

7. Zambia

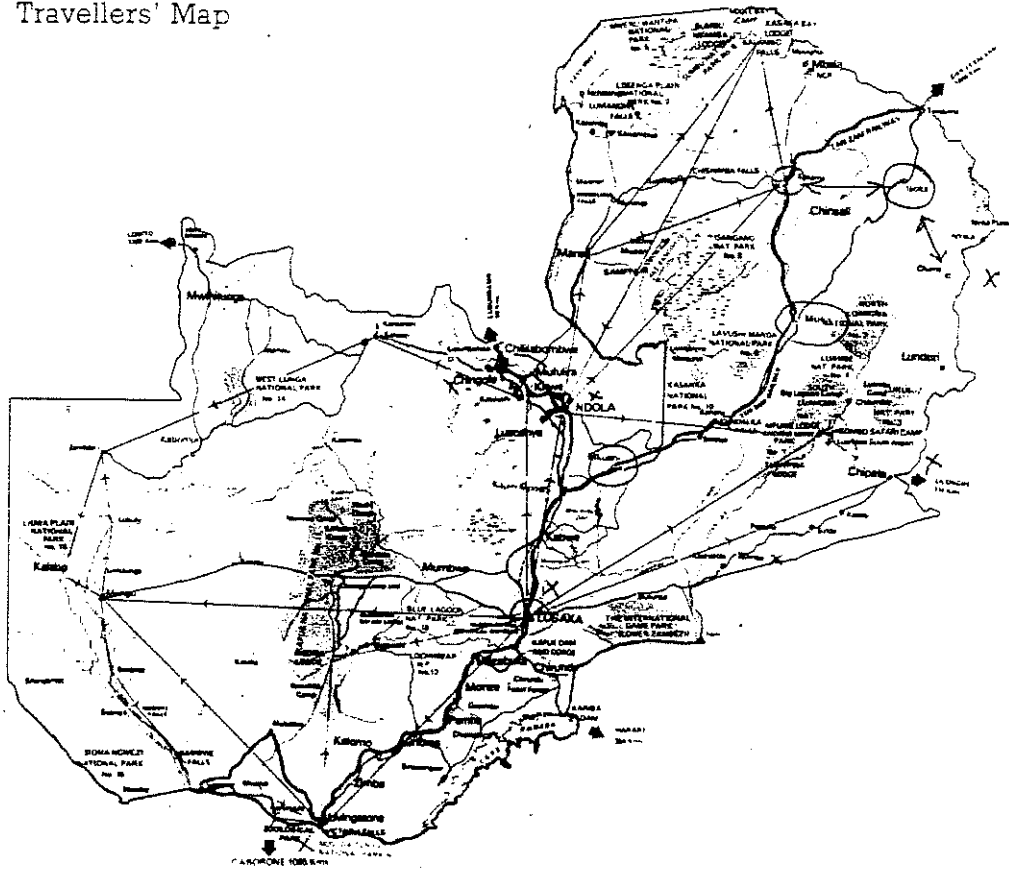
Mr. Winford David Tembo

COUNTRY REPORT FOR GROUP TRAINING
COURSE ON INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

2001

ZAMBIA

Travellers' Map



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY

SUBMITTED BY: WINFORD DAVID TEMBO

**COUNTRY REPORT FOR GROUP TRAINING
COURSE ON INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY**

2001

ZAMBIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY

SUBMITTED BY: WINBORD DAVID TEMBO

COUNTRY REPORT ON INTELLECTUAL

DISABILITIES

CASE OF ZAMBIA

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 ZAMBIA PROFILE

AREA

Zambia is totally landlocked and covers a stretch of 752614 square kilometres.

ELEVATION

1300 metres above sea level, covered with woodland savannah, interspersed with lakes, rivers, hills, swamps and luscious plains.

BEARING

10 - 18 degrees South of the Equator.

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL CENTRE: Lusaka.

CLIMATE

Zambia enjoys three Distinct seasons:

Hot/Dry September to October
 27° (80°F) - 32°C (90°F)

Warm|Wet November to April

Cool/Dry May to August
 16°C (60°F) - 27°C
 (80°F)

POPULATION

Approximately 9, 7 Million of which 1.4 Million live in Lusaka. 60% of the population live in Urban Areas.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

English

POLICIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

The past two decades have seen a number of policies formulated for development of the Education sector with special emphasis on Primary Education (Basic Education). These policies have provided insights in the development of this sector and recommendations have been made. The Education policies in Zambia have not segregated the children with special needs.

- 1) The Ministry of Education will ensure quality of Educational opportunity for children with special educational needs.
- 2) The Ministry is committed to providing education of particularly good quality to pupils with special educational needs.
- 3) The Ministry will improve and strengthen the supervision and Management of Special Education across the country.
- 4) Ministry of Education 1977, "Education Reforms, Proposals and Recommendations" which outlined Government policies and goals for the quantitative and qualitative development of the sector.
- 5) Ministry of Education (1992), "Focus on learning" which stressed the mobilization of Resources for the development of School of Education and pointed out the special need for Primary Education.
- 6) Ministry of Education (May 1996) "Educating our future" which has addressed the entire field of formal institutional education, paying particular attention to democratization, decentralization and productivity are on hand and provision of Education to all on the other.

STRATEGIES

- 1) Working closely with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education will decentralize services for the identification, assessment and placement of children with special educational needs.
- 2) To the greatest extent possible, the Ministry will integrate pupils with special educational needs into mainstream institutions and will provide them with necessary facilities. However, where need is established, the Ministry will participate in the provision of new special Schools for the severely impaired.
- 3) The Ministry will co-operate with private, religious, community and philanthropic organisations in
 - . Meeting the special educational needs of exceptional children, and
 - . Providing outreach services for children whose impairments prevent normal attendance in School.
- 4) Education Boards will have responsibility for ensuring that the special education needs of children within their jurisdiction are met, and will be evaluated on their discharge of this responsibility.
- 5) The Ministry will dispense with all direct educational costs for children with special educational needs and will provide bursaries for such individuals at tertiary level.
- 6) The Ministry will give attention to the educational needs of exceptional children by:-
 - . Training an adequate number of teachers in special education.
 - . Designing appropriate curricula and teaching materials.

PUPILS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

The Ministry of Education upholds the principle that every individual has an equal right to educational opportunity. This means that every individual, regardless of personal circumstances or capacity, has a right of access to and participation in the education system. Ensuring full equality of access, participation and benefit for all pupils necessitates interventions at all levels to support children at risk.

CURRENT SITUATION

The consensus of expert opinion is that ten to fifteen percent of children are exceptional and require active intervention and specialized services. This means that in Zambia there were 160,000 to 250,000 children of Primary School age in 1995 with special educational needs arising from physical and mental causes. These figures do not include the maladjusted or emotionally disturbed children. Neither do they take account of those who are exceptionally gifted or talented and require a more challenging educational environment.

Only a small percentage of the physically or mentally impaired children are catered for in Schools. There are several reasons for this. One is the lack of sufficient educational provision for the profoundly impaired. Another is that systems for identifying and contacting children with special needs are not well developed. Furthermore, family attitudes are not always favourable. From a false sense of shame or embarrassment, many parents do not divulge information on their exceptional children, with the result that their children's problems remain unknown and untreated.

Currently, the educational needs of children with severe impairments are catered for through special education Schools and special education units attached to normal Schools. In 1995 there were 31 special education institutions 28 at Primary, one at Secondary and two at tertiary levels. There were also 80 special education units, of which 51 were at the Primary and 29 at the Secondary School levels.

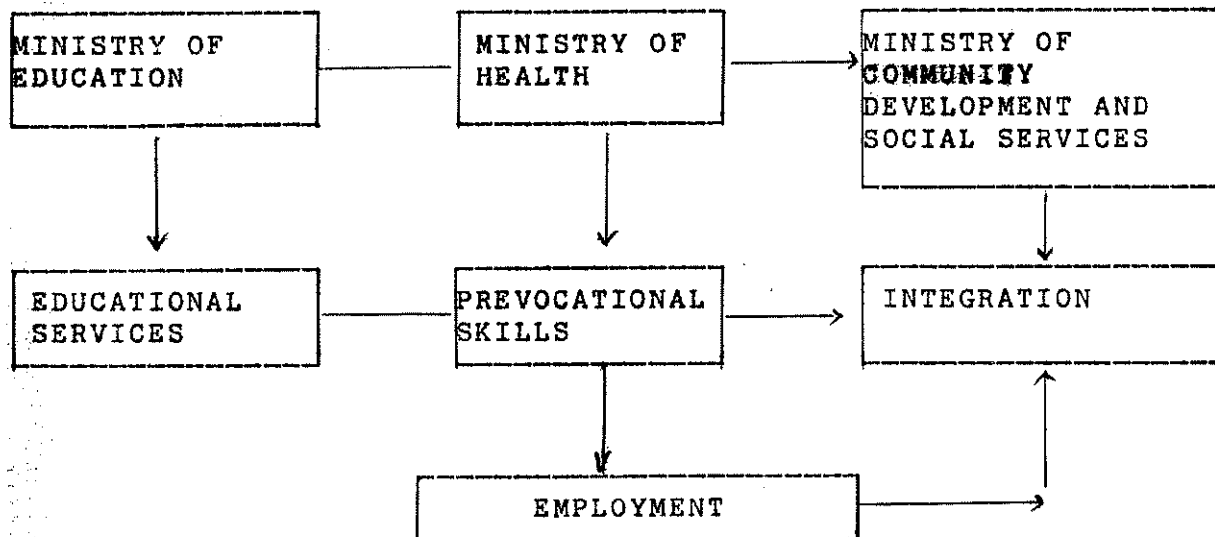
PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- . Lack of Special Education Teachers in many special Schools/Units. Many children against few Teachers.
- . Negative parental and societal attitudes towards the Education of children with Special Education needs (The situation is now slowly changing due to sensitization).
- . Funding from the Government cannot meet the need of every School|Units in the country.
- . There are few District Inspectors/District Education Officers with vast knowledge in special Education. This has contributed to negative stance of special Education. The Ministry of Education present is vigorously addressing the situation.

The effectiveness of special education provision in meeting the needs of exceptional children depends to a large extent on the efficiency and management of the education system. At present, the management and supervision of special education in Zambia is over-centralized and understaffed. Currently, there are only two inspectors for this area and one education officer, all based in Lusaka. There are no special education inspectors or education officers in any other part of the country. This makes it virtually impossible to monitor and supervise the programmes in special Schools and units. It also hampers the generation of good information on needs and how they are being met, thereby undermining planning for this area.

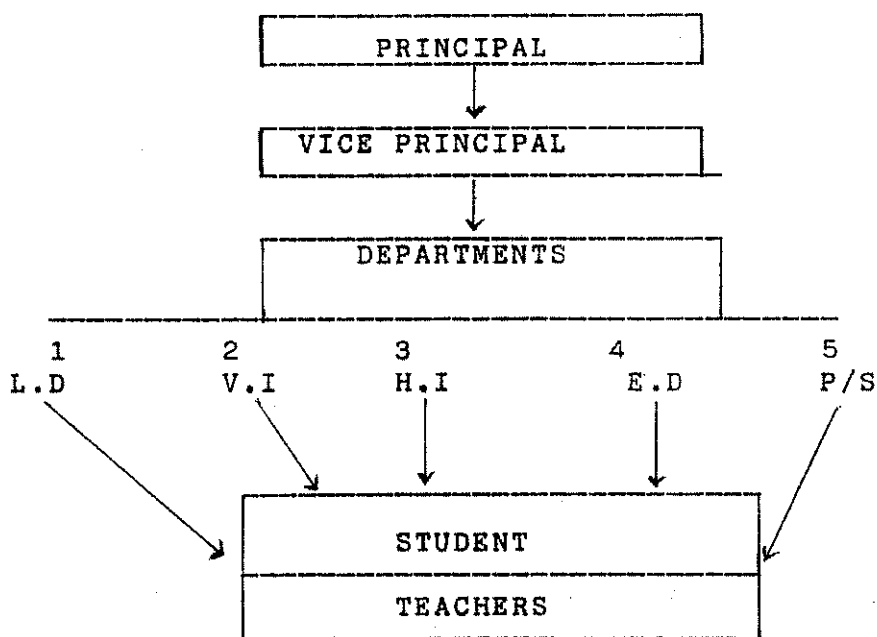
84

FLOW CHART OF SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM



The above mentioned Ministries deal with people with intellectual disabilities, i.e in Accordance with the Government policy and Educational Act of GRZ, (1996).

ORGANISATION CHARGE (ZAMBIA INSTITUTE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION)



KEY

1 - L.D (INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY DEPARTMENT)

- 2 = (Visually impaired Department)
- 3 = (Hearing impaired Department)
- 4 = (Education Department)
- 5 = (Practical subjects Department)

* I fall under I.D Department.

MY RESPONSIBILITIES

I am a senior Lecturer, responsible to train in-service teachers who will have to teach children with special needs (L.D) in Schools and units throughout the country.

- Prepare trainee Teachers for Teaching practice.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Can be found on the attached document from Central Statistics Office (Zambia).

R E F E R E N C E S

- 1) Central Board of Health (1999)
Action Plan (1999) Lusaka, Zambia.
- 2) Central Statistical Office
(1999) Lusaka, Zambia.
- 3) Ministry of Education (1977)
"Education Reforms, Proposals and Recommendations,"
Lusaka, Zambia.
- 4) Ministry of Education (1992), "Focus on learning,"
Lusaka, Zambia.
- 5) Ministry of Education (May 1996),
"Educating our Future", Lusaka, Zambia.
- 6) Ministry of Education (January - March, 1999)
"Quarterly Bulletin" Lusaka, Zambia.

EDUCATION

	1996	1997	1998
Number of Pupils in Formal Education and Institutions			
Primary School	1,516,919	1,500,000	1,700,000
Secondary School	195,428	255,000	350,000
Teacher Training College			
University of Zambia/Copperbelt University			4,927
Teaching and Vocational Training Institutes	5,222	6,473	5,652
Number of Primary School			3,883
Number of Secondary School			653

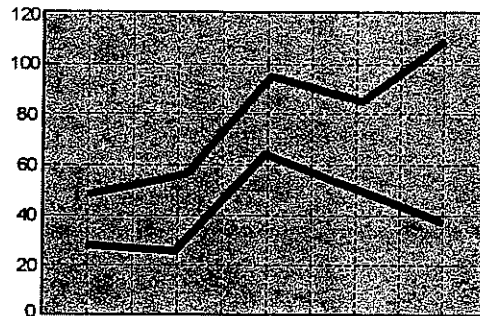
HEALTH

	1993	1994	1995
Total Hospitals	82	82	84
Total Health Centres	1,106	1,110	1,082
Total Number of Beds and Cots in Hosp.	17,077	16,999	16,960
Total Number of Beds and Cots in Health Centres	9,322	9,539	9,502
Total Number of In-patients Beds and Cots	26,399	26,575	26,462



Republic of Zambia

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



ZAMBIA FACTSHEET

1999 EDITION

Published by Research & Dissemination Division, CSO
P. O. Box 31908, Lusaka, Zambia

Land area:	752,614 Sq. Km
Elevation:	1,300 metres above sea level
Bearing:	10 - 18 Degrees South of the Equator
Capital:	Lusaka
Country Code:	260
Climate:	Hot/Dry - September to October Warm/Wet - November to April Cool/Dry - May to August
Mean Max Temp:	32°C (90°F)
Mean Min Temp:	16°C (60°F)
Currency:	Kwacha (K) and Ngwee
Exports:	120,000 - 150,000 visitors per annum
Major Exports:	240 Volts Copper, Cobalt, Flowers and Tobacco
Official Language:	English

GENERAL DATA

Key: P = Preliminary
* = Data for 2 quarters
** = Projections

OTHER STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
Country Profile, Selected Socio-economic indicators, Demographic and Health Survey, Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Zambia in Figures, Employment and earnings, Gender Statistics, Household Budget Survey, Living conditions monitoring Survey, Census analytical reports, National Accounts Bulletin, External Trade Bulletin, etc



DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Indicator	1992	1996
Growth Rate %**	3.1	3.3
Total Fertility Rate	6.1	6.1
Infant Mortality Rate	107	109
Under-Five Mortality Rate	191	197
Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Pop.)	44.0	55.2
Crude Death Rate (Per 1,000 Pop.)	18.5	20.2
Total Life Expectancy at Birth	46.9	45.5
Male Life Expectancy at Birth	46.1	46.2
Female Life Expectancy at Birth	47.6	44.7
Literacy Rate**	78.0	79.0

PROJECTED POPULATION ('000)

Residence	1990	1998
Total Zambia	7,759	10,036
Rural	4,810	6,226
Urban	2,949	3,810
Lusaka (Capital)	761	1,017



10,555

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999p
GDP at Constant (1994) Prices (K' Bn)	2,328.	2,405.	2,360.	2,418.0
GDP per Capita (K'000)	246.4	246.0	233.7	231.8
GDP at Current Prices (K' Bn)	3,951.	5,141.	6,332.	7,522.1
GDP per Capita (K'000)	418.1	525.7	597.3	721.2
NI (GN) Current (K' Bn)	3,692.	4,800.	5,634.	7,013.8
Per Capita (000)	390.7	490.9	557.8	672.4
NDI Total (K' Bn)	3,671.	4,775.	5,587.	6,694.0
Per Capita	388.5	488.3	553.2	666.2
Real GDP Growth Rate	6.6	3.3	(2.0)	2.4

MONETARY (K'm)

	1996	1997	1998	1999p
Money Supply	272.9	352.2	368.9	940.8
Bank Loans and Advances (Commercial Bank)	397.3	412.2	668.9	703.7
Savings and Time Deposits	200.0	262.5	308.2	349.4

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE (K' billion)

	1996	1997	1998	1999P
Government Revenue	745.2	957.0	1,097.6	1,430.4
Total Govt. Expenditure	842.6	1,313.6	1,717.0	1,874.3
Current	720.7	813.6	1,289.2	1,295.3
Capital	121.9	500.1	427.8	578.9

MINERAL PRODUCTION

ITEM	1996	1997	1998p	1999p
Copper Electrolysis (000' mt)	314.6	319.1	300.3	127.4
Cobalt (000' mt)	4.8	4.6	7.5	2.3
Coal (000' mt)	127	165	195	70

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION (Kwh)

Source of Power	1996	1997	1998	1999p
Hydro Power Stations (Million Kwh)	7,115.7	7,839.6	7,487.0	3,725.1
Diesel & Thermal Stations (Mwh)	14,484	16,593	15,861	7,932

TOURISM

Indicator	1997	1998	1999p
Visitor Arrivals (No.)	340,896	362,025	456,151

Purpose of visit

Holiday	-	95,383	
Business	-	166,403	
VFR	-	53,443	
Number of Rooms	4,203	4,335	
Number of Beds	7,348	7,423	
Revenue generated by tourism industry (US\$)	75,473,635	74,695,506	

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION (000' Tonnes)

PRODUCT	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Maize	737.8	1,099.0	749.5	684.4	852.5
Sorghum	7.8	25.4	23.6	24.0	25.5
S/Groundnuts	36.1	26.4	41.1	43.8	51.0
Sunflower	13.7	13.9	62.3	6.4	6.8

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Commodity Groupings) (1980=100)

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	73.5	77.1	76.9	63.5
Mining	62.3	62.9	64.8	53.5
Manufacturing	90.2	97.1	94.9	73.5
Total Electricity	77.5	89.8	52.5	81.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Exports and Imports (K'm)

	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Total Exports	1,105,746.5	1,478,080.5	1,901,036.4	462,971.9
Domestic	1,095,681.8	1,478,080.5	1,901,036.4	462,971.9
Re-Exports	10,064.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Import (C.I.F)	1,097,374.3	1,299,723.0	1,172,919.0	805,869.3
Trade Balance	8,372.2	178,357.5	728,117.4	(342,897.4)

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Penetration (Density) by Province, 1998

Province	Total Connections	Lines Per 100 Population
Central	3,831	2
Copperbelt	24,582	8
Eastern	2,157	1
Luapula	1,048	1
Lusaka	34,966	3
Northern	2,332	2
North Western	1,110	1
Southern	4,899	4
Western	1,194	1
Total Zambia	76,119	23

EMPLOYMENT (000')

	1996	1997	1998	1999p
Labour Force	3,993	4,411	4,579	4,635
Formal Sector Employment	479	475	466	478

**PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS +
EMPLOYED IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR**

	1993	1996
Zambia Total:		
Male	951,978	1,143,513
Female	1,071,326	1,338,874
Both	2,023,034	2,482,387
Rural:		
Male	844,128	926,494
Female	950,285	1,109,022
Both	1,794,413	2,035,516
Urban:		
Male	107,850	217,019
Female	121,041	229,852
Both	228,891	446,871

EARNINGS BY SECTOR

YEAR	SECTOR				
	Central Govt	Local Govt	Parastatal	Private	Total
1995	71,775	49,612	119,111	95,395	94,503
1996	86,326	75,497	192,739	117,139	121,365
1997	134,154	152,328	291,176	103,264	150,230
1998	154,850	124,536	341,568	141,780	184,281
1999	194,377	189,792	467,001	187,661	233,687

* 1999 covers the first two quarters only

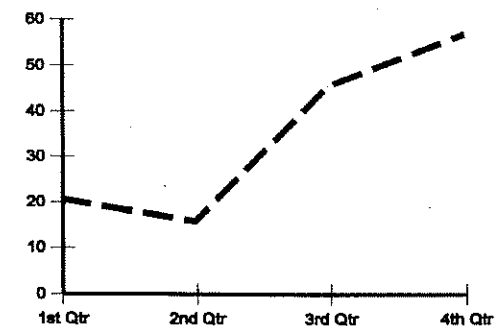
**POVERTY STATUS 1998 (PERCENT)
(Based on Consumption Expenditure)**

STATUS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Extremely Poor	58.0	71.0	36.0
Moderately Poor	15.0	12.0	20.0
Total Poor	73.0	83.0	56.0
Non Poor	27.0	17.0	44.0
Total	100	100	100



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



Serving Your Data Needs

- . Agriculture
- . Cartography
- . Data Processing
- . Prices and Consumption Studies
- . External Trade and Balance of Payments
- . Fisheries
- . Industrial Production
- . Research and Dissemination
- . Labour
- . Living Conditions Monitoring
- . National Accounts
- . Population and Demography
- . Public Finance

**PRODUCED BY: RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA**

**P. O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA
NATIONALIST ROAD**

**Tel: 250699/253468
Fax: 253468**

**PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS +
EMPLOYED IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR**

	1993	1996
Zambia Total:		
Male	951,978	1,143,513
Female	1,071,326	1,338,874
Both	2,023,034	2,482,387
Rural:		
Male	844,128	926,494
Female	950,285	1,109,022
Both	1,794,413	2,035,516
Urban:		
Male	107,850	217,019
Female	121,041	229,852
Both	228,891	446,871

EARNINGS BY SECTOR

YEAR	SECTOR				
	Central Govt	Local Govt	Parastatal	Private	Total
1995	71,775	49,612	119,111	95,395	94,503
1996	86,326	75,497	192,739	117,139	121,365
1997	134,154	152,328	291,176	103,264	150,230
1998	154,850	124,536	341,568	141,780	184,281
1999	194,377	189,792	467,001	187,661	233,687

* 1999 covers the first two quarters only

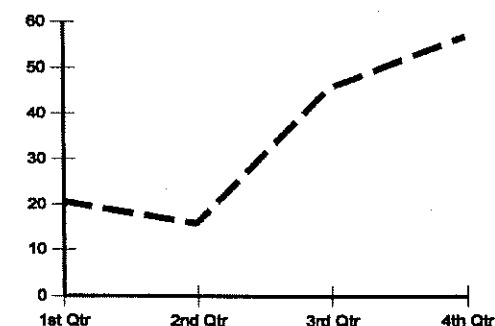
**POVERTY STATUS 1998 (PERCENT)
(Based on Consumption Expenditure)**

STATUS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Extremely Poor	58.0	71.0	36.0
Moderately Poor	15.0	12.0	20.0
Total Poor	73.0	83.0	56.0
Non Poor	27.0	17.0	44.0
Total	100	100	100



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



Serving Your Data Needs

- . Agriculture
- . Cartography
- . Data Processing
- . Prices and Consumption Studies
- . External Trade and Balance of Payments
- . Fisheries
- . Industrial Production
- . Research and Dissemination
- . Labour
- . Living Conditions Monitoring
- . National Accounts
- . Population and Demography
- . Public Finance

**PRODUCED BY: RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA**

**P. O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA
NATIONALIST ROAD**

**Tel: 250699/253464
Fax: 253468**