Republic of Zambia

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Foreword

Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by the 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 bulletin.

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Director of Census and Statistics

27th March, 2008

Serving Your Data Needs

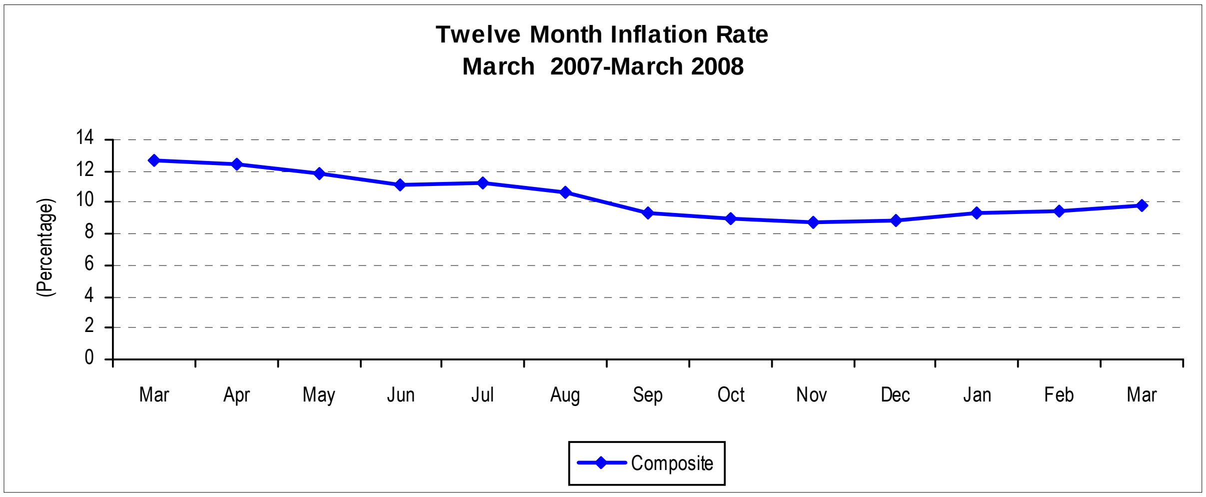
Inside this Issue

INFLATION

Inflation increases to 9.8 percent in March 2008

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 9.8 percent as at March 2008. This rate is 0.3 of a percentage point higher than the February rate of 9.5 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 2.9 percentage points, from 12.7 percent in March 2007 to 9.8 percent in March 2008.

The March 2008 inflation rate of 9.8 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 9.8 percent between March 2007 and March 2008.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), February, 2008

Changes in annual inflation rates for CPI Main Groups

Between February 2008 and March 2008, the annual inflation rates increased for clothing and footwear, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education, other goods and services. And declined for rent and household energy main group.

The annual inflation rate for food, beverages and tobacco remained unchanged.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups Per cent

	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

	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
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
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	17.9	11.2	15.5	11.4	9.7	8.1	7.7
Oct 07 – Oct 06	9.0	5.6	14.7	11.8	16.8	10.9	10.3	7.4	6.3
Nov 07 – Nov 06	8.7	5.2	16.3	10.7	15.8	10.2	11.6	7.1	6.7
Dec 07 – Dec 6	8.9	5.9	14.2	11.2	13.4	9.1	13.6	8.2	6.9
Jan 08 – Jan 07	9.3	6.9	12.5	13.4	17.1	8.4	7.7	6.8	7.0
Feb 08 – Feb 07	9.5	9.1	11.1	12.5	16.0	8.9	0.3	9.0	8.4
Mar 08 – Mar 07	9.8	9.1	11.2	12.2	16.1	10.0	1.1	10.3	9.4

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), February, 2008

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.3 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 9.5 percent in February 2008 to 9.8 percent in March 2008 is due to the increase in the cost of non-food products.

Of the total 9.8 percent annual inflation in March 2008, food products accounted for 4.5 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 5.3 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.5
Clothing and Footwear	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
Rent and household energy	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
Medical Care	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Recreation and Education	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other Goods and Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
All Items	**12.4**	**11.8**	**11.1**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**8.9**	**9.3**	**9.5**	**9.8**

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), February, 2008

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate remained unchanged at 9.1 percent in March 2008. Contributing most to food inflation were increases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals and cereal product, meat, shelled ground nuts, fresh fruits, milk, eggs, oils and fats. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in the cost of fresh vegetables, fish, dried kapenta, beans, tubers, table salt and other processed food products.

Non-food inflation

The annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 10.4 percent in March 2008, up from 10.0 percent in February 2008.

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
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	12.4
Oct 07- Oct 06	9.0	5.6	12.2
Nov 07- Nov 06	8.7	5.2	12.2
Dec07 – Dec 06	8.9	5.9	11.9
Jan 08 - Jan 07	9.3	6.9	11.7
Feb 08 - Feb 07	9.5	9.1	10.0
Mar 08 - Mar 07	9.8	9.1	10.4

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), February, 2008

Maize grain and maize meal prices continue to rise

A comparison of retail prices between February 2008 and March 2008, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 10.6 percent, from K18,083 to K20,006. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased by 9.6 percent, from K31,603 to K34,645. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) declined by 10.3 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 13.3 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007			2008			Percentage Changes
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Mar-08/Feb-08
White breakfast 25Kg	37246	37836	38037	38360	39416	41984	6.5
White Roller 25Kg	27002	28449	29595	30800	31603	34645	9.6
White Maize 20 litre tin	14335	15201	16387	17575	18083	20006	10.6
Rice Local 1 Kg	4078	4094	3957	4168	4248	4367	2.8
Millet 5 litre tin	5654	6627	6734	7427	7380	7240	-1.9
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	23458	25696	25837	25918	26257	26945	2.6
Rump Steak 1 Kg	21944	22769	22807	22829	23691	23744	0.2
Brisket 1 Kg	15626	16515	16427	16640	17187	17482	1.7
Mince Meat 1 Kg	19521	19100	19212	19965	20669	20825	0.8
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	14328	15088	15120	15357	15563	15945	2.5
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	19524	19452	19472	19349	19972	20255	1.4

	2007			2008			Percentage Changes
Offals 1 Kg	8838	9164	9018	8985	8788	9167	4.3
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	20675	20468	20971	21365	20572	22717	10.4
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12229	12932	13790	14032	13914	14200	2.1
Mutton 1 Kg	25889	27680	27690	26059	25353	26449	4.3
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12376	12154	12106	12840	13178	14634	11.0
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	36395	36138	37264	36254	40954	36740	-10.3
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	35055	33196	34189	36483	38871	38893	0.1
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	20100	24148	25013	24151	29398	24932	-15.2
Dried bream 1 Kg	24421	23901	24298	24124	25710	26467	2.9
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	2478	2585	2594	2650	2737	2684	-1.9
Eggs 1 Unit	5870	5824	5769	5979	6012	6055	0.7
Margarine Buttercup 250 gm	6063	6065	6466	6579	6934	6838	-1.4
Cabbage 1kg	1043	1207	1188	1335	1479	1427	-3.5
Onion 1kg	4235	4062	3706	3904	4428	4403	-0.6
Tomatoes 1kg	2351	2344	2323	2829	3710	3216	-13.3
Pumpkin leaves 1kg	2620	2423	2243	2343	2129	2071	-2.7
Sweet patato leaves 1kg	2695	2840	2707	2653	2564	2417	-5.7
Chinese cabbage 1kg	1448	1515	1711	1925	1800	1749	-2.8
Rape 1kg	1513	1662	1822	2260	2071	1935	-6.6
Fresh okra 1kg	4856	5167	4422	4191	4191	4165	-0.6
Dried beans 1kg	6004	6313	6599	6967	7589	7283	-4.0
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1190	1750	2029	2381	2244	1368	-39.0
Irish potatoes 1kg	2728	2896	2935	3172	3521	3181	-9.7
Cement Portland 50 Kg	63604	60993	62378	61485	60762	63262	4.1
Building sand 1 tonne	110000	266106	81779	83193	90266	81779	-9.4
Paraffin 1 litre	4805	4754	4772	4764	4784	4784	0.0
Petrol Premium 1 litre	7521	7521	7508	7515	7512	7515	0.0
Diesel 1 litre	6378	6378	6384	6375	6376	6376	0.0
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	3796800	3811500	4059600	3967800	3962700	3911280	-1.3
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	561610	571095	585060	543900	590520	576080	-2.4
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	723030	668498	689388	597608	586624	629702	7.3
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to motel	112692	111744	111982	113630	114381	115168	0.7

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), February, 2008

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

February 2008 records Trade Surplus

During the month of February 2008, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K168.2 billion. This means that the country exported more in February 2008 than it imported in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to February 2008 (K' Millions)

MONTHS	IMPORTS (cif)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (fob)	RE-EXPORTS (fob)	TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	TRADE BALANCE
January (R)	1,428,986	1,356,259	30,546	1,386,805	(42,181)
February*	1,095,275	1,199,591	63,919	1,263,510	168,235
TOTAL:	**2,524,261**	**2,555,851**	**94,465**	**2,650,316**	**126,054**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*
Note: *(R) Revised figures hence new figures in some cases*

From January 2008 Onwards, Trade Data Will Be Compiled Based On the General Trade System as recommended by the UN.

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) February and January 2008

The total value of exports in February 2008 was K1,263.5 billion compared to K1,386.8 billion in January 2008. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 81.8 percent in February and 81.7 percent in January 2008, of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other important exports were food and live animals; crude materials *(excluding fuels)* such as copper ores and concentrates; cobalt ores and concentrates; and machinery and transport equipment, which collectively accounted for 14.4 and 16.0 percent in February and January 2008, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, February and January 2008 (K' Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Feb-08 Value (k'million)	Feb-08 % Share	Jan-08 Value (k'million)	Jan-08 % Share
0	Food and live animals	73,933	5.9	70,459	5.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	10,049	0.8	4,389	0.3
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	64,631	5.1	119,258	8.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,882	0.4	8,674	0.6
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	551	0.0	199	0.0
5	Chemicals	21,681	1.7	11,026	0.8
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material**	**1,033,660**	**81.8**	**1,132,661**	**81.7**
Of which:	*Refined copper*	*480,080*	*38.0*	*466,808*	*33.7*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*377,680*	*29.9*	*427,773*	*30.8*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*130,711*	*10.3*	*122,655*	*8.8*
	Wire of refined copper	*23,380*	*1.9*	*32,416*	*2.3*
	Blocks..., tiles of any shape, solid cylinders, of agglomerated cork	*3,180*	*0.3*	*0*	*0.0*
	Portland cement	*2,770*	*0.2*	*2,755*	*0.2*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*2,754*	*0.2*	*2,973*	*0.2*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	*2,400*	*0.2*	*2,102*	*0.2*
	Articles of iron or steel, forged or stamped, nes	*1,214*	*0.1*	*84*	*0.0*
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	*1,014*	*0.1*	*2,507*	*0.2*
	Magnesium, unwrought	*554*	*0.0*	*395*	*0.0*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*7,927*	*0.6*	*72,191*	*5.2*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	42,502	3.4	32,180	2.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,007	0.9	7,054	0.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	614	0.0	903	0.1
Total		**1,263,510**	**100.0**	**1,386,805**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's major exports classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), February 2008

Zambia's major export product in February 2008 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 70.0 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 (10.4 percent); ores, slag and ash (3.3 percent); cereals (2.7 percent) and Electrical Machinery equipment parts thereof: sound recorders etc (1.7 percent).These five product categories collectively accounted for 88.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of February 2008.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for February 2008* (K' Millions)

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	883,878	70.0
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	131,264	10.4
26	Ores, slag and ash	42,034	3.3
10	Cereals	33,965	2.7
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	21,533	1.7
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	18,891	1.5
39	Plastics and articles thereof	15,118	1.2
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	13,476	1.1
52	Cotton	10,615	0.8
11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten	8,776	0.7
	Other chapters	83,960	6.6

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's major export destinations in February 2008

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of February 2008 were Switzerland (37.8 percent), China (15.5 percent), South Africa (6.5 percent), Democratic Republic of Congo (6.3 percent) Oman (3.7 percent), Korea republic (3.4 percent) and Saudi Arabia (3.3 percent) and these seven countries collectively accounted for 76.5 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. The major products to these destinations were refined copper; and sheets, wire and strips of refined copper mainly to

Switzerland. Other notable destinations were, Netherlands, Egypt, Thailand, United Kingdom and Belgium, collectively accounting for 13.6 percent of Zambia's exports in February 2008.

The rest of Zambia's export destinations collectively accounted for 9.8 percent of the total value of exports in February 2008.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, February 2008* (K' Millions)

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
Switzerland	477,247	37.8
China	195,882	15.5
South Africa	82,274	6.5
Democratic Republic Of Congo	80,103	6.3
Oman	46,491	3.7
Korea, Republic Of	43,063	3.4
Saudi Arabia	41,400	3.3
Netherlands	36,859	2.9
Egypt	36,790	2.9
Republic Of Thailand	34,552	2.7
United Kingdom	32,816	2.6
Belgium	31,824	2.5
Zimbabwe	22,969	1.8
Taiwan, Province Of China	19,101	1.5
Pakistan	14,692	1.2
Other Destination	67,449	5.3
Total:	**1,263,510**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Volume of exports by major ports of exit for February 2008

The seven major ports through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of February 2008 were Kapiri Mposhi (29.8 percent), Kitwe port (28.4 percent), Chingola (18.0 percent), Ndola Port (7.5 percent), Chirundu (4.7 percent) Livingstone Port (4.1 percent) and Kasumbalesa (3.5 percent). These seven ports of exit collectively accounted for 96.0 percent of the total volume of export trade for the month of February 2008.

Volume of Exports by Major Ports of exit, February 2008* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value	% Share
Kapiri Mposhi	376,662	29.8
Kitwe Port Office	359,388	28.4
Chingola	227,347	18.0
Ndola Port Office	94,455	7.5
Chirundu	59,241	4.7
Livingstone Port Office	52,417	4.1
Kasumbalesa	44,347	3.5
Lusaka International Airport	21,542	1.7
Nakonde	6,891	0.5
Mwami Border Post	6,593	0.5
Others	14,628	1.2
Total	**1,263,510**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Export market shares by Regional Groupings

The Asian regional grouping was the largest market for Zambia's exports in February and January 2008, accounting for 32.9 and 34.6 percent respectively. Within the Asian region, the dominant market in both months was China with 47.1 and 59.5 percent in February and January 2008 respectively. Other notable markets in February 2008 included Oman, Korea, Saudi Arabia and Thailand collectively accounting for 39.6 percent.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the second largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 16.1 percent in February 2008 and 19.4 percent in the month of January 2008. Within SADC, the dominant market was South Africa with 40.4 and 66.3 percent in February and January 2008 respectively. Other key markets were Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Namibia.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 11.9 percent in February 2008 and 12.8 percent in January 2008. Within COMESA, Democratic Republic of Congo was the key destination in February 2008 accounting for 53.1 percent while in January 2008 Egypt was the key destination accounting for 53.5 percent. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 9.3 and 6.4 percent of Zambia's total exports in February 2008 and January 2008 respectively. Within the EU market, The Netherlands was the dominant market in both February and January 2008 accounting for 31.5 and 49.7 percent respectively. Other notable markets were Belgium, Portugal, United Kingdom and Germany.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, February 2008 and December 2007 (K'Millions)

	Feb-08			Jan-08	
GROUPING	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**	**GROUPING**	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**
ASIA	**416,196**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**479,248**	**100.0**
CHINA	195,882	47.1	CHINA	285,048	59.5
OMAN	46,491	11.2	SAUDI ARABIA	66,916	14.0
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	43,063	10.3	REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	64,417	13.4
SAUDI ARABIA	41,400	9.9	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	14,381	3.0
REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	34,552	8.3	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	13,875	2.9
Other ASIA	54,808	13.2	Other ASIA	34,612	7.2
% of Total January Exports	**32.9**		**% of Total January Exports**	**34.6**	
SADC	**203,782**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**269,370**	**100.0**
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	82,274	40.4	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	178,646	66.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	80,103	39.3	Democratic Republic of Congo	55,355	20.5
ZIMBABWE	22,969	11.3	ZIMBABWE	18,808	7.0
TANZANIA, UNITED	8,578	4.2	NAMIBIA	7,622	2.8
NAMIBIA	6,015	3.0	TANZANIA, UNITED	6,668	2.5
Other SADC	3,844	1.9		2,271	0.8
% of Total January Exports	**16.1**		**% of Total January Exports**	**19.4**	
COMESA	**150,820**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**177,464**	**100.0**
Democratic Republic of Congo	80,103	53.1	EGYPT	94,892	53.5
EGYPT	36,790	24.4	Democratic Republic of Congo	55,355	31.2
ZIMBABWE	22,969	15.2	ZIMBABWE	18,808	10.6
MALAWI	6,078	4.0	MALAWI	4,441	2.5
KENYA	4,217	2.8	KENYA	3,659	2.1
Other COMESA	664	0.4	Other COMESA	309	0.2
% of Total January Exports	**11.9**		**% of Total January Exports**	**12.8**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**117,003**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**89,405**	**100.0**
NETHERLANDS	36,859	31.5	NETHERLANDS	44,456	49.7
UNITED KINGDOM	32,816	28.0	BELGIUM	22,024	24.6
BELGIUM	31,824	27.2	PORTUGAL	7,558	8.5
PORTUGAL	5,153	4.4	UNITED KINGDOM	7,492	8.4
GERMANY	3,920	3.4	FRANCE	3,753	4.2
Other EU	6,431	5.5	Other EU	4,122	4.6
% of Total January Exports	**9.3**		**% of Total January Exports**	**6.4**	
Total Value of January Exports (fob)	**1,263,510**		**Total Value of December Exports (fob)**	**1,386,805**	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Zambia's major imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for February and January 2008.

The total value of imports in February 2008 was K 1,095.3 billion compared to K 1,429.0 billion in January 2008. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 45.4 and 42.8 percent in February and January 2008, respectively. Other notable imports were Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals; Crude materials, (excl fuels) which collectively accounted for 39.3 and 41.7 percent in February and January 2008, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, January and February 2008 (K 'Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Feb - 2008		Jan - 2008*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	32,720	3.0	30,515	2.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	2,599	0.2	2,659	0.2
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	53,122	4.9	70,377	4.9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	51,860	4.7	95,505	6.7
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	22,826	2.1	21,589	1.5
5	Chemicals	175,431	16.0	364,667	25.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	201,463	18.4	162,079	11.3
7	Machinery and transport equipment	496,716	45.4	611,259	42.8
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	52,521	4.8	66,985	4.7
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	6,017	0.5	3,353	0.2
Total		**1,095,275**	**100.0**	**1,428,986**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's major imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in February 2008

Zambia's major import products in February 2008 were machinery and mechanical appliances; Vehicle o/t Railway/Tranw rool-stock, parts & accessories, electrical machinery equipment parts thereof sound recorder etc. and mineral fuels, oils & products of distillation, etc. These four product categories collectively accounted for 49.8 percent of the total value of imports for the month of February 2008. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel, Iron and Steel, Pharmaceutical products and plastics & articles thereof jointly accounted for 15.9 percent in February 2008.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for February* 2008, K' Millions

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	**Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts**	**245,942**	**22.5**
Of which:	*Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders*	*22,944*	*9.3*
	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	*18,939*	*7.7*
	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*13,835*	*5.6*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*11,827*	*4.8*
	Pumps for liquids, nes	*11,350*	*4.6*
	Gears and gearing; ball/roller screws; gear boxes	*8,864*	*3.6*
	Self-propelled bulldozers... With a 360x revolving	*8,690*	*3.5*
	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*7,821*	*3.2*
	Machinery for sugar manufacture	*6,533*	*2.7*
	Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling	*5,040*	*2.0*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*130,100*	*52.9*
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	139,798	12.8
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	106,716	9.7
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	52,578	4.8
73	Articles of iron and steel	50,648	4.6
72	Iron and steel	42,751	3.9
30	Pharmaceutical products	40,874	3.7
39	Plastics and articles thereof	40,815	3.7
26	Ores, slag and ash	33,606	3.1
74	Copper and articles thereof	31,038	2.8
	Other chapters	310,510	28.3
Total:		**1,095,275**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's major import sources by Partner Country, February 2008

The major source of Zambia's imports in February 2008 was South Africa accounting for 49.3 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products were Gas oils, Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 & 84.30, nes, and Parts of machinery of 84.74. Other products included Diesel Non dual purpose vehicles for either person, Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, riveted, of iron, Gears and gearing, ball/roller screws: gear boxes.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was India accounting for 5.7 percent in February 2008, The major imports products were Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products; Machinery for sugar manufacture, Pumps for liquids, nes Other machinery for earth, stone, ores, etc, nes and Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc. United Kingdom was third with 5.6 percent. The main products sourced included Dumpers for off-highway use, Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders, Bodies (incl. cabs) for the motor vehicles, nes, of a kind used on construction vehicles and machinery and Self-propelled graders and levellers Mixing or kneading machines.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China, United Arab Emirates, Japan, Sweden and United States of America collectively accounting for 14.5 percent of Zambia's total imports in February 2008.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, February* 2008 (K'Millions)

COUNTRY	Value	% Share
South Africa	539,662	49.3
Democratic Republic Of Congo	62,512	5.7
India	61,583	5.6
United Kingdom	57,374	5.2
China	44,933	4.1
United Arab Emirates	38,589	3.5
Japan	30,819	2.8
Sweden	23,781	2.2
United States Of America	20,343	1.9
Kenya	19,135	1.7
Zimbabwe	18,668	1.7
Germany	15,592	1.4
Hong Kong	13,729	1.3
Australia	12,501	1.1
Denmark	11,080	1.0
Other Sources	124,974	11.4
Total:	**1,095,275**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional

Imports by Major Ports of entry February 2008

The eight major ports of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of February 2008 were Chirundu (30.3 percent), Livingstone Port Office (16.5 percent), Nakonde (12.0 percent), Lusaka International Airport (11.1 percent),Lusaka (6.8 percent), Kazungula (6.5 percent), Ndola Port office (4.3 percent) and Kitwe port (3.4 percent) and. These eight ports collectively accounted for 90.9 percent of the total import trade.

Volume of Imports by Major Ports of entry, February 2008* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value	% Share
Chirundu	332,294	30.3
Livingstone Port Office	180,307	16.5
Nakonde	131,327	12.0
Lusaka International Airport	121,827	11.1
Lusaka Port Office	74,425	6.8
Kazungula	71,536	6.5
Ndola Port Office	47,514	4.3
Kitwe Port Office	36,734	3.4
Chingola	25,415	2.3
Kasumbalesa	22,336	2.0
Others	51,559	4.7
Total	**1,095,275**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) Provisional

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 59.4 and 55.2 percent in February and January 2008 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 82.9 percent in February and 84.4 percent in January 2008.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 19.5 and 28.7 percent in February and January 2008, respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated in both months with 28.8 and 56.4 percent in February and January 2008, respectively. while China was second with 21.0 and 18.6 percent in February and January 2008, respectively. Other key market sources were United Arab Emirates, Japan and Hong Kong collectively accounting for 38.9 and 19.7 percent in February and January 2008, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 13.7 percent in February and 10.6 percent in January 2008. Within the EU, the dominant source was United Kingdom accounting for 38.2 and 26.7 percent in the month of February and January 2008, respectively. The other key markets in February 2008 and January 2008 were Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands and Finland.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 10.7 percent in February and 7.8 percent in January 2008. Within COMESA, Congo (DRC) dominated as the main source in February and January 2008 accounting for 53.2 and 50.9 percent, respectively. This was followed by Kenya with 16.3 percent in February and 19.4 percent in January 2008. Zimbabwe was second with 15.9 percent in February and 15.3 percent in January 2008. Other notable sources were Egypt and Mauritius.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, February 2008 and December 2007*

	Feb-08			Jan-08	
GROUPING	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**	**GROUPING**	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**
SADC	**650,671**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**789,234**	**100.0**
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	539,662	82.9	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	669,119	84.8
Democratic Republic of Congo	62,512	9.6	Democratic Republic of Congo	56,713	7.2
ZIMBABWE	18,668	2.9	ZIMBABWE	17,015	2.2
MOZAMBIQUE	10,173	1.6	MOZAMBIQUE	14,563	1.8
	14,276	2.2		17,779	2.3
% of Total February Imports	**59.4**		**% of Total January Imports**	**55.2**	
ASIA	**213,770**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**410,626**	**100.0**
INDIA	61,583	28.8	INDIA	231,408	56.4
CHINA	44,933	21.0	CHINA	76,433	18.6
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	38,589	18.1	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	43,353	10.6
JAPAN	30,819	14.4	JAPAN	25,896	6.3
HONG KONG	13,729	6.4	HONG KONG	11,362	2.8
Other ASIA	24,117	11.3	Other ASIA	22,174	5.4
% of Total February Imports	**19.5**		**% of Total January Imports**	**28.7**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**150,110**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**151,057**	**100.0**
UNITED KINGDOM	57,374	38.2	UNITED KINGDOM	40,283	26.7
SWEDEN	23,781	15.8	SWEDEN	33,137	21.9
GERMANY	15,592	10.4	NETHERLANDS	14,983	9.9
DENMARK	11,080	7.4	GERMANY	14,303	9.5
BELGIUM	10,807	7.2	FINLAND	10,609	7.0
Other EU	31,476	21.0	Other EU	37,743	25.0
% of Total February Imports	**13.7**		**% of Total January Imports**	**10.6**	
COMESA	**117,505**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**111,410**	**100.0**
Democratic Republic of Congo	62,512	53.2	Democratic Republic of Congo	56,713	50.9
KENYA	19,135	16.3	KENYA	21,601	19.4
ZIMBABWE	18,668	15.9	ZIMBABWE	17,015	15.3
EGYPT	6,467	5.5	MAURITIUS	4,485	4.0
MAURITIUS	4,122	3.5	EGYPT	3,625	3.3
Other COMESA	6,602	5.6	Other COMESA	7,971	7.2
% of Total February Imports	**10.7**		**% of Total January Imports**	**7.8**	
Total Value of February Imports (cif)	**1,095,275**		**Total Value of January Imports (cif)**	**1,428,986**	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;
Note: (*) Provisional
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

LIVING CONDITIONS

8 out of 10 persons, employed in informal sector!

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results show that 82 percent of persons employed are in the informal sector compared to 18 percent in the formal sector.

The results further show that informal sector employment is higher in rural areas at 93 percent than in urban areas at 52 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons (Formal or Informal Sector) Rural/Urban, Zambia 2006

	Sector of Employment				Number of persons employed 12 years and above
	Formal Sector		Informal Sector		
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent	
All Zambia	771780	18	3562599	82	4334379
Rural/Urban					
Rural	241,773	7	2,992,589	93	3,234,362
Urban	530,007	48	570,010	52	1,100,017

Source: 2006 Living conditions Monitoring Survey

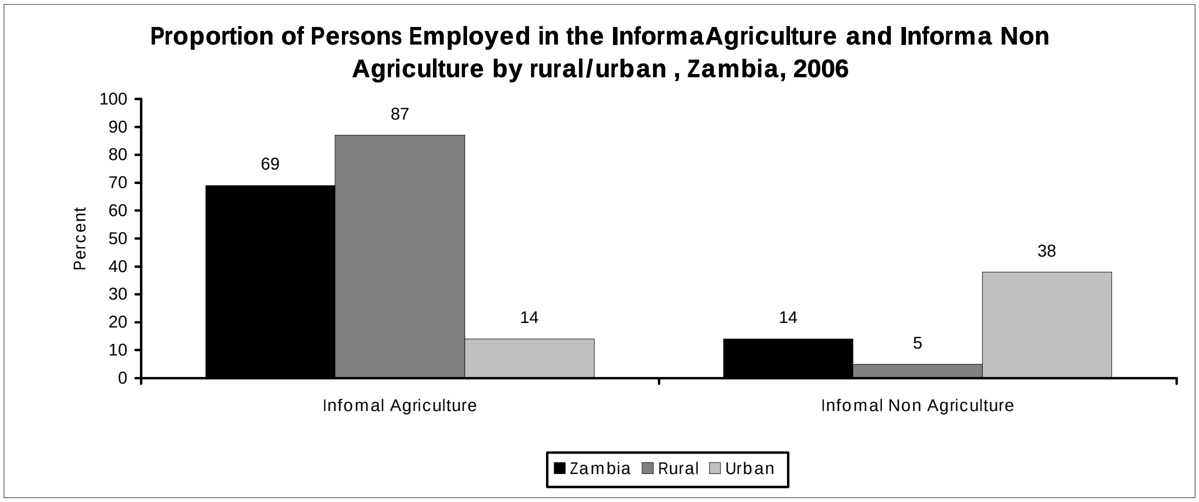
The results further reveal that informal sector employment in both rural and urban areas was more widespread among females than males. Of all employed females in rural areas, 96 percent were in informal sector compared to 89 percent of their male counterparts. Similarly, in urban areas, 66 percent of all employed females are in informal sector while 44 percent are males.

Informal Sector Employment by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2006

All Zambia	2006			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total number of persons employed
	82	75	90	4,334,379
Rural	93	89	96	3,234,362
Urban	52	44	66	1,100,017
Rural Small Scale	94	90	97	3,006,918
Rural Medium Scale	92	87	95	103,458
Rural Large Scale	77	63	89	3,525
Rural Non Agric	67	61	75	120,661
Urban Low Cost	57	47	73	875,287
Urban Medium Cost	36	28	47	129,638
Urban High Cost	29	25	36	95,092

Source: 2006 Living conditions Monitoring Survey

Sixty nine percent of those in informal sector employment were engaged in agricultural activities while 14 percent were in non-agricultural activities. Those engaged in informal agricultural activities were more concentrated in rural areas constituting 87 percent. On the other hand those engaged in informal non agricultural activities were resident in urban areas making up 38 percent.



Source: 2006 Living conditions Monitoring Survey

Over 50 percent of Zambian households cannot afford 3 meals a day

The minimum number of meals that a person requires per day is three. It is assumed that a person would meet the dietary requirements from the three meals.

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results show that nearly 56 percent of households in Zambia cannot afford 3 meals a day. Only 44.1 percent of the households reported that they could afford to have 3 or more meals a day. The results show that 50.7 and 5.2 percent of households could afford only two meals and one meal a day, respectively.

Analysis by sex of head of household showed that 43.4 percent of male-headed households could afford 3 meals a day compared to 37.3 percent of female-headed households. There were more female-headed households that could afford only 2 meals per day at 53.7 percent than male-headed households at 49.9 percent. The proportion of households that could afford only 1 meal per day was also higher among female-headed households at 7.3 percent than among male-headed households at 4.6 percent

Average number of meals per day by Sex of Head, Rural/Urban and Stratum Zambia, 2006

Sex, Residence and Stratum	Average number of meals per day				
	1 Meal	2 Meals	3 Meals	More than 3 meals	Total number of Households
All Zambia	5.2	50.7	42.0	2.1	2,283,211
Sex of head					
Male Head	4.6	49.9	43.4	2.2	1,758,072
Female Head	7.3	53.7	37.3	1.7	525,139
Rural/Urban					
Rural	5.3	61.0	32.7	1.0	1,483,527
Urban	5.0	31.6	59.3	4.1	799,684
Rural Stratum					
Small scale farmers	5.1	62.5	31.6	0.9	1,350,809
Medium scale farmers	1.8	44.5	52.1	1.6	36,119
Large scale farmers	1.2	38.9	40.4	19.6	1,022
Non-agricultural households	9.5	47.2	41.0	2.2	95,575
Urban stratum					
Low cost areas	5.8	34.9	56.2	3.0	648,994
Medium cost areas	2.2	20.1	70.2	7.6	86,092
High cost areas	1.6	15.6	73.2	9.7	64,598

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Only 33.7 percent of rural households could afford 3 meals or more, while 66.3 percent could afford only 2 meals or less per day. On the other hand, 63.4 percent of urban households could afford 3 meals or more per day.

Within the rural stratum, small-scale farmers were reported to have the largest proportions of households that could not afford three meals a day at 67.6 percent whereas medium scale farmers' households were reported at 46.3 percent.

Generally, more urban households had adequate number of meals per day (3 meals) compared to rural households. Households in high cost areas had the largest percentage of those that could afford at least three meals per day.

Percentage distribution of households by province and average number of meals per day, 2006

Province	Average number of meals per day				
	1 Meal	2 Meals	3 Meals	More than 3 meals	Total number of Households
Central	3.6	55.2	40.1	1.1	225,915
Copperbelt	7.0	41.3	47.9	3.8	337,943
Eastern	4.5	54.7	39.7	1.1	320,393
Luapula	4.1	80.7	14.0	1.1	177,793
Lusaka	3.8	28.0	64.2	4.1	333,430
Northern	4.6	67.4	26.3	1.7	296,021
North-western	6.4	63.1	29.4	1.1	131,217
Southern	2.5	32.9	62.8	1.8	284,250
Western	13.3	60.7	25.0	1.0	176,250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

At Provincial level, Luapula had the highest proportion of households that could not afford 3 meals a day with 84.8 percent. Lusaka Province on the other hand had the highest proportion of households that could afford 3 meals a day with 64.2 percent.

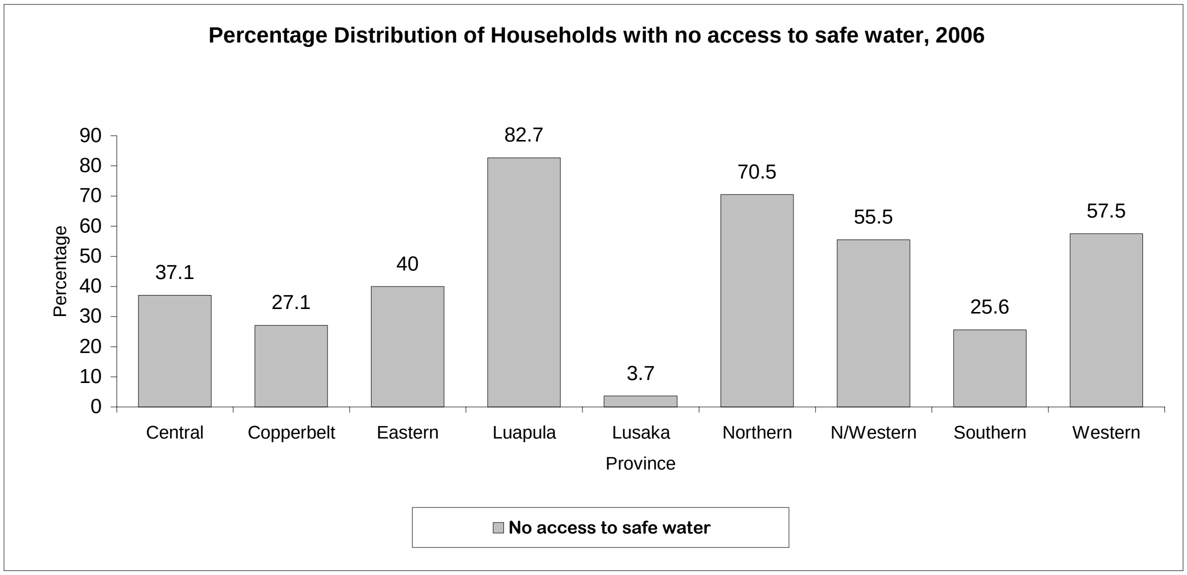
Two in every five households have no access to safe water

According to the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results, two in every five households (40 percent) had no access to safe water. The rural/urban comparison shows that 57.5 percent of rural households had no access to safe sources of water compared to 11.2 percent of their urban counterparts.

Residence/ Stratum/ Province	Main Source of Dinking Water Supply												Total Number of Households
	Directly from the river	Unprotected well	Pumped (piped) from the river	Protected well	Borehole	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap	Bought from water vendor	Mineral /bottled water	Other	Total	
All Zambia	**15.9**	**24.3**	**1.1**	**7.4**	**20.4**	**11.8**	**14.5**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**100**	**2,283,211**
Rural/Urban													
Rural	23.6	32.5	1.4	9.3	28.4	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	1,483,527
Urban	1.6	9.0	0.6	3.8	5.5	29.1	39.3	10.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	100	799,684
Province													
Central	11.8	25.3	0.8	11.0	30.7	8.9	9.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	225,915
Copperbelt	5.6	21.5	0.6	8.1	3.7	10.1	44.3	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	100	337,943
Eastern	14.4	25.6	1.3	8.3	43.8	2.9	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	320,393
Luapula	33.7	49.0	2.6	3.6	7.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	177,793
Lusaka	0.6	3.1	0.3	2.8	11.7	41.2	27.6	12.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100	333,430
Northern	41.6	28.9	1.1	6.5	9.7	6.7	3.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	296,021
Northwestern	19.5	36.0	3.2	15.1	12.1	9.6	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	100	131,067
Southern	13.6	12.0	1.5	7.6	37.3	9.2	12.9	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	284,250
Western	12.9	44.6	0.3	7.5	23.1	4.6	3.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	100	176,250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

At provincial level, Luapula and Northern provinces had the highest proportions of households with no access to safe water with 82.7 and 70.5 perent, respectively. Lusaka and Southern provinces had the least proportions of households with no access to safe water with 3.7 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively.



Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Majority of households do not treat their drinking water

In Zambia, water supplied through the public water supply systems is normally chlorinated and is assumed to be safe for drinking. However, health authorities encourage households to boil or treat their drinking water, as a precaution for those households whose main sources of drinking water are considered unsafe.

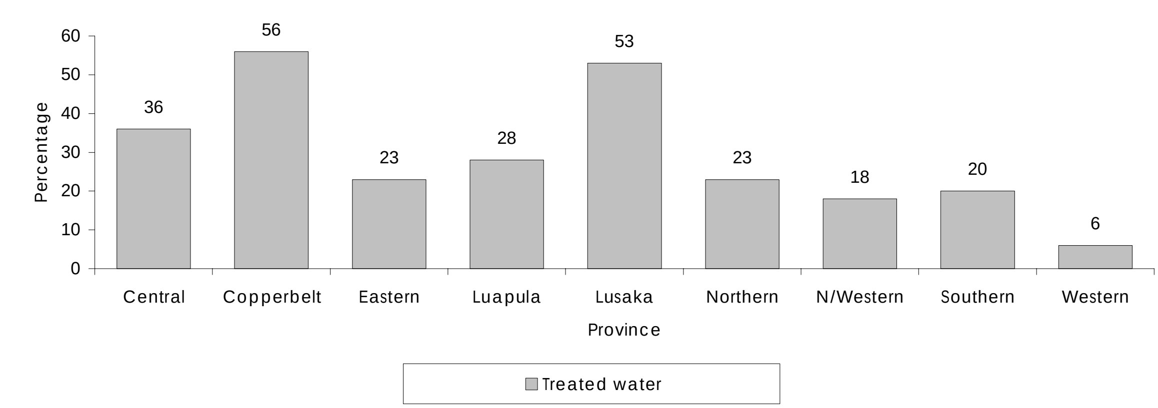
The 2006 LCMS results indicate that treatment of water in Zambia is not widespread. The results indicate that only 32.2 percent of households treated their drinking water.

Results further show that in urban areas, 53.9 percent of households boiled/treated their drinking water whereas only 20.5 percent of rural households boiled/treated their drinking water.

Residence/ Stratum/Province	Treatment of Drinking Water			Total Number of Households
	Treated	Untreated		
All Zambia	**32.2**	**67.8**	**100**	**2,283,211**
Rural/Urban				
Rural	20.5	79.5	100	1,483,527
Urban	53.9	46.1	100	799,684
Provinces				
Central	36.0	64.0	100	225,915
Copperbelt	56.6	43.4	100	337,943
Eastern	23.0	77.0	100	320,393
Luapula	28.5	71.5	100	177,793
Lusaka	52.7	47.3	100	333,430
Northern	23.0	77.0	100	296,021
Northwestern	18.6	81.4	100	131,067
Southern	20.9	79.1	100	284,250
Western	5.7	94.3	100	176,250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V))

Analysis at provincial level shows that treatment of water was more common in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces with 56.6 and 52.7 percent, respectively. The least proportion of households that treated water was in Western province with only 5.7 percent.



Percentage Distribution of Households that treated their Drinking water by province, 2006

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Majority of Zambians Live in Own Dwelling

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results reveal that majority of households constituting 75.4 percent live in their own dwelling while 16.2 percent rented from private landlords and 3.4 percent occupied free housing.

Rural/urban analysis revealed that 90.9 percent of households in rural areas live in their own dwelling compared to their urban counterparts with 46.4 percent.

Percent Distribution of Households by Tenancy Status by Rural/Urban, Stratum, and Province, Zambia 2006

	Basis of dwelling										
	Owner occupied	Rented from local government	Rented from central government	Rented from private company	Rented from parastatal	Rented from private persons	House owned	Other free housing	Other	Total	Households
All Zambia	75.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	16.2	3.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	2,283,211
Rural	90.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,483,527
Urban	46.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	42.9	2.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	799,684
Small Scale	92.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	3.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,350,809
Medium scale	94.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	36,119
Large Scale	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,022
Non-Agric	65.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	11.5	16.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	95,575
Low Cost	47.5	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	42.9	2.0	5.2	0.1	100.0	648,994
Medium Cost	47.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	43.6	2.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	86,092
High Cost	34.7	0.0	0.6	2.7	5.5	42.0	8.4	5.9	0.1	100.0	64,598
Central	81.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	9.3	5.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	225915
Copperbelt	60.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	30.2	2.9	3.4	0.1	100.0	337943
Eastern	90.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.6	3.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	320393
Luapula	88.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	6.4	1.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	177793
Lusaka	38.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	48.0	4.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	333430
Northern	89.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	5.7	1.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	296021
Northwestern	87.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.0	3.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	131217
Southern	76.1	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.2	12.0	6.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	284250
Western	91.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	176250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

By strata, most households living in their own dwelling were from the large scale at 96.9 percent. This was followed by households from medium scale with 94 percent. Households from the high cost were reported to have the least of those living in their own dwelling.

At provincial level, Western Province had the highest percentage of households living in their own dwelling with 91.7 percent. This was followed by Eastern Province with 90.2 percent. Lusaka Province was reported to have the lowest percentage of households living in their own dwelling.

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

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

Re-exports: This refers to goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor improvements. For example, blending, packing and repairing.

Trade Surplus: this is a situation were a country is exporting more than it is importing.

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

Safe water sources: are considered as protected wells, bore holes, pumped water and taps.

Unsafe sources of water: unprotected wells, rivers and lakes/streams were considered supply.

Informal sector employment: Employment where the employed persons are not entitled to paid leave, pension, gratuity and social security and working in an establishment employing 5 persons or less. All the three requirements have to be fulfilled in order to classify a person as working in the informal sector.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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	39,223.1	45,482.2
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	3,351.7	3,542.5
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**	**6.2**	**5.7**

*Revised estimates

Source: *CSO, National Accounts Statistics*

POVERTY TRENDS 1991-2006

Total/Residence	1991	1993	1996	1998	2004	2006
Zambia	70	74	69	73	68	64
Rural	88	92	82	83	78	80
Urban	49	45	46	56	53	34

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (2006)

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)

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

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**
2006 Q1	140.3	201.6	35.4	217.0	172.7	102.1	111.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	123.7	66.2	92.7	126.7
2006 Q2	141.5	194.4	58.9	209.0	166.2	108.6	133.0	44.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	91.4	129.6
2006 Q3	143.8	179.9	45.6	176.2	194.5	125.6	162.5	55.0	156.5	72.6	96.6	150.2	74.2	103.8	120.3
2006 Q1+Q2+Q3	**141.9**	**192.0**	**46.7**	**200.7**	**177.8**	**112.1**	**135.7**	**54.2**	**162.4**	**85.9**	**98.4**	**145.8**	**67.6**	**96.0**	**125.5**
2006 Q4	142.3	158.3	9.5	150.3	183.7	137.3	185.4	96.9	157.2	91.4	69.7	143.9	70.9	99.1	120.7
2006	**142.0**	**183.6**	**37.4**	**188.1**	**179.3**	**118.4**	**148.2**	**64.9**	**161.1**	**87.3**	**91.2**	**145.3**	**68.4**	**96.7**	**124.3**
2007 Q1	138.6	192.8	8.5	196.6	191.8	104.0	114.9	61.1	176.4	92.4	116.6	130.5	64.5	91.0	129.5
2007 Q2	144.5	197.0	10.5	200.5	197.1	113.9	145.8	42.4	171.6	92.7	95.4	161.0	61.1	85.6	125.1
2007 Q3	154.7	195.3	6.0	196.9	199.8	136.6	184.5	33.1	164.6	69.2	96.2	153.3	67.2	121.3	119.5
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	**146.0**	**195.0**	**8.3**	**198.0**	**196.3**	**118.2**	**148.4**	**45.5**	**170.9**	**84.8**	**102.7**	**148.3**	**64.3**	**99.3**	**124.7**
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2006 Q1	6.5	15.9	-48.4	24.2	-2.5	-6.1	-9.4	-0.7	-6.2	2.5	6.3	-17.9	3.8	-3.7	15.1
Q2	8.5	17.1	-39.4	19.6	11.8	-2.4	-3.0	-4.4	-5.2	1.7	7.2	-4.8	-3.7	-3.6	16.4
Q3	8.7	7.7	-46.2	7.0	10.2	9.3	9.8	-2.5	11.2	-3.7	16.1	2.0	2.4	13.0	10.7
2006 Q1+Q2+Q3	**7.9**	**13.6**	**-44.2**	**17.2**	**6.2**	**0.4**	**-0.3**	**-2.3**	**-0.8**	**0.4**	**9.6**	**-6.9**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**14.1**
Q4	1.2	-7.2	-91.0	-15.3	16.5	6.7	11.5	-13.0	8.7	-1.1	4.0	-6.8	4.7	9.3	10.1
2006	**7.0**	**8.3**	**-58.0**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**4.0**	**3.1**	**-6.6**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**8.5**	**-6.9**	**1.9**	**3.6**	**13.1**
2007 Q1	-1.2	-4.4	-76.0	-9.4	11.1	1.9	2.8	-3.0	5.9	-0.9	5.0	5.5	-2.6	-1.9	2.3
2007 Q2	2.1	1.3	-82.2	-4.1	18.6	4.9	9.6	-5.4	4.6	1.0	8.9	-1.6	-1.9	-6.4	-3.4
2007 Q3	7.5	8.5	-86.8	11.7	2.8	8.7	13.6	-39.8	5.2	-4.6	-0.4	2.1	-9.5	16.9	-0.7
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	**2.9**	**1.6**	**-82.1**	**-1.4**	**10.4**	**5.4**	**9.3**	**-16.1**	**5.2**	**-1.3**	**4.4**	**1.7**	**-4.9**	**3.5**	**-0.6**

Note: R Revised ( ) all figures in brackets are negatives

INTEREST RATES

END OF PERIOD	COMMERCIAL BANKS		CENTRAL BANK	TREASURY BILLS
	Weighted Lending Rates	Lending Rates	Interest Rates	YIELD RATE 91 DAYS
2007				
January	21.0	27.3	11.1	9.1
February	21.0	27.3	11.8	9.8
March	20.3	26.4	12.8	10.8
April	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
May	18.2	24.3	13.2	11.2
June	18.2	24.3	12.9	10.9
July	18.2	24.3	13.6	11.6
August	18.2	24.3	13.4	11.4
September	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
October	18.2	24.3	13.5	11.5
November	18.2	24.3	12.8	10.8
December	18.3	24.4	13.5	11.5
2006				
January	26.7	33.0	17.1	15.1
February	26.4	32.7	16.1	14.1
March	25.4	31.6	14.7	12.7
April	25.2	31.4	11.0	9.0
May	22.8	29.0	8.4	6.4
June	21.6	27.8	7.5	5.5
July	21.7	27.9	8.6	6.6
August	21.7	27.9	9.6	7.6
September	21.6	27.8	10.9	8.9
October	21.6	27.8	12.3	10.3
November	21.6	27.8	11.1	9.1
December	21.6	27.9	10.7	8.7

Source: Bank of Zambia

KWACHA-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES

PERIOD	BOZ Rates	Bureau Rates
2006		
January	3,363.72	3,502.02
February	3,289.61	3,413.10
March	3,294.74	3,486.27
April	3,201.50	3,329.20
May	3,172.60	3,255.17
June	3,470.61	3,563.23
July	3,546.72	3,636.25
August	3,883.95	3,957.27
September	4,046.46	4,098.84
October	3,835.17	3,931.43
November	3,984.97	4,039.31
December	4,127.83	4,164.27
2007		
January	4,221.06	4,293.88
February	4,254.02	4,320.95
March	4,258.53	4,322.08
April	4,161.47	4,235.69
May	4,013.82	4,115.32
June	3,888.11	3,986.20
July	3,827.21	3,897.59
August	4,013.08	4,074.09
September	3,960.70	4,057.60
October	3,831.36	3,911.71
November	3766.67	3,844.31
December	3834.24	3,877.60

Source: Bank of Zambia

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
- Gender Based Violence (GBV), 2005
- Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2005 - 2006
- Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report, 2006

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