

Zambia
March 1st - 13th, 2012



Dear Team Member,

Welcome to the wonderful world of Short Term Missions! You are about to embark on an amazing journey that will, if you allow the Holy Spirit to have his way in your life, change you forever. **Thanks for considering being part of our March 1st through March 13th, 2012 Mission Trip to Zambia.** We've put together this packet for you, and it is important that you review all of the information carefully. **If you have any questions, please contact Cari Arnold at 309/732-0026 or email cari.arnold@heritageqc.com.**

Purpose of this trip:

Leading, training and interacting with Bible College students and their children, leading devotions with High School students, and visiting churches on the weekend.

Trip Requirements:

Team members will show the love of Christ by interacting and encouraging Bible College students and their families.

Team Leader

Jason Shanks, our QC West campus pastor is leading the mission trip to Zambia. This will be his first trip with Heritage to Zambia. He and his wife Kristi have 3 beautiful children. He has his bachelors degree in Ministerial Leadership from Southern Christian University.

Passport

A passport is required. Contact your local Post Office or Passport Facility. You will need to make an appointment to obtain a passport for the first time.

For information: http://travel.state.gov/passport/get/first/first_830.html

Trip Expenses

The trip expenses are estimated to be **\$2400 - \$2700** and will include your airfare, visas (if needed), exit fees (if needed), ground transportation, lodging, meals, overseas health insurance, and miscellaneous. You will need to bring your own spending money for personal gifts/items.

Travel Guidance

Details on what to bring such as clothing, personal property and specific travel guidelines will be provided in the team training meetings prior to your trip. Team leaders will gather information from previous teams, local conditions in **Zambia** and consultation with the Consular in the US Department of State to provide detailed travel instructions to team members.

US Consular Information Sheet: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1062.html

Checklist

Requirements Checklist

Approximate Trip Cost: **\$2400 - \$2700**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
___ Apply for Passport	Immediately
___ *\$100 Non-Refundable Deposit (check payable to Heritage Church) (Due by 12/21/11 with application)	
___ Application Form	12/21/11
___ Disclaimer	With application
___ Release of Liability	With application
___ Immunization Agreement	With application
___ Team Member Covenant	With application
___ 2 copies of passport (photos & signature page)	With application
___ 1st Payment: \$1300 (check/s payable to Heritage Church)	1/25/12
___ 2nd Payment: \$1000-\$1300 (approx.) (check/s payable to Heritage Church)	2/23/12

Please return completed applications and check for deposit to:

Cari Arnold, Outreach Department

Heritage Church

4801 44th St.

Rock Island, IL 61201

*(deposit will be refunded if applicant is not chosen to be part of the team)

Application

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name on Passport _____
(as it appears on passport/full legal name)

Social Security _____ Date of Birth _____

Passport Number _____ Place of Issue _____

Date of Expiration _____ Country of Citizenship _____

Mailing Address _____

Email Address _____

Day Phone _____ Evening Phone _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Name/Relationship _____

Cell Phone _____ Home Phone _____

Email Address _____

TRIP FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING

Date March 1st—March 12th, 2012 Location Zambia

Primary means by which you plan to finance the trip: ___ Personal ___ Raise Support

Past Mission Trip Experience

Year	Location
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Ministry Experience: _____

Have you given to Faith Promise at Heritage this year? ___ Yes ___ No

Are you a member of Heritage Church? ___ Yes ___ No

Are you a regular attender at Heritage Church? ___ Yes ___ No
How often do you attend? _____

Why do you want to participate on this trip? _____

How would you like to grow personally from this trip? _____

SPIRITUAL GROWTH ASSESSMENT

Briefly describe how you came to know Jesus Christ as your Savior? _____

How have you grown in your relationship with Christ in the past year? _____

What are your Spiritual Gifts? _____

I understand that by completing and turning in this application that I am applying to be a member for the above stated mission trip. Completion of this application does not guarantee my acceptance as a member of the mission team for which I am applying. I further understand that I may be required to go through a personal interview with the mission trip leader(s) as part of the application process.

Signature of Participant

Date

*******Disclaimer*******

- _____ 1) Submission of application does not guarantee you will be going on a trip.
- _____ 2) I understand I am expected to attend **all** team meetings.
- _____ 3) A copy of my support letter must be submitted to the team leader no less than four weeks before departure (six weeks is preferable).
- _____ 4) All funds submitted are at the discretion of the Global Outreach Department of Heritage Church. According to IRS tax laws, no funds may be designated for a particular individual. In the event that your fund raising efforts have exceeded your portion of the trip cost or you decide to cancel going on the trip, there are two options:
 - a) Funds will be designated for another short-term volunteer going on the same mission trip that still needs assistance to raise their portion. In the event that every person has fulfilled their portion, funds will go to the particular ministry that the current trip is assisting. No funds will carry over to another trip and cannot be designated for another short term volunteer going on a different trip.
 - b) Funds will be reallocated to the general Faith Promise fund.
- _____ 5) Any requests for financial assistance must be submitted in writing, using the form available in the Global Outreach Department, no later than three days before trip departure.
- _____ 6) I understand I am responsible to pay for the full amount of the individual's portion (airplane ticket and any other expenses that Heritage Church invested) of the trip **prior** to the trip departure. Failure to do so will result in denial of participation in future trips.

By initialing each box above, I indicate that I understand and agree to adhere to all requirements of the Heritage Global Outreach Department.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Release of Liability

I. MINORS (To be filled out by the parent or legal guardian of individuals under the age of 18)

I, _____ the parent/legal guardian of _____,
(here after referred to as "minor") a minor, hereby acknowledge that said minor is presently under my care and custody. I hereby give said minor permission to go to and participate in activities with Heritage Church, Rock Island, Illinois (here after referred to as "church").

In the event of an emergency, necessitating medical or surgical attention, I hereby consent and give my permission to the church, its' representatives, or trip leaders to make decisions to perform such medical treatments and/or surgery upon said minor which may in their sole discretion be necessary and proper under the circumstances.

I, the undersigned parent/legal guardian of said minor do release, acquit, discharge, and covenant to hold harmless the church, its' representatives, or trip leaders from any and all actions, damages, and/or liabilities arising out of any accident or sickness, or treatment thereof, incurred by said minor during activities with the church.

Signature of Participant

Date

II. ADULTS (To be completed by those 18 years of age and older).

I, the undersigned, am 18 years of age or older. I have read the above waiver of minors and do agree to the same terms and conditions as stated. I do hereby release, acquit, discharge, and covenant to hold harmless Heritage Church, Rock Island, Illinois, its' representatives, or trip leaders from any and all actions, damages, and or liabilities arising out of any accident or sickness, or treatment thereof, incurred by me while involved in activities with the church.

Signature of Participant

Date

Immunization Agreement

In the interest of providing adequate information to all volunteers, Heritage Church strongly encourages you to consult with your physician or Passport Health at least 3 months prior to your planned travel.

TETANUS: Booster at 10 years or injury.

TYPHOID: Every 3 years intradermally.

ORAL POLIO: Every 10 years.

HEPATITIS A: 2 shot series, 6-12 months apart.

HEPATITIS B: 3 shot series—get first shot, one month later get 2nd, 6-18 months later get 3rd.

MALARIA: Consult your medical provider.

I have reviewed the recommended immunizations above, have consulted with my physician or Passport Health concerning the necessary precautions, have complied with the recommendations of my physician or Passport Health and agree to assume all risks regarding immunizations.

Signature of Participant

Date

Additional information: Some of the immunizations require a series of shots that can take several months for full protection. Recommended travel medical specialists:

- Passport Health @ 309-757-1252, 515 Valley View Drive, Suite 103, Moline, IL 61265
- More detailed information can be found at the Centers for Disease Control:
<http://www.cdc.gov/travel>

Team Member Covenant

Name: _____

Country of Service: **Zambia**

Date of Trip: **March 1st—12th, 2012**

Trip Leader(s): **Jason Shanks**

As a volunteer with Heritage Church, I agree to pay all costs related to my trip such as immunizations, travel, food, lodging and miscellaneous costs, and to serve without payment.

I will be responsive to the counsel and suggestions of the Mission Team Leader(s) and abide by the standards of conduct and ethics of the above named field and the policies of Heritage Church.

I will abstain from any form of conduct unbecoming to a Christ-like example. I agree to abstain from the use of any form of tobacco, alcohol or drugs.

I will not hold Heritage Church and any of their departments, segments, officers, agents and employees responsible for any accident, injury, or illness resulting from my visit to the field nor for the loss of or damage to personal property while on this assignment and will indemnify and hold harmless Heritage Church from and against any and all liability occasioned by my service.

I affirm that Heritage Church has complete discretion and control over the use of all donated funds, and reserves the right to redirect funds designated for my ministry in the event that my ministry is over-funded to assist other team members or the trip in general. I understand, and will explain to potential donors at the point of solicitation of funds, that surplus funds will not be returned to the donor or me.

In addition, I agree to comply with any specific regulations and rules of conduct pertaining to the field where I will be serving.

I realize that these guidelines have been created for my safety and in accordance with the policies of Heritage Church and the field in question. I understand that any violation of this agreement may result in the termination of my service and that I will be personally responsible for any expenses related to my return to my home and related financial commitments.

Signature of Participant

Date

Approval

Date

Zambia Profile

GEOGRAPHY

Area: 752,612 sq. km. (290,585 sq. mi.); slightly larger than Texas.

Cities: *Capital*--Lusaka (pop. approx. 1.7 million).

Other cities: Kitwe, Ndola, Livingstone, Kabwe.

Terrain: Varies; mostly plateau savanna.

Climate: Generally dry and temperate.



PEOPLE

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*--Zambian(s).

Population (mid-2009 est.): Approx. 12.9 million.

Annual population growth rate (2009): 2.9%.

Ethnic groups: More than 70 ethnic groups.

Religions: Christian, indigenous beliefs, Muslim, Hindu.

Languages: English (official), about 70 local languages and dialects, including Bemba, Lozi, Kaonde, Lunda, Luvale, Tonga, and Nyanja.

Education: No compulsory education; 7 years free education. *Literacy*--women: 60.6%; men: 81.6%.

Health: *Infant mortality rate*--70/1,000. *Life expectancy*--38.63 years. *HIV prevalence* (15-49 years of age)--14.3%.

Work force: *Agriculture*--75%; *mining and manufacturing*--6%; *services*--19%.

GOVERNMENT

Type: Republic.

Independence: October 24, 1964.

Constitution: 1991 (as amended in 1996).

Branches: *Executive*--president (chief of state and head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*--unicameral National Assembly. *Judicial*--Supreme Court, high court, magistrate courts, and local courts.

Ruling political party: Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

Suffrage: Universal adult.

Subdivisions: Nine provinces subdivided into 72 districts.

ECONOMY

GDP (2008, purchasing power parity): \$17.39 billion.

Annual growth rate (2010, projected): 5.8%.

Per capita GDP (2008, current prices): \$1,500.

Natural resources: Copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydroelectric power, fertile land.

Agriculture: *Products*--corn, sorghum, rice, groundnuts, sunflower seeds, vegetables, fruits, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, livestock, coffee, and soybeans.

Industry: *Types*--mining, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, and textiles.

Trade (2008 est.): *Exports*--\$5.08 billion: copper, cobalt, lead, and zinc, cut vegetables, cotton, tobacco. *Major markets*--Switzerland, China, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Malawi. *Imports*--\$5.06 billion: crude oil, refined petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals. *Major suppliers*--South Africa, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Kingdom.

Major donors: Donor contributions totaled \$1.181 billion in 2010, as reported by Ministry of Finance and National Planning. The European Commission is Zambia's largest multilateral donor. Other key multilateral donors include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN agencies, and the African Development Bank. Counting direct bilateral assistance and assistance through multilateral agencies, the United States is Zambia's largest country donor, amounting to approximately \$390 million in 2010.

HISTORY

The indigenous hunter-gatherer occupants of Zambia began to be displaced or absorbed by more advanced migrating tribes about 2,000 years ago. The major waves of Bantu-speaking immigrants began in the 15th century, with the greatest influx between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. They came primarily from the Luba and Lunda tribes of southern Democratic Republic of Congo and northern Angola but were joined in the 19th century by Ngoni peoples from the south. By the latter part of that century, the various peoples of Zambia were largely established in the areas they currently occupy.

Except for an occasional Portuguese explorer, the area lay untouched by Europeans for centuries. After the mid-19th century, it was penetrated by Western explorers, missionaries, and traders. David Livingstone, in 1855, was the first European to see the magnificent waterfalls on the Zambezi River. He named the falls after Queen Victoria, and the Zambian town near the falls is named after him.

In 1888, Cecil Rhodes, spearheading British commercial and political interests in Central Africa, obtained a mineral rights concession from local chiefs. In the same year, Northern and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe, respectively) were proclaimed a British sphere of influence. Southern Rhodesia was annexed formally and granted self-government in 1923, and the administration of Northern Rhodesia was transferred to the British colonial office in 1924 as a protectorate.

In 1953, both Rhodesias were joined with Nyasaland (now Malawi) to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia was the center of much of the turmoil and crisis that characterized the federation in its last years. At the core of the controversy were insistent African demands for greater participation in government and European fears of losing political control.

A two-stage election held in October and December 1962 resulted in an African majority in the legislative council and an uneasy coalition between the two African nationalist parties. The council passed resolutions calling for Northern Rhodesia's secession from the federation and demanding full internal self-government under a new constitution and a new national assembly based on a broader, more democratic franchise. On December 31, 1963, the federation was dissolved, and Northern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zambia on October 24, 1964.

At independence, despite its considerable mineral wealth, Zambia faced major challenges. Domestically, there were few trained and educated Zambians capable of running the government, and the economy was largely dependent on foreign expertise. Abroad, three of its neighbors--Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola--remained under white-dominated rule. Rhodesia's white-ruled government unilaterally declared independence in 1965. In addition, Zambia shared a border with South African-controlled South-West Africa (now Namibia). Zambia's sympathies lay with forces opposing colonial or white-dominated rule, particularly in Southern Rhodesia. During the next decade, it actively supported movements such as the Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA), the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Conflicts with Rhodesia resulted in the closing of Zambia's borders with that country and severe problems with international transport and power supply. However, the Kariba hydroelectric station on the Zambezi River provided sufficient capacity to satisfy the country's requirements for electricity. A railroad to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, built with Chinese assistance, reduced Zambian dependence on railroad lines south to South Africa and west through an increasingly troubled Angola.

By the late 1970s, Mozambique and Angola had attained independence from Portugal. Zimbabwe achieved independence in accordance with the 1979 Lancaster House agreement, but Zambia's problems were not solved. Civil war in the former Portuguese colonies generated refugees and caused continuing transportation problems. The Benguela Railroad, which extended west through Angola, was essentially closed to traffic from Zambia by the late 1970s. Zambia's strong support for the ANC, which had its external headquarters in Lusaka, created security problems as South Africa raided ANC targets in Zambia.

In the mid-1970s, the price of copper, Zambia's principal export, suffered a severe decline worldwide. Zambia turned to foreign and international lenders for relief, but as copper prices remained depressed, it became increasingly difficult to service its growing debt.

In response to growing popular demand, and after lengthy, difficult negotiations between the Kaunda government and opposition groups, Zambia enacted a new constitution in 1991 and shortly thereafter became a multi-party democracy. Kaunda's successor, Frederick Chiluba, made efforts to liberalize the economy and privatize industry, but allegations of massive corruption characterized the latter part of his administration. By the mid-1990s, despite limited debt relief, Zambia's per capita foreign debt remained among the highest in the world.

Although poverty continues to be a significant problem in Zambia, its economy has stabilized, attaining single-digit inflation in 2006-2007, real GDP growth, decreasing interest rates, and increasing levels of trade. Much of its growth is due to foreign investment in Zambia's mining sector and higher copper prices on the world market. In 2005, Zambia qualified for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, consisting of approximately U.S. \$6 billion in debt relief.

Zambia's economy has weathered the effects of the global economic crisis and a subsequent fall in world copper prices. High inflation, currency volatility, rising unemployment, and restricted access to capital dampened Zambia's economic performance in early 2009; however, copper prices have nearly returned to more stable, profit-yielding levels.

GOVERNMENT

Zambia became a republic immediately upon attaining independence in October 1964. The constitution promulgated on August 25, 1973, abrogated the original 1964 constitution. The new constitution and the national elections that followed in December 1973 were the final steps in achieving what was called a "one-party participatory democracy."

The 1973 constitution provided for a strong president and a unicameral National Assembly. National policy was formulated by the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), the sole legal party in Zambia. The cabinet executed the central committee's policy.

In accordance with the intention to formalize UNIP supremacy in the new system, the constitution stipulated that the sole candidate in elections for the office of president was the person selected to be the president of UNIP by the party's general conference. The second-ranking person in the Zambian hierarchy was UNIP's secretary general.

In December 1990, at the end of a tumultuous year that included riots in the capital and a coup attempt, President Kenneth Kaunda signed legislation ending UNIP's monopoly on power. Zambia enacted a new constitution in August 1991, which enlarged the National Assembly from 136 members to a maximum of 158 members, established an electoral commission, and allowed for more than one presidential candidate who no longer had to be a member of UNIP. The constitution was amended again in 1996 to set new limits on the presidency (including a retroactive two-term limit, and a requirement that both parents of a candidate be Zambian-born). The National Assembly is comprised of 150 directly elected members, up to eight presidentially-appointed members, and a speaker. Zambia is divided into nine provinces, each administered by an appointed deputy minister who essentially performs the duties of a governor.

The Supreme Court is the highest court and the court of appeal; below it are the high court, magistrate's court, and local courts.

PEOPLE

About two-thirds of Zambians live in poverty. Per capita annual incomes are well below their levels at independence and, at \$1,500, place the country among the world's poorest nations. Social indicators continue to decline, particularly in measurements of life expectancy at birth (about 39 years) and maternal mortality (101 per 1,000 live births). The country's rate of economic growth cannot support rapid population growth or the strain which HIV/AIDS-related issues (i.e., rising medical costs, decline in worker productivity) place on government resources. Zambia is also one of Sub-Saharan Africa's most highly urbanized countries. Over one-third of the country's 12.9 million people are concentrated in a few urban zones strung along the major transportation corridors, while rural areas are underpopulated. Unemployment and underemployment are serious problems.

HIV/AIDS is the nation's greatest challenge, with 14.3% prevalence among the adult population. HIV/AIDS will continue to ravage Zambian economic, political, cultural, and social development for the foreseeable future.

U.S.-ZAMBIAN RELATIONS

The United States and Zambia enjoy cordial relations. The United States works closely with the Zambian Government to defeat the HIV/AIDS pandemic that is ravaging Zambia, to promote economic growth and development, and to bring about political reform by promoting democratic principles and responsible government. The United States is also supporting the government's efforts to root out corruption. Zambia is a beneficiary of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and in December 2009 was re-selected as eligible for a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) compact, for which it first qualified in 2008. The U.S. Government provides a variety of additional technical assistance and support that is managed by the Department of State, in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Treasury, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the Peace Corps. The majority of U.S. assistance is provided through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in support of the fight against HIV/AIDS.

In addition to supporting development projects, the United States has provided considerable emergency food aid during periods of drought and flooding through the World Food Program (WFP) and is a major contributor to refugee programs in Zambia through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other agencies.

Additional information on Zambia may be found online at:

US State	http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2359.htm
CIA	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/za.html
BBC Profile	http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/1069294.stm
Zambia	http://zambiaembassy.org

