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Foreword

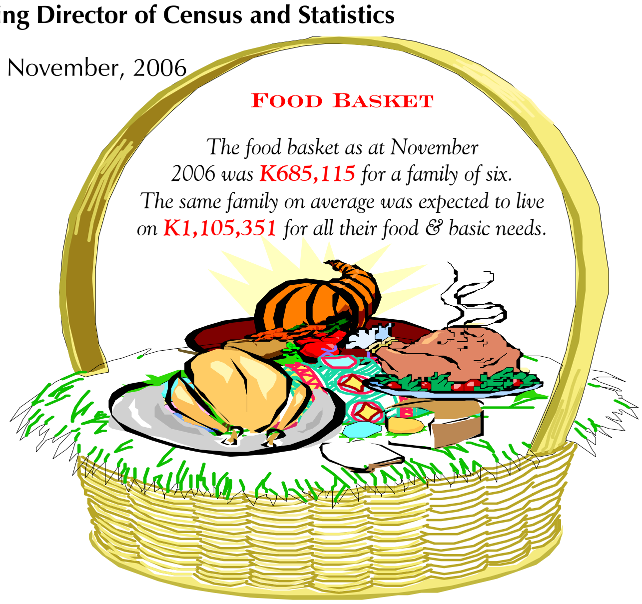
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office 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 November, 2006



World AIDS Day
1st December, 2006

"Stop AIDS, Keep the Promise".

Inside this Issue

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Serving Your  ***Data Needs***

INFLATION

Inflation Increases Marginally in November 2006

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.1 percent as at November 2006. This rate is 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the October rate of 7.9 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 9.1 percentage points, from 17.2 percent in November 2005 to 8.1 percent in November 2006.

The November 2006 inflation rate of 8.1 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.1 percent between November 2005 and November 2006.

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between October 2006 and November 2006, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear, other goods and services main groups while rent and household energy, transport and communication, medical care main groups recorded increases in the annual inflation rates.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

Percent

Period	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
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

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, November, 2006*

Contributions of Different Items to Overall Inflation

The increase of 0.2 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 7.9 percent in October 2006 to 8.1 percent in November 2006 is due to the increase in the cost of house rent, building repair products, household energy, new motor vehicles and air fares.

Of the total 8.1 percent annual inflation in November 2006, food products accounted for 0.4 of a percentage point while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 7.7 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Dec-05	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06
Food Beverages and Tobacco	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5
Rent and household energy	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Furniture and Household Goods	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
All Items	15.9	12.2	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, November, 2006*

The Annual Food Inflation Rate Declines in November 2006

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 0.8 percent in November 2006, decreasing by 0.2 of a percentage point on the October rate of 1.0 percent. Contributing most to the decline in food inflation were declines in the cost of maize grain, fresh vegetables, fish, kapenta, milk, milk products and other processed food items. Generally, maize meal recorded stable retail prices.

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 16.2 percent in November 2006, compared with 15.4 percent in October 2006. This increase was due to the rise in the annual inflation rates for medical care, transport and communications, rent and household energy 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

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, November, 2006*

Maize Meal Records Stable Retail Prices

A comparison of prices between October 2006 and November 2006, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast meal marginally increased by 0.1 percent, from K36,417 to K36,443. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 0.2 percent, from K13,059 to K13,031. The national average price of 1kg of onion declined by 7.2 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of dried bream (fish) declined by 12.3 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006						Percentage Changes
	June	July	August	September	October	November	Nov -06/Oct-06
White breakfast meal (25Kg)	38,620	37,165	36,440	36,103	36,417	36,443	0.1
White Roller meal (25Kg)	27,941	25,406	24,599	24,713	24,961	25,389	1.7
White Maize grain 20 litre tin	11,619	11,193	11,148	11,949	13,059	13,031	-0.2
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,954	3,874	3,616	3,572	3,586	3,669	2.3
Millet 5 litre tin	8,901	8,324	7,592	4,407	4,384	4,402	0.4
Mince Meat 1 Kg	16,245	16,067	16,868	17,251	17,417	17,818	2.3
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,215	13,031	12,990	13,094	13,119	13,518	3
T-bone 1 Kg	17,045	17,291	17,422	17,404	17,316	17,656	2
Offals 1 Kg	8,349	8,347	8,345	8,434	8,381	8,456	0.9
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,451	12,440	11,696	11,672	12,675	12,906	1.8
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	32,054	35,373	33,098	33,725	32,348	33,766	4.4
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	28,724	28,660	28,597	29,178	31,072	30,427	-2.1
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	15,699	16,797	17,608	17,718	16,634	15,859	-4.7
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,071	12,257	11,690	12,030	11,787	11,528	-2.2
Dried Bream 1 Kg	21,277	21,849	22,087	22,431	22,790	19,976	-12.3
Cabbage 1kg	1,192	1,002	983	960	1,015	1,068	5.2
Tomatoes 1kg	3,209	2,803	2,210	2,317	2,203	2,171	-1.5
Onion 1kg	5,295	5,122	4,292	4,486	3,864	3,586	-7.2
Fresh okra 1kg	4,540	4,739	5,396	5,424	6,066	5,270	-13.1
Rape 1kg	1,689	1,599	1,520	1,487	1,408	1,575	11.9
Impwa 1kg	2,391	2,605	2,652	2,694	2,410	2,650	10
Dried beans 1kg	5,640	5,471	5,650	5,754	5,681	5,767	1.5
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,929	5,685	5,656	5,447	5,421	5,586	3
Oranges 1kg	3,425	3,273	3,080	3,319	3,347	3,630	8.5
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,361	2,601	2,522	2,555	2,603	2,684	3.1
Raw cassava tubers	2,142	2,349	2,349	1,022	993	1,044	5.1
Cement Portland 50 Kg	39,464	39,069	39,237	39,617	41,135	41,787	1.6
Paraffin 1 litre	3,939	3,977	4,116	4,122	4,122	4,170	1.2
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,775	6,003	6,152	6,155	6,155	6,169	0.2
Diesel 1 litre	4,991	4,983	5,094	5,085	5,092	5,218	2.5
Air fare Lusaka/London Britsh Airways	4,870,876	3,271,640	3,721,950	3,836,825	3,739,060	3,819,725	2.2
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways	355,000	462,800	575,100	592,850	559,480	571,550	2.2
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star hotel down to motel	101,415	104,825	102,459	103,087	101,990	104,639	2.6
Nshima with Beef 2 Star hotel down to motel	20,133	19,116	19,683	19,817	19,435	19,584	0.8
Nshima with beef relish in restaurants	8,319	8,282	8,229	8,293	7,910	7,999	1.1
Takeaway chicken & chips	12,185	12,516	12,271	12,155	12,339	12,444	0.9

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, November, 2006*

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

Trade Deficit Recorded in October 2006

Preliminary estimates for International Merchandise Trade show that in the month of October, Zambia recorded a trade deficit valued at K 60.3 billion compared to a deficit of K47.6 billion recorded in September 2006. Trade deficits were also recorded in the months of January, February, March, April, June, and August 2006. This means that the country imported more in these months than it exported in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January 2006 to October 2006*, (K' Millions)

Months	Imports (Cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	660,307	590,658	3,143	593,801	(66,506)
February	611,801	597,661	1,885	599,546	(12,255)
March	775,414	725,025	973	725,997	(49,417)
April	700,867	689,883	9,684	699,567	(1,300)
May	755,788	866,111	1,646	867,757	111,969
June	939,481	879,522	1,733	881,255	(58,225)
July	711,472	818,475	1,647	820,122	108,650
August	1,130,829	1,034,206	388	1,034,594	(96,235)
September	1,058,094	1,010,116	377	1,010,492	(47,601)
October	1,052,266	991,089	910	991,999	(60,267)
TOTAL:	8,396,319	8,202,745	22,387	8,225,132	(171,187)

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006, Note: (*) Provisional

Exports by SITC

The total value of exports in October 2006 was K 992.0 billion compared to K1,010.5 billion in September 2006. The prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; which accounted for 68.2 percent in October 2006 and 68.3 percent in September 2006. The most significant export within this product category was refined copper. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels), which accounted for 12.1 and 17.2 percent in October and September 2006 respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, September and October 2006*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	September - 2006		October - 2006	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	50,673	5.0	50,489	5.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	43,006	4.3	19,189	1.9
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	173,413	17.2	119,985	12.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,719	0.5	2,989	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	206	0.0	286	0.0
5	Chemicals	8,814	0.9	5,012	0.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material Of which:	690,524	68.3	676,459	68.2
	Refined copper	*380,057*	*55.0*	*386,505*	*57.1*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*145,065*	*21.0*	*151,193*	*22.4*
	Wire of refined copper	*59,456*	*8.6*	*56,710*	*8.4*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*61,084*	*8.8*	*42,731*	*6.3*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*4,820*	*1.2*	*20,342*	*3.0*
	Portland cement	*4,056*	*0.7*	*4,639*	*0.7*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*8,629*	*0.6*	*5,580*	*0.8*
	Intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt, unwrought	*3,996*	*0.6*	*0*	*0.0*
	Other	*23,359*	*2.3*	*8,759*	*0.9*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	35,773	3.5	111,327	11.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,305	0.3	6,151	0.6
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	60	0.0	112	0.0
TOTAL:		1,010,492	100.0	991,999	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Exports in October 2006

Zambia's major export product in October 2006 was copper accounting for 62.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances (8.9 percent), ores, slags and ash (7.4 percent), other base metals - such as cobalt (4.3 percent). Others were cotton (3.1 percent), tobacco (1.9 percent) and sugars (2.9 percent). These seven product categories collectively accounted for 90.6 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for October 2006*, K' Millions

HS Chapter Code	Description	Value (ZMK)	% Share
74	Copper And Articles Thereof	615,941	62.1
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mech Appliance; Parts	88,256	8.9
26	Ores, Slag and Ash	73,747	7.4
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	42,731	4.3
52	Cotton	31,214	3.1
17	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	28,661	2.9
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	22,502	2.3
24	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	19,070	1.9
06	Live Tree & Other Plant; Bulb, Root; Cut Flowers Etc	13,293	1.3
	Other	56,586	5.7
TOTAL:		991,999	100.0

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in October 2006

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of October 2006 were Switzerland (28.2 percent), South Africa (27.1 percent), Congo (DR) (11.9 percent) and the United Kingdom (9.5 percent). These four countries collectively accounted for 76.7 percent of Zambia's total exports. However, it should be noted that most of the export products to these countries are copper related products and that these countries are mainly trans-shipment points to other final destinations. Other important destinations for Zambia's exports were Tanzania, France, China, Portugal, Zimbabwe, Netherlands, Malawi, and United States of America, all accounting for 18.4 percent of Zambia's total exports in October 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, October 2006*, K' Millions

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	% Share
Switzerland	279,740	28.2
South Africa	268,727	27.1
Congo (DR)	117,647	11.9
United Kingdom	94,079	9.5
Tanzania	78,273	7.9
France	24,482	2.5
China	21,791	2.2
Portugal	13,485	1.4
Zimbabwe	13,129	1.3
Netherlands	11,324	1.1
Malawi	10,260	1.0
United States of America	9,462	1.0
Other	49,601	5.0
TOTAL:	991,999	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 50.5 and 43.3 percent of Zambia's total exports in October and September 2006, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 56.8 percent in September and 53.6 percent in October 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC, with a market share of 15.9 and 14.4 percent in October and September 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of 50.2 and 59.5 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were France, Netherlands and Portugal collectively accounting for 31.2 percent in October and 39.0 percent in September 2006.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC and the EU. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the key destination accounting for 78.9 percent in October and 54.4 percent in September 2006; followed by Zimbabwe with 8.8 percent in October and 23.0 percent in September 2006. Malawi was third with 13.2 and 6.9 percent in September and October 2006, respectively.

The Asian regional grouping was fourth accounting for 3.4 and 9.3 percent of Zambia's total exports in October and September 2006, respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated accounting for 63.7 percent in October and 78.0 percent in September 2006. Other notable destinations included Japan and Hong Kong jointly accounting for 15.6 and 18.1 percent in September and October 2006, respectively.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, September and October, 2006*

GROUPING	September - 2006		GROUPING	October - 2006	
	Value (K'Millions)	% Share		Value (K'Millions)	% Share
SADC	437,109	100.0	SADC	500,944	100.0
South Africa	248,262	56.8	South Africa	268,727	53.6
Congo (DR)	65,752	15.0	Congo (DR)	117,647	23.5
Tanzania	65,496	15.0	Tanzania	78,273	15.6
Zimbabwe	27,859	6.4	Zimbabwe	13,129	2.6
Malawi	16,010	3.7	Malawi	10,260	2.0
Other SADC	13,731	3.1	Other SADC	12,909	2.6
% of Total September Exports:	43.3		% of Total October Exports:	50.5	
EUROPEAN UNION	145,486	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	158,181	100.0
United Kingdom	72,992	50.2	United Kingdom	94,079	59.5
France	24,323	16.7	France	24,482	15.5
Netherlands	23,009	15.8	Portugal	13,485	8.5
Portugal	9,516	6.5	Netherlands	11,324	7.2
Belgium	6,252	4.3	Belgium	6,819	4.3
Other EU	9,394	6.5	Other EU	7,992	5.1
% of Total September Exports:	14.4		% of Total October Exports:	15.9	
COMESA	120,905	100.0	COMESA	149,156	100.0
Congo (DR)	65,752	54.4	Congo (DR)	117,647	78.0
Zimbabwe	27,859	23.0	Zimbabwe	13,129	8.8
Malawi	16,010	13.2	Malawi	10,260	6.9
Kenya	9,976	8.3	Kenya	7,618	5.1
Other COMESA	1,307	1.1	Other COMESA	502	0.3
% of Total September Exports:	12.0		% of Total October Exports:	15.0	
ASIA	93,972	100.0	ASIA	34,196	100.0
China	73,256	78.0	China	21,791	63.7
Japan	12,962	13.8	Japan	3,546	10.4
India	4,816	5.1	Taiwan	3,068	9.0
Hong Kong	1,735	1.8	Hong Kong	2,621	7.7
Other ASIA	1,204	1.3	Other ASIA	3,169	9.3
% of Total September Exports:	9.3		% of October Exports:	3.4	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional; ***Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA***

Imports by SITC

The total value of imports was K1,052.3 billion in October compared to K 1,058.1 billion in September 2006. The prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 36.2 percent in October and 37.4 percent in September 2006. Other important imports were Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, chemicals, and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which collectively accounted for 47.6 and 50.2 percent in September and October 2006.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Sections, September and October 2006*, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	September - 2006		October- 2006	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	46,809	4.4	43,237	4.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,392	0.4	4414	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	24,586	2.3	32,612	3.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	227,705	21.5	217,425	20.7
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	16,889	1.6	14,703	1.4
5	Chemicals	124,221	11.7	146,633	13.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	151,872	14.4	164,379	15.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	395,009	37.4	380,845	36.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65,848	6.2	47,574	4.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	764	0.1	444	0.0
TOTAL:		1,058,094	100.0	1,052,266	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports by HS

Zambia's major import products in October 2006 were mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances, vehicles and electrical machinery equipment. These four product categories collectively accounted for about 55.6 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were Fertilizers with 4.0 percent, Iron and Steel with 3.8 percent and articles of Iron and Steel with 3.5 percent.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for October 2006, K' Millions

HS Chapter Code	Description	Value (ZMK)	% Share
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product of their Distillation; etc	217,949	20.7
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	191,205	18.2
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	88,714	8.4
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder etc	87,781	8.3
31	Fertilizers	41,709	4.0
72	Iron and Steel	39,661	3.8
73	Articles of Iron and Steel	36,487	3.5
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	31,253	3.0
40	Rubber and Articles Thereof	24,798	2.4
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	24,220	2.3
30	Pharmaceutical Products	17,735	1.7
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Stone; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cem	17,236	1.6
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products	17,018	1.6
28	Inorganic Chemicals; Compounds of Prec Met, Radio Act Elements Ect	14,800	1.4
	Other	201,698	19.2
TOTAL:		1,052,266	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, October 2006

The major source of Zambia's imports in October 2006 was South Africa, accounting for 54.7 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products from South Africa were: mineral/chemical fertilizers, diesel and petrol, vehicles and dumpers for off-high way use. The second main source was United Arab Emirates (UAE) accounting for 5.5 percent of Zambia's imports. The major import products from the UAE were: crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals and tube mills. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were Zimbabwe, United Kingdom, India, United States of America, Tanzania, Kenya and Switzerland collectively accounting for 23.1 percent of Zambia's total imports for the period under review.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by Country, October 2006, K'Millions,

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	% Share
South Africa	575,372	54.7
United Arab Emirates	57,777	5.5
Zimbabwe	54,472	5.2
United Kingdom	53,040	5.0
India	36,969	3.5
United States of America	31,302	3.0
Tanzania	25,026	2.4
Kenya	22,990	2.2
Switzerland	19,032	1.8
Netherlands	16,237	1.5
Germany	15,573	1.5
Congo (DR)	15,192	1.4
China	14,428	1.4
Japan	11,966	1.1
Portugal	11,327	1.1
Other	91,564	8.7
TOTAL:	1,052,266	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 65.6 and 52.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in October and September 2006 respectively. Within SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 83.4 percent in October and 84.3 percent in September 2006.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC accounting for 13.5 percent in October and 29.8 percent in September 2006. Within the Asian market, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) dominated accounting for 40.5 percent in October and 50.6 percent in September 2006. India was second with 25.9 percent in October 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC and Asia accounting for 12.9 and 12.4 percent in September and October 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant source was United Kingdom accounting for 28.6 percent and 40.8 percent in September and October 2006, respectively. Netherlands was second with 13.8 percent and 12.5 percent in the months of September and October 2006, respectively.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC, Asia and EU. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe was the main source accounting for 37.4 and 53.6 percent in September and October 2006 respectively; followed by Kenya with 24.7 percent in September and 22.6 percent in October 2006.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, September and October 2006*

GROUPING	September - 2006		GROUPING	October - 2006	
	Value (K'Millions)	% Share		Value (K'Millions)	% Share
SADC	552,462	100.0	SADC	690,061	100.0
South Africa	465,759	84.3	South Africa	575,372	83.4
Zimbabwe	32,480	5.9	Zimbabwe	54,472	7.9
Malawi	15,780	2.9	Tanzania	25,026	3.6
Tanzania	11,922	2.2	Congo (DR)	15,192	2.2
Congo (DR)	11,480	2.1	Botswana	6,889	1.0
Other SADC	15,042	2.7	Other SADC	13,111	1.9
% of Total September Imports:	52.2		% of Total October Imports:	65.6	
ASIA	315,782	100.0	ASIA	142,531	100.0
United Arab Emirates	159,829	50.6	United Arab Emirates	57,777	40.5
China	96,121	30.4	India	36,969	25.9
India	24,751	7.8	China	14,428	10.1
Japan	15,392	4.9	Japan	11,966	8.4
Other Asia	19,688	6.2	Other Asia	21,391	15.0
% of Total September Imports:	29.8		% of Total October Imports	13.5	
EUROPEAN UNION	136,957	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	130,149	100.0
United Kingdom	39,234	28.6	United Kingdom	53,040	40.8
Netherlands	18,836	13.8	Netherlands	16,237	12.5
Germany	17,000	12.4	Germany	15,573	12.0
Portugal	12,702	9.3	Portugal	11,327	8.7
Other EU	49,184	35.9	Other EU	33,972	26.1
% of Total September Imports:	12.9		% of Total October Imports	12.4	
COMESA	86,931	100.0	COMESA	101,678	100.0
Zimbabwe	32,480	37.4	Zimbabwe	54,472	53.6
Kenya	21,472	24.7	Kenya	22,990	22.6
Malawi	15,780	18,2	Congo (DR)	15,192	14.9
Congo (DR)	11,480	13.2	Swaziland	4,076	4.0
Other COMESA	5,719	6.6	Other COMESA	4,948	4.9
% of Total September Imports:	8.2		% of Total October Imports	9.7	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Industrial Production

Industrial Output Increases in the first half of 2006

The total index of industrial production increased by 11.4 percent in the first two quarters of 2006, compared to an increase of 6.9 percent in the first two quarters of 2005. The increase is mainly attributed to the growths in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity generation sectors.

Index of Industrial Production from 2005 to the Second Quarter of 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	1.00	0.35	0.00	0.24	0.10	0.51	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.14
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 Q1 & Q2	131.1	170.0	83.0	174.7	162.9	110.0	130.2	55.1	175.3	90.7	93.1	161.3	64.2	95.6	110.7
2005 Q3	133.2	167.1	84.7	164.6	176.5	116.6	147.9	56.4	140.7	75.3	98.1	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
TOTAL 2005	134.2	169.4	89.0	172.8	165.0	116.7	143.7	69.5	159.0	87.3	87.8	156.0	67.2	95.3	109.9
2006 Q1	149.0	213.1	35.4	215.2	215.9	111.2	126.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	134.3	66.2	101.3	126.7
2006 Q2	143.1	190.1	58.9	202.7	166.2	114.5	145.7	46.8	158.8	91.8	87.6	149.1	62.3	94.7	129.6
2006 Q1 & Q2	146.0	201.6	47.2	209.0	191.0	112.9	136.2	54.9	162.7	92.5	99.3	141.7	64.2	98.0	128.1
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 Q1 & Q2	6.9	9.5	111.9	0.2	41.0	5.6	8.0	-7.3	6.0	8.6	3.4	11.6	-8.8	4.9	3.8
2005 Q3	10.9	19.5	4.2	5.7	68.3	4.7	3.4	-1.5	11.6	13.5	12.1	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
TOTAL 2005	9.1	14.8	44.4	7.1	38.6	4.8	4.9	-4.8	3.6	10.4	3.3	9.5	-4.1	8.0	6.2
2006 Q1	13.1	22.5	-48.4	23.2	21.9	2.2	2.7	-0.7	-6.2	2.5	6.3	-10.9	3.8	5.2	15.1
2006 Q2	9.7	14.5	-39.5	16.1	11.8	3.0	6.3	-0.2	-8.2	1.7	7.2	-13.2	-3.7	-0.1	16.4
Average growth for Q1 & Q2 of 2006	11.4	18.6	-43.1	19.6	17.3	2.6	4.6	-0.5	-7.2	2.1	6.7	-12.1	0.0	2.6	15.7

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

Copper Output Up, Cobalt and Coal Output Down

Industrial output in the mining and quarrying sectors increased by 18.6 percent in the first half of 2006 compared to a growth of 9.5 percent in the corresponding period of 2005. The growth was largely influenced by the higher production in the copper mining and stone quarrying sectors.

The coal output declined by 43.1 percent in the first two quarters of 2006 compared to a significant increase of 111.9 percent in the first two quarters of 2005. Coal production dropped from 72,390.0 metric tonnes in the first two quarters of 2005 to 40,961.0 metric tonnes in the first two quarters of 2006.

The non-ferrous ore mining output, which includes copper and cobalt mining, grew by 19.6 percent in the period from January to June of 2006 compared to a marginal increase of 0.2 percent in the corresponding period of 2005. The main reason for the significant growth in this sector is the increase in copper production.

The actual copper production increased by 25.8 percent from 211,939.4 metric tonnes in the first two quarters of 2005 to 266,618.1 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2006. However, cobalt production declined by 16.8 percent from 2,876.3 metric tonnes in the first half of 2005 to 2,392.7 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2006.

Quarterly Production of Copper, Cobalt and Coal for 2005 and the first two quarters of 2006. (In metric tonnes)

PERIOD	2005						2006			Mid-year percentage Change
	Q1	Q2	Mid-year production	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Q1	Q2	Mid-year production	
COPPER	95,725.2	116,214.2	211,939.4	117,046.8	136,015.8	465,002.0	128,246.1	138,372.0	266,618.1	25.8
COBALT	1,515.8	1,360.5	2,876.3	1,387.8	1,269.4	5,533.5	1,183.7	1,209.0	2,392.7	-16.8
COAL	32,240.0	40,150.0	72,390.0	37,873.0	38,649.0	148,912.0	16,641.0	24,320.0	40,961.0	-43.4

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

The Stone quarrying sector increased by 17.3 percent in the period from January to June 2006 compared to a growth of 41.0 percent in the same period the previous year. This is owing to increased production of sand and crushed stones.

Total manufacturing output in the first half of 2006 increased by 2.6 percent compared to a growth of 5.6 percent in the first half of 2005. The relatively lower growth of the manufacturing sector is mainly due to the marginal growth in the Food, Beverage and Tobacco sector and declines in the Textile, Wood and Non-metallic mineral product sectors.

In comparison to a decline of 7.3 percent in the first half of 2005, the Textiles, Clothing and Leather industries recorded a marginal decline of 0.5 percent in production in the first half of 2006. The decline is mainly due to decreased production in the leather processing and textile manufacturing sectors.

The Non-metallic mineral products declined substantially by 12.1 percent in the first two quarters of 2006 compared to an increase of about 11.6 percent in the same period of 2005. The decline was largely influenced by the drop in cement and lime production.

The Wood and wood products industry declined by 7.2 percent in the period January to June 2006 compared to an increase of 6.0 percent in the same period the previous year. A reduction in wood processing was the main reason for the decline in output for this sector.

The Food, Beverages and Tobacco sector recorded a growth of 4.6 percent in the first two quarters of 2006 compared to a growth of 8.0 in the same period in 2005. The increase in output is due to, among others, increase in production of grain mill products, clear beer and opaque beer.

Electricity generation increases

Electricity generation went up by 15.7 percent in the first two quarters of 2006 in comparison to a marginal increase of 3.8 percent in the same period of 2005. The Main-hydropower stations that account for about 99 percent of the total production, increased generation by 15.7 percent from 4,090,152.0KWh in the first two quarters of 2005 to 4,731,035.0KWh in the same period of 2006. In the same period, an increase of 36.2 percent in generation was registered in the mini-hydropower stations, whereas power generation in the diesel power stations declined by 1.5 percent from 6,745.0 KWh in the first half of 2005 to 6,647.0 KWh in the same period of 2006.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity for 2005 and the first two quarters of 2006 (KWh)

Period	2005						2006			Mid-year percentage Change
	Q1	Q2	Mid-year production	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Mid-year Production	
Main Hydro	1,973,487.0	2,116,665.0	4,090,152.0	2,259,240.0	2,169,123.0	8,518,515.0	2,271,341.0	2,459,694.0	4,731,035.0	15.7
Mini Hydro	9,354.0	11,675.0	21,029.0	9,853.0	6,512.0	37,394.0	11,271.0	17,375.0	28,646.0	36.2
Diesel	3,400.0	3,345.0	6,745.0	3,454.0	2,997.0	13,196.0	3,298.0	3,349.0	6,647.0	-1.5
Total	1,986,241.0	2,131,685.0	4,117,926.0	2,272,547.0	2,178,301.0	8,568,774.0	2,285,910.0	2,480,418.0	4,766,328.0	15.7

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

Living Conditions

Internet Café - The Least Accessed Socio-Economic Facility!

According to the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results, of the socio-economic facilities covered, only 3.3 percent of households had accessed an Internet café. The majority of urban households, 6.4 percent reported having used the facility compared with 0.7 percent of their rural counterparts. Other facilities reported to be least commonly used were the Community Schools, used by 9.8 percent of households, Lower Basic Schools by 10.2 percent and High Schools used by 11.9 percent of households in 2004.

Analysis of the use of facilities between rural and urban households shows that more urban households used the food market, post office, secondary school, police station/post, bank, public transport, public phone and Internet café. The remainder of the facilities, notably the Community schools, Middle Basic Schools and input markets, were used more by rural households.

Distribution of Households by Use of Various Facilities, Zambia, 2004

Facility	All Zambia	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Food Market	82.1	70	96.2
Post Office	42.1	28.3	58.2
Community School	9.8	9.9	9.7
Lower Basic School (1-4)	10.2	9.5	10.9
Middle Basic School (1-7)	30.8	35.8	25.1
Upper Basic School (1-9)	42.3	37.3	48.1
High School	11.9	7.1	17.5
Secondary School	16	10.6	22.3
Health Facility	90.2	89.7	90.8
Hammer mill	72.1	84.8	57.3
Agriculture Input Market	26.6	28.3	24.7
Police Station/Post	55	37.9	75.1
Bank	22.2	10.3	36.1
Public Transport	77.6	67.1	89.9
Public Phone	22.4	8.1	39.2
Internet Café	3.3	0.7	6.4

Source: LCMS 2004

The results further show that more than 70 percent of households in Zambia were within a 5km radius of key socio-economic facilities, which included a food market, middle or upper basic school, health facility, a hammer mill or public transport. Over 97 percent of households in urban areas were within a 5km proximity to the food market compared to 45.6 percent of the rural households.

The residence distribution of households by proximity to type of facility showed that urban households had a comparative advantage in terms of access to all the facilities than rural households. More than 50 percent of rural households were at a distance of over 16km from major amenities such as a Post office (55 percent), High School (63 percent), a bank (73 percent), public phone (60 percent) and the internet café (76 percent).

Percent Distribution of Households by Proximity to Facilities, 2004

Facility	0-5 Km			6-15 Km			16 Km +		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Food Market	71.4	45.6	97.2	12.9	24.8	1	15.7	29.6	1.8
Postal office/agency	56.2	18.8	89.4	16.3	25.9	7.7	27.5	55.2	2.9
Community School	88.2	77	96.7	7.2	15.2	1.2	4.6	7.8	2.1
Lower Basic School	86.7	73.5	97.1	8	17.2	0.7	5.3	9.3	2.2
Middle Basic School	85	77.2	95.8	11.3	18.4	1.6	3.7	4.4	2.6
Upper Basic School	81	65	97.3	12.5	23.9	0.9	6.5	11.1	1.8
High School	54.8	18	81.6	13.2	19.4	8.7	31.9	62.6	9.6
Secondary School	53.4	20.4	85.7	14.8	21.9	7.8	31.8	57.7	6.4
Health Facility	75.5	56.7	96.9	17	30.7	1.4	7.6	12.6	1.8
Hammer mill	83.9	73.4	98.2	10.7	18.2	0.4	5.4	8.4	1.4
Input Market agriculture	54.6	26.5	86.8	18.4	25.9	9.9	26.9	47.7	3.3
Police station/post	63.9	26.5	96.5	13.6	27.5	1.4	22.5	46	2
Bank	50.8	9.6	82.4	12.8	17.5	9.3	36.4	72.9	8.3
Public transport	83.2	67.4	98.1	9	18.1	0.4	7.8	14.4	1.6
Public Phone	69	19.7	95.9	8.6	20.3	2.2	22.5	60	2
Internet	52.4	5.2	71.5	19	18.4	19.3	28.6	76.4	9.2

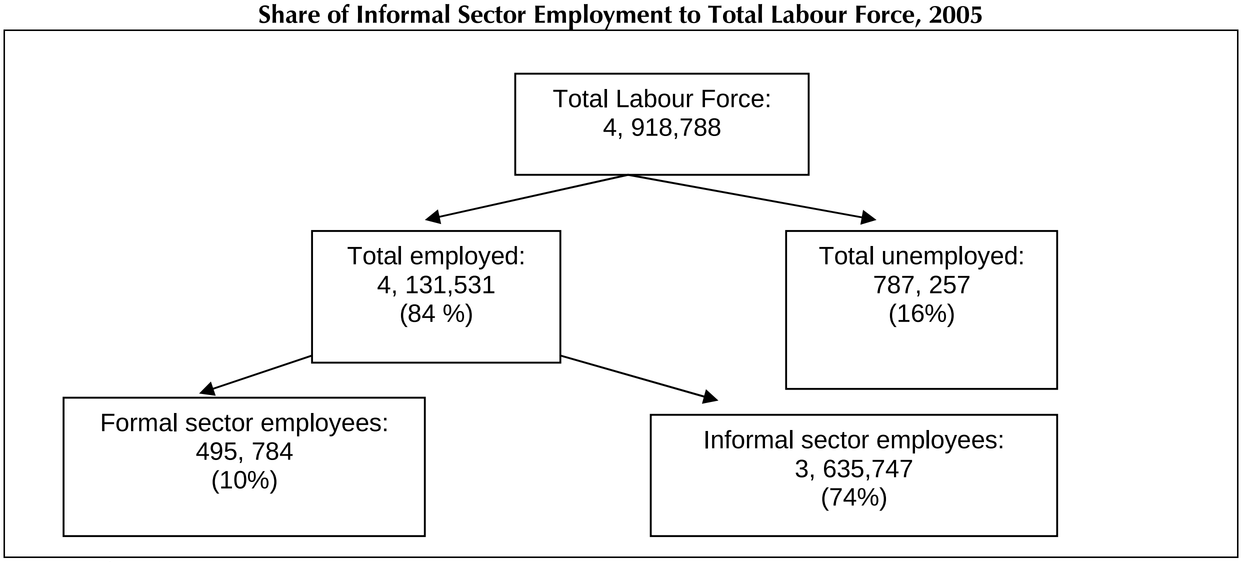
Source: LCMS 2004

LABOURFORCE

Three-quarters of the labour force employed in the informal sector!

The 2005 Labour Force Survey results show that the total labour force stands at 4.9 million. Of these, 4.1 million persons (84 percent) were reported to be in the active labour force. For those in employment, a total of 3.6 million persons were in the informal sector. Therefore, informal sector employment accounted for 74 percent of the total labour force and 88 percent of those employed. However, formal sector employees only accounted for 10 percent of the total labour force and 12 percent of the employed. The lack of specialist skills, low levels of organisation and the ease with which business can be established without being subjected to registration, control and taxation, all lead to increased scope for informal sector employment.

Share of Informal Sector Employment to Total Labour Force, 2005



Source: Labour-force Survey Report, 2005

Most of the informal sector employees were concentrated in the rural areas. Ninety eight percent of those employed in the rural areas were in the informal sector compared to 65 percent of those employed in the urban areas.

Distribution by sex shows that the proportion of informal sector employees was higher among females than males. Ninety four percent of the females were in informal sector employment compared to 83 percent of the males. In comparison, formal sector employment was dominated by males who accounted for 17 percent of the total employment compared to 6 percent of the females.

All the predominantly rural provinces reported percentages of informal sector employees above 92 percent, while the predominantly urban provinces (Lusaka and the Copperbelt) had informal sector employment rates of about 65 percent each.

The highest proportions of informal sector employment were reported in Western, Eastern and Luapula provinces, with 99 percent, 98 percent and 97 percent of the employed persons, respectively. Central, Northern, North-Western and Southern provinces reported informal sector employment rates ranging between 92 percent and 95 percent.

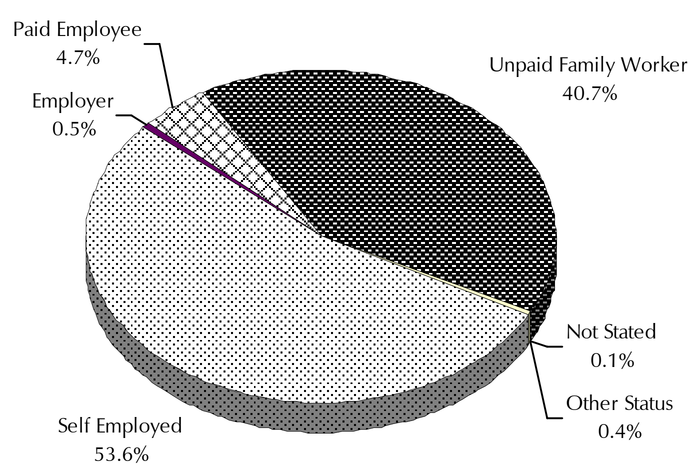
Employment in the Formal and Informal Sector by Residence and Province, 2005

Residence and Province	Formal sector		Informal Sector		Total persons 15 yrs and above employed
	No. of persons	percent	No. of persons	percent	
Zambia	495,784	12	3,635,747	88	4,131,531
Residence					
Rural	60,388	2	2,959,033	98	3,019,421
Urban	389,239	35	722,872	65	1,112,110
Sex					
Male	330,109	17	1,611,710	83	1,941,820
Female	131,383	6	2,058,329	94	2,189,711
Province					
Central	29,217	8	335,991	92	365,208
Copperbelt	179,865	34	349,151	66	529,016
Eastern	13,146	2	644,131	98	657,277
Luapula	11,713	3	378,736	97	390,449
Lusaka	151,075	35	280,567	65	431,642
Northern	26,528	4	636,668	96	663,196
North-western	14,726	5	279,791	95	294,517
Southern	31,430	6	492,407	94	523,837
Western	2,764	1	273,625	99	276,389

Source: Labour-force Survey Report, 2005

The structure of employment status shows that the majority in this sector (54 percent) were self employed. This was followed by unpaid family workers (41 percent). Since labour relations, where they exist, are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees, the percentage of paid employees was relatively low, accounting for only 5 percent.

Informal Sector Employment by Employment Status, 2005



Source: Labour-force Survey Report, 2005

DEMOGRAPHY

Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey (ZHSPA): What it is about!

In 2005 the Central Statistical Office, through collaborative efforts with Ministry of Health and various other institutions, with technical support by ORC macro under the MEASURE DHS project, conducted an HIV/AIDS service provision assessment survey. This survey was designed to provide baseline information on the status of HIV/AIDS services through the formal health sector in Zambia.

The ZHSPA was a nationwide survey that covered different types of health facilities in all nine provinces on sample basis. A representative probability sample of 450 health facilities out of 1,897 of eligible facilities that were listed was selected for the survey. A response rate of 96% was achieved. This sample size allows for reliable estimation of indicators by type of facility represented, at provincial and national levels. In order to ensure actual representativeness of the sample for each type of facility, province and at national level, weights were applied to the data.

The main objective of the survey was to estimate indicators that would measure the quality of HIV/AIDS services provided through the formal health sector in Zambia. These indicators were developed by an international technical working group which comprised representatives from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the US agency for International development (USAID), and other organizations that implement HIV/AIDS services in Zambia. These indicators are broadly categorized as:

- Capacity to provide basic-level services for HIV/AIDS
- Capacity to provide advanced-level services for HIV/AIDS
- Availability of record-keeping systems to monitor HIV/AIDS care and support
- Capacity to provide services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT and PMTCT+)
- Availability of youth-friendly services.

The survey therefore reveals the availability and quality of different components of HIV/AIDS services that are currently in place. The HIV/AIDS services documented by this survey include, HIV counseling and testing and basic clinical care and support services involving diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, STI and Malaria. Management of opportunistic infections, ART, PEP and PMTCT was the advanced clinical care and support services covered by the survey.

Nearly One out of Five Health Facilities in Zambia offer PMTCT Services!

Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme aims at reducing the risk of transmitting HIV from mother to child during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding. The 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey reveals that nearly one out of five (19 percent) health facilities offer PMTCT services.

The survey results further revealed that 62 percent of hospitals offer PMTCT services followed by 47 percent of urban health centres. Only about 12 percent of rural health centres offer PMTCT services.

Furthermore, results show that 23 percent of government health facilities compared to 11 percent of non-governmental health facilities offer PMTCT services, respectively.

At provincial level, the survey results show that 41 percent and 27 percent of the facilities in Western and Central offer PMTCT services, respectively. Copperbelt Province then follows with 23 percent of facilities offering PMTCT services. Luapula and Northern provinces are reported with the least percentage of facilities offering PMTCT at 8 percent each.

Availability of Services for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV

Background Characteristics	Percentage of facilities reporting they offer the indicated PMTCT services							
	% of facilities offering any PMTCT services	HIV testing pre- and post -test counselling and services	ARV prophylaxis to prevent MTCT	Infant feeding counselling	Family Planning counselling or referral	All four items for minimum PMTCT package*	ARV therapeutic treatment for HIV+ women and families	All items for PMTCT **
Type of facility								
Hospital	62	96	93	94	96	85	22	21
Urban Health Centre	47	95	57	95	100	57	20	14
Rural Health Centre	12	100	65	100	100	65	9	9
Other	3	100	91	100	100	91	9	9
Managing Authority								
Government	23	96	64	96	99	63	14	11
Non-governmental	11	100	83	99	99	81	24	22
Province								
Central	27	82	41	82	100	39	16	0
Copperbelt	23	100	60	99	100	59	26	24
Eastern	18	100	69	100	100	69	0	0
Luapula	8	100	75	100	100	75	17	17
Lusaka	16	100	76	100	100	76	25	25
Northern	8	100	93	100	100	93	0	0
North-western	13	100	43	100	100	43	12	12
Southern	14	100	78	100	97	75	25	25
Western	41	97	86	97	97	82	2	2
Total	19	97	68	97	97	66	16	13

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS SPA Survey 2005

** Components of routine PMTCT for the facility include HIV testing with pre-and post-test counselling, ARV prophylaxis for the mother and her newborn, and counselling and provision of family planning services.*
*** All components for the minimum package PMTCT services are available, and the facility offers ARV therapy for HIV infected women and their families*

Out of the PMTCT services offered by health facilities, HIV testing pre-and post-test counselling, infant feeding counselling and family planning counselling are the most commonly offered services at 97 percent each. ARV therapeutical treatment for HIV positive women and families is the least service offered by 16 percent of health facilities.

At provincial level, the survey results reveal that Copperbelt Province reported to have the largest percentage of health facilities (26 percent) offering ARV therapeutical treatment for HIV positive women and families. Lusaka and Southern province then followed with 25 percent of health facilities each. However, ARV therapeutical treatment for HIV positive women and families was not offered by any health facilities in Eastern and Northern Province.

Almost all Facilities offer Treatment for Opportunistic Infections and Palliative Care for HIV/AIDS Clients

HIV-infected persons are at risk of developing opportunistic infections (OIs) resulting from a compromised immune system. The 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey (ZHSPA) revealed that availability of OI treatment and palliative care services is nearly in all health facilities. Ninety-three percent of health facilities that offer Clinical care and support services (CSS) for HIV/AIDS clients provide treatment for OIs. Treatment of OIs for HIV/AIDS clients is almost 100 percent in the hospitals. Government facilities were more likely to have treatment available for OIs at 95 percent than Non-government facilities at 91 percent.

The results also show that facilities in Eastern and Northern provinces were more likely to have treatment available at 100 percent each. North-western province was least with 85 percent.

Percentage of facilities offering CSS for HIV/AIDS clients and treatment for OIs, ZHSPA 2005.

Background characteristics	Percent of facilities offering CSS for HIV/AIDS clients and offering treatment for OIs	Total Number of facilities surveyed
TYPE OF FACILITY		
Hospital	99	25
Urban Health Centre	97	73
Rural Health Centre	93	232
Other	89	101
MANAGING AUTHORITY		
Government	95	281
Non-government	91	149
PROVINCE		
Central	89	37
Copperbelt	96	90
Eastern	100	40
Luapula	86	32
Lusaka	90	67
Northern	100	41
Northwestern	85	29
Southern	94	60
Western	96	33
Total	93	430

Source: ZHSPA 2005

Except for management of chronic diarrhoea and intravenous fluid with infusion set for dehydration that had 22 and 77 percent respectively, the survey reveals that medicines for treatment of most common OIs are available in 80 to 90 percent of all the health facilities.

The results also show that medicines for treating opportunistic infection were more readily available in hospitals and rural health centres than other types of health facilities. Government managed facilities were more likely to have medicines than non-government facilities for almost all the diseases.

Analysis by province shows that Eastern and Northern provinces have 100 percent of medicines available to manage tropical fungal infections, other bacterial infection and de-worming. The other provinces do not show much variation in proportions in terms of medicines available to manage indicated conditions.

Percent with at least one medicine for managing the indicated conditions or with indicated item among facilities offering CSS HIV clients and treatment of OIs-ZHSPA 2005

Background Characteristics	Tropical Fungal Infections	Bacterial Pneumonia	Other Bacterial infection	Vitamin Supple-mentation	Deworming	Basic Management Of pain	Management Of chronic diarrhea	Intravenous Fluid with Infusion Set for rehydration	Oral rehydration salts	Number of facilities offering CSS for HIV/AIDS clients and treatment for OIs
TYPE OF FACILITY										
Hospital	98	99	99	98	95	99	79	92	90	24
Urban Health Center	83	80	87	87	75	87	26	82	82	71
Rural Health Centre	97	84	98	94	98	95	10	79	92	216
Other	67	67	70	70	62	70	33	62	66	90
MANAGING AUTHORITY										
Government	96	86	97	94	96	95	16	80	90	266
Non-Government	72	69	76	76	66	76	35	69	72	135
PROVINCE										
Central	82	59	83	83	76	83	12	65	82	33
Copperbelt	80	76	83	83	79	83	28	76	77	86
Eastern	100	76	100	100	100	95	11	83	94	40
Luapula	94	82	94	94	94	94	11	67	84	28
Lusaka	91	91	92	92	75	92	40	82	91	60
Northern	100	92	100	98	100	98	13	93	95	41
North-Western	93	93	93	86	93	93	50	83	92	25
Southern	82	84	89	86	89	89	20	66	82	57
Western	81	69	81	69	80	69	4	74	64	31
Total	88	81	90	88	86	88	22	77	84	401

Source: ZHSPA 2005

Layman & Statistics

Domestic Exports: These are goods originating from the exporting countries.

SITC: Stands for Standard International Trade Classification. It is a trade statistical nomentriture mainly used in trade statistical analysis.

Labour Force: The labour force is the sum of the number of persons above the age of 14 years who were employed and the number of unemployed persons who were available for work above the age of 14 years during the seven days preceeding the survey.

The Employed Population: The employed population comprised all persons who performed some work for pay, profit or family gain. Payment of wages, profit etc., may have been in cash or in the form of goods and services or a combination of these. The employed population includes all persons who had a job and would normally have worked for pay or profit or return in kind. It also includes those who were on paid or unpaid vacation or study leave, subsistence farmers as well as those who were temporarily prevented from working by illness, bad weather, industrial dispute etc.

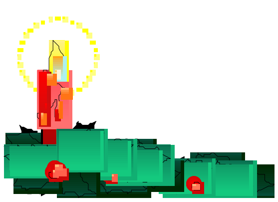
ART: **Antiretroviral Therapy** which refers to provision of antiretroviral (ARV) medicines to treat HIV infected clients.

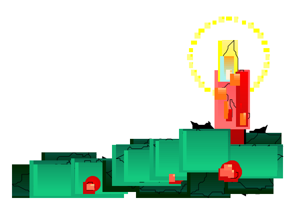
PEP: **Post-exposure Prophylaxis** which refers to provision of ARV medicines for health providers who have been exposed to HIV through their work and who are at risk of HIV infection.

PMTCT: **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission** which refers to pre-and post-test counseling and HIV testing for pregnant women, counseling on infant feeding and family planning to prevent infection and provision of ARV to HIV-positive woman and her newborn baby.

PMTCT+ refers to provision of ART to all HIV-positive women identified through PMTCT and to their families.

Merry Christmas
& a Prosperous
New Year





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- Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005
- Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006
- National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2004 - 2005
- Zambia in Figures, 2004 - 2005

Soon to be released!

- Financial Statistics Report, 2005
- Labour-force Survey Report, 2005
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
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