



**AFRICA FEDERATION OF TEACHING REGULATORY AUTHORITIES**  
**Fédération Africaine des Agences de Régulation de l'Enseignement**  
**Federação Africana de Autoridades Reguladoras do Ensino**  
[www.africateaching-authorities.org](http://www.africateaching-authorities.org)

**Offices:** Centurion, South Africa; Abuja, Nigeria; Accra, Ghana; Lusaka, Zambia; Lome, Togo; & Luanda, Angola

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**AFTRA 11<sup>th</sup> CONFERENCE AND 13<sup>th</sup> ROUNDTABLE,  
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, MAY 5-11, 2024 (ZAMBIA 2024)**

**TRAVEL ADVISORY**

***Prepared by the Ministry of Education, the Teaching Council of Zambia and Zambia  
Tourism Agency, Lusaka Zambia***

**PREAMBLE**

The Ministry of Education, the Teaching Council of Zambia and the corporate partners being the host of AFTRA 2024 have provided the information in this Advisory to make the travel of all our distinguished delegates, participants, speakers, special guests and diplomats attending the AFTRA Conference and Roundtable 2024 more memorable and to get them acquainted as much as possible with the people, culture and environment of Zambia ahead of arrival.

**VISA APPLICATION**

Delegates who require visa to Zambia are advised to seek advance clearance by the Zambian Authorities. Applicants must apply for the visa through the Director General of Immigration prior to their arrival into Zambia. The applicant must receive a letter of approval prior to his/her travel. Applications for visas for this category must be made online through the eServices portal ([www.zambiaimmigration.gov.zm](http://www.zambiaimmigration.gov.zm)) or contact the Immigration Department on the following numbers for visas upon arrival:

1. Customer care Line +260 971718499
2. Ms. Banda +260 977879950

**Please Note: Deadline for all visa related issues ends on 30th April, 2024.**

## CONFERENCE VENUE

Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka, Zambia



## CURRENCY

The Zambian Kwacha (ZMW) is the local currency. 1 USD = K24.20; 1 GBP = K30.12; 1 Euro = K25.79.

## INFORMATION ON HOTELS

SN	HOTELS	LOCATION	PHONE NO.	E-MAILS	ROOM TYPES	RATES (USD)
1	Asmara Hotel, Lusaka Zambia	Olympia Park, Lusaka	+260977728679 Roy Kaluba	marketing@asmara ahotelzm.com	Executive Twin	70 80
2	Protea Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia	Arcades Mall, Lusaka	+260 978289706 +260 211254606 Ms. Kaluba	reservations@phlu saka.co.zm	executive	102
3	Neelkanth Sarovar Premiere, Lusaka Zambia	Opposite Manda Hill, Lusaka, Machinchi Rd	+260 211427700 +260 971273154 Mr. Albelt Shoko	Sales3@neelkanth sarovarpremiere.c om	Executive suite	210
4	Radisson Blu, Lusaka, Zambia	Next to Mulungushi Conference centre, Lusaka	+260 960280900 +260 967924391 Ms. Nachela	Njavwaji.nachela@ radissonblu.com	Superior rooms Executive suite	160 210
5	Grand Palace Hotel	Tambo Mbeki Rd, Mass Media, Lusaka	+260 979462106 Veronica Phiri	Reservations@gra ndpalace.co.zm	Standard Group Executive	100 80 130
6	Protea Lusaka Tower	Arcades Mall, Lusaka	+260 211375800 +260 976375802		Executive standard	250 172

Prices in Zambian Kwacha as the US\$ fluctuates.

## **Traveling to and out of Zambia**

There are no much travel restrictions regarding COVID-19. Visitors entering the country are not required to show proof of vaccination or testing prior to entering the country. Visitors are, however, requested to please ensure that if they will be in transit in any other country that they inquire as to the regulations of these transit destinations as well as some airlines.

## **History of Zambia**

Zambia was originally inhabited by hunter-gatherer tribes thousands of years ago. In the 15th century, the Bantu speaking tribes' people migrated into the area. It wasn't until the middle of the 1800s that Europeans began to explore the area. David Livingstone visited in 1855 and found the waterfalls on the Zambezi River. He named them Victoria Falls.

In 1924 Zambia, which was called Northern Rhodesia at the time, came under British control. In 1953, it was combined with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Finally, in 1964, Zambia became an independent country. Zambia is a large, landlocked, resource-rich country with sparsely populated land in the center of Southern Africa. It shares its border with eight countries (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe) that expands its regional market for goods and services.

Zambia is experiencing a large demographic shift and is one of the world's youngest countries by median age. Its population, much of it urban, is estimated at about 19.6 million (2021) with a rapid growth rate of 2.7% per year, reflecting the relatively high fertility rate. As the large youth population attains reproductive age, the population is anticipated to double in the next 25 years, resulting in additional pressure on the demand for jobs, health care, and other social services.

## **Economy of Zambia**

Zambia's economy rebounded in 2021, with real GDP growing at 4.6%, from a contraction of 2.8% in 2020, supported by firmer copper prices, favorable external demand, good rainfall, and post-election market confidence. In 2022, challenges in agriculture, mining, and construction slowed down the pace of post-pandemic recovery. Real GDP grew by 3.7%, year-on-year driven by services. The current account surplus narrowed to 2.3% of GDP in 2022 as spillovers from the war in Ukraine raised Zambia's import bill while falling copper prices and output slowed growth in nominal export revenue. Uncertainty about debt restructuring reversed portfolio capital flows, triggering a more than 30% depreciation of the kwacha between September 2022 and March 2023 and placing pressure on official reserves.

Zambia's recovery is expected to strengthen, with GDP growing by around 4.5% annually over 2023–25. Firmer copper demand from China and commencement of fertilizer production at a newly established domestic plant will broaden the base of GDP growth. Completion of reforms to agricultural policies, business regulations, and the energy sector will boost fiscal sustainability and promote private sector-led growth. However, the Bank of Zambia expects inflation to rise and remain above its target band of 6–8% over the next two years on account of inflationary pressure from sustained exchange rate depreciation, increase in energy costs, and lingering external headwinds.

## **Culture**

Zambia's contemporary culture is a blend of values, norms, material and spiritual traditions of more than 72 ethnically diverse people. Most of the tribes of Zambia moved into the area in a series of migratory waves a few centuries ago. They grew in number and many travelled in search of establishing new kingdoms, farming land and pastures.

During the colonial period, the process of industrialisation and urbanisation saw ethnically different people brought together by economic interests. This, as well as the very definite influence of western standards, generated a new culture without conscious effort of politically determined guidelines.

Many of the rural inhabitants however, have retained their indigenous and traditional customs and values. After independence in 1964, the government recognised the role culture was to play in the overall development of a new nation and began to explore the question of a national identity.

Institutions to protect and promote Zambia's culture were created, including the National Heritage Conservation Commission. Private museums were also founded and cultural villages were established to promote the expression of artistic talent.

## **Political system**

Zambia gained its independence in 1964, under the leadership of first President Kenneth Kaunda. It is considered a stable country with successful democratic elections held every five years. After many years of a one-party state, Zambia became a multi-party state in 1991.

Zambia's democracy is evident by the nine Presidential elections and four different political parties that have so far ruled the country. Among them are the United National Independence Party (UNIP 1964-1991), Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD 1996-2011), Patriotic Front (PF2011-2021) and currently the United Party for National Development (UPND). The current President Mr. Hakainde Hichilema of the UPND was elected in August 2021, after defeating then-incumbent President Edgar Lungu of the Patriotic Front. The next presidential elections in Zambia will be held on August 12, 2026.

## **Transportation**

As a landlocked minerals producer, Trade Corridors are vital to Zambia. In Zambia's case these are road and/or rail routes which cross international borders to ports and which are the subject of international agreements on planning, use and management. These are entities superimposed on those networks for strategic economic and trade development. They are:

1. Southern Corridor: to Durban Port via Johannesburg, South Africa via Zimbabwe (road or rail) or Botswana (road).
2. Maputo Corridor: from Johannesburg to Maputo Port, Mozambique.
3. Walvis Bay Corridor: Road via Livingstone/Sesheke/Katima Mulilo to Walvis Bay Port, Namibia.
4. Beira Corridor: Road to Harare or rail to Bulawayo, then rail via Mutare to Beira, Mozambique.
5. Nacala Corridor: road to Lilongwe then rail to Nacala, Mozambique.
6. Tazara Corridor: road or rail via Kapiri Mposhi to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
7. Lobito Corridor: rail via DR Congo to Lobito Bay, Angola (not currently operational, depends on Benguala Railway re-opening).

Being located in the center of the South African region, Zambia is heavily dependent on its transport network connecting it to various export and import destinations. Zambian transport includes railways, roads and bridges, aerodromes, airports, inland waterways and maritime. There are eight airports with paved runways, railways covering 2,922km, roadways covering 67,671km and waterways covering 2,250km. The main rail networks include Zambia Railways and TAZARA which were primarily constructed to serve mining.

## Food

Nshima is the staple food of Zambia and a common dish for every ethnic group of the country. Made from finely ground maize flour called mealie meal, cooked by mixing the corn meal with hot water to make a very thick porridge. It is served with a rich and delicious stew known as 'ndiyo' usually meat or fish and one or two vegetables.

## Weather in May in Zambia

The average temperature in Lusaka in May for a typical day ranges from a high of 83°F (28°C) to a low of 56°F (13°C). Some would describe it as pleasantly warm with a gentle breeze. In Lusaka in May, there's a 0% chance of rain on an average day. And on the average day it rains, we get 0.10 in (2.4 mm) of precipitation. In more common terms of how much that is, some would describe it as drizzles.

## Airport pickup

VIP transport will be provided to all Ministers and high-level delegates that will attend the Conference. Other delegates are requested to contact the following Committee Members to make the necessary arrangements for pick up at the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport, Lusaka-Zambia.

Name	Email Address	Cell Number
Mr. Patrick Chabu	Patrickchabu52@gmail.com	+260 977355930
Mr. Kunda Chisenga	chisengakun@gmail.com	+260 977216074
Mr. Victor Kamanga	vcmkamanga@yahoo.co.uk	+260 979484849

## Tourism Package

**Wonderful Tours Zambia**

### Lavish Livingstone

**Avani Victoria Falls Resort-4**  
**From USD 945.00**  
Per person.

**The Royal Livingstone-5**  
**From USD 1,255.00**  
per person.

**Price includes:**

- Return Flights from Lusaka to Livingstone
- Return Airport Transfers in Livingstone
- Accomodation on Bed & Breakfast Basis- Single Occupancy
- Unlimited Access to Victoria Falls "Mosi-Oa-Tunya"
- 1 Sunset River Safari Cruise
- 1 Game Drive in Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park.

**T&C Apply**      **E&OE**      **Contact us on:**  
Email: [tours@wonderfultzambia.com](mailto:tours@wonderfultzambia.com)  
(+260) 977 442810

Delegates interested to visit Livingstone the tourist capital, can confirm with Ms. Esther Kasambala, +260 972 673 094 before 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2024.

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**AFTRA International Administrative Headquarters:** South African Council for Educators Building, Crossway Office Park, 240 Lenchen Avenue, Centurion 0183, South Africa, Tel.: +27 86 100 7223, +27 12 663 9517.

**AFTRA International Academic Headquarters:** Federal Ministry of Education Annex, 245 Samuel Ademulegan Street, Central Business District, Abuja, Nigeria. Tel.: +234 912 880 4289

**General Secretariat:** National Teaching Council, Institute Drive, Adabraka, Accra, Ghana.  
Digital Address: GA-076-6021. Tel.: +233 552 828 853.

#### **SPECIAL OFFICES**

- The Teaching Council of Zambia, Mungwi Road, Government Stores, P.O. Box 35700, Lusaka, Zambia. Tel: +260211240360, +260977466784.
- Ministère des Enseignements Primaire, Secondaire, Technique et de l'Artisanat, Lome, République Togolaise, e-mail: [secretariat.ministre@education.gouv.tg](mailto:secretariat.ministre@education.gouv.tg), Tél: +228 22 51 52 15.
  - Instituto Nacional de Formação de Profissionais da Educação, Ministério da Educação, Luanda, Angola, Tel: +244 923 347 705; +244 924 196 114, e-mail: [geralinfqe@gmail.com](mailto:geralinfqe@gmail.com); [caetanodomingos2004@yahoo.com.br](mailto:caetanodomingos2004@yahoo.com.br)