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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

26th November, 2009



Serving Your Data Needs

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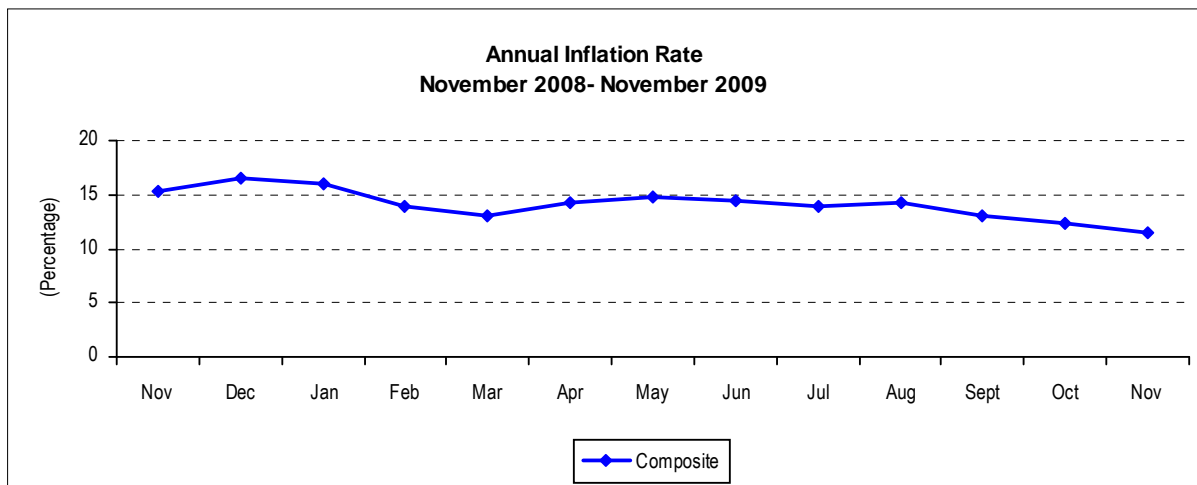
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INFLATION

November Inflation declines further

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), declined by 0.8 of a percentage point from 12.3 percent in October, 2009 to 11.5 percent

in November, 2009. The decline of 0.8 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate in November 2009 was as a result of decreases in some food and non-food prices.



Changes in annual inflation rates for CPI Main Groups

Between November 2008 and November 2009, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco; rent, fuel and lighting; furniture and household goods; medical care; recreation and education;

and other goods and services. The annual inflation rate increased for transport and communication and remained unchanged for Clothing and footwear sub groups.

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 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 06	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
Apr 08 – Apr 07	10.1	9.8	11.1	12.7	16.3	12.2	-0.2	11.1	9.4
May 08 – May 07	10.9	11.7	10.5	12.0	14.9	12.4	0.5	11.4	9.5
Jun 08 – June 07	12.1	15.6	9.7	11.4	13.4	12.2	-3.5	10.6	10.4
Jul 08 – Jul 07	12.6	14.2	9.3	14.9	14.2	13.9	4.7	11.0	11.3
Aug 08- Aug 07	13.2	16.3	6.3	14.5	13.3	12.9	5.3	11.2	10.7

	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
Sep 08– Sep 07	14.2	16.2	5.6	17.7	14.8	11.8	11.5	11.5	10.4
Oct 08 – Oct 07	15.2	17.6	4.6	14.9	15.1	11.3	19.2	11.6	12.1
Nov 08 – Nov 07	15.3	18.5	2.7	14.5	16.1	10.3	16.4	12.4	12.5
Dec 08 – Dec 07	16.6	20.5	2.5	15.2	18.0	9.9	15.9	12.1	13.2
Jan 09 – Jan 08	16.0	21.3	3.0	8.9	13.8	9.2	18.3	11.7	15.2
Feb 09 – Feb 08	14.0	16.3	3.9	8.6	16.5	9.6	19.4	9.3	15.4
Mar 09 – Mar 08	13.1	13.9	5.9	10.4	16.3	10.1	19.7	7.9	15.2
Apr 09 – Apr 08	14.3	15.9	6.8	10.4	16.1	8.2	22.0	7.1	17.1
May 09 – May 08	14.7	16.1	7.9	10.7	21.2	8.0	16.6	6.0	20.0
Jun 09 – June 08	14.4	14.1	9.6	10.1	22.4	10.0	21.0	6.9	22.6
Jul 09 – Jul 08	14.0	14.9	9.9	7.9	22.1	10.2	13.0	8.9	21.6
Aug 09- Aug 08	14.3	14.6	11.4	11.7	21.7	10.3	10.4	10.1	20.6
Sep 09– Sep 08	13.0	13.9	13.6	9.9	21.4	13.3	1.3	9.7	20.5
Oct 09 – Oct 08	12.3	12.3	15.0	11.7	19.4	14.9	-3.2	12.0	24.7
Nov 09 – Nov 08	11.5	11.1	15.0	11.2	19.1	14.4	-3.1	11.0	23.6

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

Of the total 11.5 percent annual inflation in November 2009, food products accounted for 5.5 percentage points, while non-food

products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.0 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sept-09	Oct-09	Nov-09
Food Beverages and Tobacco	9.9	10.3	8.0	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.5
Clothing and Footwear	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3
Rent and household energy	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Medical Care	0.1	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)	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Recreation and Education	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other Goods and Services	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
All Items	16.6	16.0	14.0	13.1	14.3	14.7	14.4	14.0	14.3	13.0	12.3	11.5

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 11.1 percent in November 2009. This is a decline from 12.3 percent in October 2009. Contributing most to the decline in food inflation were decreases in the cost of white breakfast meal, fresh vegetables, fresh fish, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, eggs, cereal

products, oil and fats, table salt and other processed food products.

However, increases were recorded in the cost of white roller meal, maize grain, meat, other cereals, sweet potatoes and alcoholic drinks.

Non-food inflation

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 11.9 percent in November 2009. This is a decline from 12.3 percent in October 2009.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
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
Apr 08- Apr 07	10.1	9.8	10.5
May 08 – May 07	10.9	11.7	10.1
Jun 08 - Jun 07	12.1	15.6	8.8
Jul 08- Jul 07	12.6	14.2	11.2
Aug 08- Aug 07	13.2	16.3	10.4
Sep 08 – Sep 07	14.2	16.2	12.4
Oct 08- Oct 07	15.2	17.6	13.0
Nov 08- Nov 07	15.3	18.5	12.4
Dec 08 – Dec 07	16.6	20.5	12.9
Jan 09 - Jan 08	16.0	21.3	11.1
Feb 08 - Feb 07	14.0	16.3	11.7
Mar 09 - Mar 08	13.1	13.9	12.3
Apr 09- Apr 08	14.3	15.9	12.7
May 09 – May 08	14.7	16.1	13.3
Jun 09 - Jun 08	14.4	14.1	14.7
Jul 09- Jul 08	14.0	14.9	13.1
Aug 09- Aug 08	14.3	14.6	13.9
Sep 09 – Sep 08	13.0	13.9	12.1
Oct 09- Oct 08	12.3	12.3	12.3
Nov 09- Nov 08	11.5	11.1	11.9

National Average Prices of Selected Products.

A comparison of retail prices between October 2009 and November 2009, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of white breakfast mealie meal reduced

by 0.6 percent, from K61,539 to K61,152. The national average price of 1kg of tomatoes reduced by 7.4 percent, from K3,250 to K3,008 while the average price of 1kg of fresh

fish (bream) reduced by 3.0 percent, from K15,270 to K14,806.

by 2.3 percent, from K45,244 to K46,289, while the average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 6.5 percent, from K22,845 to K24,325.

However, the national average price of a 25 kg bag of white roller mealie meal increased

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2009						Percentage Change
	June	July	August	September	October	November	Nov-09/Oct-09
White breakfast 25Kg	64,966	63,201	62,521	62,249	61,539	61,152	-0.6
White Roller 25Kg	46,419	44,413	43,408	44,599	45,244	46,289	2.3
White Maize grain 20 litre tin	21,244	20,886	21,712	22,474	22,845	24,325	6.5
Rice Local 1 Kg	7,535	7,825	7,635	7,574	7,638	7,385	-3.3
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	26,235	25,925	26,657	26,851	28,125	29,635	5.4
Brisket 1 Kg	18,717	18,418	18,865	19,127	19,457	19,730	1.4
Mince Meat 1 Kg	21,515	21,276	21,400	21,925	22,175	22,373	0.9
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	17,155	17,175	17,648	17,769	17,899	18,636	4.1
T-bone 1 Kg	23,454	23,043	23,514	23,809	24,118	25,870	7.3
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	21,865	21,690	22,574	22,119	21,304	22,586	6.0
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	17,720	17,582	17,705	17,721	17,118	17,538	2.5
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	14,505	14,501	14,140	14,742	15,270	14,806	-3.0
Buka Buka 1 Kg	15,048	15,114	15,377	15,246	15,697	15,337	-2.3
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	51,812	51,658	53,393	51,514	49,983	50,639	1.3
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	43,945	45,072	48,609	49,237	48,239	49,990	3.6
Dried bream 1 Kg	29,881	30,742	32,198	31,348	29,805	30,860	3.5
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	3,133	3,217	3,218	3,326	3,297	3,156	-4.3
Cheddar cheese Any brand 1Kg	60,023	63,413	61,703	62,157	61,991	60,987	-1.6
Eggs 1 Unit	7,944	8,160	9,181	9,562	9,553	8,228	-13.9
Yorghart Natural 125mls	3,291	3,473	3,468	3,415	3,369	3,361	-0.2
Butter Stork 250 gm	9,625	10,411	10,499	10,874	11,417	11,136	-2.5
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5 ltr	29,231	29,299	29,049	29,229	29,178	28,418	-2.6
Cabbage 1kg	1,516	1,385	1,380	1,358	1,373	1,583	15.3
Onion 1kg	7,424	6,815	6,192	5,805	5,486	4,784	-12.8
Tomatoes 1kg	4,863	4,588	4,217	3,766	3,250	3,008	-7.4
Rape 1kg	2,321	2,401	2,413	2,287	2,164	2,237	3.4
Fresh okra 1kg	5,365	6,146	6,546	6,276	6,296	6,059	-3.8
Impwa 1kg	3,015	3,166	3,337	3,537	3,321	3,202	-3.6
Dried beans 1kg	8,513	8,615	8,428	8,483	8,660	8,504	-1.8
Shelled groundnut 1kg	7,633	7,562	7,459	7,473	7,813	7,463	-4.5
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,179	1,168	1,213	1,361	1,542	1,937	25.6
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	5,938,400	5,938,400	5,710,000	5,625,900	5,625,900	6,001,900	6.7
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambezi Airways 1 way	624,000	624,000	1,825,000	1,715,500	600,000	587,500	-2.1
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	675,832	675,540	659,371	599,176	588,282	592,070	0.6
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	134,897	140,860	141,830	140,201	141,265	140,532	-0.5

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

October 2009 Records Trade Surplus

Zambia recorded a trade surplus valued at K 299.5 billion in October 2009. This means

that the country exported more in October 2009 than it imported in value terms.

Total Exports (fob) and Imports (cif), January to October 2009* (K' Millions)

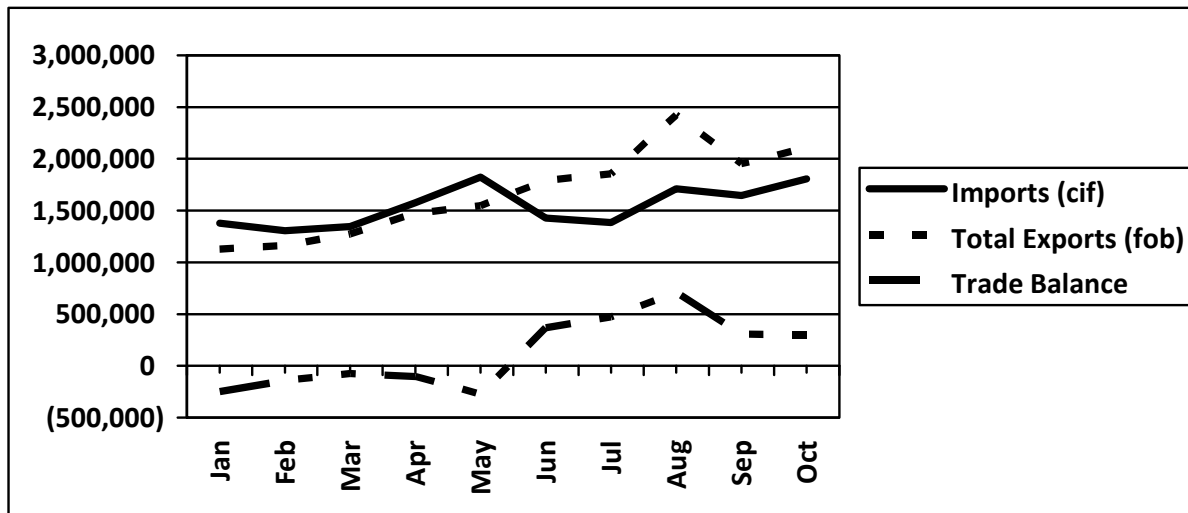
Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	1,377,434	96,072	1,032,160	1,128,232	(249,202)
February	1,303,878	84,497	1,078,672	1,163,169	(140,709)
March	1,347,347	59,235	1,213,830	1,273,066	(74,282)
April	1,576,888	44,114	1,429,239	1,473,353	(103,534)
May	1,823,052	114,661	1,433,597	1,548,258	(274,795)
June	1,426,398	68,901	1,723,976	1,792,876	366,478
July	1,383,947	65,602	1,791,463	1,857,064	473,117
August	1,711,129	87,919	2,334,744	2,422,663	711,534
September	1,646,101	157,928	1,793,307	1,951,235	305,134
October*	1,805,709	110,734	1,994,464	2,105,198	299,489
Total:	15,401,884	889,663	15,825,453	16,715,115	1,313,232

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

These Trade Data are Compiled Based on the General Trade System

Total Exports (fob), Imports (cif) and Trade Balance, January – October 2009, K' Millions



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Exports by major product categories October and September 2009

Zambia's major export products in October 2009 were from the intermediate goods category accounting for 71.1 percent comprising mainly copper cathodes and sections of refined copper, plates, wire and sheets of refined copper and articles of cobalt. Raw materials accounted for 13.5

percent comprising mainly copper ores/concentrates and cobalt ores/concentrates. Other exports were consumer goods and capital goods collectively accounting for 15.4 percent of total exports for October 2009.

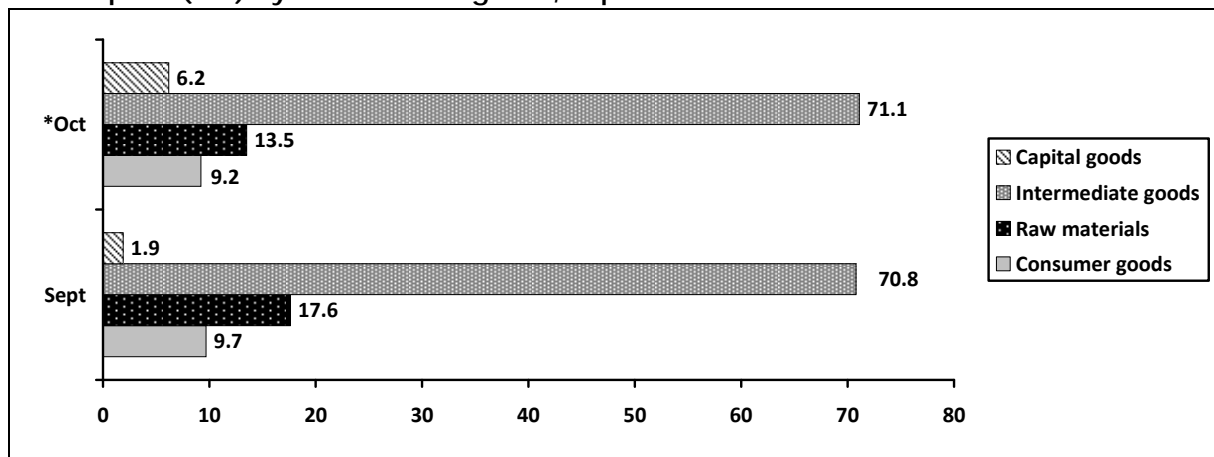
Exports by major product categories October and September 2009, K'Millions

Product Category	Oct-09*	% Share	Sep-09	% Share
Consumer goods	193,001	9.2	189,242	9.7
Raw materials	284,929	13.5	343,218	17.6
Intermediate goods	1,496,209	71.1	1,381,432	70.8
Capital goods	131,060	6.2	37,344	1.9
Total:	2,105,198	100.0	1,951,235	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional figures

Total Exports (fob) by Product Categories, September and October 2009 in K'Millions



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

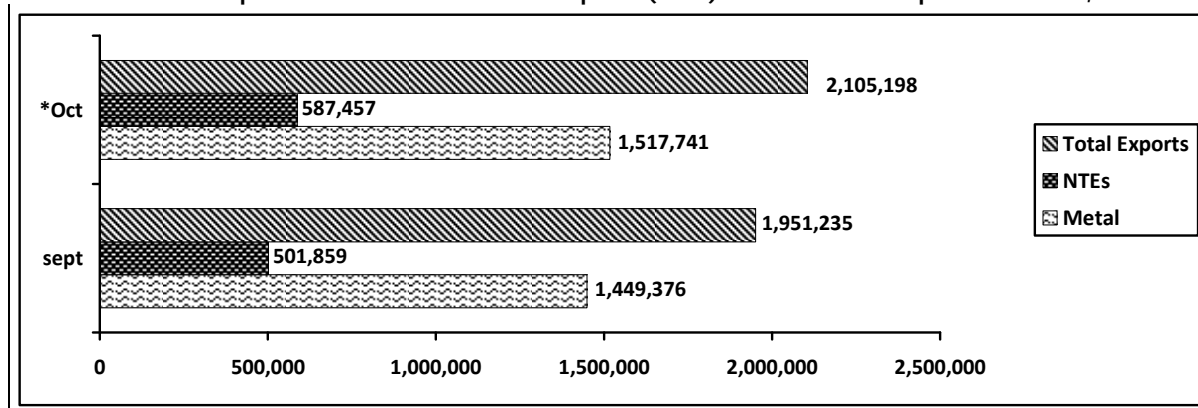
Note: (*) Provisional figures

Zambia's Metals Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) October and September 2009

There has been an increase in the total value of exports between October and September 2009. The country's ever dominant metal products posted a notable higher value in revenue growth of 4.7 percent in nominal terms in October 2009 over September 2009. The overall contribution of metal products to the total export earnings was 72.1 and 74.3 percent in October and September 2009, respectively.

Non-Traditional exports, including electricity have been fluctuating during the period under review. The comparison between the two months shows a moderate increase of export earnings of 17.1 percent in October 2009. In terms of percentage contribution to the total export earnings, NTEs recorded 27.9 and 25.7 percent in October and September 2009, respectively.

Zambia's Metals Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) October and September 2009, K'Million



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), October 2009

Zambia's major export products in October 2009 were copper and related products including Copper and articles thereof; Ores, slag and ash accounting for 74.0 percent of total export earnings. Other export products were: Vehicles (3.8 percent); Tobacco &

manufactured tobacco substitutes (2.6 percent) and Sugar and sugar confectionery (2.3 percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 82.7 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for October 2009.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for October 2009* (K' Millions)

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Millions)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,366,914	64.9
26	Ores, slag and ash	190,640	9.1
Of which:	Copper ores and concentrates	80,252	42.1
	Cobalt ores and concentrates	77,736	40.8
	Ash and residues containing mainly copper	28,962	15.2
	Rest of chapter 26	3,691	1.9
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	79,303	3.8
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	54,234	2.6
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	48,550	2.3
84	Boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts	45,597	2.2
52	Cotton	35,257	1.7
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	31,904	1.5
71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec. stones & metals, coin etc	26,981	1.3
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & stone; plastering mat; lime & cem	21,840	1.0
	Other chapters	203,978	9.7
Total:		2,105,198	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Products in October 2009

The five major destinations of Zambia's exports in October 2009 were Switzerland (46.8 percent), South Africa (13.9 percent), China (8.6 percent), Democratic Republic of Congo (7.7 percent) and Zimbabwe (4.9 percent). These five countries collectively accounted for 81.9 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's major export products to Switzerland were Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper; and Plates, sheets and strip of refined copper accounting for 52.6 and 19.6 percent, respectively. Other export products were Copper blister (16.5 percent); Copper ores & concentrates (4.3 percent); Cobalt ores & concentrates (2.1 percent); and Other refined copper (1.5 percent).

South Africa was the second largest destination accounting for 13.9 percent of Zambia's total exports. Major export products to South Africa were Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper (26.2 percent); Wire of refined copper (15.5 percent); Cobalt

ores and concentrates (percent 12.7); Copper ores and concentrates (12.2 percent); Semi-manufactured gold, incl. gold plated (6.4 percent); Raw cane sugar, in solid form (5.9 percent); Electric conductors, nes (4.0 percent); and Cotton, not carded or combed (3.9 percent).

China was the third largest destination of Zambia's total exports accounting for 8.6 percent. The major export products to China were Copper blister (54.3 percent); and Plates, sheets and strips, of refined copper (15.0 percent). Other notable products were Other: Articles of cobalt, nes (11.1 percent); Cobalt ores and concentrates (10.3 percent); Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper (3.9 percent); and Cotton, not carded or combed (2.3 percent).

The Democratic Republic of Congo was the fourth largest destination of Zambia's total exports accounting for 7.7 percent. The major export products to Congo DR were: Raw Cane Sugar, in solid form (10.6 percent); Dumpers for off-highway use (7.7 percent);

Portland cement (excl. white) with 5.6 percent; Sulphuric acid; oleum in bulk (5.3 percent); and Hydraulic power engines and motors (excl. linear) with 5.3 percent.

Zambia's fifth major export destination was Zimbabwe with 4.9 percent. The major export

products to the Zimbabwe were Diesel Non dual purpose vehicles for either persons or goods (54.3 percent); Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped (6.7 percent); Maize seed (6.0 percent); Goats and meal of maize (corn) with 4.7 percent; and Raw cane sugar, in solid form (4.0 percent).

Zambia's Five Major Export Destinations by Product for October 2009*

Country / Hs-Code	Description	Oct-09*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SWITZERLAND		985,411	100.0
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	518,811	52.6
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoil	192,661	19.6
74031910	Copper blister	162,196	16.5
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	42,305	4.3
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	20,492	2.1
74031990	Other Refined Copper	14,357	1.5
81059000	Other: Articles of cobalt, nes	11,873	1.2
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	11,787	1.2
26203000	Ash and residues containing mainly copper	10,457	1.1
14042000	Cotton linters	429	0.0
Other Products		43	0.0
% of Total October Exports		46.8	
SOUTH AFRICA		293,378	100.0
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	76,794	26.2
74081100	Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional dimension	45,580	15.5
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	37,391	12.7
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	35,895	12.2
71081300	Semi-manufactured gold (incl. gold plated with	18,680	6.4
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	17,335	5.9
85444900	Electric conductors, nes, for a voltage <=80 V, no	11,854	4.0
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	11,302	3.9
74031910	Copper blister	4,841	1.7
49070020	New stamps; stamp-impressed paper; cheque forms; b	4,426	1.5
Other Products		29,280	10.0
% of Total October Exports		13.9	
CHINA		180,608	100.0
74031910	Copper blister	98,139	54.3
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoil	27,160	15.0
81059000	Other: Articles of cobalt, nes	20,032	11.1
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	18,592	10.3
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	7,022	3.9
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	4,232	2.3
87041000	Dumpers for off-highway use	3,316	1.8
26020000	Manganese ores/concentrates(inc. ferruginous),	1,188	0.7
44079900	Wood, nes sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced	444	0.2
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	290	0.2
Other Products		194	0.1
% of Total October Exports		8.6	
CONGO DR		161,133	100.0
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	17,042	10.6
87041000	Dumpers for off-highway use	12,399	7.7
25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	8,966	5.6
28070010	Sulphuric acid; oleum in bulk	8,544	5.3
84122900	Hydraulic power engines and motors (excl. linear a	8,513	5.3
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	7,225	4.5
31023000	Ammonium nitrate	6,101	3.8
38249000	Chemical products and residual products of chemical	5,990	3.7
33029010	Other mixtures with basis of odoriferous subst.inc	5,140	3.2
84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading	4,959	3.1
Other Products		76,254	47.3
% of Total October Exports		7.7	

ZIMBABWE		103,158	100.0
87042190	Diesel Non dual purpose vehicles for either person	56,040	54.3
24011000	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	6,931	6.7
10051000	Maize seed	6,167	6.0
11031300	Groats and meal of maize (corn)	4,898	4.7
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	4,091	4.0
27160000	Electrical energy	2,333	2.3
48115900	Paper and paperboard coated... with plastics, nes	2,080	2.0
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	2,002	1.9
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	1,969	1.9
19053100	Sweet biscuits.	1,790	1.7
Other Products		14,857	14.4
% of Total October Exports		4.9	
Other Destination		381,510	18.1
Total Value of October Exports		2,105,198	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, October and September 2009

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional grouping was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 31.4 and 28.0 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Within SADC, South Africa was the dominant market in October and September 2009 with 44.3 and 44.9 percent, respectively. Congo DR was the second dominant market in October and September 2009 with 24.3 and 33.7 percent, respectively. Other key markets were Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Tanzania.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) grouping of countries was the second largest market for Zambia's exports in October and September 2009 accounting for 18.8 and 16.1 percent respectively. Within COMESA, Congo DR was the dominant market in both October and September 2009, with 41.1 and 58.7 percent, respectively. Zimbabwe was the second dominant market in October 2009 with 26.3 percent while Malawi was second dominant market in September 2009 with 13.2 percent. Other key markets were Egypt, Kenya and Mauritius.

Asia was the third largest market for Zambia's exports in October and September 2009 accounting for 13.0 and 14.6 percent respectively. Within Asia, China was the dominant market in both months with 65.6 percent in October and 75.7 percent in September. United Arab Emirates was the second dominant market in October 2009 with 7.4 percent while India was second dominant in September 2009 with 5.6 percent. Other notable markets were Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Thailand and Malaysia.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 5.6 and 8.8 percent of Zambia's total exports in October and September 2009, respectively. Within the EU market, the United Kingdom was the dominant market with 57.1 and 33.1 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Netherlands was second in October 2009 with 21.3 percent while Belgium was second in September 2009 with 31.6 percent. Other notable markets were Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, October and September 2009 (K' Millions)

GROUPING	Oct-09*		GROUPING	Sep-09	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	661,774	100.0	SADC	547,119	100.0
SOUTH AFRICA	293,378	44.3	SOUTH AFRICA	245,728	44.9
CONGO DR	161,133	24.3	CONGO DR	184,167	33.7
ZIMBABWE	103,158	15.6	MALAWI	41,332	7.6
MALAWI	60,756	9.2	ZIMBABWE	32,403	5.9
TANZANIA, UNITED	20,377	3.1	TANZANIA, UNITED	19,357	3.5
Other SADC	22,972	3.5	Other SADC	24,132	4.4
% of Total October Exports	31.4		% of Total September Exports	28.0	
COMESA	391,752	100.0	COMESA	313,893	100.0
CONGO DR	161,133	41.1	CONGO DR	184,167	58.7
ZIMBABWE	103,158	26.3	MALAWI	41,332	13.2
MALAWI	60,756	15.5	ZIMBABWE	32,403	10.3
EGYPT	35,936	9.2	EGYPT	22,320	7.1
KENYA	15,387	3.9	MAURITIUS	14,686	4.7
Other COMESA	15,382	3.9	Other COMESA	18,984	6.0
% of Total October Exports	18.6		% of Total September Exports	16.1	
ASIA	273,915	100.0	ASIA	284,631	100.0
CHINA	180,608	65.9	CHINA	215,584	75.7
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	20,386	7.4	INDIA	15,830	5.6
SAUDI ARABIA	17,486	6.4	PAKISTAN	13,636	4.8
INDIA	13,051	4.8	SAUDI ARABIA	13,459	4.7
REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	11,347	4.1	MALAYSIA	12,636	4.4
Other ASIA	31,037	11.3	Other ASIA	13,486	4.7
% of Total October Exports	13.0		% of Total September Exports	14.6	
EUROPEAN UNION	118,054	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	171,617	100.0
UNITED KINGDOM	67,380	57.1	UNITED KINGDOM	56,889	33.1
NETHERLANDS	25,195	21.3	BELGIUM	54,171	31.6
BELGIUM	17,984	15.2	NETHERLANDS	34,732	20.2
GERMANY	2,949	2.5	LUXEMBOURG	22,504	13.1
LUXEMBOURG	2,759	2.3	GERMANY	2,970	1.7
Other EU	1,788	1.5	Other EU	352	0.2
% of Total October Exports	5.6		% of Total September Exports	8.8	
Total Value of October Exports	2,105,198		Total Value of September Exports	1,951,235	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Imports by major Product categories, October 2009

Zambia's major import products by category in October 2009 were from the Intermediate goods category accounting for 33.2 percent. These mostly comprised Parts of machinery, Crude palm oil, Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, Cobalt oxides and hydroxides;

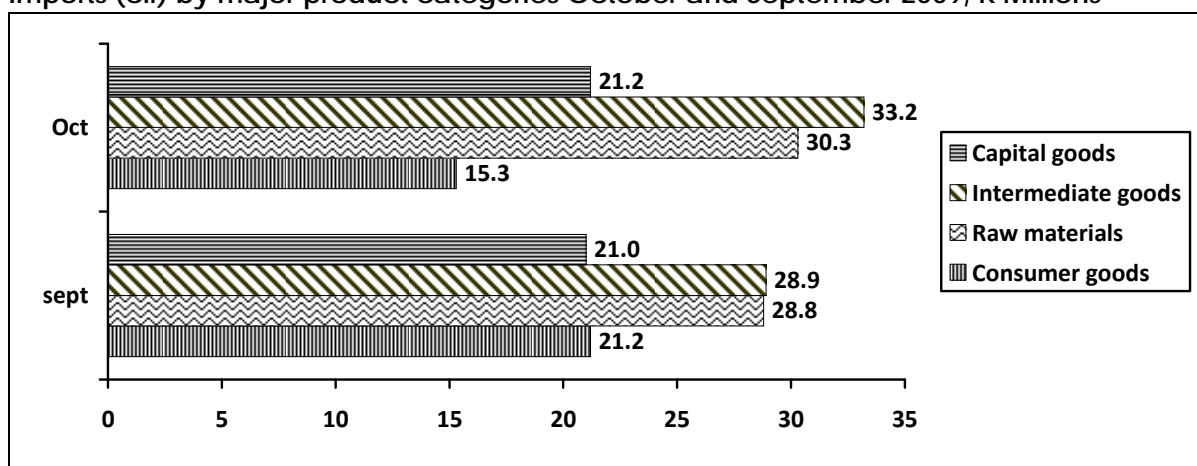
and Commercial cobalt oxides. Raw Materials accounted for 30.3 percent of Zambia's major import products. Other notable imports were Capital goods accounting for 21.2 percent and Consumer goods with 15.3 percent.

Imports (cif) by major product categories October and September 2009, K'Millions

Product Category	Oct-09*	% Share	Sepr-09	% Share
Consumer goods	276,665	15.3	349,107	21.2
Raw materials	546,297	30.3	474,178	28.8
Intermediate goods	599,569	33.2	476,411	28.9
Capital goods	383,179	21.2	346,406	21.0
Total:	1,805,709	100.0	1,646,101	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Imports (cif) by major product categories October and September 2009, K'Millions



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for October and September 2009

The total value of imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) in October 2009 was valued at K 1, 805.7 billion compared to K1,646.1 billion in September 2009. The most prominent imports were, Industrial supplies, mainly those in their primary and processed form; and Capital goods (excl. transport equipment), parts & accessories which collectively

accounted for 68.2 and 61.6 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Other notable imports were Fuels & lubricants; and Transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof, accounting for 17.9 percent in October 2009 and 22.0 percent in September 2009.

Imports (cif) by Broad Economic Category (BEC), October and September 2009 (K 'Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Oct-09*		Sep-09	
		Value (k'million)	% Share	Value (k'million)	% Share
1	Food and beverages	100,464	5.6	77,050	4.7
2	Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	911,878	50.5	702,821	42.7
3	Fuels and lubricants	179,534	9.9	230,556	14.0
4	Capital goods (excl/transport equipment), parts & acces	319,726	17.7	310,505	18.9
5	Transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof	145,357	8.0	131,549	8.0
6	Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	145,150	8.0	191,330	11.6
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	3,600	0.2	2,289	0.1
Total:		1,805,709	100.0	1,646,101	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in October 2009

Zambia's major import products in October 2009 were Ores, slag and ash, accounting for 13.8 percent. Other important import products were Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance; Mineral fuels, oils &

products of their distillation; Copper and articles thereof; and Fertilizers collectively accounting for 38.3 percent of the total imports for October.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for October 2009*, K' Millions

Chapter Code	Product Description	Value (K' Millions)	% Share
26	Ores, slag and ash	249,680	13.8
Of which:	Copper ores and concentrates	174,276	69.8
	Cobalt ores and concentrates	75,163	30.1
	Aluminium ores and concentrates	197	0.1
	Other ores and concentrates, nes	39	0.0
	Niobium, tantalum and vanadium ores and concentrate	5	0.0
	Rest of chapter	0	0.0
84	Boilers, mchy & mech appliances; parts	248,466	13.8
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	190,636	10.6
74	Copper and articles thereof	129,450	7.2
31	Fertilisers	121,703	6.7
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	109,735	6.1
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	86,274	4.8
72	Iron and steel	56,150	3.1
39	Plastics and articles thereof	53,948	3.0
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	49,306	2.7
30	Pharmaceutical products	44,642	2.5
15	Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	44,640	2.5
73	Articles of iron and steel	38,157	2.1
40	Rubber and articles thereof	32,477	1.8
28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	31,806	1.8
48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	30,261	1.7
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	24,271	1.3
29	Organic chemicals	18,237	1.0
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	14,514	0.8
94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	14,266	0.8
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	12,553	0.7
69	Ceramic products	12,025	0.7
90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	11,782	0.7
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	11,433	0.6
	Other Chapters	169,298	9.4
Total:		1,805,709	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Products, October 2009

The major source of Zambia's imports in October 2009 was South Africa accounting for 42.1 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products from South Africa were Mineral or chemical fertilizers with nitrogen; Other fertilizers, nes; Crude palm oil; Parts of machinery; and Potassium chloride collectively accounting for 14.9 percent.

The second main source of Zambia's imports in October 2009 was Congo (DR) accounting

for 21.7 percent. The major import products were Copper ores & concentrates; Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper; and Cobalt ores and concentrates accounting for 83.9 percent.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and China, collectively accounting for 15.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in October 2009.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Products, October 2009* (K'Millions)

Country / Hs-Code	Description	Oct-09*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SOUTH AFRICA		759,745	100.0
31052000	Mineral or chemical fertilizers with nitrogen, pho	37,982	5.0
31059000	Other fertilizers, nes	35,545	4.7
15111000	Crude palm oil	14,463	1.9
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	13,204	1.7
31042000	Potassium chloride	12,104	1.6
30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, fo	11,522	1.5
31023000	Ammonium nitrate	9,809	1.3
84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids	9,424	1.2
84749000	Parts of machinery of 84.74	9,246	1.2
38089300	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant grow	8,673	1.1
Other Products		597,773	78.7
% of Total October Imports		42.1	
CONGO DR		391,333	100.0
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	174,276	44.5
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined coppe	79,122	20.2
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	75,163	19.2
74031910	Copper blister	44,788	11.4
28220010	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt ox	12,753	3.3
74031990	Other	4,028	1.0
94060090	Prefabricated buildings - Other	245	0.1
87052000	Mobile drilling derricks	211	0.1
87042300	Goods vehicles, with diesel or semi-diesel engines	196	0.1
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	86	0.0
Other Products		465	0.1
% of Total October Imports		21.7	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		179,859	100.0
27090000	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous m	142,899	79.5
84773000	Blow moulding machines for working rubber or plastics, etc	7,032	3.9
70109000	Other carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules etc.	3,989	2.2
85235200	--	2,720	1.5
84431100	Offset printing machinery, reel fed	2,489	1.4
28311010	Dithionites and sulphonylates of sodium in bulk	1,627	0.9
85171200	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1,489	0.8
85175000	Apparatus for carrier-current line systems or for digital line systems	1,038	0.6
49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar pri	681	0.4
87089900	Parts and accessories, nes, for vehicles of 87.01	540	0.3
Other Products		15,354	8.5
% of Total October Imports		10.0	
UNITED KINGDOM		47,755	100.0
49070020	New stamps; stamp-impressed paper; cheque forms; b	8,963	18.8
84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers... with a 360x revolving	4,287	9.0
30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, fo	2,768	5.8
87012000	Road tractors for semi-trailers	2,330	4.9
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	1,838	3.8
84833000	Bearing housings, nes; plain shaft bearings	1,281	2.7
87042300	Goods vehicles, with diesel or semi-diesel engines	1,200	2.5
87089900	Parts and accessories, nes, for vehicles of 87.01	877	1.8
63049210	Not knitted or crocheted of cotton: mosquito nets	832	1.7
28321010	Sodium sulphites in bulk	806	1.7
Other Products		22,573	47.3
% of Total October Imports		2.6	
CHINA		46,522	100.0
69029000	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles, etc, nes	2,776	6.0
84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers... with a 360x revolving	2,737	5.9
85446000	Electric conductors, nes, for a voltage >1000 V	2,278	4.9
85171200	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1,554	3.3
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	1,531	3.3
31055900	Mineral or chemical fertilizers with nitrogen and	1,408	3.0
40112000	New pneumatic tyres of rubber, of a kind used on b	1,124	2.4
85068000	Other Primary cells and primary batteries	1,109	2.4
73021000	Railway rails of iron or steel	877	1.9
38089110	Other insecticides, for use in agriculture or horticulture, nes	836	1.8
Other Products		30,291	65.1
% of Total October Imports		2.6	
Other Destination		380,495	21.1
Total Value of October Imports		1,805,709	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings, October and September 2009

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional grouping was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 68.0 and 63.4 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 61.9 and 69.1 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. It was followed by Congo DR with 31.9 in October and 22.3 percent in September 2009. Other key market sources were Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) grouping of countries was the second largest source of Zambia's imports, accounting for 26.7 and 20.2 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Within COMESA, Congo DR dominated as the main source of Zambia's imports with 81.2 and 70.2 percent in October and September, respectively. It was followed by Kenya with 9.1 and 14.4 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Other notable sources were Zimbabwe, Egypt and Malawi.

The Asian market was the third largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 18.5 and 23.2 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates was the major source of Zambia's imports in October 2009 accounting for 54.0 percent, while Kuwait was the dominant market in September 2009, with 47.4 percent. China was the second dominant market with 14.0 percent in October and 15.7 percent in September 2009. Other notable sources were India, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports with 8.0 and 8.2 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Within the EU, United Kingdom was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 32.9 and 41.6 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. It was followed by Germany with 15.6 and 10.8 percent in October and September 2009, respectively. Other key markets were Sweden, Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands and Belgium.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, October and September 2009 (K' million)

GROUPING	Oct-09*		GROUPING	Sep-09	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	1,227,081	100.0	SADC	1,044,118	100.0
SOUTH AFRICA	759,745	61.9	SOUTH AFRICA	721,156	69.1
CONGO DR	391,333	31.9	CONGO DR	233,194	22.3
ZIMBABWE	30,266	2.5	ZIMBABWE	27,036	2.6
TANZANIA, UNITED	13,930	1.1	MOZAMBIQUE	20,540	2.0
MOZAMBIQUE	9,777	0.8	TANZANIA, UNITED	14,565	1.4
Other SADC	22,031	1.8	Other SADC	27,626	2.6
% of Total October Imports	68.0		% of Total September Imports	63.4	
COMESA	481,707	100.0	COMESA	332,379	100.0
CONGO DR	391,333	81.2	CONGO DR	233,194	70.2
KENYA	44,039	9.1	KENYA	47,840	14.4
ZIMBABWE	30,266	6.3	ZIMBABWE	27,036	8.1
EGYPT	5,886	1.2	EGYPT	7,803	2.3
MALAWI	4,973	1.0	MALAWI	6,488	2.0
Other COMESA	5,210	1.1	Other COMESA	10,018	3.0
% of Total October Imports	26.7		% of Total September Imports	20.2	
ASIA	333,338	100.0	ASIA	381,345	100.0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	179,859	54.0	KUWAIT	180,752	47.4
CHINA	46,522	14.0	CHINA	59,813	15.7
INDIA	36,376	10.9	INDIA	41,997	11.0
JAPAN	23,081	6.9	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	26,158	6.9
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	11,570	3.5	JAPAN	18,656	4.9
Other ASIA	35,930	10.8	Other ASIA	53,969	14.2
% of Total October Imports	18.5		% of Total September Imports	23.2	
EUROPEAN UNION	145,199	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	134,379	100.0
UNITED KINGDOM	47,755	32.9	UNITED KINGDOM	55,907	41.6
GERMANY	22,607	15.6	GERMANY	14,465	10.8
SWEDEN	18,244	12.6	NETHERLANDS	12,693	9.4
IRELAND	16,279	11.2	SWEDEN	11,969	8.9
DENMARK	10,128	7.0	BELGIUM	8,292	6.2
Other EU	30,187	20.8	Other EU	31,053	23.1
% of Total October Imports	8.0		% of Total September Imports	8.2	
Total Value of October Imports	1,805,709		Total Value of August Imports	1,646,101	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)

Central Statistical Office takes lead in the Formulation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

There has been an unprecedented increase in the demand for statistics to inform on national development processes. In particular, there is a lot of demand for quality statistics to track progress being made towards meeting the targets that are set in the National Development Plans (NDPs), MDGs as well as the Vision 2030 which identifies a number of development goals. The goals include reaching middle income status; significantly reducing hunger and poverty; and fostering a competitive and outward-oriented economy.

Therefore, the demand for statistics have presented both major challenges to the weak and vulnerable National Statistical System (NSS) as well as opportunities, particularly with respect to raising the public profile of statistics and harnessing resources for statistical development.

The current National Statistical System (NSS) which constitutes suppliers, producers and users of statistics is not coordinated and harmonized in the collection and provision of the required statistics for effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the development programmes. Therefore, in order to develop a coordinated and harmonized NSS so as to satisfy the increased demand for statistics, the Government has embarked on the formulation of a National strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) which is being spearheaded by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

What is the NSDS

The NSDS is the coordination mechanism which provides a vision on where the NSS should be in the medium to long term. The NSDS has been designed to provide a holistic, coherent and comprehensive framework for improving the NSS and developing official statistics in the country in a sustainable manner. The NSDS will among other things;

- Aim to bridge the identified data gaps by increasing the relevance and availability of data, improving the cost-effectiveness of data collection and developing capacities of data management as well as data analysis across all sectors;
- Provide a framework for strengthening the statistical capacity across the NSS including mobilising, harnessing and leveraging resources. It will also form the basis for effective and out-put oriented management of the NSS.
- It will provide a long-term vision, mission, core values, and strategic goals and actions for developing national statistics, addressing institutional, organizational and technical constraints and processes, including resources, as well as statistical sub-systems and outputs.

Once the NSDS is implemented, it will form the basis of evaluating the FNDP and provide useful learning tool for future programs and plans. Further, an effective NSDS will provide vital baseline information to the subsequent National Development Plans. It is for this reason that the Government recognises the critical need for good, reliable and timely official statistics. This would guide government to make informed decisions in formulating policies and programs on critical issues such as good governance, transparency, accountability and the fight against corruption. At the moment, the demand for a wide range of timely, reliable and credible official statistical data for use by stakeholders and clients, outstrips the capacity of both the CSO and the fragmented NSS to collect, process, analyse and disseminate statistical data to meet the demand. The proposed NSDS will address this problem by coming up with a prioritised and costed 5-year work programme. This will entail reviewing the current 5-year work plan for the CSO and the needs for the rest of the NSS.

Another important feature of the NSDS is the mainstreaming of sector statistics and Management Information Systems (MIS) in the NSS. Within this framework, CSO will assist the line ministries and other institutions to increase the scope of data and to build capacity so that more comprehensive, accurate, consistent and real-time data can be collected/compiled following standards that it plans to develop. The NSDS advocates for the establishment of statistics units in

institutions where they do not exist and also provides for the improvement of existing statistics units in stakeholder institutions.

The implementation of the NSDS will also result in increased demand for statistics further increasing the workload of the lead statistical agency. In response to these increased responsibilities, the CSO will be reorganized into the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reflecting the enhanced position of the lead statistical agency.

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is therefore intended to address all the weaknesses in the NSS in an organised and systematic manner. It is expected to provide Zambia with a framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the entire NSS. The NSDS will provide a vision for where the NSS should be in five to ten years, and will set priorities and identify milestones for getting there.

Actions to be implemented

A number of actions will need to be implemented in order to achieve the required reforms resulting from the implementation of the NSDS. These would include:

- Mainstreaming strategic planning of statistical systems within national development processes;
- Making improvements in key databases to enhance monitoring and evaluation of the FNDP, other development and action plans and MDG's; and
- Making improvements to the management and administration of national programmes.

Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY)

SAVVY! A new system of Collecting Vital statistics

In Zambia, collection of vital statistics is undertaken by the Registrar General's Office through the administrative recording of vital events and by the Central Statistical Office through censuses and population-based surveys. A recent assessment of the information provided by the vital statistics system concluded that the system is weak and fragmented due in part to incomplete reporting of events and the ad hoc nature of the population based surveys. Consequently, the government through the Central Statistical Office and other line ministries is interested in implementing a Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) system whose main objective is to produce nationally representative estimates of vital statistics and cause of death on at least an annual basis. Another important objective of SAVVY is to contribute to the development of an effective and efficient national vital registration system.

What is SAVVY?

The Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) is a new system of collecting vital statistics based on a sample basis. This system does not aim to replace the existing system of vital statistics collection but to address the gaps identified in the vital events information system and mortality surveillance. When fully implemented, it

could be a comprehensive source of continuous coverage of vital statistics regarding live births, deaths and cause of death data. This system uses a validated verbal autopsy tool to estimate causes of death.

The implementation of the SAVVY system will be in three stages; the first stage will involve the conduct of a baseline census of selected areas. During this exercise all households within the limits of the implementation sites will be visited and a total count of households, household members and visitors present in the households will be taken. Key demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households and the population in the implementation sites will be collected. Information on births will be collected from women in the reproductive age group, 15-49 present in the households at the time of the census. The aim of the baseline census is to provide updated demographic and socio-economic indicators of the implementation sites.

The second stage will involve the recording of all births and deaths that occur in the selected areas after the baseline census. This exercise will be conducted by key informants and verbal autopsy interviewers based in the communities of the selected areas.

The third stage will be the update-census-round in which all the information will be updated following changes that could have occurred over a year.

Estimated outputs of SAVVY

Once fully implemented the SAVVY system is expected to yield the following results:

- Birth and death information on quarterly, bi-annual and annual basis;
- Cause of death information on quarterly, bi-annual and annual basis;
- Data for enhanced detailed analysis of fertility, morbidity and mortality patterns in different communities in Zambia;
- Vital events data to support effective morbidity and mortality surveillance in Zambia.

Institutions currently participating in SAVVY

The SAVVY program is being funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Program. The

following institutions are collaborating with CSO in the implementation of SAVVY:

- The Department of National Registration Citizenship and Passports (DNRCP)
- The Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP)
- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- The Ministry of Health (MoH)
- The Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)
- The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS)
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- MEASURE Evaluation, and
- The United States Census Bureau

National Data Archive (NADA)

CSO embarks on the new method of data dissemination!

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has embarked on a new method of disseminating micro-data and related meta-data. Other than disseminating information through various channels such as the CSO website, hard copies and soft copies, CSO will now disseminate its micro and meta data to all its data users through the web based National Data Archive (NADA).

CSO, whose main responsibility is to promote increased utilization of statistical information for effective decision making and informed debate on the economy by all major stakeholders, will be disseminating its' micro data through the web based National Data Archive (NADA).

The web based National Data Archive (NADA) was implemented in partnership with the World Bank, PARIS 21 and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

The NADA has been established to promote best practice and international standards for the documentation of micro data amongst data producers in the country and also to provide equitable access to micro data in the interest of all citizens. Other reasons for the establishment of the NADA are to promote the effective use of existing survey and census data for statistical and research purposes, thereby encouraging a diverse range of analytical work through secondary research and also to ensure the long term preservation of micro data and the related metadata, and their continued viability and usability in the future.

CSO has therefore used this system to document, disseminate and preserve data from its Surveys and Censuses. The National Data Archive seeks to minimize the information loss while ensuring an acceptable level of disclosure risk. Where the data is particularly sensitive, access is only provided on-site in our data enclave under strict conditions, and only for research purposes.

Now available on the web based nada!!

CSO has so far documented and uploaded two (2) Censuses and twenty-one (21) Surveys using the NADA System. Some of these include the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, the 2005 Labour Force Survey, the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey and the 2008 Crop Forecast Survey.

The general public can visit our website, www.zamstats.gov.zm to have access to the NADA. Request forms found on the NADA site can be used to request for further information on the NADA.

Enquiries can also be sent to:

The Director, Central Statistical Office, Lusaka

Tele/Fax: +260-211-253468

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 2001-2009

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Total GDP in current prices (K' billion)	13,194	16,324	20,551	25,993	32,042	38,561	46,195	55,079	64,326
Total GDP in constant 1994 prices (K' billion)	2,620	2,707	2,845	2,999	3,159	3,356	3,564	3,765	4,003
Population	10,089,492	10,409,441	10,744,380	11,089,691	11,441,461	11,798,678	12,160,516	12,525,791	12,896,830
GDP per capita in current prices	1,307,669	1,568,234	1,912,731	2,343,902	2,800,474	3,268,231	3,798,753	4,397,227	4,987,744
GDP per capita in constant 1994 prices	259,656	260,024	264,835	270,454	276,141	284,450	293,079	300,615	310,388
GDP growth rates in constant 1994 prices	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.3
Growth in GDP per capita at constant prices	1.8	0.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - CONSTANT 1994 PRICES									
KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	(2.6)	(1.7)	5.0	4.3	(0.6)	2.2	0.4	2.6	7.1
Agriculture	(6.0)	(6.3)	8.0	6.1	(4.0)	3.0	(2.7)	1.9	12.4
Forestry	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	1.4	3.7	3.7	3.6
Fishing	(5.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Mining and Quarrying	14.0	16.4	3.4	13.9	7.9	7.3	3.6	2.5	15.8
Metal Mining	15.0	17.1	3.3	13.5	7.1	9.0	4.4	2.5	15.9
Other mining and quarrying	(15.0)	(13.0)	10.7	35.8	42.9	(45.8)	(45.5)	(3.5)	1.8
PRIMARY SECTOR	1.9	3.8	4.5	7.5	2.5	4.1	1.7	2.5	10.5
Manufacturing	4.2	5.7	7.6	4.7	2.9	5.7	3.0	1.8	2.5
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	5.3	5.4	8.6	5.8	3.6	8.9	7.6	3.0	4.4
Textile, and leather industries	2.3	6.2	3.2	(1.9)	(2.9)	(1.3)	(19.5)	(23.6)	(18.9)
Wood and wood products	5.7	7.5	11.4	4.2	3.6	0.7	3.7	12.1	6.6
Paper and Paper products	3.8	2.2	8.2	2.5	10.6	0.3	0.7	29.3	8.8
Chemicals, rubber and plastic products	4.3	10.0	4.9	8.5	3.2	4.6	4.2	5.2	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	3.5	1.7	14.9	14.4	7.4	(5.2)	2.3	5.0	9.0
Basic metal products	(18.0)	4.3	15.1	3.1	(2.0)	1.9	(4.8)	23.0	0.1
Fabricated metal products	(8.0)	(4.0)	5.3	4.8	7.4	5.0	7.8	(2.5)	(4.8)
Electricity, Gas and Water	12.6	(5.2)	0.4	(1.7)	5.4	10.5	1.0	(1.2)	8.6
Construction	11.5	17.4	21.6	20.5	21.2	14.4	20.0	8.7	15.5
SECONDARY SECTOR	7.5	7.2	10.8	9.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	4.7	9.4
Wholesale and Retail trade	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4	11.7	16.1	9.6	5.0	(14.5)
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.8	1.8	4.8	6.4	11.0	22.1	19.2	15.8	3.1
Rail Transport	7.6	6.0	(8.1)	(1.8)	(11.6)	(2.6)	(18.7)	(20.2)	(31.2)
Road Transport	0.5	1.9	3.9	4.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	13.2	13.3
Air Transport	10.6	(8.4)	3.9	18.1	10.8	33.5	24.1	13.7	(29.0)
Communications	0.6	7.9	10.0	5.0	23.2	40.5	33.6	21.1	12.0
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1	8.7	5.0
Real Estate and Business services	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Community, Social and Personal Services	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	11.4	9.0	12.5	11.7	6.8
Public Administration & Defence/Public sanitary services	1.0	(1.0)	0.2	0.2	6.2	(8.7)	14.8	2.2	(10.4)
Education	13.5	7.0	3.0	0.3	22.2	35.3	13.6	19.6	22.5
Health	16.5	1.0	2.5	(0.8)	(2.2)	5.2	1.0	18.3	3.3
Recreation, Religious, Culture	10.0	(2.0)	4.5	4.3	34.1	22.8	9.3	26.7	8.5
Personal Services	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
TERTIARY SECTOR	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.1	3.0
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total Gross Value Added	4.6	4.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.0	6.7	5.7	6.3
Taxes less subsidies	7.0	(6.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(3.1)	(0.3)	5.7	6.3
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.3

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics *Preliminary

Index of industrial production for 2008 and the first two quarters of 2009

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	
2008 Q1	159.0	243.1	7.4	227.8	289.4	113.5	131.9	54.8	205.3	107.4	134.2	125.4	80.2	88.8	114.6	
2008 Q2	158.1	219.5	0.1	197.0	281.9	125.3	169.0	37.3	216.8	123.1	98.2	152.7	86.6	82.5	124.1	
2008 Q3	163.5	217.9	0.0	196.2	278.3	137.8	189.5	21.7	159.5	88.4	95.0	155.1	84.8	118.3	121.8	
2008 Q4	164.0	209.8	0.0	196.8	249.6	142.5	196.4	48.7	167.2	135.2	76.3	164.2	68.9	112.0	127.8	
2008	161.1	222.5	1.9	204.4	274.8	129.8	171.7	40.6	187.2	113.5	101.0	149.3	80.1	100.4	122.1	
2009 Q1	174.0	276.3	0.0	265.9	312.8	114.7	136.9	45.5	219.4	118.8	137.1	136.7	82.1	81.2	134.9	
2009 Q2	177.2	265.0	83.1	250.4	307.4	129.2	177.3	29.2	230.3	132.1	98.9	166.6	84.9	81.9	132.8	
2008 (Q1+Q2)	158.5	231.3	3.8	212.4	285.6	119.4	150.4	46.0	211.0	115.3	116.2	139.1	83.4	85.6	119.4	
2009 (Q1+Q2)	175.6	270.7	41.5	258.2	310.1	122.0	157.1	37.3	224.9	125.4	118.0	151.6	83.5	81.5	133.9	
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE																
2008 Q1	8.5	17.5	(12.8)	15.8	20.7	3.3	2.2	(10.2)	16.4	16.3	15.2	6.5	24.3	(2.4)	(11.5)	
2008 Q2	3.2	3.8	(99.0)	(1.7)	14.4	3.7	4.2	(12.1)	26.4	32.8	2.9	3.0	41.8	(3.5)	(0.8)	
2008 Q3	5.5	8.7	(100.0)	(6.7)	49.5	3.0	6.3	(34.4)	(3.1)	27.6	(1.2)	1.1	26.2	(2.5)	2.0	
2008 Q4	2.8	7.1	(100.0)	2.8	16.4	(0.9)	(0.4)	(35.7)	7.7	39.5	6.0	9.7	1.6	(1.8)	1.3	
2008	4.9	9.3	(77.5)	2.4	23.9	2.2	3.0	(23.4)	12.1	29.3	6.2	5.0	23.0	(2.5)	(2.4)	
*2009 Q1	9.5	13.7	(100.0)	16.8	8.1	1.1	3.8	(17.0)	6.9	10.6	2.1	9.0	2.3	(8.5)	17.7	
**2009 Q2	12.1	20.7	82990.9	27.1	9.0	3.2	4.9	(21.7)	6.2	7.3	0.6	9.1	(1.9)	(0.8)	7.0	
2008 (Q1+Q2)	5.8	10.5	(60.5)	7.0	17.5	3.5	3.3	(11.0)	21.3	24.5	9.7	4.5	32.8	(3.0)	(6.3)	
2009 (Q1+Q2)	10.8	17.0	1006.9	21.5	8.6	2.2	4.4	(18.9)	6.6	8.8	1.5	9.0	0.1	(4.8)	12.2	

Source: CSO Index of Industrial Production

Note: () negative *Revised **Preliminary

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Population	9,885,591	10,089,492	10,409,441	10,744,380	11,089,691	11,441,461	11,798,678	12,160,516	12,525,791	12,896,830
Population Growth Rate	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Life Expectancy at Birth	50.0	51.8	51.9	52.4	52.4	52.6	51.9	51.4	51.3	51.2
POPULATION BY PROVINCE										
Central	1,012,257	1,032,574	1,066,992	1,103,387	1,141,256	1,180,124	1,219,980	1,260,491	1,301,776	1,343,835
Copperbelt	1,581,221	1,611,569	1,662,155	1,714,225	1,767,165	1,820,443	1,874,081	1,927,576	1,980,824	2,034,012
Eastern	1,306,173	1,348,070	1,391,690	1,436,120	1,482,290	1,530,118	1,579,960	1,631,890	1,684,910	1,740,180
Luapula	775,353	791,067	817,326	845,076	873,969	903,746	934,317	965,605	997,579	1,030,572
Lusaka	1,391,329	1,413,010	1,453,690	1,495,730	1,538,000	1,579,769	1,620,730	1,660,070	1,697,730	1,733,830
Northern	1,258,696	1,277,250	1,315,650	1,357,540	1,401,340	1,445,730	1,490,330	1,534,170	1,577,310	1,619,980
North-western	583,350	596,010	616,496	638,004	660,322	683,367	707,074	731,351	756,261	781,800
Southern	1,212,124	1,235,134	1,275,470	1,318,161	1,362,382	1,407,433	1,453,324	1,499,462	1,545,880	1,592,864
Western	765,088	774,929	795,247	816,983	839,757	863,294	887,540	912,226	937,419	963,107
Zambia Surface Area										752,612 Sq.Km

Source: CSO, Population Projections Report

Note: 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing while the 2001 to 2009 figures are the Population Projections Report

INFLATION TRENDS 2000-2008

Year	Year on Year Inflation
1990	110.6
1991	99.7
1992	180.7
1993	128.1
1994	38.3
1995	46.0
1996	35.2
1997	18.6
1998	30.6
1999	20.6
2000	30.1
2001	18.7
2002	26.7
2003	17.2
2004	17.5
2005	15.9
2006	8.2
2007	8.9
2008	16.6

Source: CSO, Prices Statistics

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT POLICE REPORTS, 2006 TO 2007

POLICE DIVISION/PROVINCE	NUMBER OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS			NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED			NUMBER OF PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED			NUMBER OF PERSONS SLIGHTLY INJURED			ADMISSION OF GUILTY RAISED (kwacha)	
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007
Central	1,047	1,382	32	191	158	(17)	520	548	5	376	269	(28)	214,433,570	274,002,608
Copperbelt	4,105	5,400	32	265	301	14	1,031	1,300	26	1,250	1,664	33	1,888,762,000	2,907,262,000
Eastern	632	693	10	79	85	8	159	129	(19)	140	207	48	287,050,916	359,249,000
Luapula	185	190	3	54	51	(6)	166	203	22	17	41	141	212,895,100	332,581,000
Lusaka	10,513	10,889	4	335	413	23	938	915	(2)	2,177	2,158	(1)	1,569,921,500	1,695,469,000
N/Western	549	735	34	32	56	75	185	223	21	126	229	82	77,666,000	203,912,000
Northern	443	569	28	89	71	(20)	366	391	7	131	217	66	208,817,000	248,637,500
Southern	1,279	1,431	12	100	105	5	407	290	(29)	234	160	(32)	958,622,500	1,106,798,000
Western	342	401	17	25	26	4	191	182	(5)	127	132	4	130,000,000	187,608,500
TOTAL	19,095	21,690	14	1,170	1,266	8	3,963	4,181	6	4,578	5,077	11	5,548,168,586	7,315,519,608

Source: Zambia police, road traffic section

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY PROVINCE FROM 2004 TO 2008

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lusaka	6222	6646	10513	10889	11180
Copperbelt	3173	3530	4105	5400	3442
Central	918	937	1047	1382	1311
Southern	1130	1010	1279	1431	1234
N/Western	537	171	549	693	882
Eastern	293	1267	632	401	469
Western	314	260	342	735	470
Northern	254	101	443	569	493
Luapula	164	153	185	190	246
Total	13005	14075	19095	21690	19727

Source: RTSA/Zambia Police

VEHICLE POPULATION, NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND NUMBER OF FATALITIES PER 10,000 VEHICLES

Year	Number of vehicles registered	Number of Accidents	Number of fatalities	Number of Accidents per 10, 000 Vehicles	Number of Fatalities per 10, 000 Vehicles
2004	111,460	13,005	892	1,167	80
2005	140,225	14,075	869	1,004	62
2006	183,701	19,095	1,176	1,039	64
2007	227,950	21,690	1,277	952	56
2008	277,870	19,727	1,238	710	45

Source: RTSA/Zambia Police

POPULATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY CATEGORY FOR THE YEAR 2008

Vehicle Category	Number	Percentage
Motorcycle	7113	2.6
Motor tricycle	83	0.0
Light passenger vehicle	167055	60.1
Heavy passenger vehicle	5615	2.0
Light load Vehicle(GVM 3500KG or less)	56935	20.5
Agriculture Tractor	1167	0.4
Agriculture Trailer	167	0.1
Heavy load Vehicle(GVM >3500KG)	34900	12.6
Trailers	4835	1.7
Total	277870	100.0

Source: RTSA/Zambia Police

ZAMBIA'S ANNUAL TOTAL EXPORTS IN ABSOLUTE ZAMBIA KWACHA AND US DOLLAR 2000 – 2008*

Flow YEAR	TOTAL EXPORTS	
	ZMK	USD
2000	2,716,557,648,136	869,485,416
2001	3,537,206,913,419	978,788,277
2002	4,069,916,925,012	944,356,533
2003	4,642,039,643,203	979,298,782
2004	7,526,280,115,612	1,577,240,766
2005	9,612,909,460,871	2,176,641,598
2006	13,410,945,234,225	3,681,524,702
2007	18,399,133,746,013	4,617,454,325
2008*	18,653,009,286,684	5,098,688,004
TOTAL:	82,567,998,973,175	20,923,478,403

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Note: 2000 - 2007 Extracted using Special Trade System while 2008 extracted Using General Trade System

ZAMBIA'S ANNUAL IMPORTS IN ABSOLUTE ZAMBIA KWACHA AND US DOLLAR 2000 – 2008*

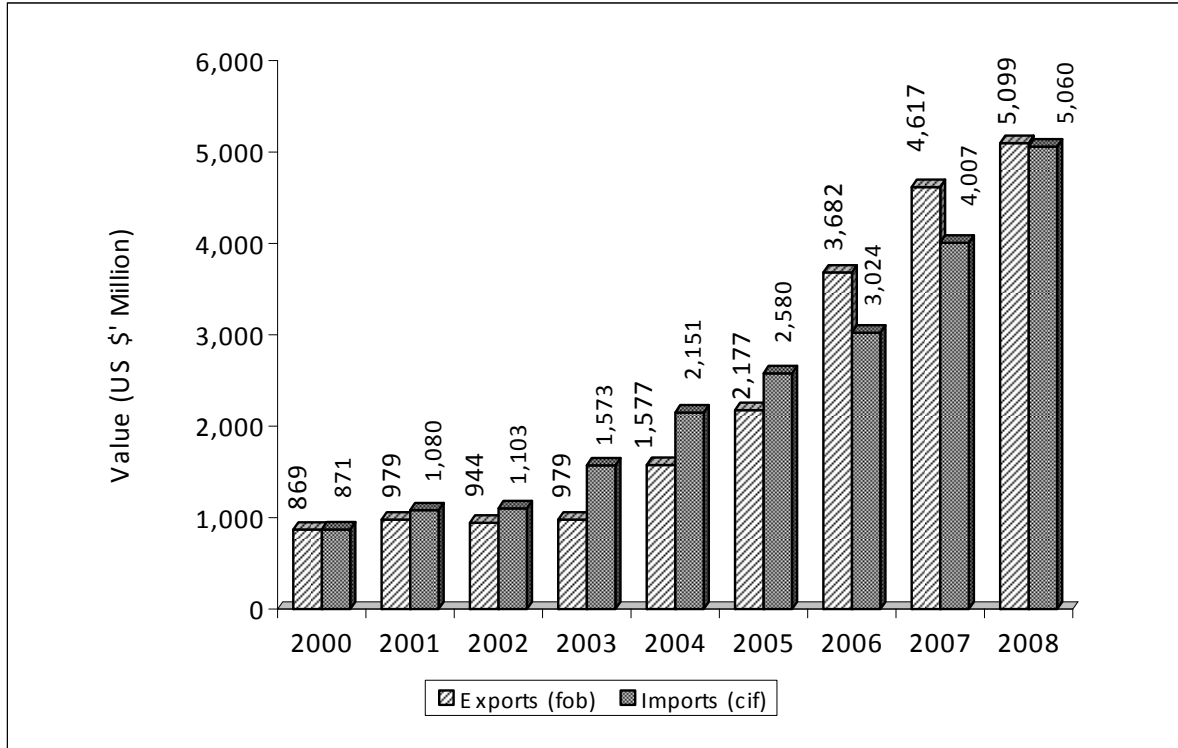
Flow YEAR	IMPORTS	
	ZMK	USD
2000	2,751,563,199,592	871,386,492
2001	3,900,496,869,495	1,079,955,769
2002	4,732,881,915,324	1,103,070,912
2003	7,439,867,256,553	1,573,309,968
2004	10,279,302,826,391	2,150,649,040
2005	11,466,668,652,907	2,579,688,391
2006	11,049,770,813,126	3,023,996,472
2007	15,945,289,847,742	4,006,980,387
2008*	18,476,489,239,723	5,060,482,666
TOTAL:	86,042,330,620,853	21,449,520,097

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Note: (*) Provisional

Note: 2000 - 2007 extracted using Special Trade System while 2008 extracted using General Trade System

TRENDS IN ANNUAL TRADE FLOWS, MILLION (US \$) 2000 TO 2008



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2009

Surveys/Activities being undertaken

- ☞ 2010 Cartographic Mapping
- ☞ 2008 Labour-force Survey
- ☞ 2009 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS)

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
- ☞ Gender Based Violence (GBV), 2005
- ☞ 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)

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