Republic of Zambia
Central Statistical Office

THE STATISTICIAN

Mission Statement:

"To coordinate and provide timely, quality and credible official statistics for use by Stakeholders and clients for Sustainable Development"

Volume Four Serving Your Data Needs 2014

Foreword

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is a department under the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The Census and Statistics Act of the Laws of Zambia mandates the CSO to collect and analyse official data on economic and social indicators.

The Central Statistical Office has four Divisions namely; Economic and Financial Statistics; Agriculture and Environment Statistics; Social Statistics and Information, Research and Dissemination. Each division is headed by a Deputy Director.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) through its Information, Research and Dissemination (IR&D) Division, in its attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work, it has produced the fourth edition of "THE STATISTICIAN".

Through this publication, our data users will gain access to a variety of statistical data on Socio-economic indicators. This publication contains information on the forth coming 2013 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, Consumer Price Index, 2012/2013 Crop Forecast Highlights and other various statistical products.

It is our wish that through this publication, media institutions, policy makers, the donor community, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO)'s, researchers, academicians and the general public will make use of this information for sustainable national development.

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

Government Approves the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS)

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is committed to the principle of Results Management and achievement of development results targeted towards reducing poverty through job creation and sustainable and equitable economic growth. The long-term vision that is guiding all planning frameworks is to transform Zambia into a modern industrialized and better country for all Zambians. The Zambian government is aware of the need to have quality statistics for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the development plan, in particular the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP).

It is in this line then that the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) has been developed. ***On 5th May, 2014, the Government of the Republic of Zambia approved the NSDS.*** The NSDS provides the business architecture of how the production of statistics will be coordinated, harmonised and standardized among data producers, suppliers and users during the period 2014-2018. Zambia's development frameworks have to monitored at both national and sub-sectoral levels to ensure that: inputs are of the right quality; the procedures and operational mechanisms are appropriate to deliver the intended outputs; and the intended outputs are of the right quantity and quality to deliver development outcomes. Other than the outcome and impact indicators which require information from census and survey data, the inputs, process and output indicators rely on information administratively generated by Ministries, Provinces and other Spending agencies (MPSAs) and their partners.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the National Development Plans have brought to the fore critical inter-related challenges facing the National Statistical System. Currently, some MPSAs and other significant players in the economy produce and use statistics. The efforts of all these players are not sufficiently coordinated and harmonised to ensure data consistency, quality and effective use. Consequently, this has led to duplication of effort, wastage or misallocation of resources, thus costly and unsustainable development policies and programmes. Monitoring and evaluation has also been difficult due to inconsistent and incomparable data sets.

The Concept of a National Statistical System (NSS)

The National Statistical System (NSS) broadly refers to official bodies or agencies responsible for producing and disseminating statistics. It also includes users and suppliers of data, research and training institutions. It encompasses the organizations and people involved as well as the statistical outputs produced. Data producers in Zambia include the CSO, Bank of Zambia, line ministries, local government, public institutions and even some private organizations. Data users include the Government and the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, the general public and Zambia's cooperating partners. Data suppliers are those households, individuals and businesses that provide the basic "raw materials" in the form of data and information collected from them. Researchers add value to statistical information through further analysis of statistics thereby contributing to turning data into usable information. Training institutes have a major role in training the human resources required to run the NSS. Training institutions also play the important role of developing and promoting appropriate statistical methodologies. The basic concept of the NSS is to bring together the most important indicators and data sets within a well-planned and well-coordinated framework, which provides users with assurances about data quality and integrity.

Coordination Arrangements

The CSO was established in 1964 after attainment of independence to collect and provide statistical data and information mainly to meet the planning needs of Government. The legal mandate for the CSO is articulated in Part IV of the 1964 Census and Statistics Act, Chapter 425 (Chapter number since revised to 127) of the Laws of Zambia, which established the CSO. However, the Act does not appropriately empower CSO to perform the coordination and monitoring role. Other players in the NSS have regulations from which

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they derive their mandate. The current Census and Statistics Act does not state in explicit terms which Act prevails over the other with respect to statistical production. The Act is essentially a CSO Act and is not for the entire NSS. Although the NSS is loosely alluded to in the Act- the Director of the CSO to "generally organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to Zambia", it is not sufficiently articulated in its current form. In particular, the Act does not provide for an institutional arrangement for a National Statistical System (NSS) which facilitates a statistical policy formulation and implementation. Coordination and harmonization of statistical data production is currently very weak or virtually non-existent. In fact the CSO does not have the mandate nor the capacity to produce all required official statistics. The statistical needs assessments show that the demand for a wide range of timely, reliable and credible official statistical data required by stakeholders outstrips the capacity of both the CSO and the fragmented National Statistical System to collect, process, analyse and disseminate and statistical data.

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), is a strategic plan for developing the National Statistical System (NSS). It has been built upon the foundation of a situational analysis and assessments of the current status of the NSS, including assessments of user needs and perceptions, data quality, legal, institutional and coordination arrangements, statistical capacity, and an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the system, as well as opportunities and threats to the development of the system. Crucially, the assessments identified many areas of the system that need improvement and investment. 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. It aims to bridge the identified data gaps by increasing the relevance and availability of data, improving the cost-effectiveness of data collection and developing capacities for data management as well as data analysis across all sectors. It provides 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.

The Strategic Plan provides for enactment of a new Census and Statistics Act to provide an enhanced and more up-to-date legal framework for the NSS. The main feature of the current Act is its simplicity and lack of detail because of the simple structure of the economy at the time it was drafted. The Act fails to define the National Statistics System, and vests virtually all the powers under the Act not to an office but to the "Director of Census and Statistics".

To ensure ownership and effective implementation, the plan was designed in consultative and participatory manner with key data producers, data users, researchers, training institutions and Development partners. `A comprehensive assessment of the current status of the NSS was conducted which culminated into a Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment Report, and this formed basis for developing a strategic plan for the National Statistical System.

Implementation

The NSDS implementation will involve revising the legal framework and promoting joint action and sharing of resources. The NSS steering committee and inter-sector technical committees will be established. The Statistical units in MPSAs will be re-organised and where they do not exist, will be created. System-wide and specific monitorable indicators will be developed to track progress of statistical production and strengthening of statistical systems across the NSS.

The successful implementation of NSDS will achieve, but not limited to the following:

- *The 1964 Census and Statistics Act will be revised to suit the modern situation in Zambia and to define the NSS and its institutional and its data practices and confidentiality provisions.*
- *The CSO will be restructured into a National Agency of Statistics (ZamStats) and its status enhanced or elevated within government, to provide the required leadership for the NSS.*
- *All ministries, particularly the sectoral ministries, will strengthen their management information systems and integrate them fully into the NSS.*
- *Coordination and harmonisation of statistics and indicators will be facilitated by a Statistics board to advise on national statistics policy, and through coordination and technical committees.*
- *Disparate data sets will be integrated into a single repository –Data warehouse, common metadata, compendium of statistical concepts and definition, geographical frames, enterprise frame, standardized coding system and methodologies, and a comprehensive dissemination policy of official statistics will be developed.*
- *Human capacity will be built by developing and implementing the National Statistical Training Strategy focusing on hands-on practical skills development. Additionally, In-Service training Programme in statistics will be resuscitated to provide training to staff in the entire NSS.*

Iven Sikanyiti
Deputy Director
Social Statistics

The Social Statistics Division forms the core of the Central Statistical Office for it houses the Census of Population and Housing which is the largest undertaking carried out by the office. The Division has three branches; Population and Demography Branch, Geographic Information Branch and the Labour Statistics Branch.

The Population and Demography Branch is responsible for conducting the census of population and housing that provides socio-economic and demographic information up to the lowest administrative levels. The branch is also responsible for undertaking the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) and other population related ad hoc surveys. e.g. Maternal Mortality Survey (MMS).

The branch also has other routine programs such as, Migration Statistics and the Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY).

Under Migration Statistics information on numbers of people entering and leaving the country by various characteristics is provided.
The Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) provides information on numbers and causes of death as well as capturing information on births occurring in communities.

The Geographic Information branch was created for the purpose of designing and producing census maps to use during census and survey data collection. It also provides the frame for all the other surveys conducted by the office, ministries, researchers and other organizations. The maps are meant to guide enumerators during data collection to ensure that they completely cover their areas of assignment. The maps are also meant to ensure that there are no overlaps or omissions during data collection.

The branch comprises HQ and provincial staff whose duties include field mapping, a process through which geographic data is collected across the country using appropriate tools and equipment. This data is then compiled and used, in addition to other available map data to produce the census maps. The branch is also involved in the production and dissemination of census and survey data in form of maps and atlases using GIS.

The Labour Statistics Branch produces Labour force size, growth, composition and distribution. It also produces employment, unemployment and underemployment statistics through the Labour Force Survey that is planned to be conducted every two years. The branch maintains the Central Register of Business Establishments which forms the main sampling frame for establishment based surveys such as the Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry.

The Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry is a survey used mainly to compile formal sector employment statistics. It focuses on the private sector, Non government organisation, the local government and the Central Government. Other statistics from the employment and earnings inquiry are the income statistics in the formal sector.

The Geographic Information Branch

The Geographic Information Branch or GIB as it is known today was established some forty years ago soon after the birth of the Statistical office.

GIB is one of the very important branches under Social Statistics. Its main mandate is to carry out a national wide census mapping activity with the objective of physically mapping all the areas of Zambia and capture all the physical features which include all the villages in order to assist in field surveys and enumeration during census.

GIB was started as cartography unit around 1972 and was headed by Mr Akakulu Young Maswe as the first Cartographer until 1991. As Zambia is cerebrating her 50 years aniversary GIB can also reflect back to over 40 years of its achievements in the area of cartography and GIS.

From man driven to computer assisted mapping While mapping can be said to be enjoyable today it was not so easy during the early years. Before the birth of computers mapping was carried out using all kinds of instruments such as measuring tapes, speedometers mounted on bicycles, campuses, triangle rules to mention a few. Mappers had to ride a bicycle all day in order to cover a small piece of land. In addition physical features were drawn by hand on transparencies and later printed on ammonia courted paper as maps for field surveys and censuses. The final products of these maps looked more natural and geographically accurate and hence less cases of complaints from users. However, much time was spent in producing them.

The birth of GIS

The first transformation to mapping came in 1993 when all the cartography staff at CSO underwent a training workshop which was conducted by the University of Arizona from the United States. This workshop ushered in a new method of map development from human to machine assisted. The first GIS software was introduced and Atlas GIS was first used in 1995 to produce simple maps for agriculture statistics called FHANIS.

The first complete drawing of census maps was done in year 2000 when all the EAs from the year 2000 census were drawn using a flat table like digitizing tablet. These digital maps are still existing up to now in form of shape format and can still be used if needed.

Since then mapping has been taking place using modern instruments such as global positioning systems (GPS), computer assisted digitizing of SEA boundaries using a number of GIS software such as ArcGIS, QGIS, mapInfo, arcview etc. However, in the next mapping IPAD will be used for the first time to land mapping and possibly even during the census enumeration of 2020. This technology will reduce the cost of printing maps, questionnaires, data entry and even human errors.

Since the inception of GIS CSO has produced high quality census and survey reports with the addition of maps at province and district levels. In addition, in 2006 the poverty report was produced which had the digital maps included. The first census atlas was produced in 1996, since then census atlas reports have been produced after each census of population and housing. The latest census atlas was produced this year 2014 and it stand as one of the best reports produced so far.

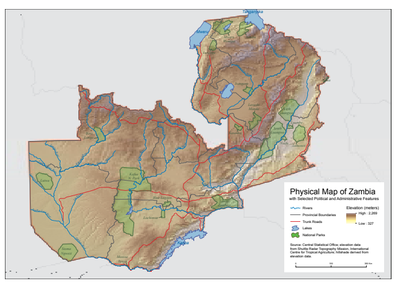
GIB will continue to improve in its quality delivery in order to achieve its mandate as one of the most important unit in the statistical office.

Challenges

The transformation of mapping from human assisted to GIS and the application of remote sensing has greatly improved both quality and time taken to successfully complete mapping the entire country. However, the shift to digital mapping has come with a number of challenges such as inaccuracy of final products, difficult to identify the exact location of the areas, the cost of printing of maps, the high cost of acquiring images etc.

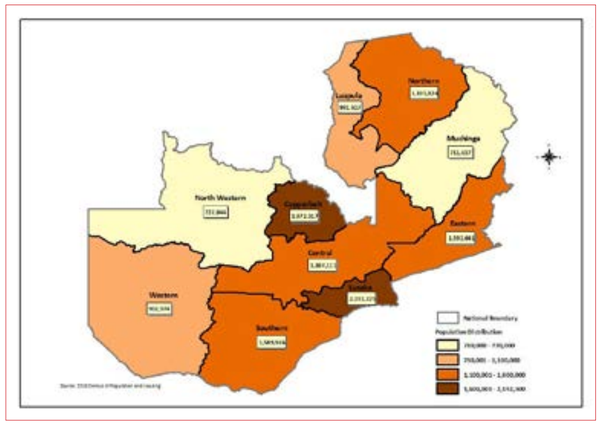
Next Mapping

The next mapping of the country is anticipated to begin early in the year 2017. However, as experience is a great teacher, the mapping of year 2010 census gave us a lot of lessons about high-tech challenges in using remote sensing pictures and satellite images. We therefore hope that there will be great improvement in land mapping especially if IPAD can be used during mapping for both capturing of coordinates and drawing of the actual field maps



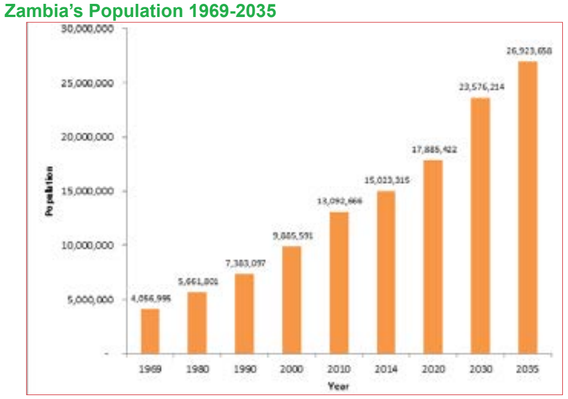
Population and Vital Statistics

Zambia's Population; Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow!



The population of Zambia has been increasing since independence. In 1969 the population of Zambia was 4,056, 995. It increased to 13,092,666 in 2010 and is estimated at 15,023,315 in 2014. In 2035, the population of Zambia is estimated to be double that of 2010 at 26,923,658.

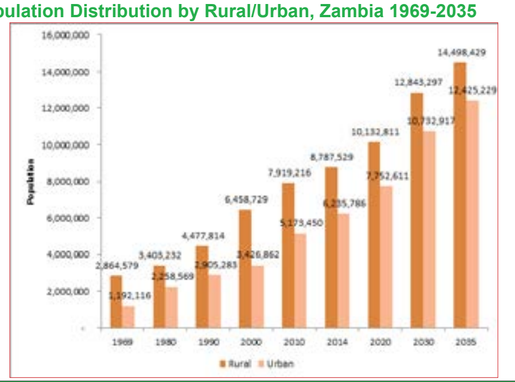
Zambia's Population 1969-2035



Population Distribution by Rural/Urban

The population of Zambia has been predominantly rural. In 1969, rural areas comprised 2,864,579 of the population of Zambia while urban areas comprised 1, 192,116. In 2010, the population in rural areas was 7,919,216 while in urban areas it was 6,235,786. This pattern is expected to remain the same by 2035 though it is estimated that the proportion of the urban population will continue to increase against the rural population.

Population Distribution by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1969-2035



Provincial Population Distribution

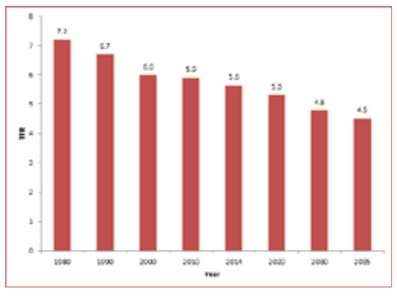
Lusaka Province has the largest population, estimated at 2,669249 in 2014. It is followed by Copperbelt Province with a population of 2, 305258. North Western Province has the smallest population estimated at 811, 706 in 2014.

Population Distribution by Province, Zambia 2014

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is the average number of live births a woman is expected to have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age specific fertility rates observed in a given year has been reducing in Zambia. In 1980, a woman was expected to have 7.2 children by age 50. In 2010, the number of children expected per woman by age 50 reduced to 5.9. The number of children per woman in 2014 is estimated at 5.6 and is expected to decline further to 4.5 by 2035.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Zambia 1980-2035



Infant Mortality Rate

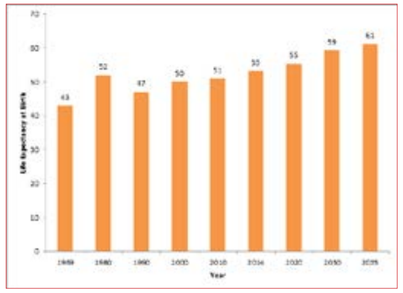
Infant mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of infant (children aged below one year) deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period. Overall, infant mortality has been on the decline in Zambia. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 129 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1969 to 76 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. In 2014, the Infant Mortality Rate is estimated at 75 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and is expected to decline to 56 in 2035.

Infant Mortality Rate, Zambia 1969-2035

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates. Life expectancy at birth in Zambia has been increasing since independence. In 1969, the life expectancy at birth in Zambia was 43 years. This means that a baby that was born at that time was on average expected to live 43 years of life. The average number of years expected to be lived by children born in 2010 was 51, an increase of 8 years of life from 1969. In 2014, the life expectancy at birth is estimated at 53 years and is expected to increase to 61 years by 2035.

Life Expectancy at Birth, Zambia 1969-2035



Sample Vital Registration With Verbal Autopsy (Savvy)

Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) is a system designed to provide data on vital events information system and mortality surveillance. Information on morbidity and mortality is collected by health facilities throughout Zambia. However, this system does not collect data on deaths occurring at home, which are considered to represent a substantial proportion of deaths in the country. These home deaths are unlikely to be registered for certification, especially in rural areas as such information on the cause of these deaths is usually missing. Information on place of death is very important because it gives an indication on the population's access to health care. The Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY), which was conducted from 2010 to 2012, gives information on the number and causes of death as well as place of death.

Place of Death

Information from SAVVY reveals that in Zambia most people die from home at 48.0 percent. A total of 45.8 percent die from health facilities, of which 34.9 percent die from a hospital and 10.9 die from any other health facility. Provinces with higher proportions of persons that died at home were Central, Luapula and Western at 52.4, 59.6 and 58.2 percent, respectively. North Western Province had the lowest proportion of persons dying from home at 34.7 percent.

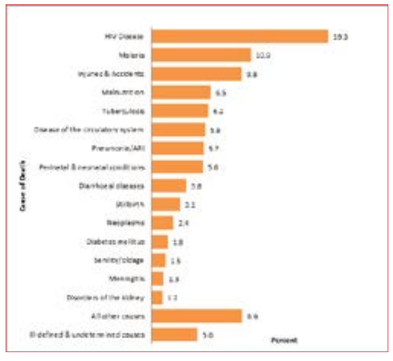
Place of Death by Province, Zambia 2010-2012

Province	Hospital	Percent	Other Health Facility	Percent	Home	Percent	Other Place	Percent	Don't know	Percent	Total Deaths
Central	61	35.7	9	5.5	89	52.4	11	6.4	0	0	171
Copperbelt	66	48.3	9	6.7	51	37.6	10	7.3	0	0	137
Eastern	246	39.2	52	8.2	307	49	23	3.6	0	0	628
Luapula	76	17.3	74	16.7	264	59.6	29	6.5	0	0	443
Lusaka	170	38.3	70	15.7	158	35.6	45	10.1	1	0.2	443
Northern	71	39.1	16	9.1	81	44.6	13	7.2	0	0	181
North Western	56	59	2	2.5	33	34.7	4	3.8	0	0	96
Southern	134	39.2	27	8	153	45	26	7.5	1	0.3	340
Western	84	25.9	40	12.4	187	58.2	10	3.2	1	0.3	322
Total	**963**	**34.9**	**300**	**10.9**	**1,324**	**48**	**170**	**6.1**	**3**	**0.1**	**2,759**

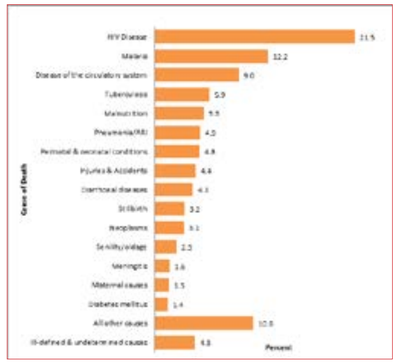
Underlying Causes of Death in Zambia

The major cause of death for males was Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) at 19.3 percent followed by deaths due to malaria at 10.9 percent. Disorders of the kidney were the least causes of death with 1.2 percent. HIV related diseases were the highest cause of death among females in Zambia with 21.5 percent followed by malaria at 12.2 percent. Diseases of the circulatory system were the third highest cause of death with 9.0 percent while Tuberclosis was fourth at 5.9 percent. Diabetes was the lowest cause of death among females at 1.4 percent.

Top 15 Leading Causes of Death among Males in Zambia (all ages), 2010-2012

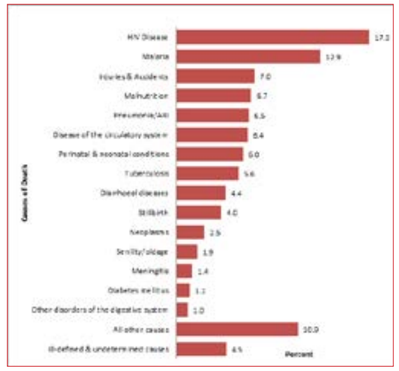


Top 15 Leading Causes of Death among Females in Zambia (all ages), 2010-2012



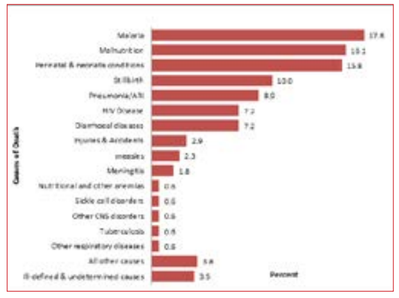
In rural areas, the pattern was similar to that of both males and females. Human immune deficiency virus was the major cause of death in rural areas at 17.3 percent followed by deaths due to Malaria at 12.9 percent. Other disorders of the digestive system were the least causes of death with 1.0 percent. All the other remaining causes combined accounted for 10.9 percent.

Top 15 Leading Causes of Death in Rural Areas in Zambia (all ages), 2010-2012



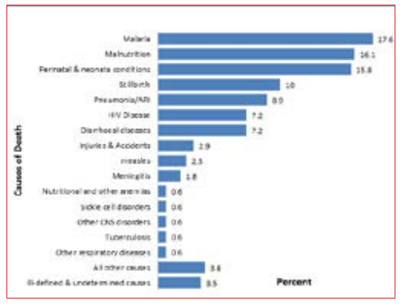
In urban areas, Human Immune Deficiency Virus was the major cause of at 26.6 percent followed by deaths due to Diseases of the Circulatory system at 9.3 percent. Other disorders of the digestive system were the least causes of death at 1.2 percent.

Top 15 Leading Causes of Death in Urban Areas in Zambia (all ages), 2010-2012



Malaria was the major cause of death among children aged 0-4 years at 17.6 percent followed by Malnutrition at 16.1 percent. Nutritional and other anemia, Sickle cell disorders, other central nervours system disorders, Tuberculosis and Other respiratory diseases were the least causes of death among children aged 0-4 years all at 0.6 percent.

Top 15 Leading Causes of Death among Children Aged 0-4 Years, Zambia 2010-2012



Labour Statistics

The Labour Statistics Branch is responsible for the production of Labour Force Survey indicators such as the Labour force size, growth, composition and distribution. The branch also produces statistics on Employment, unemployment and under employment through the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is conducted every two years. It is also responsible for the update of the Central Business Register (CBR) of establishments from which the sample of establishment based surveys such as the Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry is drawn.

The Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry is an establishment based survey whose output is the formal sector employment and average earnings statistics.

Labour Force Participation Rate

This refers to the ratio of the economically active population to the working age population in the same reference period expressed as a percentage. Low activity rates imply that a large proportion of persons are not participating in the labour force.

Table 1.0 shows the Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Rural/Urban. The table shows that females had a higher labour force participation rate at 76.3 percent than males at 75.5 percent. Rural/urban analysis indicates that in rural areas, females had a higher labour force participation rate of 81.4% than males at 77.2 percent. In urban areas the participation rate was higher for males at 73.3 percent than females at 69.8 percent.

Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Rural/Urban, 2012

Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
Male	75.5	77.2	73.3
Female	76.3	81.4	69.8
Both Sexes	75.9	79.3	71.5

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Employed Population

The employed population is defined as persons who performed some work for pay either in cash or kind, profit, barter or family gain. Employed persons who were on leave for same reasons and would definitely return to their job were regarded as employed. Retired persons who were running their own businesses were also considered to be employed.

The percentage distribution of employed persons by industry and sex. The table shows that the highest proportion of worker (52.2 percent) was in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries followed by activities of households as employers at 13.1 percent. The lowest was recorded in the real estates and in the activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies at 0.1 percent each.

Analysis by sex indicates that in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry females accounted for the highest proportion of employed population at 53.4 percent while their male counterparts accounted for 51.0 percent.

Percentage distribution of employed population (15 years and older by industry and sex, Zambia 2012

Industry	Total Number	Percent	Male Number	Percent	Female Number	Percent
Total	**5,499,673**	**100**	**2,702,410**	**100**	**2,797,263**	**100**
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	2,872,331	52.2	1,377,628	51	1,494,703	53.4
Mining and quarrying	88,251	1.6	75,807	2.8	12,444	0.4
Manufacturing	216,660	3.9	150,406	5.6	66,254	2.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12,211	0.2	9,628	0.4	2,583	0.1
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14,790	0.3	7,644	0.3	7,147	0.3
Construction	187,906	3.4	180,403	6.7	7,504	0.3
Trade, Wholesale & retail distribution	645,571	11.7	297,637	11	347,934	12.4
Transport and Storage	137,301	2.5	126,702	4.7	10,599	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	62,671	1.1	29,105	1.1	33,565	1.2
Information and communication	42,104	0.8	24,162	0.9	17,942	0.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	14,941	0.3	7,899	0.3	7,042	0.3
Real estate Activities	7,257	0.1	3,558	0.1	3,699	0.1
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	19,378	0.4	12,656	0.5	6,722	0.2
Administration and support services	57,801	1.1	49,856	1.8	7,945	0.3
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory social security	60,750	1.1	47,403	1.8	13,347	0.5
Education	150,215	2.7	77,511	2.9	72,704	2.6
Human Health and Social work	62,180	1.1	26,050	1	36,130	1.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10,267	0.2	7,496	0.3	2,772	0.1
Other service activities1	110,550	2	46,476	1.7	64,074	2.3
Activities of household as Employers	722,524	13.1	141,545	5.2	580,979	20.8
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	4,016	0.1	2,840	0.1	1,177	0

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012.

Formal and Informal Employment

Formal Employment

Is the type of employment where employees are entitled to annual paid leave in addition to having an entitlement to social security coverage.

Informal Employment

Is the type of employment which is characterized by the lack of an entitlement to annual paid leave and absence of social security entitlement. This type of employment could be found in both the formal sector and informal sector enterprises.

The percentage distribution of employed population (15 years and older) by sex and employment type. The percent of formally employed persons has declined from 12.0 percent in 2005 to 11.4 percent in 2012. The percentage of informally employed persons increased from 88.0 percent in 2005 to 88.6 percent in 2012.

The informally employed were largely dominated by females at 94.0 percent in 2005 and 2008 but declined to 93.5 percent in 2012.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population (15 years and older) by Sex and Employment type, Zambia 2005 to 2012.

Year	Sex	Employment Type		Employed Persons
		Formally Employed	Informally Employed	
2005	Total	12.0	88.0	4,131,531
	Male	17.0	83.0	1,941,820
	Female	6.0	94.0	2,189,711
2008	Total	11.0	89.0	4,606,846
	Male	15.0	85.0	2,391,785
	Female	6.0	94.0	2,215,061
2012	Total	11.4	88.6	5,499,673
	Male	16.5	83.5	2,702,410
	Female	6.5	93.5	2,797,263

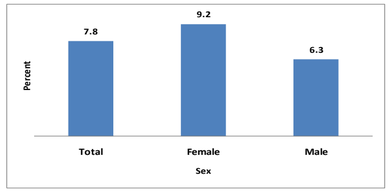
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Unemployment

Unemployment is a condition of complete joblessness where the affected persons are also available for work and/or are actively looking for work. In principle, unemployment is defined as a situation in which persons above a minimum age are without work, currently available for work and actively seeking for work during a specified reference period.

The unemployment rate was estimated at 7.8 percent of the labour force in the country. Results further show that unemployment rate for females was higher at 9.2 percent than males with 6.3 percent.

Unemployment rate by Sex, Zambia 2012



Goodson Sinyenga
Deputy Director
Economic Statistics

Consumer Price Index (Cpi)

Background

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the average level of retail prices of all goods and services bought by a typical consumer or household. It is based on the changes in the price of a 'fixed basket of goods and services'. The CPI is a key macro-economic indicator which is mainly used by the Central Bank and the Treasury as an important fiscal and monetary tool. Consequently, it is of great interest to Government, Labour Unions, Business Or¬ganizations, Research Institu¬tions, the general public and other agencies.

The Economic and Financial Statistics Division consists of six branches namely: National Accounts, Prices and Consumption Studies, Living Conditions Monitoring, Public Finance, External Trade and Industrial Production. Several macroeconomic indices are produced by the Division.

The National Accounts Branch is responsible for computing Gross Domestic Product, which is the yardstick for measuring economic performance of the country. Other aggregates produced are Gross National Income, Gross Disposable Income, and Gross Saving.

The Prices and Consumption Studies Branch is responsible for producing the Consumer Price Index, used to gauge the changes in the general price levels of goods and services in the country.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Branch conducts the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey used to measure the poverty levels and the general socioeconomic welfare of households in the country.

The Public Finance Branch is responsible for production of Government Financial Statistics as well as other financial statistics of the public sector.

The External Trade Branch is responsible for compilation and analysis of the Merchandise Trade Statistics between Zambia and the rest of the world.

The Industrial Production Branch is responsible for the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production used to gauge the quarterly performance of the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity industries.

What is CPI

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households. It is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban and rural consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Inflation

Inflation is the general rise in prices of goods and services on which individuals or households spend their money.

Data sources

The CPI data are collected through a monthly Survey of sampled retail trade and service outlets. Two basic types of data are needed to construct the CPI: price data and weighting data. The price data is collected from a sample of goods and services from a sample of sales outlets. The weighting data are estimates of the shares of the different types of expenditure in the total expenditure covered by the index.

The CPI survey is conducted in all the 10 provinces from which a sample of outlets is selected us¬ing non-probability sampling methods. Available data and application of best judgment is used to ensure that the selected sample is nationally representative and reflects pure price changes and household consumption patterns.

Approximately 23,500 prices of goods and services are collected from about 3500 outlets country wide from the 1st to the 10th of every month. The outlets were selected using the non-probability sampling methods.

CPI Basket

The CPI basket is a sample of goods and services selected to represent the price move¬ments of all goods and ser¬vices. It is designed to reflect pure price changes over the whole range of goods and services. The current CPI basket cov¬ers over 440 goods and services. The basket includes items such as mealie meal, fish, vegetables, clothing and foot¬wear, electricity, transport and commu¬nication, etc.

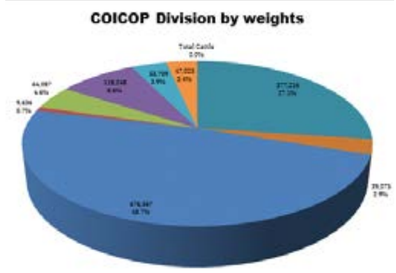
The items in the CPI basked are categorized according to the international classification system, Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) recommended by the UN to allow for international comparability.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Weights

The weights used to compile the consumer price index are derived from the Household Budget Survey. These weights reflect the importance households attach to certain items through the amounts they spend on them in their monthly household consumption and expenditures. The more a household spends on an item relative to the proportion of its total household expenditures, the more weight it will be given in the selected basket of goods and services. The higher the weight of an item in the basket, the more influence it has in the overall computed CPI.

The current weights are based on 2002/2003 House¬hold Budget Survey and have been price updated to 2009 which is the current base year. The CPI weights are usually updated after conducting the House¬hold Budget Survey.

The chart below shows the COICOP classifications with corresponding weights assigned.



Outputs

The following outputs are produced by National, Province, Division (also by national and province) and Food and non-food (also by national and province);

- Consumer Price Index- the consumer price index(CPI) measures changes over time in the general level of price of goods and services that households acquire, for the purpose of consumption with reference to the price level
- Monthly Inflation Rate-the monthly inflation rate is calculated as the change in the consumer price index of relevant month compared with the consumer price index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.
- Annual Inflation Rate-the annual inflation rate is calculated as the change in the consumer price index of the relevant month of the current year compared with consumer price index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.
- Averages prices for all goods and services in the CPI basket.

Some uses of CPI

- Economic indicator: CPI is the mostly used to measure of inflation and is sometimes viewed as an indicator of the effectiveness of government economic policy. It provides information about price changes in the nation's economy to government, business, labor, and other private citizens, and is used by them as a guide to making economic decisions.
- CPI is used as a Deflator of other Economic series: The CPI and its components are used to adjust other economic series for price changes and to translate these series into inflation-free kwacha. Examples of series adjusted by the CPI include retail sales, hourly and

weekly earnings, and components of the national income and product accounts. An interesting example of this is the use of the CPI as a deflator of the value of the consumer's kwacha to find its purchasing power. The purchasing power of the consumer's kwacha measures the change in the value to the consumer of goods and services that a dollar will buy at different dates. In other words, as prices increase, the purchasing power of the consumer's kwacha declines.

- CPI is used as a means of adjusting Kwacha values: The CPI is often used to adjust consumers' income payments such as pensions and social security benefits, bursaries, interest payments, rents, prices of bonds etc.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Does a reduction in inflation imply reduction in prices of goods and services?

Not necessarily. Falling inflation rate does not mean that prices are falling. This actually means that the rate of increase in prices of goods and services between periods has decreased. An example can be given of the price of sugar over three months; if the price of sugar was K8 in March, K10 in April and K12 in May. The increase of sugar from March to April is by 25% and from April to May is by 20%. This does not imply that the price of sugar has reduced in May since the increase reduced.

2. Does the CPI measure my experience with price change?

Not necessarily. It is important to understand that CSO bases the market baskets and pricing procedures for the entire population on the experience of the relevant average household, not of any specific family or individual. It is unlikely that your experience will correspond precisely with either the national indexes or the indexes for specific cities or regions.

3. Is the CPI a cost-of-living index?

The CPI frequently is called a cost-of-living index, but it differs in important ways from a complete cost-of-living measure. A cost-of-living index is a conceptual measurement goal, however, and not a straightforward alternative to the CPI. A cost-of-living index would measure changes over time in the amount that consumers need to spend to reach a certain utility level or standard of living. Both the CPI and a cost-of-living index would reflect changes in the prices of goods and services, such as food and clothing that are directly purchased in the marketplace; but a complete cost-of-living index would go beyond this role to also take into account changes in other governmental or environmental factors that affect consumers' well-being.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) –May, 2014

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for May 2014 was recorded at 7.8 percent same as recorded in April 2014. This means that on average prices increased by 7.8 percent between May 2013 and May 20.

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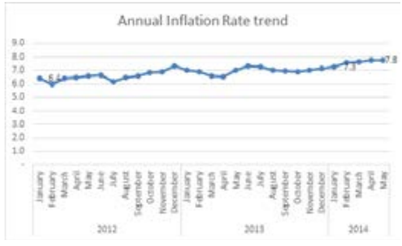
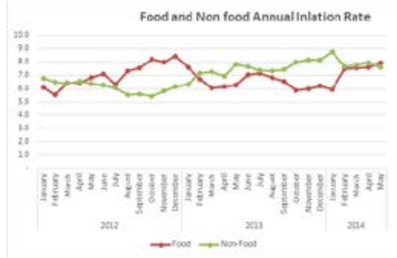




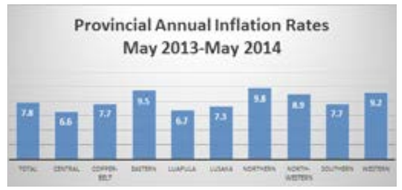
The Annual Food and Non-food Inflation Rates

The annual food inflation rate for May 2014 was recorded at 8.0 percent which shows an increase from 7.6 per cent recorded in April 2014.

The annual non-food inflation rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 7.9 percent in April 2014 to 7.6 percent in May 2014.

Changes in Inflation Rates for Province

Northern/Muchinga Province had the highest annual rate of inflation at 9.8 percent, followed by Eastern Province at 9.5 percent. Central Province had the lowest annual rate of inflation of 6.6 percent in May 2014.



Daniel Daka
Deputy Director
Agriculture and Environment Division

The Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division consists of two (2) branches namely: The Agriculture Statistics Branch and the Environment Statistics Branch.

The Agriculture Statistics Branch conducts two major surveys annually; The Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) and the Post Harvest Survey (PHS) while the Environment Statistics Branch conducts the Fish Catch Assessment Surveys (CAS).

The purpose of the CFS is to obtain information from farmers on area planted, expected production, expected sales, quantity of fertiliser used among many other variables. This information is used to assess the food security situation in the country and also to produce the National Food Balance Sheet (NFBS). The NFBS is used to determine the surplus or deficit of major cereals and tubers in the country. This information is vital to the government, NGOs, private sector particularly traders as well as donors for strategic planning and decision making purposes. Such strategic decisions may relate to local marketing and import/export issues.

The PHS on the other hand provides actual production as opposed to estimates provided by the CFS. The major objectives of the PHS are;

- *To provide key Agriculture Performance Indicators for the National Development Plans.*
- *To provide public institutions, the private sector, research organisations and other stakeholders with indicators of seasonal agricultural performance for planning and research.*
- *To provide agricultural production figures used for calculating the agriculture sector's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).*
- *To provide Government institutions, the donor community and other international partners with useful information that will enable the formulation of developmental programs for improving food security.*
- *To provide baseline data used in carrying out Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM).*
- *To generate information that will contribute towards preparedness and mitigation of disasters.*
- *To provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) with indicators used for Agricultural Sector Performance Analysis for agricultural policy, planning and decision making.*

The purpose of the CAS conducted by the Environment Statistics Branch is to obtain information that provides estimates of the annual fish production from Zambia's major water bodies. This information is necessary for determining the contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also helps to monitor the quantities of fish caught in order for Government and other stakeholders to put in place measures to prevent resource over exploitation. The survey also captures the methods of fishing and the type of fishing gear and equipment used and species of fish caught and their numbers as well as providing estimates of fish production. The CAS is also an important tool in estimating food security as the fisheries sector provide a valuable and cheap source of nutrition to the fishing communities, surrounding areas and the nation as a whole.

The National Food Balance Sheet (NFBS)

The NFBS for the 2014/2015 marketing season based on the CFS covering 2013 to 2014 agricultural season shows that the country has produced sufficient maize for both human consumption and industrial use. Total maize production in the 2013/2014 season has been estimated to be 3,350,671 metric tonnes. Maize carry-over stocks have been estimated at 597,192 metric tonnes.

Most of this maize was in storage with the FRA as at 1st May, 2014. Private traders, Large Scale farmers as well as Small & Medium scale Farmers. When the maize carry-over stock from last season is added to the maize production for the 2010/2011agricultural season the total supply of maize available for the 2014/2015 marketing season is 3,947,863986 metric tonnes.

For an estimated population of 14.58 million people, the food balance sheet shows that total maize required for human consumption amounts to 1,532,164metric tonnes.

The estimated maize requirement for industrial use, specifically stock-feed and breweries is 245,630 and 110,000 metric tonnes respectively. Post-harvest physical losses have been estimated at 5 per cent of current national production. Structural Informal cross-border trade estimates have also been factored into the balance sheet. A provision of 200,000 metric tonnes of maize has been made. This provision does not include formal exports out of Zambia.

When total maize requirements are netted out from total maize availability, a net surplus of 1,152,505 metric tonnes is estimated. Total maize requirements include anticipated government strategic reserve stock of 500,000 metric tonnes to be held by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA).

National Food Balance for Zambia for the 2014/2015 Agricultural Marketing Season
Based on the 2013/2014 MAL/CSO Crop Forecasting Survey and MAL/CSO/Private Sector Utilization Estimates (Metric Tonn

		Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum & Millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (maize equivalent)
A. Availability:								
(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2014)	1/	597,192	1,548	88,560	3,484	0	12	689,366
(ii) Total production (2013/14)	2/	3,350,671	49,640	201,504	70,787	174,175	919,497	4,574,592
Total availability		**3,947,863**	**51,188**	**290,064**	**74,271**	**174,175**	**919,509**	**5,263,958**
B. Requirements:								
(i) Staple food requirements:								
Human consumption	3/	1,532,194	59,728	299,925	68,268	165,466	701,794	2,655,755
Strategic Reserve Stocks (net)	4/	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
(ii) Industrial requirements:								
Stockfeed	5/	245,630	0	0	0	0	0	245,630
Breweries	6/	110,000	0	0	0	0	0	110,000
Grain retained for other uses	7/	40,000	4,478	0	2,464	0	0	46,741
(iii) Losses	8/	167,534	2,482	10,075	3,539	8,709	45,975	228,730
(iv) Structural cross-border trade	9/	200,000						200,000
Total requirements		**2,795,358**	**66,688**	**310,000**	**74,271**	**174,175**	**747,769**	**3,986,855**
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B)	10/	**1,152,505**	**-15,500**	**-19,936**	**0**	**0**	**171,740**	**1,277,102**
D. Potential Commercial exports	11/	+1,152,505	15,500	19,936	0	0	0	0
E. Food aid import requirements	12/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, brewers, FRA, DMMU and commercial and small scale farmers as at 1st May 2014
2/ Production estimates by MAL/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/ Human staple food consumption represents 70% (1,470 kCal/person/day, CSO) of total diet (2,100 kCal/person/day, National Food and Nutrition C for the national population of 14.58 million people (based on CSO Census projections with 2.8% growth rate projected to October 2014, mid marke The food balance shows an overall surplus of staple foods. Food prices may affect the level of food consumption.
4/ National strategic requirements expected to be carried over into the next season by FRA. (this amount of 500,000 Mt includes equivalent quantity that is already budgeted for)
5/ Estimated requirements by major stockfeed producers.
6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
7/ Estimated retention of grain for other uses by smallholders.
8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5% for grains, sweet potatoes and cassava, in line with estimates from other SADC countries.
9/ Structural exports represents cross-border trade, mostly to the DRC, that occurs on a continuing basis and that is likely to occur during the 2014/15 marketing season. It does not include Formal trade.
10/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. The total surplus/deficit is expressed as maize equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on a 3 year rolling average of what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.
11/ Commercial imports/exports represent expected regional and international trade by the private sector, been harvested For cassava, the surplus represents cassava that is still in the ground and may not necessarily be harvested
12/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.

Livestock Production Estimates

Findings from the 2011/2012 Post Harvest Survey (PHS) show that Southern province had the highest cattle population with 36.4 percent of the cattle population in the country. Eastern Province had 19.9 percent while Western Province had 19.8 percent. Luapula Province had the lowest cattle population in the country with 0.3 percent.

The results from the survey indicate that Southern Province had the highest sheep population with 38.4 percent while Western Province had the lowest with 0.3 percent.

The findings from the survey show that Southern province had the highest population of pigs with 32.1 percent while Western province had the lowest with 1.2 percent.

Eastern Province recorded the highest population of pigs with 41.4 percent while Luapula and Northwestern provinces had the lowest with 2.9 percent.

Percent Distribution of Livestock Population by Livestock Type and By Province, 2011/2012 Agricultural Season

Provinces	Total Cattle	percent	Sheep	percent	Goat	percent	Pigs	percent
Central	377,216	11.1	13,065	9.8	436,275	17.7	87,971	6.5
Copperbelt	39,075	1.2	24,165	18.1	96,980	3.9	64,148	4.7
Eastern	676,567	19.9	20,080	15	331,204	13.4	562,884	41.4
Luapula	9,636	0.3	3,576	2.7	166,608	6.8	40,076	2.9
Lusaka	64,087	1.9	5,513	4.1	101,368	4.1	147,949	10.9
Muchinga	118,248	3.5	3,556	2.7	118,658	4.8	52,020	3.8
Northern	53,709	1.6	9,655	7.2	212,411	8.6	55,372	4.1
Northwestern	47,025	1.4	2,398	1.8	179,377	7.3	39,265	2.9
Southern	1,332,991	39.3	51,405	38.4	791,876	32.1	261,586	19.2
Western	672,989	19.8	387	0.3	29,012	1.2	49,792	3.7
Zambia	3,391,544	100	133,802	100	2,463,769	100	1,361,063	100

Source: 2011/2012 Post Harvest Survey

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Source: 2011/2012 Post Harvest Survey

Purposes of raising cattle

During the 2010/2011 Agricultural Season, a total number of 248,550 agricultural households were estimated to be raising cattle. Agricultural households raise cattle for different purposes among which are meat, milk, draught power, skins, aesthetic value and others. During the 2010/2011 Agricultural Season, the majority of the agricultural households, 185,305 (74.6 percent) raised cattle for draught power followed by those who raised cattle for meat at 24,948 (10 percent).Very few of the agricultural households raised cattle for hides/skins with only 327 (0.1 percent).

Percentage Distribution of Cattle raising Households by Reason for raising Cattle

Purpose	Number of farmers	Percent
Meat	24,948	10.0
Milk	4,870	2.0
Draught power	185,305	74.6
Hides/skins	327	0.1
Aesthetic value	18,435	7.4
Others	14,665	5.9
Total	248,550	100.0

Source: 2010/2011 Post Harvest Survey

Challenges faced by Cattle raising Households

The 2010/2011 PHS collected information on challenges faced by cattle raising households. The challenges faced by farmers was disease. Diseases were reported to be the greatest challenge faced by about 135,424 (54.5 percent) farmers followed by inadequate pasture reported by about 16,031 (6.5 percent) farmers.

Sheila S. Mudenda
Acting **Deputy Director**
Information, Research & Dissemination

The Information, Research and Dissemination (IRD) Division consists of two branches namely: Information Technology and Research & Dissemination.

In an effort to promote increased utilization of Statistical information for effective decision making, CSO through the Research and Dissemination Branch provides interface with various statistical users. These users include policy makers, the Donor Community, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Researchers, Academicians, the Media and the General Public. The branch also provides consultancy services to researchers and individuals. It also conducts adhoc surveys.

Through the Division, members of the public gain access to a variety of statistical publications such as Census reports, Living Conditions Survey Reports, CPI reports and also other key socio-economic indicators such as GDP, Inflation rates, Index of Industrial Production, External Trade, etc.

All those conducting research can use the Resource Centre or visit the CSO website on www.zamstats.gov.zm. The Resource Centre plays a major role in the dissemination of CSO publications. The centre has a wide range of statistical information and makes this available to members of the public.

The centre is open from Monday to Friday from 08:30 to 13:00 hours in the morning, and 14:00 to 17:00 hours in the afternoon.

The National Data Archives (NADA) is also another way of disseminating Statistical information. The NADA can be accessed through the CSO website.

"Showcasing 50 Years Of Business Transformation And Development From The Gender Perspective"

Gender statistics is a very important aspect of statistics and should be included in all forms of statistical presentations as it is a tool that facilitates matters that are aimed at addressing gender issues. Identifying the information required to inform and understand the problems and goals connected with gender issues is essential to the production of gender statistics. Therefore, a policy-oriented approach rather than the simple disaggregation of data by sex is at the core of gender statistics (UNECE, 2010). The 1995 United Nations Beijing Platform for Action identified 12 critical areas of concern calling for strategic actions. In turn, these gender concerns identified what statistics will be required to be collected in order to provide a basis for policies, programmes and for monitoring and evaluation. There are 12 areas of focus in gender statistics as identified by the 1995 Beijing Platform namely Poverty, Education and Training, Health, Violence, Armed conflict, Economy, Power and Decision Making, Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women, Human rights of women, Media, Environment and the girl child.

Women and men do not play identical roles in any society; nor do they have equal access to education, work, career opportunities and economic resources. This means that political and economic leadership is also unequally shared, which leads to gender disparities in the enjoyment of benefits from economic and social development. In recent decades, advocates of women's rights have drawn attention to these facts and the need to consider them in policy and programme formulation.

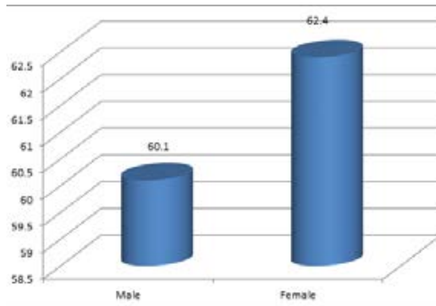
This new approach focuses on gender disparities in the impacts of economic and social policies, and the fact that men, boys, women and girls their interactions affect every aspect of the development process. The gender perspective pays close attention to the mechanisms that regulate gender interactions and their impact on men, boys, women and girls, by making reference to gender-based socio-economic characteristics.

Currently, the government, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders give greater recognition to the need to reinforce the involvement of women and girls in order to achieve sustainable development. However, although the contribution of women and girls is rather more visible now than it was 25 years ago, there is still a long way to go. The lack of adequate data/statistics on true gender disparities in everyday life, as well as in the economic, social and political spheres, has frequently given rise to inappropriate policies, plans and projects. The issue can only be resolved by a carefully planned approach to gender statistics production.

The Importance of Mainstreaming Gender in Statistics

In Zambia today, much of the rural sector, especially women and girls, live in poverty as per CSO, Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey, 2010. The figure below shows the overall distribution of rural population by poverty status and sex of household head. The statistics exhibits higher levels of poverty in rural areas among females than males.

Poverty status and sex of household head, 2010, Zambia



Source: CSO, Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey, 2010

Despite the fact that sustainable development like agriculture aims at balancing greater productivity and better yields with natural resource conservation, enhanced incomes, job creation, improved levels of food and nutritional security, many development programmes and policies have actually exacerbated poverty or done nothing to improve local standards of living, especially those of women and girls.

Development plans are formulated primarily in terms of economic criteria, while social and human parameters are seen mostly as justifications for economic decisions. When the human factor is given as much importance as the economic aspects, planning exercises become very complex; introducing a gender perspective complicates the issue even more. Planners hardly ever see the significance of the gender perspective partly because they lack accurate, reliable, credible unbiased gender statistics on the type and extent of men's and women's separate contributions to development.

In Zambia in which economic value is reckoned in entirely monetary terms; women's work, which is often unpaid, is not considered to be productive work. Much as women are the pillars of subsistence economies and pivotal to food security, their actions tend to be barred from economic accounts. Agricultural statistics thus tend to under-represent, or even omit, variables that are important to a clear understanding of rural sector activities and rural development. This strictly limits planners' grip of the real situation in rural economies which, in turn, constrains their potential to act.

Until a few years ago, the demand for specific data and indicators incorporating a gender perspective was limited to advocates of the rights of women and disadvantaged groups. There is now greater general awareness of the need for a gender perspective in development policy formulation, and of the corresponding need for pertinent gender statistics. At the same time, as reliable gender statistics becomes available, they help to promote and justify change and to disperse doubts and scepticism with respect to the relevance of innovative approaches such as the gender perspective. The proposed concepts and methods proposed must be adopted if a true reflection of reality is to begin to bear fruit and new strategies should be developed in order to improve data presentation and dissemination, incorporating a gender perspective into statistics production.

Producing Gender-Specific Statistics

Gender-specific statistics are built on concepts and definitions designed to identify gender-differentiated conditions, characteristics and gender interactions; unlike the simple disaggregation of data by sex. Appropriate data collection methods, stages of data processing and dissemination are of greater importance in the production of gender specific statistics. Gender-specific statistics must be presented in a form that allows easy access to a wide range of end users, many of whom will have no special know-how in this area.
Gender-specific statistics cannot be produced independently of our national statistical systems; thus there is need to incorporate a gender perspective in all the various subject matter in the respective divisions within CSO.

The National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) responsible for the production and dissemination of official data will consider gender-specific data collection, compilation, analysis and presentation as an integral part of their work, and not as a separate task. The production and improvement of gender-specific indicators as stated in the National Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2011 - 2015 should be written into existing data collection programmes, censuses, periodic surveys and sampling, in close collaboration with statistics users, in order to make the best use possible of existing statistical systems and data.

Transformation And Development:

• *In view of the above background, Central Statistical Office (CSO), 30 Gender Statistics Committee members had an opportunity of being trained by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Mainstreaming Gender in Statistics in October 2013. The committee constitutes of Statisticians from various Divisions within CSO, Gender Personnel from the Gender Unit, Personnel from Information Technology and a representative from the Ministry of Gender and Child Development.*

• *The good news is that the 30 CSO Gender Committee members who were trained by UNECA in how to mainstream gender in statistics; were privileged to be trained in Gender Analysis by Dr. Buleti Nsemukila- phd. (Consultant) with the help of Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) under the Joint GRZ/UNDP Programme in December 2013. The two (2) components involved were:*
1. The training on Gender Analysis and Gender Statistics using results from the 2010 Census Analytical report for practical illustrations;

2. The gender analysis of the 2010 Census Analytical report while working with some attached staff from the CSO and the Ministry responsible for Gender.
The gender analysis of the 2010 Census report is evidence enough that gender statistics are imperative as they make available the basis for analysis of how policies, social norms and cultural values affect women and men. To better achieve gender equality and promote advancement of women in all sectors, it is vital to mainstream gender perspective into the national statistical system (NSS) and areas of statistical production. Census is a better statistical source of data in Zambia, even though being the largest statistical activity that any country can embark on, it is the only basis that provides indicators at the lowest sub-national level and ensures gender mainstreaming and community participation by women at lowest level of decision making.
The Gender Analysis of the Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing: National Analytical Report Volume 11 was finalized, validated in February 2014 and submitted for publishing so that it could be disseminated to the public.

• *In December 2012 a team of CSO staff and other producer of gender statistics met at Ndozo Lodge to update the Gender Status Report 2012/2013 which is an update of the 2011 report. 2012/2013 report I a reflection of the progress made towards attaining gender equity and equality as measured by the indicators spelled out in the National Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2011 – 2015.*
In addition, there was a finalization meeting held at Fringilla Lodge starting 18th May to 21st to finalize the 2012/2013 Gender Status report with the help of Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) under the Joint GRZ/UNDP Programme. CSO and other producers of gender statistics coordinated efforts to ensure that this important report is finalized, validated, published and disseminated to the public.

• *The Central Statistical Office (CSO) interacted with the Ministry of Gender and other stakeholders collecting Gender Based Violence (GBV) data on the need to conduct the provincial sensitization on the collection of the GBV data. It was established that that a number of gender statistics are being generated by various organizations and being documented in the provinces, hence; the need for the harmonization of the collection of the GBV data. CSO also saw the need for the CSO head office to collaborate with the CSO Provincial offices in order to improve its performance and impact in the role of providing gender statistics.*

In view of the above the CSO Gender Unit made a follow- up on the following activities:

1. Constitution of provincial CSO Gender Committees

2. Commemoration of events and other gender related events; provincial offices can make suggestions to CSO head quarters on how best the demand of gender statistics can be met.

3. CSO provincial offices to be part of the Provincial gender committee under the Provincial Development Coordination Committee (PDCC).

The Gender Unit personnel visited two (2) provinces thus Luapula and Western to carry out the provincial assessment on the need of harmonization of all GBV data collection tools.

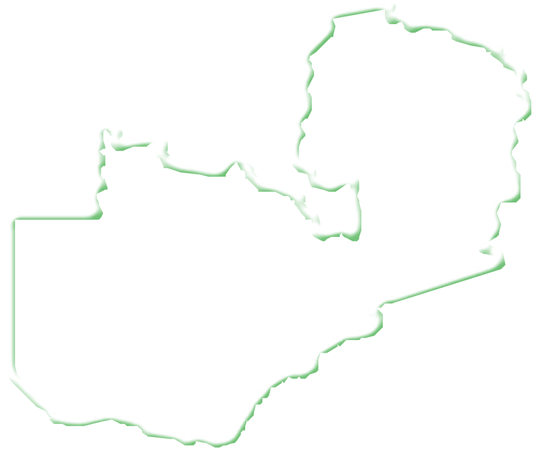
• CSO Gender unit had an inception meeting with all stakeholders in Lusaka who collects GBV data, at CSO head quarters on the 24th March 2014, whose agenda was to discuss the available GBV indicators and sources, modes of data collection, how to improve and harmonise the GBV instruments being used and wayford.

• The second meeting was held on the 29th April 2014 to review the instruments that each stakeholder is using to collect GBV data and it was a success. It is from this meeting that there was an agreement that there is need for a treaty to go and critically look at the instruments and harmonize them sometime in June 2014.

Way Forward

• With the approval of the National Strategy for Developing Statistics (NSDS) on the 5th of May 2014, as Central Statistical Office (CSO)-Gender Unit, it is our hope that the Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) as the government agency responsible for coordinating all sectors on gender matters; will ensure that the synergy between the National Statistical Office and other stakeholders collecting Gender Based Violence is strengthened thus brought together as one, with one voice so as to attain the gender equity and equality by the year 2015.

Republic of Zambia



Area: *752,612 Square Kilometers*

Location: *In the heart of Central Africa, bordered by Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania and Congo D.R.*

Population: *13,092,666 million (2010)*

Annual Rate of Population Growth: 2.8%

GDP per Capita: *US$1,551.1 (2010)*

Economic Growth Rate: *7.3% (2012)*

Climate: *Sub-tropical-cool and dry (May to August).*
Hot and dry (September to November).
Warm and Wet (December to April)

Capital City: *Lusaka*

Other Cities: *Kitwe, Ndola, Livingstone*

Main Towns: *Chingola, Chipata, Choma, Kabwe, Kasama, Mansa, Mongu, Mufulira, Luanshya and Solwezi*