Totela people live in the Southeastern section of the Western province of Zambia. They speak the Totela language. There are no evangelical Christian resources available in this language. It is not known if there are any evangelical Christians among them.

15640

Tumbuka (466,347)

The Tumbuka people live in the northeastern section of the Eastern province. They speak the Tumbuka language. Their main religion is an unknown traditional religion. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Tumbuka language. Less than 1% is evangelical Christian.

15641

Unga (37,900)

The Unga people speak the Bemba language. There are many evangelical resources in the Unga language including the *Jesus* film.

15642

Xegwi (217)

The Xegwi people speak the Xegwi language. There are no evangelical resources in the Xegwi language.

15643

Yauma (5,523)

The Yauma people live in the Southwest corner, in Kwando River area of Zambia. Written scriptures and gospel recordings are available in the Yauma language.

15644

Yombe (2,815)

Similar to the Tumbuka people, the Yombe people also speak the Tumbuka language. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Tumbuka language. Less than 1% is evangelical Christian.

15645

Zambezi Tonga (1,060,437)

The Zambezi Tonga people of Zambia speak the Leya language. Their main religion is ancestor worship. Written scriptures, gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film are available in the Leya language. Even among such a large group less than 2% are evangelical Christian.

<http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp> July 2009

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should rejoice at the reports of significant church growth in Zambia. President Chiluba declared Zambia a Christian country in 1991. Evangelicals increased from 515,000 in 1980 to 800,000 in 1990 and to 2.2 million in 2000. Evangelical Christians should continue to see vast opportunities for evangelism and church planting in Zambia. A brief look at the People Groups section of this profile reveals many people groups of with large population numbers continue in Traditional Religions, primarily Ancestor Veneration. These peoples should be addressed with biblical evangelism and effective church starting.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should move to provide Christian resources for the many people groups who do not have basic Christian resources (Bible translations, basic Christian materials).
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should introduce the techniques of Bible Storying into Zambia. This means of sharing the Good News should be most effective among the peoples of Zambia.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should support all efforts to combat the AIDS dilemma in Zambia. Operation World reports that some authorities believe that 50% of the present Zambia population will die of AIDS.
5. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to address the pressing problem orphans in Zambia. The estimate is well over 650,000 orphans (many the result of AIDS) exist in Zambia.

6. Evangelical Christians and churches should move massively through the open door for missions that exist in Zambia. Much exposure has been given to the gospel within Zambia. Therefore there are many Christians within Zambia. However, many people within Zambia still need a clear presentation of the gospel in their particular native language. It is important to consider the best way to share the gospel in each situation. In some situations, the people may be an “oral” people and the best way to share with them would be through orally sharing God’s word. In many of the dialects there are resources available in an audio format, however in other languages there is still a need for translation work of evangelical resources into an audio format for the best access to the gospel.
7. Evangelical Christians and churches should respond to the un-evangelized peoples in Zambia. Over 20 people groups with populations from 70,000 to over a million are primarily followers of Traditional Religions. Seven people groups with populations from 30,000 to 80,000 have no Christian resources in their own languages.
8. Evangelical Christians and churches should respond to the pressing medical needs that continue in Zambia.
9. In addition to audio translation work, another area of ministry would be to assist in teaching business skills and trades to assist folks in starting their own businesses. Because of the economic difficulty within Zambia since the 1970s, assisting with this area would be extremely beneficial.

Links

Video of KUOMBOKA festival of Lozi people: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZjDjEq2Gms>
 Website for Mutomboko festival of Lunda people: <http://www.mutomboko.org/>
 Website for Livingstone Cultural festival: <http://travel.mapsofworld.com/zambia/zambia-festivals/livingstone.html>
 Pictures of Africa Freedom Day celebration in Zambia: <http://www.lusakatimes.com/?p=12938>
 Website for Shimunega Festival: <http://www.zambia-advisor.com/Shimunengacattledrive.html>
 Article about Dambisa Moyo, One of the 2009 ‘Time 100’ influential people of the year: http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1894410_1893209_1893459,00.html
 Article about Zambia’s economy: <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB123803357232044061.html>
 Profile Video of Zambia: <http://www.sim.org/index.php/country/ZM>
 Books: http://www.africabookcentre.com/acatalog/index.html?http%3A//www.africabookcentre.com/acatalog/Culture_People_and_Anthropology_ZA.html&CatalogBody
 Economy: <http://www.zamnet.zm/zamnet/zntb/zntb.html>