



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 53

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

August, 2007

Foreword

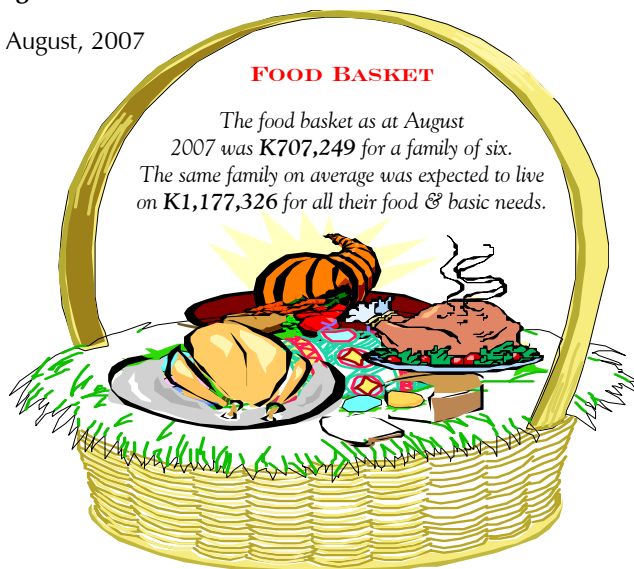
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces a number of statistical products in the Economic, Social, Agricultural and Environmental areas. The information collected in these areas may be used for various purposes including policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

This Monthly publication is an attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work and how it can help media institutions and the general public to make use of data and information for sustainable national development and decision-making.

I would like to urge our readers and users of statistical information to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this publication.

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

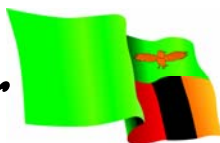
30th August, 2007



Inside this Issue

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- *Inheritance issues affect more Female than Male*
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Serving Your Data Needs

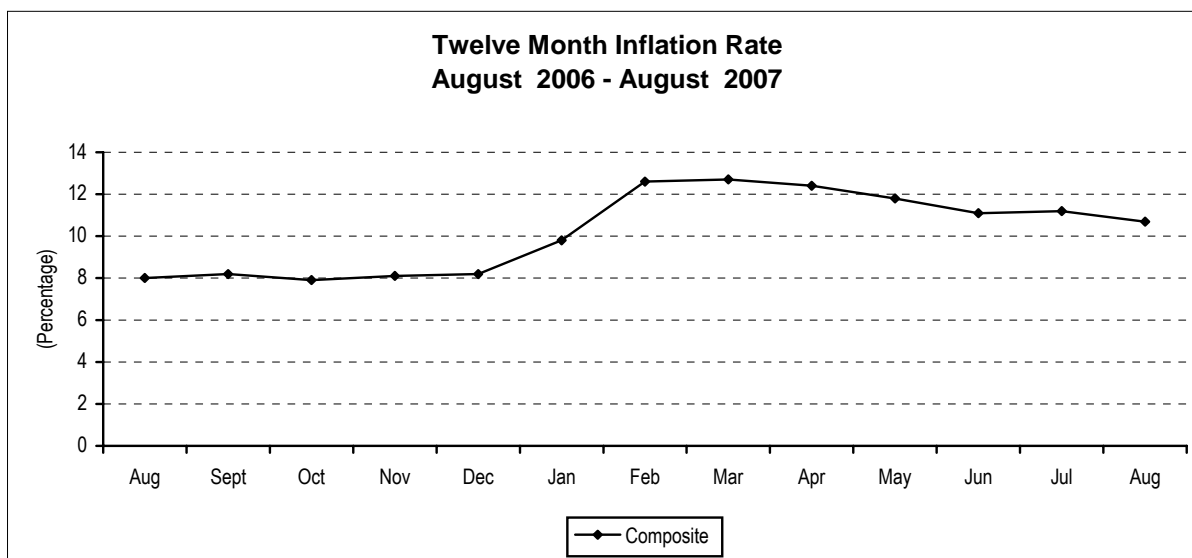


INFLATION

Inflation declines in August 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 10.7 percent as at August 2007. This rate is 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the July rate of 11.2 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 2.7 percentage points, from 8.0 percent in August 2006 to 10.7 percent in August 2007.

The August 2007 inflation rate of 10.7 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 10.7 percent between August 2006 and August 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between July 2007 and August 2007, the annual inflation rates declined for rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, medical

care, transport and communication, other goods and services, and increased for food, beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Percent)

| | Total | Food and Beverages | Clothing and Footwear | Rent, Fuel & Lighting | Furniture and Household Goods | Medical Care | Transport and Comms | Recreation and Education | Other Goods and Services |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan 05 – Jan 04 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 21.7 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 13.9 | 19.6 |
| Feb 05 – Feb 04 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 14.5 | 22.7 | 22.1 | 13.1 | 21.6 | 12.7 | 19.4 |
| Mar 05 – Mar 04 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 14.1 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 13.2 | 22.5 | 12.7 | 18.5 |
| April 05 - April 04 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 12.9 | 25.0 | 22.4 | 13.0 | 21.6 | 11.9 | 19.2 |
| May 05 – May 04 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 13.0 | 25.0 | 19.4 | 12.9 | 23.1 | 13.7 | 18.0 |
| Jun 05 – Jun 04 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 13.6 | 27.3 | 20.0 | 13.4 | 19.7 | 13.6 | 17.9 |
| Jul 05 – Jul 04 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 13.2 | 27.9 | 21.0 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 17.9 |
| Aug 05 – Aug 04 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 14.2 | 28.8 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 17.7 |
| Sep 05 – Sep 04 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 13.9 | 28.4 | 21.0 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 16.3 |
| Oct 05 - Oct 04 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 29.9 | 20.1 | 15.3 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 17.0 |
| Nov 05 – Nov 04 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 14.4 | 28.9 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 4.9 | 13.5 | 15.2 |

| | Total | Food and Beverages | Clothing and Footwear | Rent, Fuel & Lighting | Furniture and Household Goods | Medical Care | Transport and Comms | Recreation and Education | Other Goods and Services |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dec 05 – Dec 04 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 26.5 | 18.0 | 10.5 | -3.5 | 13.4 | 14.9 |
| Jan 06 – Jan 05 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 20.4 | 18.2 | 10.2 | -8.6 | 12.2 | 11.7 |
| Feb 06 – Feb 05 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 21.7 | 15.5 | 13.7 | 10.5 | -9.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 |
| Mar 06 – Mar 05 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 23.0 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 11.5 | -10.6 | 11.8 | 11.0 |
| April 06 – April 05 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 25.9 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 15.0 | -10.9 | 11.7 | 13.9 |
| May 06 – May 05 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 29.2 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 16.9 | -9.5 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| Jun 06 – June 05 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 27.9 | 10.6 | 16.5 | 17.5 | -6.5 | 12.0 | 13.7 |
| Jul 06 – July 05 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 29.2 | 12.2 | 16.3 | 17.4 | -1.5 | 15.1 | 12.7 |
| Aug 06 – Aug 05 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 29.4 | 15.2 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 12.7 |
| Sep 06 – Sep 05 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 30.2 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 21.1 | 4.8 | 15.6 | 13.1 |
| Oct 06 – Oct 05 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 34.0 | 12.3 | 16.3 | 21.7 | 2.7 | 15.7 | 12.6 |
| Nov 06 – Nov 05 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 13.0 | 16.7 | 23.2 | 6.8 | 15.4 | 11.9 |
| Dec 06 – Dec 05 | 8.2 | -0.2 | 33.4 | 13.0 | 17.3 | 25.1 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 11.1 |
| Jan 07 – Jan 06 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 34.9 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 24.9 | 22.8 | 15.9 | 11.4 |
| Feb 07 – Feb 06 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 28.3 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 23.7 | 33.9 | 15.0 | 10.4 |
| Mar 07 – Mar 06 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 26.9 | 15.8 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 33.5 | 14.9 | 11.0 |
| Apr 07 – Apr 06 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 23.7 | 15.7 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 32.4 | 14.8 | 7.7 |
| May 07 – May 06 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 18.8 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 16.5 | 28.2 | 10.4 | 7.0 |
| Jun 07 – June 06 | 11.1 | 4.8 | 20.3 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 14.9 | 24.6 | 10.6 | 7.0 |
| Jul 07 – July 06 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 19.4 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 18.2 | 10.0 | 7.7 |
| Aug 07 – Aug 06 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 19.6 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 7.5 |

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.5 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 11.2 percent in July 2007 to 10.7 percent in August 2007 is mainly due to the decline in the cost of non-food products.

Of the total 10.7 percent annual inflation in August 2007, food products accounted for 3.9 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.8 percentage points.

| <i>Items</i> | Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Sept 2006 | Oct 2006 | Nov 2006 | Dec 2006 | Jan 2007 | Feb 2007 | Mar 2007 | Apr 2007 | May 2007 | Jun 2007 | Jul 2007 | Aug 2007 |
| Food Beverages and Tobacco | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Clothing and Footwear | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Rent and household energy | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Furniture and Household Goods | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Medical Care | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Recreation and Education | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Other Goods and Services | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| All Items | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.7 |

Food inflation

The monthly change in the food CPI was recorded at -0.3 percent at August 2007. Contributing most to this decline were decreases in the cost of roller meal, other cereals, fresh vegetables, fish, kapenta, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, and fresh fruits, Partially offsetting these reductions were increases in the cost of meat, sweet potatoes, oils and fats, milk

and milk product, cereal products, salt and other processed food products.

The annual change in the food CPI was registered at 7.9 percent at August 2007 compared with 6.7 percent in July 2007.

Non-food inflation

The monthly change in the non-food CPI was recorded at 1.0 percent at August 2007. The annual change in the non-food CPI was recorded at 13.3 percent at August 2007 compared with 15.6 percent in July 2007. The decline in the annual non-food

inflation rate was due to the decrease in the annual inflation rates for rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication, other goods and services main groups.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

| Period | Total | Food | Non-Food |
|-----------------|-------|------|----------|
| Jan 05 – Jan 04 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 18.7 |
| Feb 05 – Feb 04 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 19.1 |
| Mar 05 – Mar 04 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 19.0 |
| Apr 05 – Apr 04 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 19.3 |
| May 05 – May 04 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| Jun 05 – Jun 04 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.2 |
| Jul 05 – Jun 04 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 |
| Aug 05 – Aug 04 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 18.2 |
| Sep 05 – Sep04 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 18.2 |
| Oct 05 – Oct 04 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 17.8 |
| Nov 05 – Nov 04 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 16.1 |
| Dec 05 – Dec 04 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 14.0 |
| Jan 06 – Jan 05 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 11.5 |
| Feb 06 – Feb 05 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 |
| Mar 06 – Mar 05 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| Apr 06 – Apr 05 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 10.6 |
| May 06 – May 05 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 12.0 |
| Jun 06 – Jun 05 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 11.8 |
| Jul 06 – Jul 05 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 13.6 |
| Aug 06 – Aug 05 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 16.4 |
| Sep 06 – Sep 05 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 15.7 |
| Oct 06 – Oct 05 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 15.4 |
| Nov 06 – Nov 05 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 16.2 |
| Dec06 – Dec 05 | 8.2 | -0.2 | 18.1 |
| Jan 07 – Jan 06 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 20.0 |
| Feb 07 – Feb 06 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 22.1 |
| Mar 07 – Mar 06 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 21.5 |
| Apr 07 – Apr 06 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 20.1 |
| May 07 – May 06 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 18.2 |
| Jun 07 – Jun 06 | 11.1 | 4.8 | 17.7 |
| Jul 07 – Jul 06 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 15.6 |
| Aug 07 – Aug 06 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 13.3 |

Maize grain prices increase

A comparison of retail prices between July 2007 and August 2007, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 5.7 percent, from K12,165 to K12,859. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined

by 0.5 percent, from K25,386 to K25,270. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) declined by 2.9 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of rape vegetables declined by 14.5 percent.

National Average Prices for Selected Products and Months

| Product Description | 2007 | | | | | | | | Percentage Change Aug-07/Jul-07 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | |
| White breakfast 25Kg | 36,335 | 37,108 | 37,381 | 37,733 | 37,446 | 36,751 | 36,679 | 36,721 | 0.1 |
| White Roller 25Kg | 26,636 | 28,045 | 27,893 | 27,934 | 27,101 | 25,782 | 25,386 | 25,270 | -0.5 |
| White Maize 20 litre tin | 14,339 | 14,927 | 14,952 | 14,640 | 12,595 | 12,224 | 12,165 | 12,859 | 5.7 |
| Rice Local 1 Kg | 3,624 | 3,741 | 3,645 | 3,667 | 3,830 | 3,914 | 3,925 | 3,883 | -1.1 |
| Millet 5 litre tin | 4,722 | 4,967 | 5,914 | 5,672 | 6,032 | 5,717 | 5,151 | 5,215 | 1.2 |
| Sorghum 5 litre tin | 4,114 | 6,087 | 6,839 | 6,401 | 5,598 | 5,535 | 5,217 | 4,558 | -12.6 |
| Fillet Steak 1 Kg | 21,847 | 21,356 | 20,828 | 21,528 | 22,262 | 21,765 | 22,395 | 22,815 | 1.9 |
| Rump Steak 1 Kg | 19,464 | 18,828 | 18,775 | 19,412 | 19,648 | 19,437 | 19,865 | 20,722 | 4.3 |
| Brisket 1 Kg | 14,967 | 14,512 | 14,963 | 14,837 | 14,921 | 14,890 | 15,155 | 15,175 | 0.1 |
| Mince Meat 1 Kg | 17,302 | 16,925 | 16,564 | 17,744 | 17,115 | 17,377 | 18,187 | 18,682 | 2.7 |
| Mixed Cut 1 Kg | 13,874 | 13,697 | 13,742 | 14,004 | 13,982 | 13,845 | 14,165 | 14,416 | 1.8 |
| T-bone 1 Kg | 17,543 | 17,325 | 17,290 | 17,825 | 18,349 | 17,718 | 18,581 | 18,837 | 1.4 |
| Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg | 11,511 | 12,660 | 13,141 | 12,626 | 12,293 | 12,187 | 12,379 | 12,284 | -0.8 |
| Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg | 32,056 | 34,210 | 36,197 | 35,745 | 35,131 | 34,403 | 36,152 | 35,110 | -2.9 |
| Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg | 29,125 | 32,525 | 32,902 | 32,652 | 31,957 | 32,424 | 33,557 | 33,783 | 0.7 |
| Dried bream 1 Kg | 21,843 | 25,717 | 25,348 | 24,049 | 21,323 | 22,563 | 21,677 | 22,485 | 3.7 |
| Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml | 2,175 | 2,262 | 2,326 | 2,352 | 2,256 | 2,319 | 2,466 | 2,616 | 6.1 |
| Cheddar cheese Any brand 1 kg | 57,594 | 53,570 | 54,113 | 54,709 | 54,726 | 51,922 | 53,564 | 54,528 | 1.8 |
| Margarine Buttercup 250gm | 5,145 | 5,299 | 5,213 | 5,293 | 5,592 | 5,959 | 6,028 | 6,227 | 3.3 |
| Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml | 5,606 | 5,810 | 5,939 | 5,862 | 5,833 | 6,011 | 6,122 | 6,294 | 2.8 |
| Cabbage 1kg | 1,317 | 1,380 | 1,390 | 1,312 | 1,159 | 1,166 | 1,247 | 1,134 | -9.1 |
| Onion 1kg | 3,700 | 3,967 | 4,439 | 4,981 | 5,042 | 5,112 | 4,954 | 4,224 | -14.7 |
| Carrots 1kg | 4,216 | 4,572 | 6,815 | 6,564 | 4,426 | 3,896 | 4,002 | 3,451 | -13.8 |
| Green beans 1kg | 5,329 | 5,314 | 5,381 | 5,392 | 5,524 | 5,771 | 5,805 | 5,741 | -1.1 |
| Tomatoes 1kg | 2,566 | 2,940 | 3,364 | 2,879 | 2,432 | 2,320 | 2,376 | 2,213 | -6.9 |
| Rape 1kg | 1,864 | 2,034 | 1,889 | 1,769 | 1,666 | 1,692 | 1,739 | 1,487 | -14.5 |
| Dried beans 1kg | 6,062 | 6,002 | 6,123 | 5,858 | 5,663 | 5,696 | 5,785 | 5,749 | -0.6 |
| Shelled groundnut 1kg | 5,915 | 6,122 | 6,111 | 5,632 | 5,617 | 5,060 | 5,319 | 5,254 | -1.2 |
| Sweet potatoes 1kg | 1,560 | 1,408 | 1,328 | 1,055 | 904 | 883 | 916 | 959 | 4.7 |
| Table salt any brand 1kg | 2,434 | 2,378 | 2,373 | 2,252 | 2,178 | 2,278 | 2,255 | 2,499 | 10.8 |
| Bicycle Tyre 28*1.5 | 12,602 | 12,863 | 12,279 | 12,378 | 12,584 | 12,835 | 13,302 | 12,897 | -3.0 |
| Gents Bicycle Local | 323,674 | 328,568 | 332,269 | 340,896 | 351,258 | 347,733 | 352,928 | 339,826 | -3.7 |
| Paraffin 1 litre | 4,253 | 4,658 | 4,491 | 4,475 | 4,696 | 4,686 | 4,686 | 4,686 | 0.0 |
| Petrol Premium 1 litre | 5,820 | 6,450 | 6,290 | 6,355 | 6,813 | 7,114 | 7,114 | 7,114 | 0.0 |
| Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way | 4,217,420 | 4,246,640 | 4,266,120 | 4,168,720 | 4,131,720 | 4,027,800 | 3,826,900 | 3,971,000 | 3.8 |
| Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way | 614,860 | 619,120 | 621,960 | 607,760 | 587,880 | 583,620 | 554,510 | 593,560 | 7.0 |
| Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 Star Hotel | 710,330 | 707,947 | 725,053 | 723,215 | 732,678 | 710,512 | 736,705 | 780,826 | 6.0 |
| Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel | 104,937 | 105,025 | 106,220 | 109,199 | 113,649 | 113,584 | 113,551 | 116,895 | 2.9 |

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

July 2007 Records Trade Surplus

During the month of July 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K256.2 billion. This means that the country exported more in July 2007 than it

imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since February 2007.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to July 2007 (K' Millions)

| Months | Imports (cif) | Domestic Exports (fob) | Re-Exports (fob) | Total Exports (fob) | Trade Balance |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| January ^R | 1,207,631 | 1,140,779 | 748 | 1,141,528 | (66,103) |
| February ^R | 986,495 | 1,193,584 | 117 | 1,193,700 | 207,205 |
| March ^R | 1,096,379 | 1,311,069 | 807 | 1,311,875 | 215,496 |
| April ^R | 1,081,467 | 1,394,389 | 51 | 1,394,440 | 312,973 |
| May ^R | 1,250,202 | 1,610,579 | 236 | 1,610,815 | 360,613 |
| June [*] | 1,232,513 | 1,610,415 | 4 | 1,610,419 | 377,905 |
| July [*] | 1,325,395 | 1,581,443 | 180 | 1,581,623 | 256,228 |
| TOTAL: | 8,180,081 | 9,842,257 | 2,142 | 9,844,399 | 1,664,317 |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007. Note: (R) Revised figures and (*) =Preliminary figures

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) June and July 2007

The total value of exports in July, 2007 was K1,581.6 billion compared to K1,610.4 billion in June, 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 87.4 percent in July, 2007 and 85.4 percent in June, 2007, of which refined copper was

the most significant export item. Other important exports were crude materials (*excluding fuels*) such as (copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates), and food and live animals, which accounted for 8.2 and 9.9 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, June and July 2007* (K' Millions)

| Code | Description | June 2007 | | July 2007 | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | Value (K' Million) | % Share | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
| 0 | Food and live animals | 42,925 | 2.7 | 42,213 | 2.7 |
| 1 | Beverages and tobacco | 34,174 | 2.1 | 37,175 | 2.4 |
| 2 | Crude materials, (excl fuels) | 116,631 | 7.2 | 86,778 | 5.5 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 3,067 | 0.2 | 2,286 | 0.1 |
| 4 | Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Chemicals | 2,878 | 0.2 | 3,243 | 0.2 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 1,375,263 | 85.4 | 1,382,756 | 87.4 |
| | <i>Refined copper</i> | <i>792,586</i> | <i>57.6</i> | <i>874,143</i> | <i>63.2</i> |
| | <i>Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick</i> | <i>348,443</i> | <i>25.3</i> | <i>255,808</i> | <i>18.5</i> |
| | <i>Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes</i> | <i>91,341</i> | <i>6.6</i> | <i>79,680</i> | <i>5.8</i> |
| | <i>Wire of refined copper</i> | <i>49,697</i> | <i>3.6</i> | <i>60,271</i> | <i>4.4</i> |
| | <i>Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining</i> | <i>44,713</i> | <i>3.3</i> | <i>67,667</i> | <i>4.9</i> |
| | <i>Copper powders and flakes</i> | <i>33,953</i> | <i>2.5</i> | <i>33,524</i> | <i>2.4</i> |
| | <i>Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes</i> | <i>6,373</i> | <i>0.5</i> | <i>2,880</i> | <i>0.2</i> |
| | <i>Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale</i> | <i>2,972</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>3,320</i> | <i>0.2</i> |
| | <i>Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked</i> | <i>2,043</i> | <i>0.1</i> | <i>1,987</i> | <i>0.1</i> |
| | <i>Stoppers, caps, lids and crown corks... of base metal</i> | <i>509</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0.0</i> |
| | <i>Other bovine leather and equine leather, tanned or retanned</i> | <i>505</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>771</i> | <i>0.1</i> |
| | <i>Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i> | <i>2,128</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>2,705</i> | <i>0.2</i> |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment | 33,419 | 2.1 | 25,139 | 1.6 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 2,061 | 0.1 | 701 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC | 0 | 0.0 | 1,332 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | | 1,610,419 | 100.0 | 1,581,623 | 100.0 |

Source: CSO, *International Trade Statistics, 2007*: Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), July 2007

Zambia's major export product in July, 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 81.8 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were other base metals such as cobalt which are copper related (5.0percent); ores, slags and ash

(3.8 percent); Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco (2.3 percent); Sugars and Sugar Confectionery (1.5 percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 94.4 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of July, 2007.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for July 2007* (K' Millions)

| Chapter Code | Description | Value (K Million) | % Share |
|--------------|---|-------------------|---------|
| 74 | Copper and articles thereof | 1,293,510 | 81.8 |
| 81 | Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof | 79,680 | 5.0 |
| 26 | Ores, slag and ash | 59,750 | 3.8 |
| 24 | Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes | 37,097 | 2.3 |
| 17 | Sugars and sugar confectionery | 23,466 | 1.5 |
| 52 | Cotton | 18,128 | 1.1 |
| 85 | Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc | 14,261 | 0.9 |
| 07 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 9,869 | 0.6 |
| 84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts | 5,502 | 0.3 |
| 71 | Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc | 4,898 | 0.3 |
| 41 | Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather | 4,027 | 0.3 |
| 86 | Railw/tramw locom, rolling-stock & parts thereof; etc | 3,422 | 0.2 |
| 09 | Coffee, tea, mate and spices | 2,877 | 0.2 |
| | Other Chapters | 25,135 | 1.6 |
| | | 1,581,623 | 100.0 |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in July 2007

The five major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of July 2007 were Switzerland (48.7 percent), South Africa (12.8 percent) and Saudi Arabia with 8.3 percent. The Republic of Thailand and Egypt both accounted for 9.9 percent of Zambia's total exports. The major products to these outlets were refined copper, sheets, wire and strips of refined copper and precious/semi-precious

stones mainly to Thailand. Other notable destinations were Korea, Pakistan, China, Zimbabwe, Japan and The United States of America, collectively accounting for 12.0 percent of Zambia's exports in July, 2007. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 8.3 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in July, 2007.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, July 2007* (K' Millions)

| Country | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Switzerland | 769,778 | 48.7 |
| South Africa | 203,015 | 12.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 131,142 | 8.3 |
| Republic Of Thailand | 94,657 | 6.0 |
| Egypt | 61,833 | 3.9 |
| Korea, Republic Of | 40,817 | 2.6 |
| Pakistan | 34,235 | 2.2 |
| China | 33,088 | 2.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 32,648 | 2.1 |
| Japan | 25,118 | 1.6 |
| United States of America | 22,388 | 1.4 |
| Portugal | 19,338 | 1.2 |
| France | 13,421 | 0.8 |
| Malawi | 13,069 | 0.8 |
| United Kingdom | 12,366 | 0.8 |
| Other Destinations | 74,709 | 4.7 |
| TOTAL: | 1,581,623 | 100.0 |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Asian regional grouping was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 24.4 percent and 22.3 percent of Zambia's total exports in July and June, 2007, respectively. Within the Asian region, Saudi Arabia was the major market for

Zambia's exports in July accounting for 34.0 percent while in June, 2007, Thailand dominated the market with 27.4 percent. Other notable markets were Korea, Pakistan, China and Malaysia.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 16.0 and 14.3 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively. Within SADC, the dominant market in both July and June, 2007 was South Africa with 80.3 percent and 81.0 percent respectively. Other key markets were Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania and Botswana.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 7.3 percent in July and 6.7 percent in June, 2007.

Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination accounting for 53.9 percent in July and 55.2 percent in June, 2007. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Malawi, Kenya and Uganda.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest destination accounting for 4.3 and 5.6 percent of Zambia's total exports in July and June, 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, Portugal dominated in July, 2007 accounting for 28.3 percent while United Kingdom was the key market in June, 2007; accounting for 30.1 percent. Other destinations in July and June, 2007 included France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, June and July 2007* (K' Millions)

| GROUPING | JUNE, 2007 | | GROUPING | JULY, 2007 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Value (K' Million) | % Share | | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
| ASIA | 373,514 | 100.0 | ASIA | 386,023 | 100.0 |
| Republic Of Thailand | 102,433 | 27.4 | Saudi Arabia | 131,142 | 34.0 |
| China | 85,918 | 23.0 | Republic Of Thailand | 94,657 | 24.5 |
| Korea, Republic Of | 80,120 | 21.5 | Korea, Republic Of | 40,817 | 10.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 44,369 | 11.9 | Pakistan | 34,235 | 8.9 |
| Malaysia | 33,693 | 9.0 | China | 33,088 | 8.6 |
| Japan | 12,648 | 3.4 | Japan | 25,118 | 6.5 |
| Other ASIA | 14,332 | 3.8 | Other ASIA | 26,967 | 7.0 |
| % of Total June Exports: | 22.3 | | % of Total July Exports: | 24.4 | |
| SADC | 230,809 | 100.0 | SADC | 252,948 | 100.0 |
| South Africa (Republic Of) | 187,007 | 81.0 | South Africa (Republic Of) | 203,015 | 80.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 19,200 | 8.3 | Zimbabwe | 32,648 | 12.9 |
| Tanzania | 10,609 | 4.6 | Namibia | 7,305 | 2.9 |
| Botswana | 8,930 | 3.9 | Tanzania | 5,376 | 2.1 |
| Namibia | 4,368 | 1.9 | Botswana | 3,332 | 1.3 |
| Other SADC | 695 | 0.3 | Other SADC | 1,271 | 0.5 |
| % of Total June Exports: | 14.3 | | % of Total July Exports: | 16.0 | |
| COMESA | 107,600 | 100.0 | COMESA | 114,674 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 59,405 | 55.2 | Egypt | 61,833 | 53.9 |
| Malawi | 21,616 | 20.1 | Zimbabwe | 32,648 | 28.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 19,200 | 17.8 | Malawi | 13,069 | 11.4 |
| Kenya | 6,018 | 5.6 | Kenya | 6,104 | 5.3 |
| Uganda | 884 | 0.8 | Swaziland | 792 | 0.7 |
| Other COMESA | 477 | 0.4 | Other COMESA | 228 | 0.2 |
| % of Total June Exports: | 6.7 | | % of Total July Exports: | 7.3 | |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 89,963 | 100.0 | EUROPEAN UNION | 68,406 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 27,064 | 30.1 | Portugal | 19,338 | 28.3 |
| Netherlands | 26,482 | 29.4 | France | 13,421 | 19.6 |
| Belgium | 23,230 | 25.8 | United Kingdom | 12,366 | 18.1 |
| Portugal | 7,560 | 8.4 | Netherlands | 11,254 | 16.5 |
| Germany | 3,752 | 4.2 | Belgium | 8,706 | 12.7 |
| Other EU | 1,873 | 2.1 | Other EU | 3,321 | 4.9 |
| % of Total June Exports: | 5.6 | | % of Total July Exports: | 4.3 | |
| Total value of June Exports (fob) | 1,610,419 | | Total value of July Exports (fob) | 1,581,623 | |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for June and July 2007*

The total value of imports in July, 2007 was K1,325.4 billion compared to K1,232.5 billion in June, 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 47.2 and 47.6 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively. Other important notable

imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals, and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which collectively accounted for 42.0 and 42.4 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, June and July 2007*(K 'Millions)

| CODE | DESCRIPTION | June 2007 | | July 2007 | |
|--------|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | Value (K' Million) | % Share | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
| 0 | Food and live animals | 37,331 | 3.0 | 37,726 | 2.8 |
| 1 | Beverages and tobacco | 3,336 | 0.3 | 5,787 | 0.4 |
| 2 | Crude materials, (excl fuels) | 13,581 | 1.1 | 17,238 | 1.3 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 172,107 | 14.0 | 203,727 | 15.4 |
| 4 | Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes | 19,391 | 1.6 | 23,024 | 1.7 |
| 5 | Chemicals | 154,127 | 12.5 | 146,991 | 11.1 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 196,358 | 15.9 | 205,231 | 15.5 |
| 7 | <i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> | <i>586,730</i> | <i>47.6</i> | <i>626,034</i> | <i>47.2</i> |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 49,003 | 4.0 | 57,192 | 4.3 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC | 549 | 0.0 | 2,444 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL: | | 1,232,513 | 100.0 | 1,325,395 | 100.0 |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in July 2007

Zambia's major import products in July, 2007 were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation; electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; and Vehicles. These four product categories collectively accounted for 61.8 percent of the total value of

imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel; iron and steel; plastics and articles, rubber and articles thereof and pharmaceutical products jointly accounting for 16.0 percent in July, 2007.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for July 2007* (K' Millions)

| CHAPTER CODE | PRODUCT DESCRIPTION | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
|--------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| 84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts | 279,034 | 21.1 |
| Of which: | <i>Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes</i> | <i>24,766</i> | <i>8.9</i> |
| | <i>Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc</i> | <i>24,170</i> | <i>8.7</i> |
| | <i>Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders</i> | <i>23,941</i> | <i>8.6</i> |
| | <i>Parts of machinery of 84.74</i> | <i>15,963</i> | <i>5.7</i> |
| | <i>Other: Air pumps; air or gas compressors; hoods wi</i> | <i>9,089</i> | <i>3.3</i> |
| | <i>Parts of pumps for liquids</i> | <i>8,285</i> | <i>3.0</i> |
| | <i>Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying</i> | <i>7,132</i> | <i>2.6</i> |
| | <i>Pumps for liquids, nes</i> | <i>6,632</i> | <i>2.4</i> |
| | <i>Parts of machines having individual functions, nes</i> | <i>6,567</i> | <i>2.4</i> |
| | <i>Self-propelled bulldozers, excavators..., nes</i> | <i>5,889</i> | <i>2.1</i> |
| | <i>Rest of Chapter 84</i> | <i>146,600</i> | <i>52.5</i> |
| 85 | Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc | 216,405 | 16.3 |
| 27 | Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc | 205,007 | 15.5 |
| 87 | Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories | 117,417 | 8.9 |
| 73 | Articles of iron and steel | 68,779 | 5.2 |
| 72 | Iron and steel | 42,512 | 3.2 |
| 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 42,371 | 3.2 |
| 40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 29,164 | 2.2 |
| 30 | Pharmaceutical products | 28,935 | 2.2 |
| 15 | Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc | 25,247 | 1.9 |
| 28 | Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc | 21,590 | 1.6 |
| 25 | Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem | 19,752 | 1.5 |
| 94 | Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc | 15,257 | 1.2 |
| | Other Chapters | 213,926 | 16.1 |
| TOTAL: | | 1,325,395 | 100.0 |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, July 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in July, 2007 was South Africa accounting for 44.3 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products were mixing or kneading machines for earth and ores; self-propelled front-end shovel loaders; parts of machinery and self-propelled bulldozers.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was Netherlands accounting for 10.1 percent in July, 2007. France was third with 8.4 percent.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were India, China, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates collectively accounting for 18.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in July, 2007.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, July 2007 (K' Millions)

| COUNTRY | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| South Africa | 587,611 | 44.3 |
| Netherlands | 133,895 | 10.1 |
| France | 111,076 | 8.4 |
| India | 64,475 | 4.9 |
| China | 60,014 | 4.5 |
| United Kingdom | 59,606 | 4.5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 57,089 | 4.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 35,087 | 2.6 |
| Kenya | 30,358 | 2.3 |
| United States Of America | 20,774 | 1.6 |
| Mozambique | 19,117 | 1.4 |
| Sweden | 17,115 | 1.3 |
| Japan | 13,471 | 1.0 |
| Germany | 12,394 | 0.9 |
| Denmark | 10,709 | 0.8 |
| Other Sources | 92,605 | 7.0 |
| TOTAL: | 1,325,395 | 100.0 |

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 50.0 and 49.2 percent in July and June, 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 88.7 percent in July and 90.5 percent in June, 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 16.5 and 25.5 percent in July and June, 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated in July, 2007 with 29.5 percent while the United Arab Emirates dominated in June accounting for 44.5 percent. Other key market sources were China and Japan collectively accounting for 33.7 and 34.0 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 27.7 percent in July 2007 and 18.1 percent in June, 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the month of July, 2007 was the Netherlands with 36.5 percent followed by France with 30.3 percent. In June 2007, the United Kingdom dominated with 24.9 percent followed by Finland with 19.2 percent. The other key markets in June and July were Sweden and Germany.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 5.6 percent in July and 4.9 percent in June. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe dominated as the main source accounting for 47.2 and 45.8 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively. Other notable sources were Kenya, Malawi, Egypt, Swaziland and Mauritius.

Import Market Shares by Major Regional Groupings, June and July 2007*

| GROUPING | JUNE 2007 | | GROUPING | JULY 2007 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Value (K' Million) | % Share | | Value (K' Million) | % Share |
| SADC | 606,311 | 100.0 | SADC | 662,302 | 100.0 |
| South Africa (Republic Of) | 548,979 | 90.5 | South Africa (Republic Of) | 587,611 | 88.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 27,456 | 4.5 | Zimbabwe | 35,087 | 5.3 |
| Botswana | 12,557 | 2.1 | Mozambique | 19,117 | 2.9 |
| Tanzania, United | 5,446 | 0.9 | Botswana | 6,518 | 1.0 |
| Mozambique | 4,665 | 0.8 | Tanzania, United | 5,309 | 0.8 |
| Other SADC | 7,209 | 1.2 | Other SADC | 8,661 | 1.3 |
| % of Total June Imports: | 49.2 | | % of Total July Imports: | 50.0 | |
| ASIA | 314,352 | 100.0 | ASIA | 218,196 | 100.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 139,936 | 44.5 | India | 64,475 | 29.5 |
| China | 90,192 | 28.7 | China | 60,014 | 27.5 |
| India | 44,227 | 14.1 | United Arab Emirates | 57,089 | 26.2 |
| Japan | 16,715 | 5.3 | Japan | 13,471 | 6.2 |
| Taiwan, Province Of China | 3,603 | 1.1 | Hong Kong | 4,220 | 1.9 |
| Korea, Republic Of | 3,543 | 1.1 | Republic Of Thailand | 3,672 | 1.7 |
| Other ASIA | 16,136 | 5.1 | Other ASIA | 15,255 | 7.0 |
| % of Total June Imports: | 25.5 | | % of Total July Imports: | 16.5 | |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 223,043 | 100.0 | EUROPEAN UNION | 367,004 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 55,592 | 24.9 | Netherlands | 133,895 | 36.5 |
| Finland | 42,745 | 19.2 | France | 111,076 | 30.3 |
| Germany | 29,304 | 13.1 | United Kingdom | 59,606 | 16.2 |
| Netherlands | 26,856 | 12.0 | Sweden | 17,115 | 4.7 |
| Sweden | 25,064 | 11.2 | Germany | 12,394 | 3.4 |
| Other EU | 43,481 | 19.5 | Other EU | 32,918 | 9.0 |
| % of Total June Imports: | 18.1 | | % of Total July Imports: | 27.7 | |
| COMESA | 59,938 | 100.0 | COMESA | 74,331 | 100.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 27,456 | 45.8 | Zimbabwe | 35,087 | 47.2 |
| Kenya | 22,986 | 38.4 | Kenya | 30,358 | 40.8 |
| Malawi | 3,362 | 5.6 | Malawi | 3,381 | 4.5 |
| Egypt | 2,513 | 4.2 | Swaziland | 3,053 | 4.1 |
| Mauritius | 1,804 | 3.0 | Mauritius | 1,253 | 1.7 |
| Other COMESA | 1,817 | 3.0 | Other COMESA | 1,199 | 1.6 |
| % of Total June Imports: | 4.9 | | % of Total July Imports: | 5.6 | |
| Total value of June Imports (cif) | 1,232,513 | | Total value of July Imports (cif) | 1,325,395 | |

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional; Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

GENDER

Inheritance issues affect more Female than Male

The 2006 Gender-Based Violence Survey (GBV) results show that out of the total of 437,093 male and female respondents who were widowed at the time of the survey, 42 percent indicated that they did not receive any of their late spouse's assets or valuables. Males made-up the larger proportion of those that did not receive any of their late spouse's assets (52 percent), than females, (39 percent).

The rural/urban analysis reveals that respondents in rural areas were more affected. 49 percent of respondents reported not having received any of their late spouse's assets compared to 27 percent of those in urban areas. The proportion of males that did not receive any of their late spouse's property was higher than that of females in both rural and urban areas.

Receipt of Spouse's Asset/Valuables by Sex and Residence

| Receipt of Spouse's Assets | All Zambia | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | Total (%) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total (%) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total (%) | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Received | 58 | 48 | 61 | 51 | 39 | 54 | 73 | 65 | 75 |
| Not Received | 42 | 52 | 39 | 49 | 61 | 46 | 27 | 35 | 25 |
| Population | 437,093 | 95,693 | 341,400 | 281,191 | 62,419 | 218,772 | 155,902 | 33,274 | 122,628 |

Source: Gender-based Violence Report 2006

The Survey results further show that the major reason for respondents not having received anything from their late spouse's assets was that the family of the deceased took everything, 33 percent. This was more prevalent in rural areas, 43 percent, than urban areas, 12 percent. Twenty one percent 21 percent reported that the reason why they did not

receive anything from their late spouse's assets was because of threats from the family of the deceased. This however was more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas (11 percent). Seventeen percent (17 percent) reported that they did not want to get any of their deceased spouse's property.

Reasons for not receiving any Assets by Sex and Residence

| Reasons | All Zambia | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female |
| Spouse's family took everything | 33 | 30 | 35 | 43 | 29 | 49 | 12 | 21 | 10 |
| Threats from spouse's family | 21 | 6 | 26 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 42 | - | 52 |
| Did not want | 17 | 44 | 8 | 13 | 32 | 6 | 24 | 79 | 11 |
| Other | 29 | 20 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 21 | - | 26 |

Source: Gender-based Violence Report, 2006

AGRICULTURE

Cassava Production expected to increase in the 2006/2007 Agricultural Season

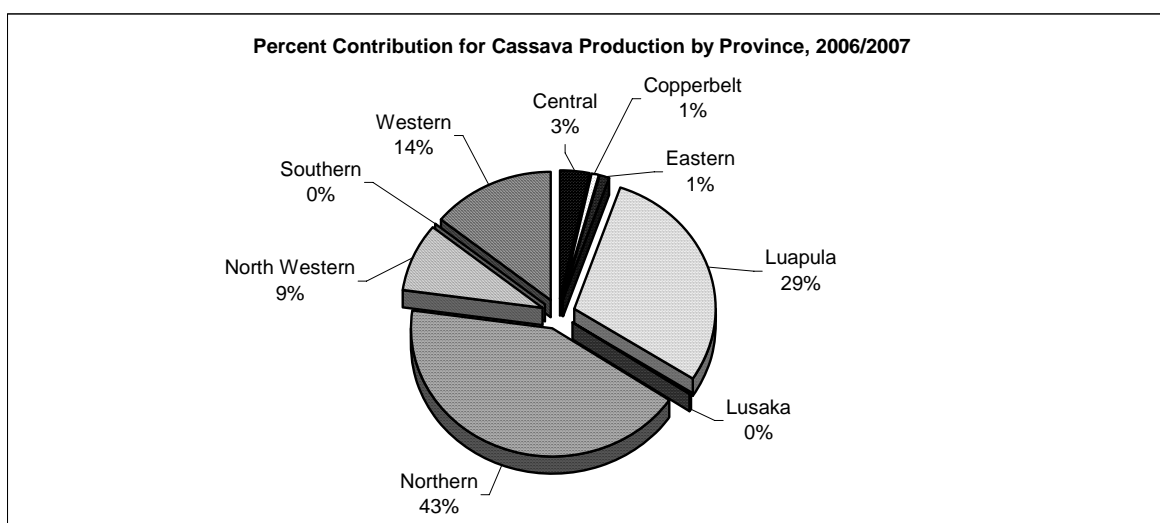
The Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) for the 2006/2007 agricultural season estimated Cassava production at 1,146,142 Metric Tonnes (MT) of flour equivalent at national level. This represents an increase of 8.14 percent compared to the 2005/2006 Agricultural Season which estimated cassava production at

1,059,887 MT in flour form. The largest quantity of cassava production was estimated at 491,695 MT in Northern Province. Luapula Province was second with an estimated cassava production of 331,235 MT. The smallest quantity of cassava production was estimated at 1,146 MT in Southern Province.

Expected Production and Percent Contribution of Cassava Flour by Province

| Province | 2005/2006 Agricultural Season | | 2006/2007 Agricultural Season | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Expected Flour Production in MT | Percentage Contribution | Expected Flour Production in MT | Percentage Contribution |
| Central | 27,922 | 2.6 | 38,969 | 3.4 |
| Copperbelt | 14,891 | 1.4 | 10,315 | 0.9 |
| Eastern | 8,728 | 0.8 | 10,315 | 0.9 |
| Luapula | 355,394 | 33.5 | 331,235 | 28.9 |
| Lusaka | 1,439 | 0.1 | 3,438 | 0.3 |
| Northern | 447,251 | 42.2 | 491,695 | 42.9 |
| North Western | 97,198 | 9.2 | 97,422 | 8.5 |
| Southern | 1,193 | 0.1 | 1,146 | 0.1 |
| Western | 105,871 | 10.0 | 161,606 | 14.1 |
| All Zambia | 1,059,887 | 100.0 | 1,146,142 | 100 |

Source: MACO/CSO 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys



Source: MACO/CSO 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Survey

The results further show that the total area under cassava increased by 8.1 percent from 362,354 hectares in the 2005/2006 agricultural season to 391,844 hectares in the 2006/2007 season. Lusaka

Province recorded the highest percentage change in area under cassava. However, Copperbelt, Luapula and Southern provinces recorded a decline.

Distribution of Area under Cassava by Province

| Province | 2005/2006 Agricultural Season (Area in Hectares) | 2006/2007 Agricultural Season (Area in Hectares) | Percentage Change |
|------------|--|--|-------------------|
| Central | 9,546 | 13,495.62 | 41.37 |
| Copperbelt | 5,091 | 3,359.03 | -34.02 |
| Eastern | 2,984 | 3,486.80 | 16.85 |
| Luapula | 121,502 | 113,064.79 | -6.94 |
| Lusaka | 492 | 1,113.31 | 126.28 |
| Northern | 152,906 | 168,131.73 | 9.96 |
| N/Western | 33,230 | 33,455.50 | 0.68 |
| Southern | 408 | 402.22 | -1.42 |
| Western | 36,195 | 55,334.98 | 52.88 |
| All Zambia | 362,354 | 391,843.98 | 8.14 |

Micro level estimates of Poverty

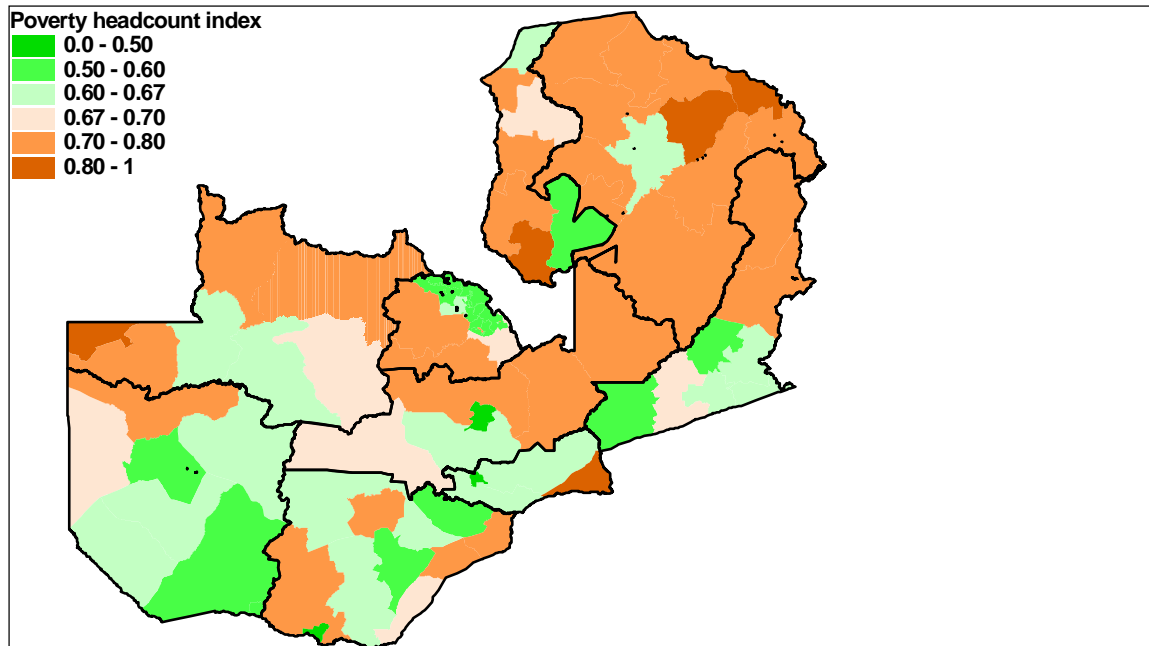
In 2006 the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the World Bank used the econometric method (poverty mapping) to estimate poverty for small geographic areas, and presented this information on maps so as to give a concise overview of the distribution of poverty in Zambia. These estimates were developed by using the 2002/3 Living conditions monitoring survey data and the 2000 Census.

The analysis from this poverty mapping technique confirms that within provinces there are smaller sub

units that have poverty rates higher, or much lower, than the provincial average.

Following below is a map showing small-area estimates of poverty headcount Index at the district level and a table showing district level estimates of the poverty headcount ratio.

Small Area Estimates of Poverty Headcount Index at the District Level



It is interesting to note that in several provinces, the least poor districts are adjacent to the poorest districts. For example, in Luapula Province, Samfya District has a headcount index of 58.2 percent, while immediately to its west the headcount in Milenge District is 83.5 percent. Similarly, in Northern Province, the poorest district (Mungwi, 83.0 percent) shares a border with the least poor

district (Kasama, 67.5 percent). Turning to Southern Province, it is seen that Livingstone District (40.6 percent) is bounded on all sides (except the border with Zimbabwe) by Kazungula District, which is one of the poorer districts in the province (70.6 percent). In Western Province, Mongu District (55.5 percent) sits alongside Lukulu District, which is the poorest district in that province (78.0 percent).

District-level estimates of the Poverty Headcount Ratio (P0)

| Central Province | | Luapula Province | | North-Western Province | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| District | Percent | District | Percent | District | Percent |
| Chibombo | 67.4 | Chiengi | 65.5 | Chavuma | 88.3 |
| Kabwe | 49.8 | Kawambwa | 76.2 | Kabompo | 67.1 |
| Kapiri Mposhi | 70.9 | Nchelenge | 72.2 | Kasempa | 68.6 |
| Mkushi | 73.4 | Samfya | 58.2 | Mufumbwe | 67.2 |
| Mumbwa | 70.2 | | | Mwinilunga | 73.9 |
| Serenje | 75.4 | | | Solwezi | 72.7 |
| | | | | Zambezi | 71.1 |
| | | | | | |
| Copperbelt Province | | Lusaka Province | | Southern Province | |
| District | Percent | District | Percent | District | Percent |
| Chililabombwe | 57 | Chongwe | 67 | Choma | 55.4 |
| Chingola | 54.3 | Kafue | 60.5 | Gwembe | 78.8 |
| Kalulushi | 61.3 | Luangwa | 91.6 | Itezhi-tezhi | 60.8 |
| Kitwe | 56.7 | Lusaka | 49 | Kalomo | 66.4 |
| Luanshya | 58.7 | | | Kazungula | 70.6 |
| Lufwanyama | 80.2 | | | Livingstone | 40.6 |
| Masaiti | 68.9 | | | Mazabuka | 59.6 |
| Mpongwe | 74.1 | | | Monze | 63.8 |
| Mufuilira | 54.6 | | | Namwala | 73.5 |
| Ndola | 59.7 | | | Siavonga | 79.7 |
| | | | | Sinazongwe | 70.2 |
| | | | | | |

| Eastern Province | | Northern Province | | Western Province | |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| District | Percent | District | Percent | District | Percent |
| Chadiza | 65.1 | Chilubi | 76.7 | Kalabo | 70.4 |
| Chama | 77.8 | Chinsali | 80.3 | Kaoma | 61 |
| Chipata | 62.7 | Isoka | 71.5 | Lukulu | 78 |
| Katete | 63.9 | Kaputa | 70.7 | Mongu | 55.5 |
| Lundazi | 79.1 | Kasama | 67.5 | Senanga | 64.2 |
| Mambwe | 56.1 | Luwingu | 75 | Sesheke | 55.8 |
| Nyimba | 60 | Mbala | 76.8 | Shang'ombo | 66.8 |
| Petauke | 69.4 | Mpika | 73.7 | | |
| | | Mporokoso | 77.6 | | |
| | | Mpulungu | 72.2 | | |
| | | Mungwi | 83 | | |
| | | Nakonde | 81.3 | | |

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Head Count Poverty (P0): This indicates the proportion of the population below the poverty line. The higher the index, the greater the proportion of individuals or households below the poverty line.

Poverty Line: A poverty line is defined as the level of income or expenditure which separates the poor and the non poor individuals or households.

Intensity of Poverty (P1): Intensity of poverty (poverty gap) reflects how poor on average the poor are, how far below the poverty line most of the poor are. This is often measured by the income-gap ratio, defined as:

$$I = (z - y) / z$$

Where, z is the poverty line and y the mean income of the poor.

Severity of Poverty (P2): Severity of poverty (squared poverty gap) reflects the distribution of income among the poor. If income is taken from the poorest person and given to another not so poor, poverty can be said to have increased, and yet both incidence of poverty and intensity of poverty will remain unchanged.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006* |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total G.D.P. At Current Prices(K' billion) | 2,240.1 | 3,005.1 | 3,950.2 | 5,140.2 | 6,027.9 | 7,477.7 | 10,071.9 | 13,132.7 | 16,260.4 | 20,479.2 | 25,997.4 | 32,456.3 | 38,676.5 |
| Total G.D.P. At Constant (1994) Prices(K' billion) | 2,240.1 | 2,176.9 | 2,328.1 | 2,404.9 | 2,360.2 | 2,412.7 | 2,499.0 | 2,621.3 | 2,707.9 | 2,846.5 | 2,999.2 | 3,155.9 | 3,343.3 |
| G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha) | 264,205 | 346,017 | 444,059 | 564,127 | 645,869 | 782,201 | 1,028,587 | 1,301,621 | 1,562,085 | 1,906,038 | 2,344,290 | 2,836,723 | 3,278,034 |
| G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha) | 264,205 | 250,659 | 261,707 | 263,935 | 252,886 | 252,384 | 255,213 | 259,806 | 260,138 | 264,930 | 270,450 | 275,830 | 283,365 |
| G.D.P. Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices | | -2.8 | 6.9 | 3.3 | -1.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.9 |

*Revised estimates

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics

Poverty Trends 1991-2004

| | 1991 | 1993 | 1996 | 1998 | 2004 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Zambia Total | 70 | 74 | 69 | 73 | 68 |
| Rural/Urban | | | | | |
| Rural | 88 | 92 | 82 | 83 | 78 |
| Urban | 49 | 45 | 46 | 56 | 53 |

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

Food Balance Sheet for 2007/2008 Agricultural Marketing Season

| | | Maize | Paddy rice | Wheat | Sorghum/ millet | Sweet and Irish potatoes | Cassava flour | Total (Maize meal equivalent) 12/ | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| A. | Availability: | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Opening stocks (1st May 2007) | 1/ | 433,031 | 931 | 0 | 4,712 | 0 | 4,459 | 398,614 |
| | (ii) Total production (2006/07) | 2/ | 1,366,158 | 18,317 | 115,843 | 34,480 | 75,664 | 1,185,600 | 2,476,734 |
| | Total availability | | 1,799,188 | 19,248 | 115,843 | 39,192 | 75,664 | 1,190,059 | 2,875,349 |
| B. | Requirements: | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Staple food requirements: | | | | | | | | |
| | Human consumption | 3/ | 1,132,880 | 30,332 | 132,708 | 35,468 | 71,880 | 700,442 | 1,837,314 |
| | Food Reserve Stocks (net) | 4/ | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,949 | 228,609 |
| | (ii) Industrial requirements: | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Stockfeed | 5/ | 65,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58,500 |
| | Breweries | 6/ | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,500 |
| | Seed | 7/ | 18,000 | 0 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 18,183 |
| | (iii) Losses | 8/ | 68,308 | 916 | 5,792 | 1,724 | 3,783 | 23,712 | 90,846 |
| | Total requirements | | 1,549,188 | 31,248 | 140,000 | 39,192 | 75,664 | 727,104 | 2,246,952 |
| C. | Surplus/deficit (A-B) | 9/ | 250,000 | -12,000 | -24,157 | 0 | 0 | 462,956 | 628,396 |
| D. | Commercial import requirements | 10/ | | 12,000 | 24,157 | | | | |
| E. | Food aid import requirements | 11/ | | | | | | | |

Notes:

- 1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and commercial farmers as at 1st May 2007, including stocks held by small-scale farmers in rural areas.
- 2/ Production estimates from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives/Central Statistical Office (MACO/CSO). Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.
- 3/ Staple foods are assumed to represent 70 percent (1,421 KCal/person/day) of total diet (2,030 KCal/person/day), converted to crop requirements for the national 2007/2008 population of 12.1 million people.

- 4/ Locally purchased FRA stocks expected to be carried over into the next season. (This does not indicate total FRA purchases on the local market nor imports)
- 5/ Estimated requirements by major stock feed producers.
- 6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
- 7/ Estimated seed crop grown for seed companies.
- 8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5 percent for grains and sweet potatoes in line with estimates from other Southern African Development Countries (SADC) and 2 percent for cassava.
- 9/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. Cassava and maize may be substitutable with other crops and may result in different exportable volumes than the ones indicated here. The total is expressed as maize meal equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D. The wheat deficit is based on the estimated market size as indicated in B, less availability as indicated in A. The maize meal equivalent and cassava flour surplus represents an overall surplus of staple foods. Cross-substitution may make this surplus partly available in the form of other crops.
- 10/ Imports required to be made by the private sector to meet the commercial market demands.
- 11/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.
- 12/ Total maize meal equivalent refers to all crops being converted to kilocalories that are equal to the corresponding kilocalories in maize meal form.

Index of Industrial Production for 2005 and 2006 (2000=100)

| PERIOD | TOTAL INDEX | MINING | | | | MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ELECTRICITY | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | TOTAL MINING | Coal | Non-ferrous Ore | Stone Quarrying | TOTAL MANUFACTURING | Food, Beverages & Tobacco | Textile, Clothing & Leather | Wood & Wood Products | Paper & Paper Products | Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics | Non-metallic Mineral Products | Basic Metal Industries | Fabricated Metal Products | | |
| WEIGHT | 1.000 | 0.350 | 0.005 | 0.242 | 0.103 | 0.511 | 0.235 | 0.060 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.059 | 0.025 | 0.009 | 0.100 | 0.139 | |
| 2005 Q1 | 131.8 | 174.0 | 68.6 | 174.7 | 177.1 | 108.8 | 123.4 | 63.3 | 177.6 | 91.1 | 104.4 | 150.7 | 63.8 | 96.3 | 110.0 | |
| 2005 Q2 | 130.4 | 166.0 | 97.3 | 174.7 | 148.6 | 111.2 | 137.1 | 46.9 | 173.0 | 90.3 | 81.8 | 171.9 | 64.7 | 94.8 | 111.3 | |
| 2005 Q3 | 132.7 | 167.1 | 84.7 | 164.6 | 176.5 | 115.8 | 147.9 | 56.4 | 140.7 | 75.3 | 90.5 | 147.2 | 72.4 | 91.8 | 108.7 | |
| 2005 Q4 | 141.4 | 170.6 | 105.2 | 177.4 | 157.6 | 130.1 | 166.3 | 111.5 | 144.7 | 92.4 | 67.0 | 154.4 | 67.7 | 98.2 | 109.6 | |
| 2005 | 133.6 | 169.3 | 87.9 | 172.5 | 165.4 | 115.6 | 142.2 | 66.7 | 160.0 | 86.9 | 87.2 | 156.2 | 67.1 | 95.1 | 109.9 | |
| 2006 Q1 | 149.4 | 214.3 | 35.4 | 217.0 | 215.9 | 111.2 | 126.8 | 62.9 | 166.6 | 93.3 | 111.0 | 134.3 | 66.2 | 101.3 | 126.7 | |
| 2006 Q2 | 144.8 | 194.4 | 58.9 | 209.0 | 166.2 | 115.0 | 144.8 | 46.8 | 164.1 | 91.8 | 87.6 | 163.6 | 62.3 | 95.3 | 129.6 | |
| 2006 Q3 | 143.9 | 179.9 | 45.6 | 176.2 | 194.5 | 125.7 | 162.5 | 55.7 | 156.5 | 72.6 | 96.6 | 150.2 | 74.2 | 103.8 | 120.4 | |
| 2006 Q4 | 142.4 | 158.3 | 9.5 | 150.3 | 183.7 | 137.5 | 185.4 | 98.0 | 157.2 | 91.2 | 69.7 | 143.9 | 70.9 | 99.1 | 120.7 | |
| 2006 | 145.1 | 186.7 | 37.4 | 188.1 | 190.1 | 122.3 | 154.9 | 65.9 | 161.1 | 87.2 | 91.2 | 148.0 | 68.4 | 99.9 | 124.3 | |
| YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 Q1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 140.3 | (5.5) | 34.5 | 7.5 | 14.1 | (3.5) | 8.1 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 11.9 | (4.3) | (3.1) | (0.5) | |
| 2005 Q2 | 8.9 | 14.8 | 83.5 | 5.9 | 47.4 | 3.7 | 1.8 | (11.0) | 4.0 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 11.3 | (13.4) | 13.0 | 8.0 | |
| 2005 Q3 | 10.5 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 68.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | (1.5) | 11.6 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 5.4 | (1.7) | 6.6 | 5.6 | |
| 2005 Q4 | 11.9 | 22.7 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | (4.4) | (7.9) | 11.5 | (7.3) | 9.3 | 4.2 | 17.8 | 12.3 | |
| 2005 | 8.7 | 14.7 | 42.6 | 6.9 | 39.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | (8.7) | 4.2 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 9.6 | (4.1) | 7.8 | 6.2 | |
| 2006 Q1 | 13.4 | 23.2 | (48.4) | 24.2 | 21.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | (0.7) | (6.2) | 2.5 | 6.3 | (10.9) | 3.8 | 5.2 | 15.1 | |
| 2006 Q2 | 11.0 | 17.1 | (39.4) | 19.6 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 5.6 | (0.2) | (5.2) | 1.7 | 7.2 | (4.8) | (3.7) | 0.5 | 16.4 | |
| 2006 Q3 | 8.4 | 7.7 | (46.2) | 7.0 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 9.8 | (1.2) | 11.2 | (3.7) | 6.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 13.0 | 10.8 | |
| 2006 Q4 | 0.7 | (7.2) | (91.0) | (15.3) | 16.5 | 5.6 | 11.5 | (12.1) | 8.7 | (1.3) | 4.0 | (6.8) | 4.7 | 0.9 | 10.1 | |
| 2006 | 8.6 | 10.3 | (57.5) | 9.0 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 8.9 | (1.3) | 0.7 | 0.3 | 4.6 | (5.2) | 1.9 | 5.0 | 13.1 | |

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

() All figures in brackets are negatives

Surveys being undertaken

- ☞ 2007 Zambia Demographic & Health Survey
- ☞ 2007 Economic Census
- ☞ 2010 Cartographic Mapping

Now Available

- ☞ Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006
- ☞ National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- ☞ Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2004 - 2005
- ☞ Labour-Force Survey Report, 2005
- ☞ Child Labour Report, 2005

Soon to be released!

- ☞ Statistical Fact sheet, 2006
- ☞ Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
- ☞ Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2005 - 2006

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