

# 2015 - 2016

# GENDER STATUS REPORT

# ZAMBIA

## **CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

Nationalist Road  
P.O. Box 31908  
LUSAKA  
[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)  
Email: [info@zamstats.gov.zm](mailto:info@zamstats.gov.zm)

## **MINISTRY OF GENDER**

New Government Complex  
Second Floor  
Independence Avenue  
P.O. Box 30719  
LUSAKA  
[www.mgcd.gov.zm](http://www.mgcd.gov.zm)

*December 2017*



Republic of Zambia



# Foreword

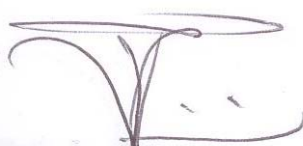
The enactment of the Gender Equity and Equality Act in 2015, was a milestone towards domestication of provisions of regional and international protocols on gender. The Act under Part II provides for harmonised data collection mechanisms to improve data collection and ensure effective programming, planning and monitoring.

The National Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (NGMEP), which provided the guidelines for the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of information in the first and second publications of the Gender Status Report ran from 2011 to 2015 and has thus since expired. Moving forward, the National Gender Status Report will measure the advancement of gender equality in the context of the SDGs and the gender targets in the implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan (7<sup>th</sup> NDP).

The 2015 - 2016 Gender Status Report provides measurement mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the performance of gender equality in the implementation of development programmes in Zambia. It gives an update on the gender indicators and targets set for monitoring of gender mainstreaming in socio-economic development. Government considers the report as a management and planning tool that evaluates the gender responsiveness of its programmes and how well gender is being integrated in the development process across all sectors.

This report is the outcome of close engagement with stakeholders who are involved in gender development issues in the National Statistical System (NSS). The process involved the collection of sex disaggregated data from surveys and censuses undertaken by Central Statistical Office (CSO) and administrative data from some government ministries/institutions. Namely these are: Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, National Assembly, Judiciary and Cabinet Office.

Readers are encouraged to read the report in order to appreciate the numerous gender mainstreaming efforts Government is putting in place. This report can also be used as a tool for planning gender interventions and programmes.



Dr. Felix V. Phiri  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**  
**MINISTRY OF GENDER**

# Acknowledgements

This report is the outcome of wide consultations with all key stakeholders in the gender sphere. Acknowledgements therefore go to all those who helped in one way or another in the production of this report.

Specifically, commendations go to the Ministry of Gender, Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, National Assembly, Judiciary and Cabinet Office who availed data, time, experience and documents required for the assignment to be undertaken.

Further, it is important to acknowledge that the Gender Status Report could not have been produced without the financial and logistical support from the UK Department for International Development and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the “*Programme for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children’s Rights (PPPWCR)*” in Zambia.

Finally I extend my gratitude to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) for coordinating the process of data collection from all stakeholders, analysis and report writing.



Mr John Kalumbi  
Director  
**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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# Acronyms/Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CEEC	Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FSP	Food Security Pack
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFPPs	Gender Focal Point Persons
GIDD	Gender in Development Division
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LIMS	Land Information Management Systems
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MEWD	Ministry of Energy and Water Department
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
MCDMSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MoG	Ministry of Gender
MLNREP	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MPSAs	Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSS	National Statistical System
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PWAS	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMAGs	Safe Motherhood Action Groups
SNDP	Sixth National Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNPIN	United Nations Population Information Network
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WVZ	World Vision Zambia
ZAMPHIA	Zambia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment Survey
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
ZICTA	Zambia Information Communication and Technology Authority
ZILMIS	Zambia Integrated Land Management Information System
ZP-VSU	Zambia Police-Victim Support Unit

## Executive Summary

The 2015 - 2016 Gender Status Report shows that the population of both females and males was growing at about 3 percent per annum. As at 2016, the female population was estimated at 8 million while the male population was 7.5 million.

The sex ratio at birth during the period 2014 to 2016 was above 100, implying that there were more males being born compared to females. However, overall, there were more females than males over the same period depicted by sex ratios of less than 100 meaning males were dying at a higher rate than their female counterparts. On average, females got into marriage five years earlier than their male counterparts, at 18.7 years and 23.9 years, respectively. Teenage pregnancy was higher in rural areas at 36.4 percent while it was at 20.0 percent in urban areas. In 2014, North Western and Western provinces recorded the highest numbers of teenage pregnancies, at 41.0 percent and 40.4 percent, respectively.

Extreme poverty was at 42.9 percent for female headed households while that of male headed households was at 40.3 percent, in 2015.

In 2016, the enrolment ratio was higher at primary (grade 1 - 7) than at secondary (grade 8 - 12) levels. The female enrolment ratio at primary level was higher than that of males at 106.3 percent and 104.7 percent, respectively. At secondary school level, male enrolment was higher at 48.1 percent while that of females was at 43.3 percent. The drop out rate at secondary level was higher among females than males at 1.8 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. The completion rate at grade 7 was higher among females at 93.4 percent compared to that of males which was at 91.3 percent. At grade 9 and grade 12, the completion rate was higher among males at 69.4 percent and 64.2 percent while those of females were at 68.3 percent and 41.4 percent, respectively.

In 2015, there were 15,000 recorded pregnancies among school going girls. Of these recorded pregnancies, 11,989 occurred at primary school level while 3,136 were recorded at secondary school level.

A total of 220,040 persons reported illness or injury in 2015, of which females accounted for the majority at 54.2 percent. There was a decline in recorded institutional maternal mortality ratio from 136 maternal deaths per 100,000 in 2015 to 111 maternal deaths in 2016.

The life expectancy at birth was higher for females at 55.6 years compared to males at 51.1 years in 2015. In 2016, there were increases in life expectancy at birth to 56.1 years for females and 51.5 years for males.

Labour force participation was higher for females at 78.2 percent with that of males recorded at 77.1 percent in 2014. Employment statistics show that there were more employed females at 3 million than employed males at 2.8 million. In both 2014 and 2015, there were more males employed in the formal sector accounting for 73.6 percent and 73.4 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate was higher among males at 8.4 percent while that of females was at 6.5 percent in 2014.

Reported Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases increased from 18,088 in 2015 to 18,540 in 2016. There were more female GBV cases reported than those of males in both 2015 and 2016. As at 2015, child marriages were estimated at 61,641 of which females accounted for 78.8 percent and males accounted for 21.2 percent.

With regards to decision making, there were more male Members of Parliament in both 2015 and 2016, at 128 and 131 while female Members of Parliament were at 21 and 25, respectively. In 2016, there were more male Cabinet Ministers at 75.0 percent and females at 25.0 percent. In 2015, there were more female (20) High Court Judges than males (18).

On social protection, there were 242,000 beneficiaries of the social cash transfer scheme, of this number, females accounted for 62.0 percent and males accounted for 38.0 percent. Similarly, there were more female beneficiaries of the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) at 55.0 percent. In 2015, there were more female beneficiaries of Food Security Pack (FSP) at 59.0 percent.

In 2016, of the total approved and financed projects by the CEEC, 30 percent were by females. Of the total 13,837 state land offers, 9,373 were given to males and 4,094 were given to females.

# Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 Introduction

The Ministry of Gender (MoG) in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) has been producing the Gender Status Report since 2011. The first gender status Report titled ‘A BASELINE-2011’ was published in 2011 and was followed by another publication in 2014.

The first and second publications of the Gender Status Report (GSR) were premised on the 2011- 2015 National Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (NGMEP) which provided the guidelines for the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of information. In keeping up with the current global and national data requirements, the National Gender Status Report will measure the advancement of gender equality in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the gender targets in the implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan (7<sup>th</sup> NDP).

The third edition of the Gender Status Report for the period 2015-2016 covers the following broad topics:

- *Demographics (Population);*
- *Poverty;*
- *Education;*
- *Health;*
- *Labour Force;*
- *Gender Based Violence;*
- *Decision Making;*
- *Social Protection;*
- *Women Empowerment; and*
- *Land Ownership.*

The main objective of the Gender Status Report is to provide an update on progress made against set targets and impacts of gender mainstreaming in the country. Specifically, the report provides an opportunity to track progress made in achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and also assesses Zambia’s commitment to addressing gender equality issues. The 2015 - 2016 edition of the Gender Status Report therefore provides an update on the developments since the last publication.

By design and for comparative purposes, this third edition of the GSR covering the period 2015 to 2016 also contains information for years prior to this period. According to the statistical methodological design, surveys and censuses are undertaken by CSO at regular intervals which include: annual, biennial, every 3 or 4 years and decennial (for population census). Displayed data in such cases was compared from two survey data points. This also means that the data and information from the last held survey is deemed valid, current and useful for the years preceding it, until the next survey is conducted. However, unlike survey data, administrative data produced mainly by other data producing institutions/Ministries (in the course of their service delivery) has an annual interval.

## 1.1 Concepts and Definitions

This section provides the concepts and definitions used in this report, for purposes of guiding and easing the readers’ understanding.

**Child** is any person below the age of eighteen

**Child Marriage** is a formal marriage or informal union before age 18.



**Contributing Family Workers** refer to persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household.

**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)** is usually defined as the percentage of currently married women using a method of contraception.

**Crude Birth Rate** is the number of live births per thousand (1,000) total population in a given period.

**Economic Activity Status (Working Age Population)** refers to all persons aged 15 years or older at the time of survey.

**Economically Active Population** refers to all persons aged 15 years or older who are either employed or unemployed at the time of the survey.

**Employed Population** is the total number of persons who have a paid job in cash or kind, are in self-employment or are in contributing family worker. All persons who have a paid job and are on leave, as well as those in self-employment but are absent from work due to various reasons such as inadequate raw materials, labour disputes, absence of business opportunities, etc. are all considered employed.

**Employment Population Ratio** is a measure of the number of employed persons as a proportion of the working-age population expressed as a percentage.

**Extreme Poverty** specifies the amount of money that is required to meet a minimum standard of living.

**Moderate Poverty** describes an individual or group's (household) wealth relative to that of other individuals.

**Formal Employment** is the type of employment in which employees are entitled to social security coverage contract in addition to annual paid leave, or any such entitlement.

**Formal Sector Employment** is the employment whether formal or informal in a registered production unit.

**Gender** refers to the socially constructed traits attributed to being female or male. These attributes involve the roles and responsibilities assigned to men and women by society. The attributes also include expected, allowed, valued and accepted behaviour and conduct among men and women.

**Gender Based Violence** is any physical, mental, emotional, social or economic abuse against the person because of that persons' gender and includes sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a person, threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

**Gender Parity Index** is a ratio of females to 100 males. This index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement, within a country, due to gender inequality.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio** indicates the total enrolment of learners in a specific level, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for that level.

**Household** is defined as "a group of persons who usually live and eat together". These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as head of the household.

**Industry** refers to an economic activity that takes place at the employed person's place of work.

**Infant Mortality Rate** is the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

**Informal Sector** refers to all production units that are not registered with a tax or a licensing authority.

**Informal Employment** is the type of employment characterized by lack of an entitlement to annual paid leave and absence of social security. This type of employment could be found in both the formal sector and informal sector production unit.

**Labour Force Participation Rate** is the ratio of the labour force to the overall size of the working-age population.

**Life Expectancy at Birth (e0)** is the average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates.

**Maternal Death** is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 hours of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental causes.

**Maternal Health** is the health care given to mothers during pregnancy, in time of delivery and soon after delivery which are key to the wellbeing and survival of the baby and mother.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MM Ratio)** is the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.

**Occupation** is defined as the set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by high degree of similarity.

**Population Growth or Decline** shows how the number of people in a particular place is changing over time.

**School Attendance** is defined as attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education.

**Total Fertility Rate** is the average number of children a woman is expected to have in her entire reproductive age group (15–49 years) assuming the prevailing conditions remain constant throughout her reproductive period.

**Unemployment Rate** is the ratio of the unemployed population to the total population in the labour force expressed as a percentage.

**Women Empowerment** is the process of facilitating access to resources and developing one's capabilities with a view to participating actively in shaping one's own life and that of one's community in economic, socio-cultural, political and religious terms.

# Chapter 2: Methodology

## 2.0 Introduction

The methodology used to update the 2015 - 2016 Gender Status Report was a desk review approach. The approach involved the collection of secondary sex disaggregated data from published reports and administrative data from various ministries/institutions namely; Ministry of General Education (MoGE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), National Assembly, Judiciary, Cabinet Office, Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) and Public Service Management Division (PSMD).

## 2.1 Limitations

There were some limitations experienced during the production of this report. These include:

- *Delayed feedback from some producers of gender related data to submit within the given time; resulting in a protracted process of producing this report;*
- *Some of the data given were not disaggregated by sex as required for gender analysis;*
- *In some cases, current data was not available resulting in data gaps: For example, some data sources such as surveys and censuses are conducted at specific intervals hence data is only available during survey/census years; and*
- *Some of the administrative data given could not be broken down into single years as it was aggregated for 2015 and 2016.*

# Chapter 3: Findings

## 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information on sex disaggregated data/indicators. The indicators presented in this edition of the gender status report are for the period 2015 to 2016. The findings are based on the following indicators; demographics (population), poverty status, education, health, labour force, gender based violence, decision making, social protection, women empowerment and land ownership.

## 3.1 Demographics

This section presents information on selected population indicators and these are the composition and structure of the population, population size, sex ratio (overall and at birth), trends in population, population growth rate, household headship, median age at first marriage and birth, teenage pregnancy and fertility rates.

## 3.2 Population Size and Distribution

The period under review 2015 to 2016, Zambian population size has been increasing. Table 3.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of the population by sex, rural/urban and province. The total population in 2014 was at 15,023,315, of which 49.5 percent were males and 50.5 percent were females. In 2016, the total population was at 15,933,883, of which 49.5 percent were males and 50.5 percent were females. Across all regions (rural/urban and province), the female population was higher than the male population.

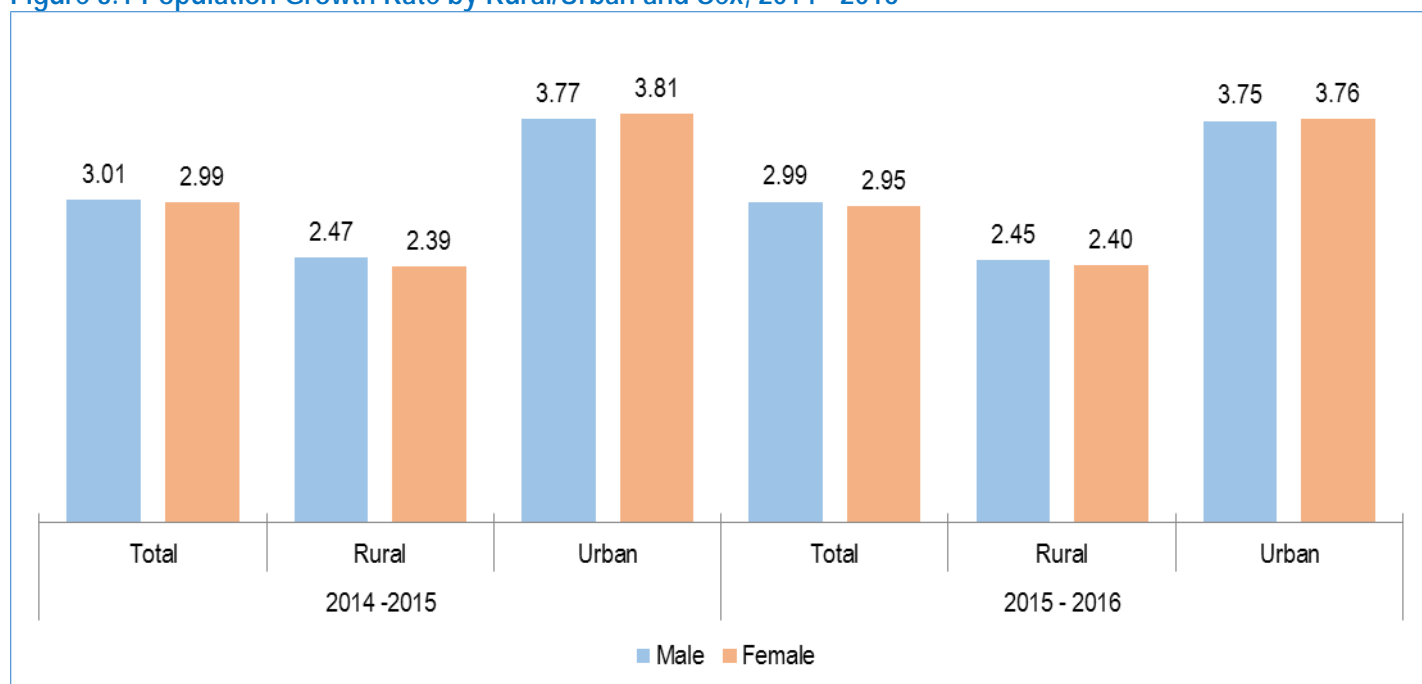
Rural/Urban and Province	2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Zambia	49.5	50.5	15,023	49.5	50.5	15,473	49.5	50.5	15,933
Rural	49.4	50.6	8,787	49.5	50.5	9,001	49.5	50.5	9,218
Urban	49.5	50.5	6,235	49.5	50.5	6,472	49.5	50.5	6,715
Central	49.6	50.3	1,474	49.6	50.3	1,515	49.6	50.4	1,556
Copperbelt	49.9	50.0	2,305	49.9	50.0	2,362	49.9	50.1	2,420
Eastern	49.4	50.5	1,766	49.5	50.5	1,813	49.5	50.5	1,861
Luapula	49.1	50.8	1,099	49.2	50.8	1,127	49.1	50.8	1,156
Lusaka	49.6	50.4	2,669	49.5	50.5	2,777	49.5	50.5	2,888
Muchinga	49.1	50.8	858	49.1	50.8	895	49.1	50.9	932
Northern	49.5	50.4	1,264	49.5	50.4	1,304	49.6	50.4	1,345
North Western	49.7	50.2	811	49.8	50.2	833	49.8	50.1	856
Southern	49.4	50.6	1,799	49.4	50.6	1,853	49.4	50.6	1,907
Western	48.2	51.7	975	48.2	51.8	991	48.3	51.7	1,007

Source: CSO, 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

## 3.3 Population Growth Rate by Sex

Figure 3.1 shows the population growth rate by rural/urban and sex. At national level, in the period 2014 to 2015, the male population grew at 3.01 percent compared to that of the female population at 2.99 percent. In the period 2015 to 2016, the male population grew at 2.99 percent compared to that of the female population at 2.95 percent.

Figure 3.1 Population Growth Rate by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014 - 2016

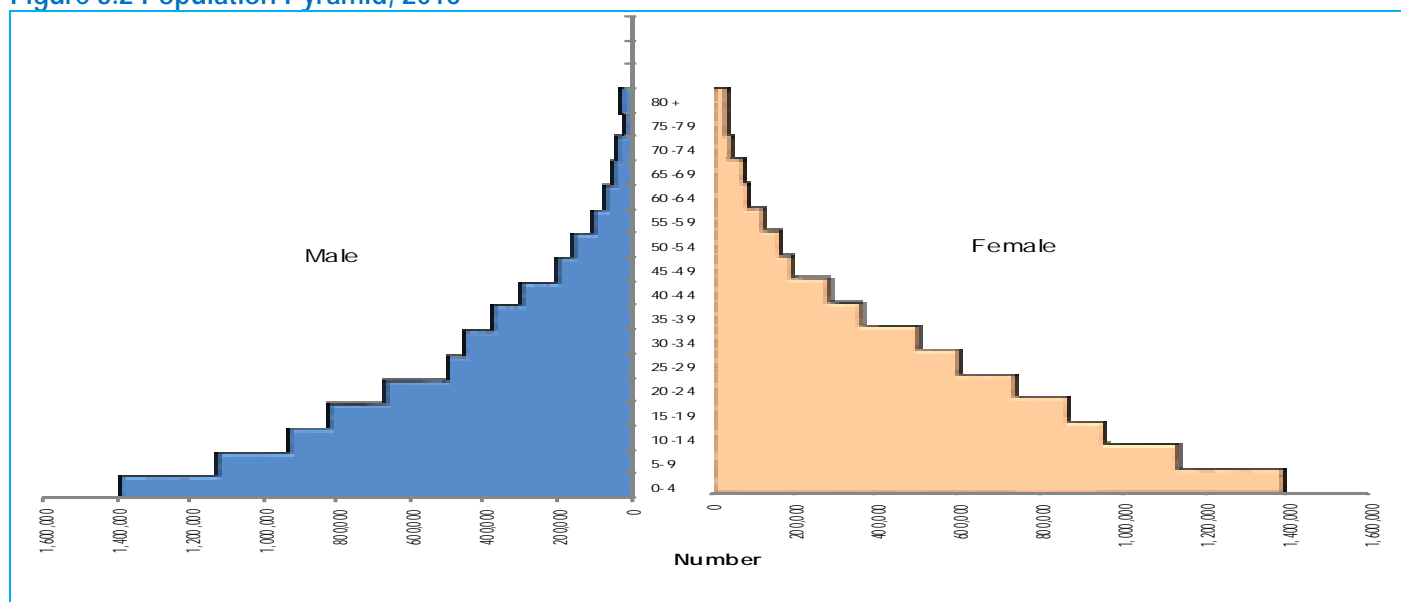


Source: CSO, 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

### 3.4 Sex Composition

Population structure shows the number of males and females in each age group. Figure 3.2 shows the population pyramid. The population structure is characterised by a broader base implying a higher population in young ages. The female population is higher across all age groups.

Figure 3.2 Population Pyramid, 2016

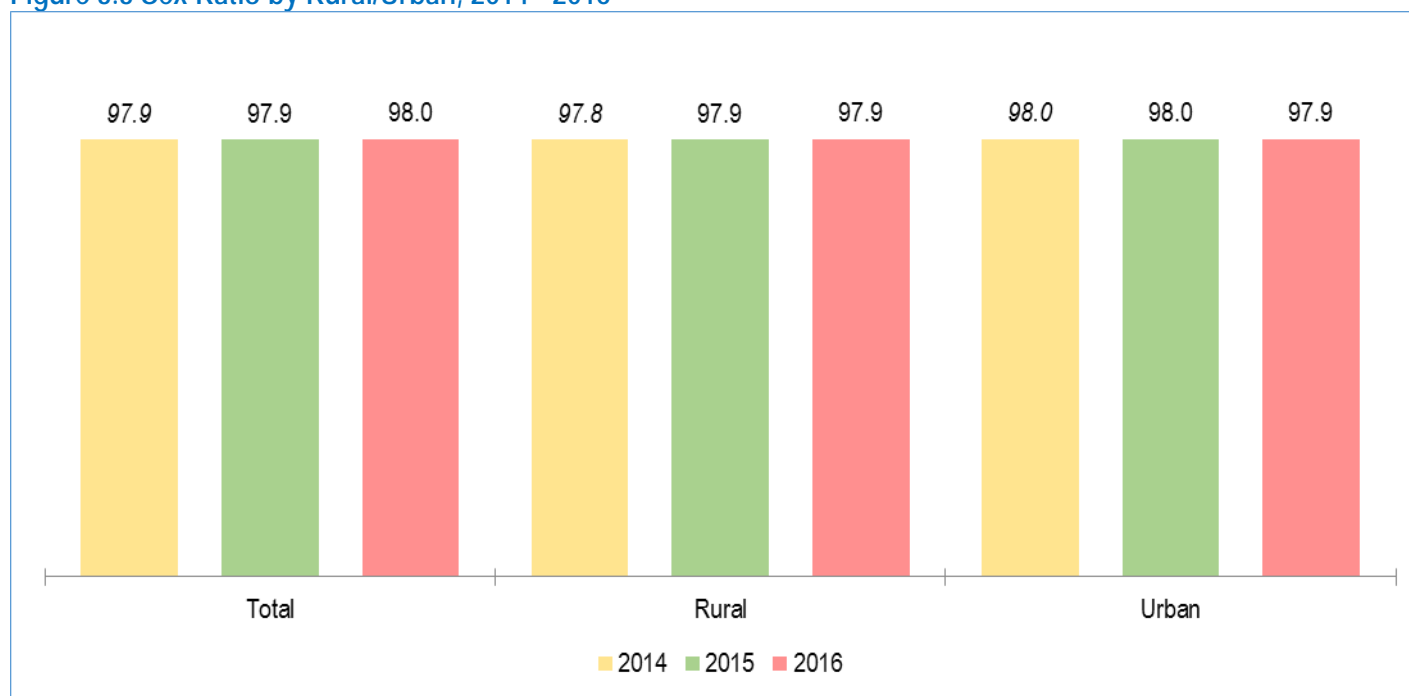


Source: CSO, 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

### 3.5 Overall Sex Ratio

This section analyses the composition of males and females in the population using the Sex Ratio. The Sex Ratio is the number of males per 100 females. A value equal to 100 indicates equal males and females. Figure 3.3 shows the sex ratio by rural/urban. Over the period of 3 years (2014 - 2016), the sex ratio is below 100. This implies that there were more males per 100 females at national level. Similarly, rural and urban areas had fewer males when compared to females.

Figure 3.3 Sex Ratio by Rural/Urban, 2014 - 2016



Source: CSO, 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

Table 3.2 shows sex ratios by province. Across the two (2) year period, all the provinces had fewer males per 100 females.

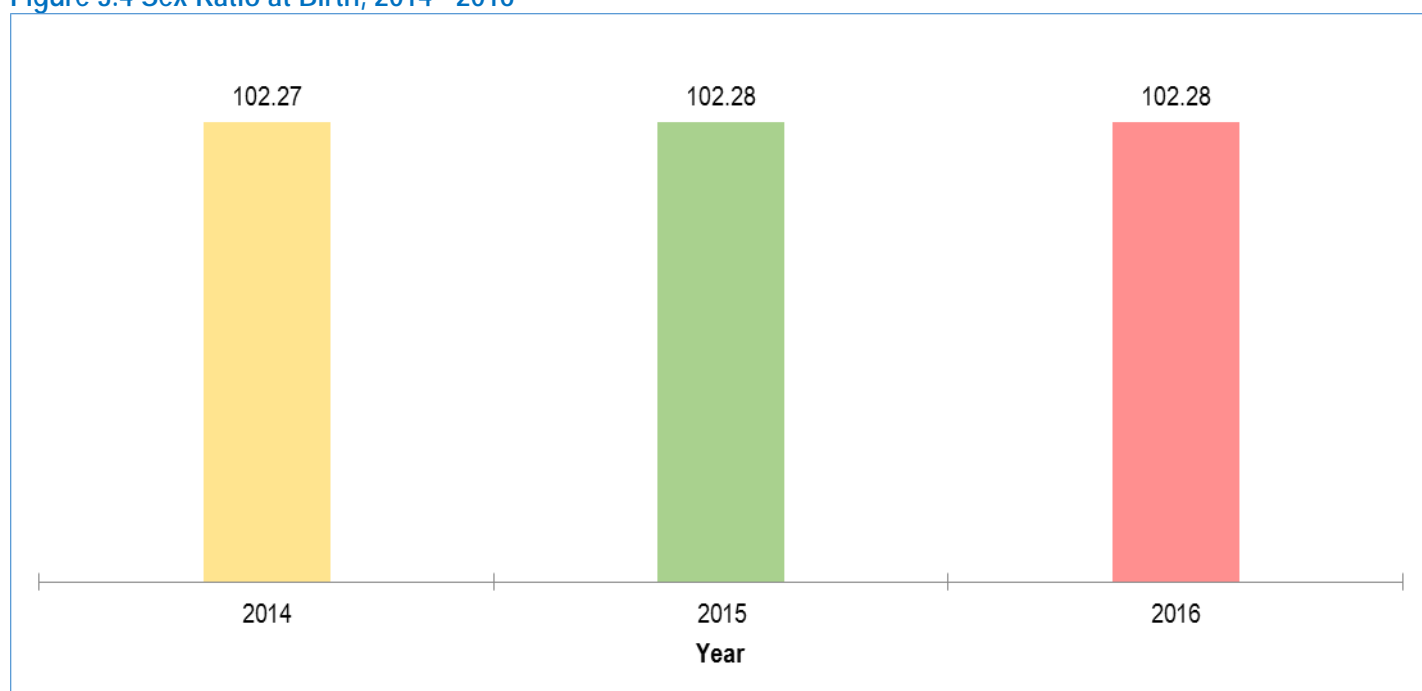
Table 3.2 Sex Ratio by Province, 2015 - 2016

Province	2015	2016
Central	98.7	98.5
Copperbelt	99.7	99.7
Eastern	98.0	98.2
Luapula	96.7	96.8
Lusaka	98.2	98.1
Muchinga	96.5	96.6
Northern	98.3	98.4
North Western	99.3	99.3
Southern	97.7	97.8
Western	93.2	93.3

Source: CSO, 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

Figure 3.4 shows the sex ratios at birth. Over the period of three (3) years (2014 - 2016), the sex ratio at birth is above 100. This implies that there were more males at birth per 100 females at national level.

Figure 3.4 Sex Ratio at Birth, 2014 - 2016



Source: CSO, 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

### 3.6 Household Headship

Table 3.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of households by rural/urban and sex of household head. In 2015, of the total 3,014,965 households, female headed households accounted for 23.2 percent and male headed households accounted for 76.8 percent. In rural areas, female headed households accounted for 22.9 percent and male headed households accounted for 77.1 percent. In urban areas, female headed households accounted for 23.5 percent and male headed households accounted for 76.5 percent.

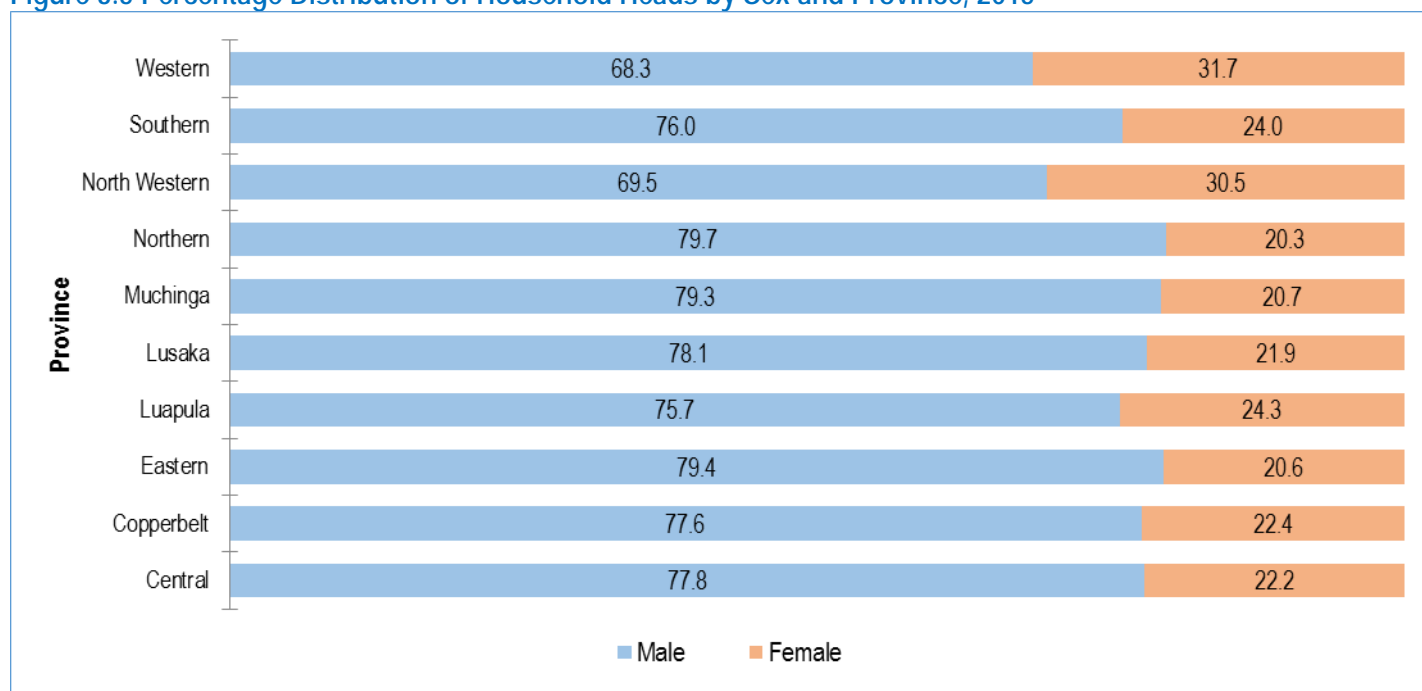
Table 3.3 Number and Percent Distribution of Households by Rural/Urban and Sex of Household Head, 2015

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Male Head	Female Head
Total	3,014,965	76.8	23.2
Rural	1,718,060	77.1	22.9
Urban	1,296,905	76.5	23.5

Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of household heads by sex and province. In all the provinces, male headed households were more than female headed households. Western Province had the highest female headed households at 31.7 percent. Northern Province had the lowest female headed households at 20.3 percent.

Figure 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Province, 2015

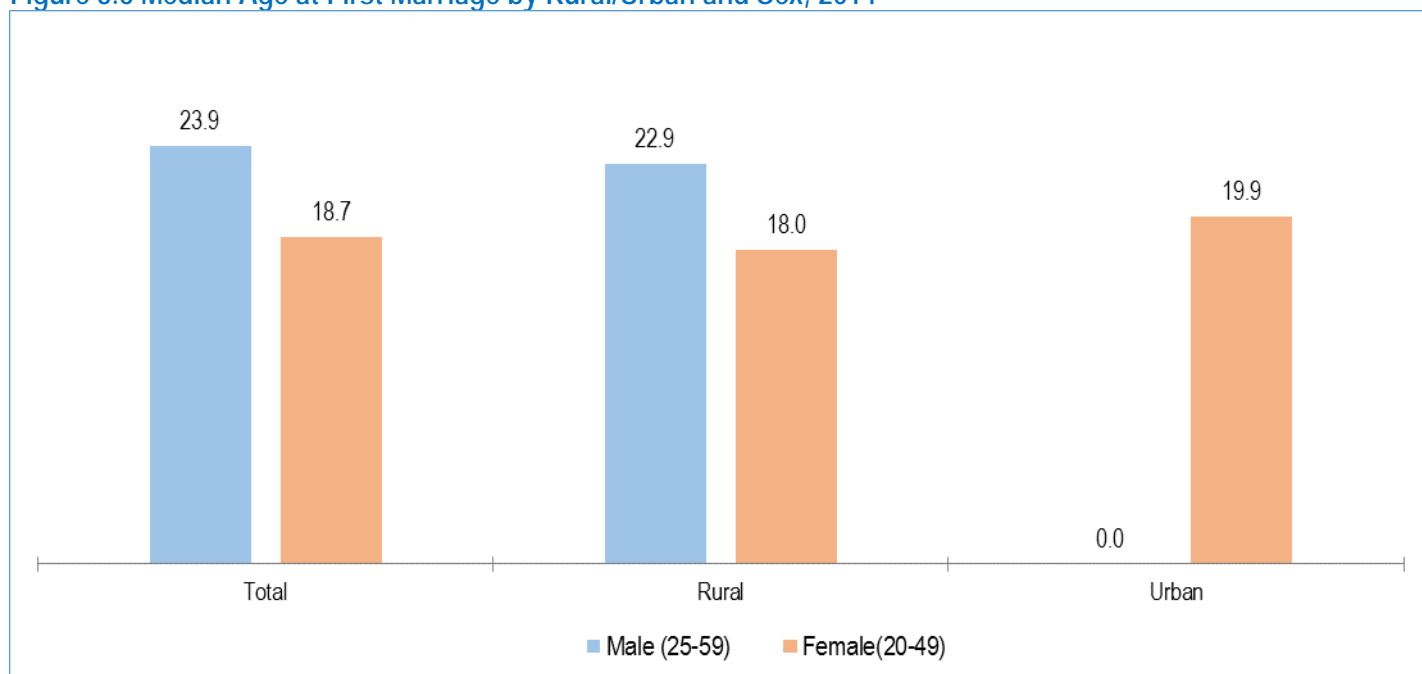


Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

### 3.7 Median Age at First Marriage

Figure 3.6 shows the median age at first marriage by rural/urban and sex. The median age at first marriage of females was 18.7 years. This implies that of the total females aged 20 to 49 years, 50.0 percent had their first marriage below the age of 18.7 years. The median age of males at first marriage was 23.9 years.

Figure 3.6 Median Age at First Marriage by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014



Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

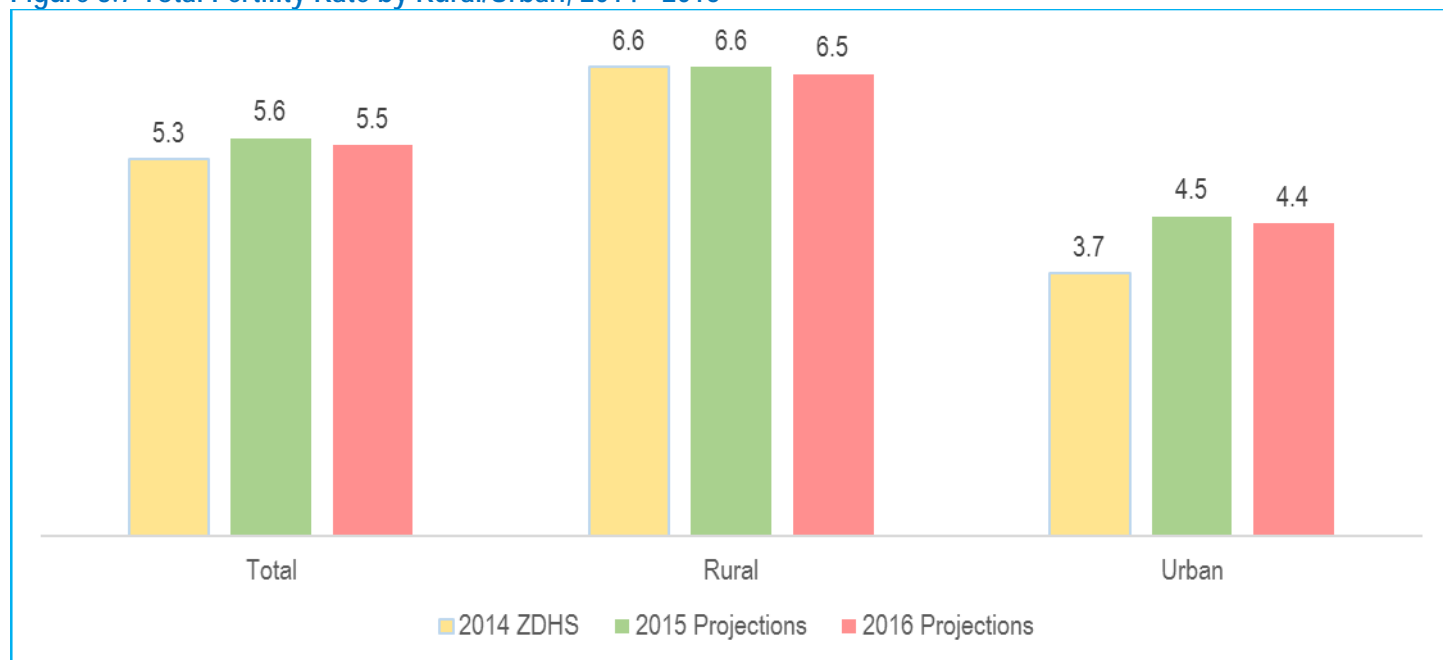
\*\*0.0 = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouses/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.



### 3.8 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the year 2016 was 5.5, implying that on average, a woman is expected to have 6 children during her reproductive period (15-49 years), assuming the current prevailing fertility conditions remain constant throughout her reproductive period. The TFR increased from 5.3 in 2014 to 5.6 in 2015 and declined to 5.5 in 2016. Total fertility rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas in all the three (3) years.

Figure 3.7 Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban, 2014 - 2016

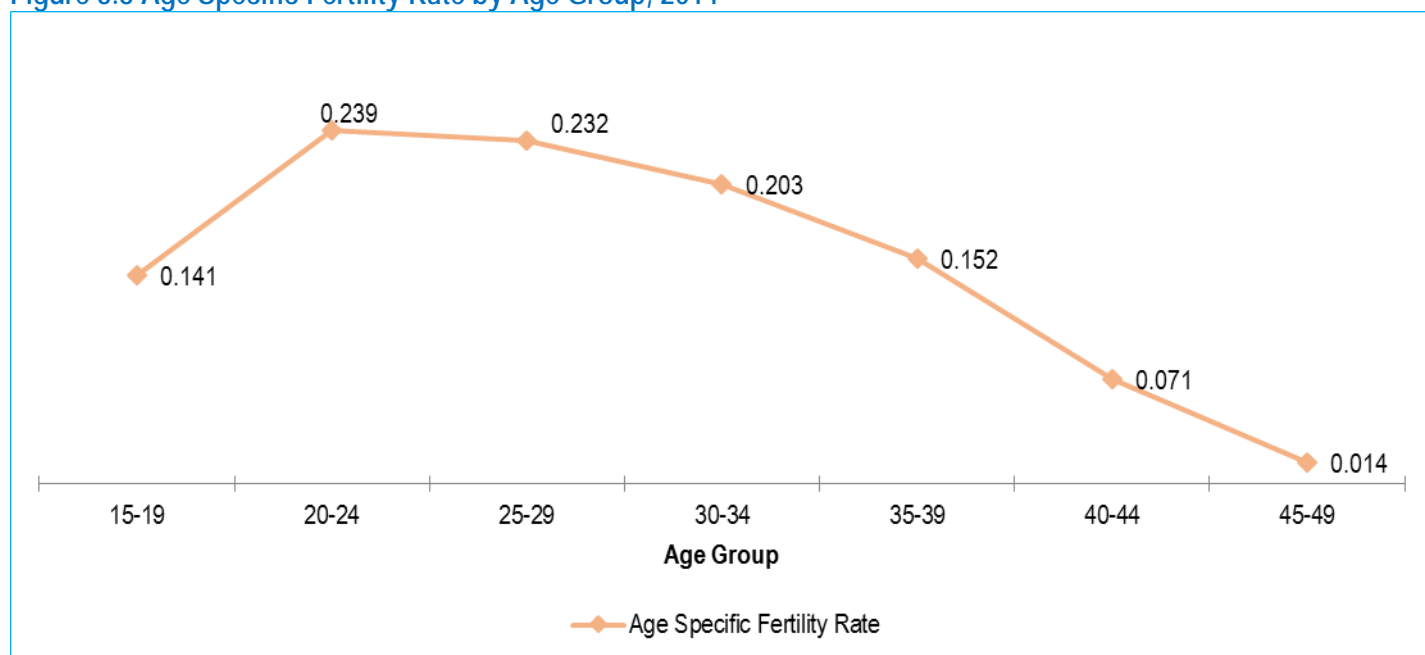


Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey and 2011 - 2035 Population and Demographic Projections

### 3.9 Age Specific Fertility Rate

The age group 20-24 years recorded the highest fertility rate at 239 live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years).

Figure 3.8 Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group, 2014

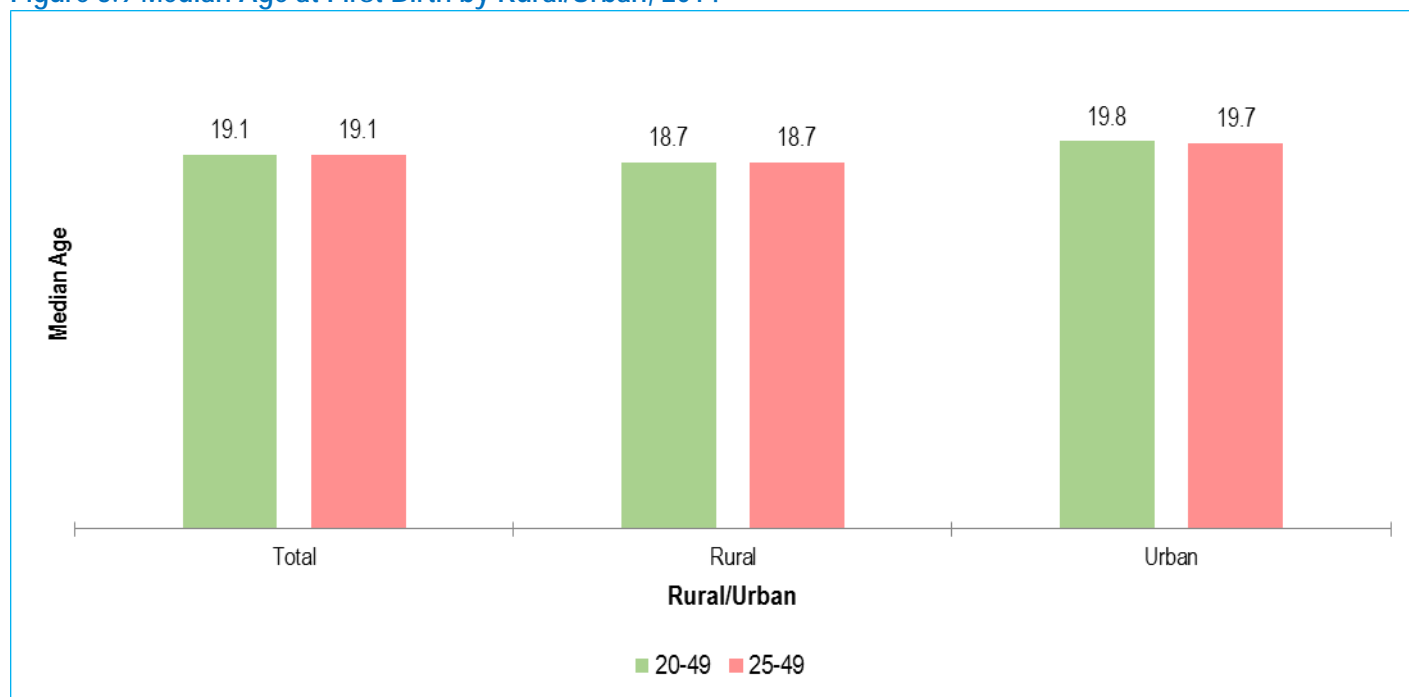


Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

### 3.10 Median Age at First Birth

The median age at first birth was 19.1 years, implying that of the total females aged 20 to 49 years, 50 percent gave birth to their first child below the age of 19.1 years. The median age at first birth in urban areas was at 19.8 years compared to the rural areas at 18.7 years.

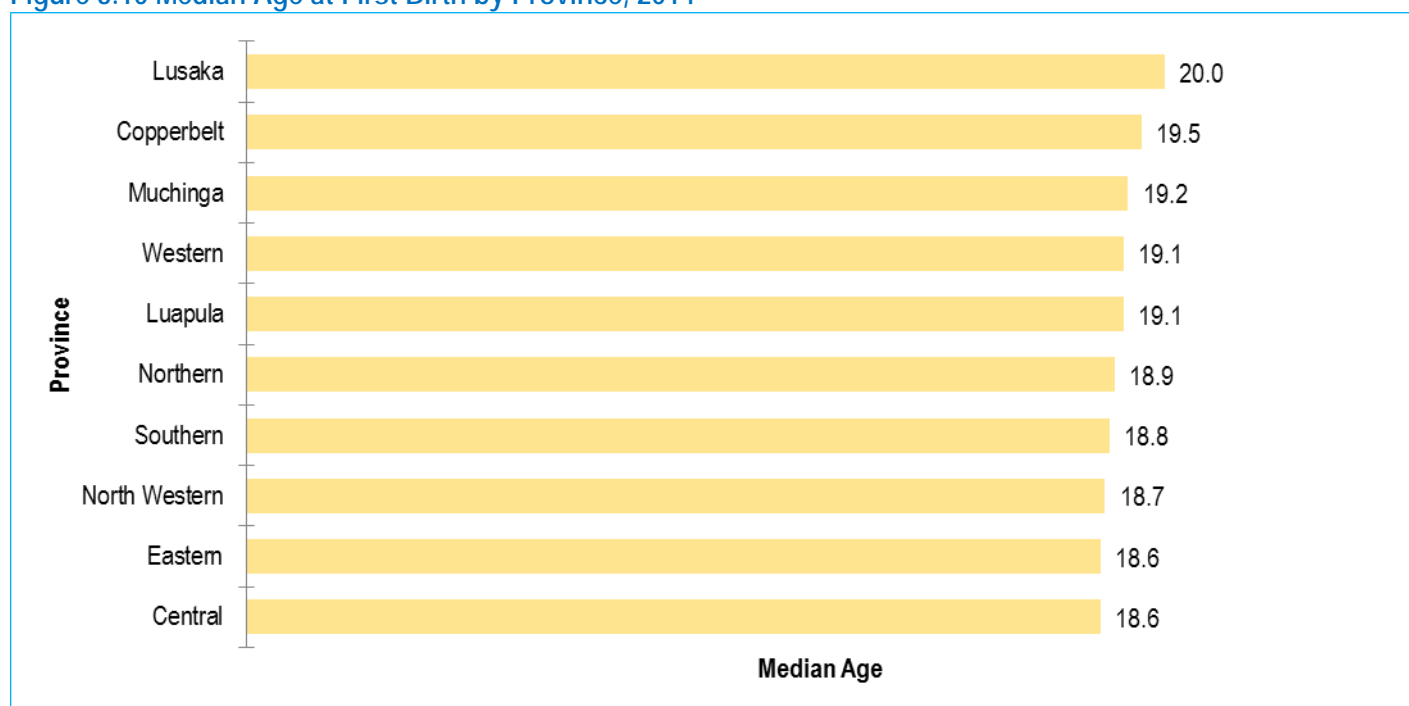
Figure 3.9 Median Age at First Birth by Rural/Urban, 2014



Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 3.10 shows the median age at first birth by province. Lusaka Province had the highest median age at first birth at 20.0 years while Central and Eastern provinces had the lowest median age at first birth at 18.6 years.

Figure 3.10 Median Age at First Birth by Province, 2014

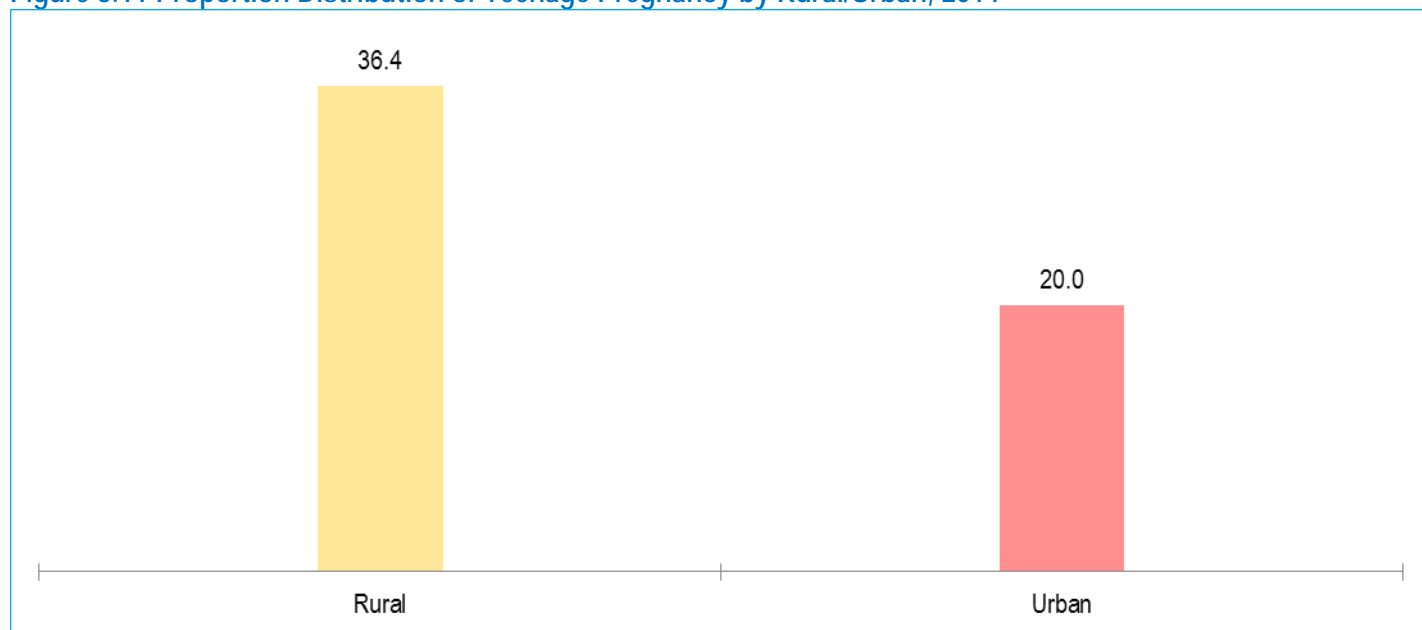


Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

### 3.11 Teenage Pregnancy

Figure 3.11 shows the proportion distribution of teenage pregnancy by rural/urban. Teenage pregnancy was higher in rural areas at 36.4 percent than in urban areas at 20.0 percent.

**Figure 3.11 Proportion Distribution of Teenage Pregnancy by Rural/Urban, 2014**



Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Table 3.4 shows the number and percentage distribution of teenage pregnancy by age. Among teenagers aged 19 years, 52.4 percent had a live birth and 58.9 percent had begun childbearing.

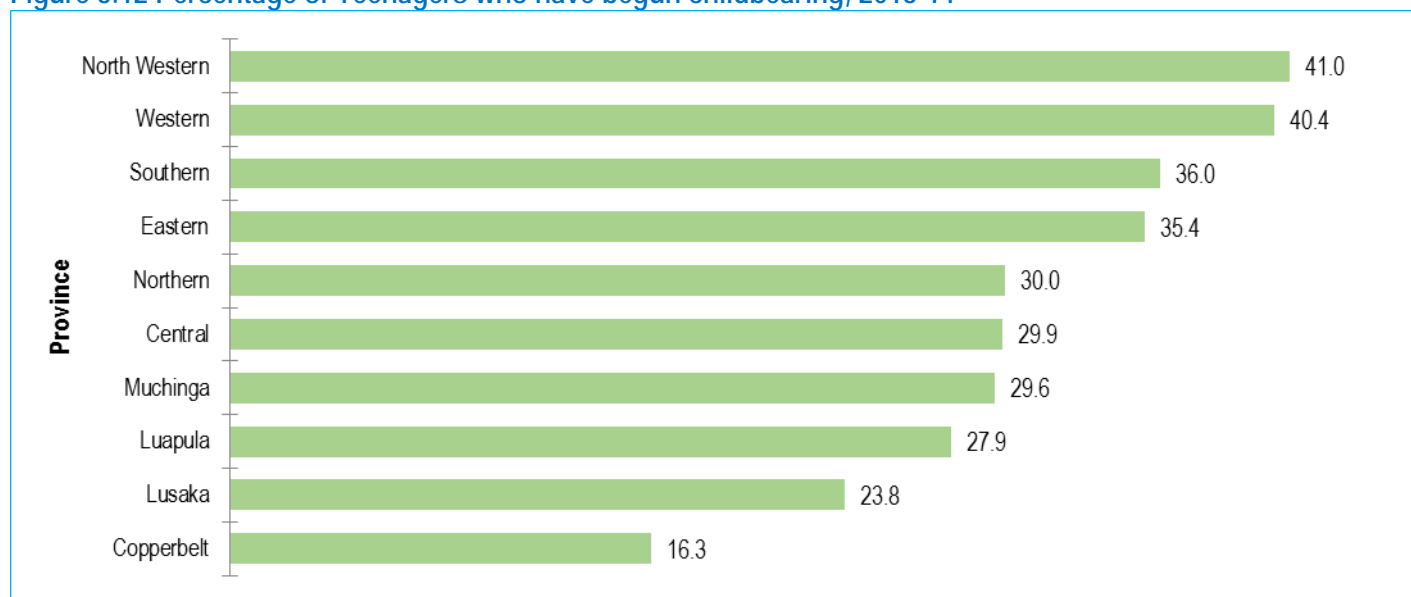
**Table 3.4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Teenage Pregnancy by Age, 2014**

Age	Teenage Pregnancy	Teenage Live Birth	Number of Teenagers
15	4.9	2.5	740
16	11.9	7.2	766
17	25.7	17.3	642
18	41.7	37.0	745
19	58.9	52.4	732

Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 3.12 shows the percentage of teenagers who had begun childbearing. North Western Province had the highest number of teenagers who had begun childbearing at 41.0 percent while Copperbelt had the lowest at 16.3 percent.

**Figure 3.12 Percentage of Teenagers who have begun childbearing, 2013-14**



Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

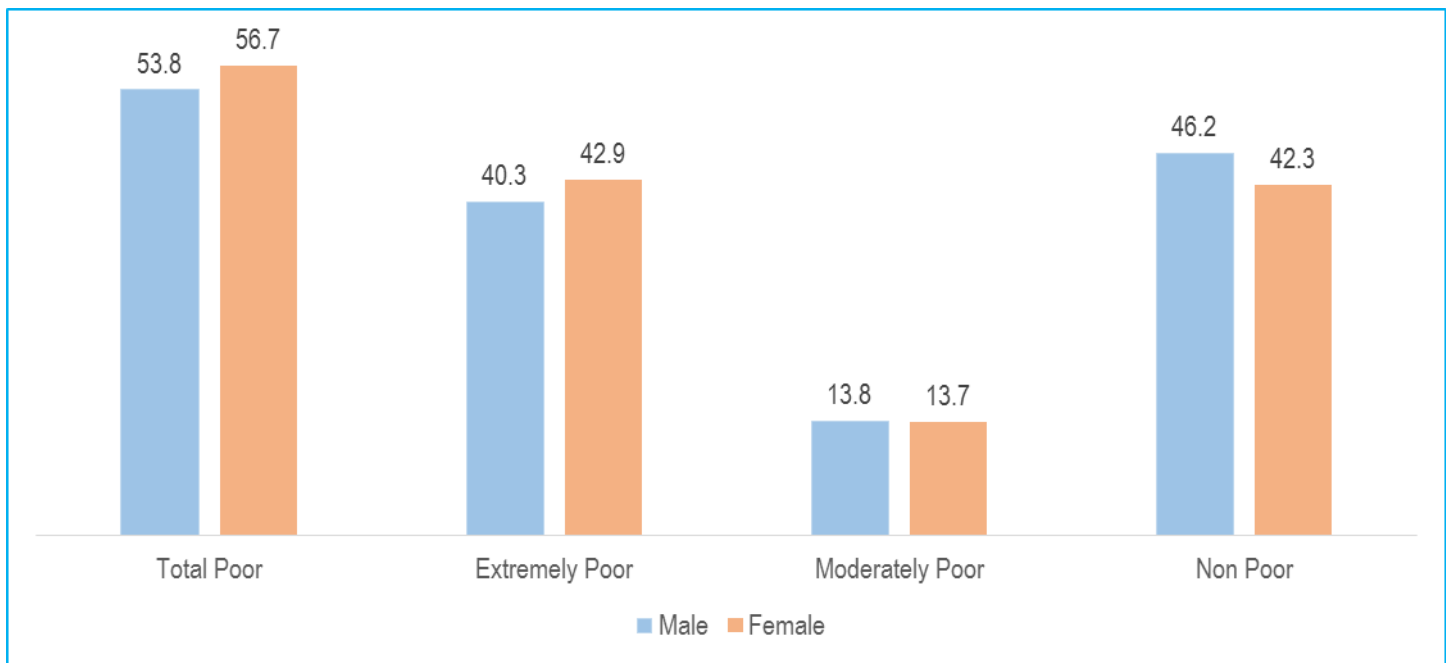
## 3.12 Poverty

The measurement of poverty helps in monitoring the progress in the achievement of the SDG 1: ‘End Poverty in all its forms everywhere’. This shows the extent of poverty between males and females. The poverty measurement disaggregated by sex also helps monitor the SDG 5: ‘Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls’.

### 3.12.1 Overall Poverty

Figure 3.13 shows the poverty status by sex of the household head. At national level, the poverty level among female headed households was 56.7 percent and among male headed households it was 53.8 percent.

**Figure 3.13 Poverty Status by Sex of Household Head, 2015**

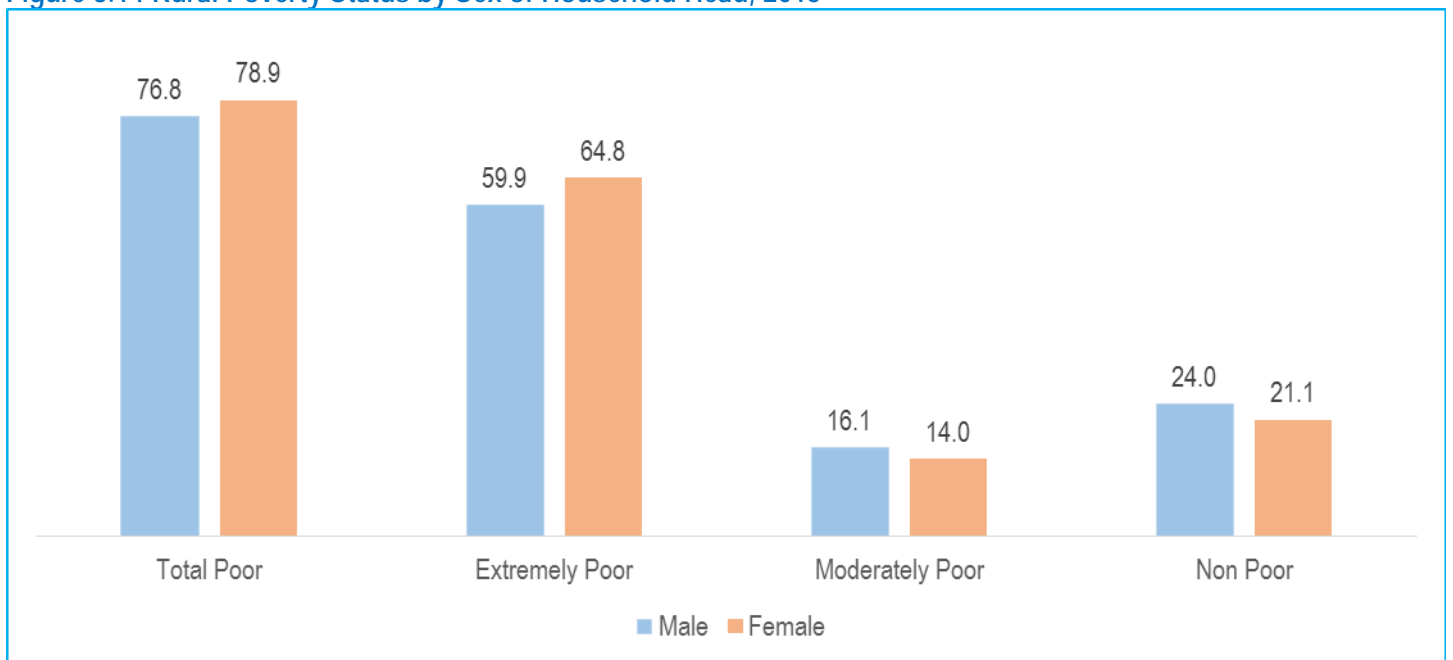


Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

### 3.12.2 Rural Poverty

Figure 3.14 shows the rural Poverty Status by sex of the household head. In rural areas, the poverty level among female headed households was 78.9 percent and among male headed households it was 76.8 percent.

Figure 3.14 Rural Poverty Status by Sex of Household Head, 2015

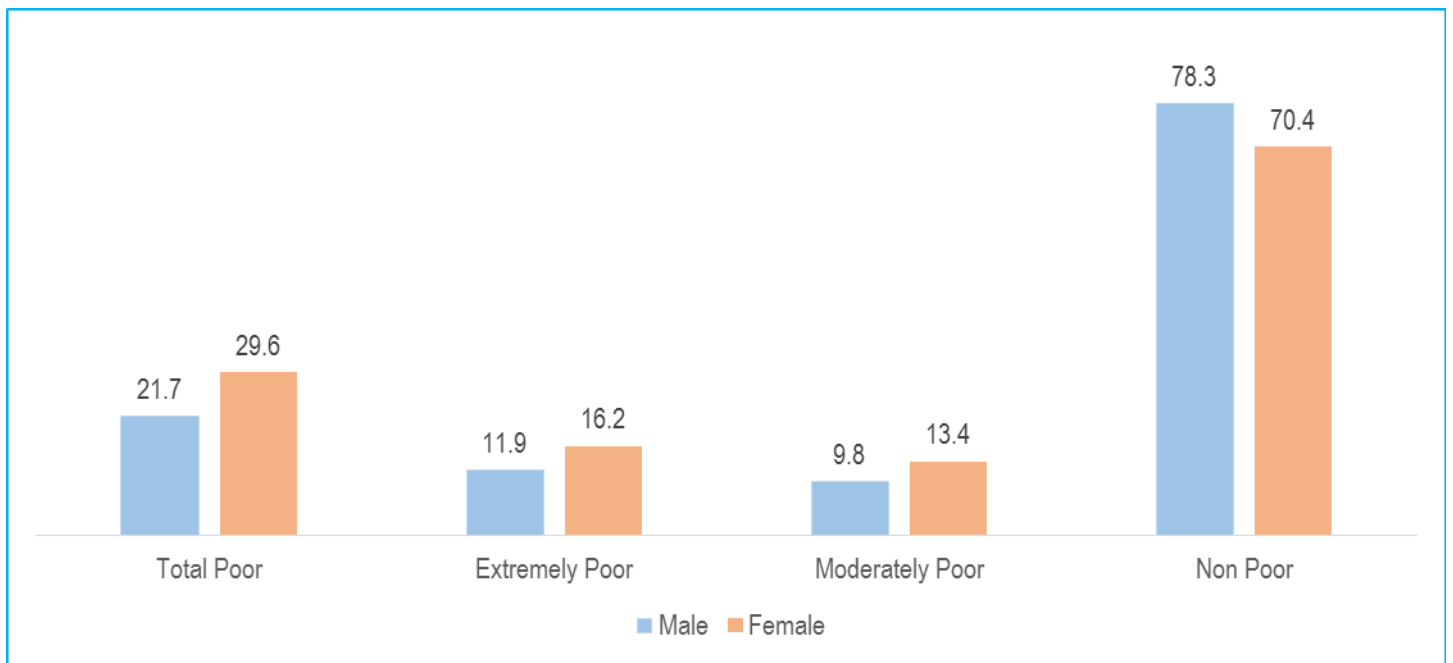


Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

### 3.12.3 Urban Poverty

Figure 3.15 shows the Urban Poverty status by sex of the household head. In urban areas, the poverty level among female headed households was 29.6 percent and among male headed households it was 21.7 percent.

Figure 3.15 Urban Poverty Status by Sex of Household Head, 2015



Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

### 3.13 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender inequality is among other barriers to reaching full development of human capital among women and girls. The discriminatory approach for women and girls in accessing health, education, labour market and political representation has negative consequences for the development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice.

The GII examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Table 3.5 shows the Gender Inequality Index. In 2015, Zambia was ranked a medium human development country (UN 2015). At national level, the Country had closed more than 65.0 percent of the Gender gap. On the health survival and education attainment subindices, the country had closed more than 97.4 percent and 86.3 percent of the gender inequality, respectively.

**Table 3.5 Gender Gap/Inequality Index (GII), 2015 - 2016**

Year	Overall	Economic participation and Opportunity	Education Attainment	Health Survival	Political Empowerment
2015	0.6500	0.6560	0.8630	0.9740	0.1070
2016	-	-	-	-	-

Source: World Economic Forum, 2016, Global Gender Gap Report, 2016

\*calculation: All data are converted to female/male ratios. For example, a country with 20% of women in ministerial positions is assigned a ratio of 20 women /80 men, thus a value of 0.25. This is to ensure that the Index is capturing gaps between women and men's attainment levels, rather than the levels themselves.

-implies data is not available

### 3.14 Education

The education indicators in this Gender Status Report include Gross Enrolment Rate, Drop-out and Completion rates, Gender Parity Index (GPI), Re-admission of girls into school after pregnancy in line with the SDG14 on Education whose objective is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Prior to 2014, the Ministry implemented a Grade 1-9 basic education and high school system (Grade 10-12). However, this policy was reverted to primary and secondary education i.e. Grade 1-7 and 8-12, respectively.

### 3.14.1 Gross Enrolment Rates (GER)

Table 3.6 shows the GER for learners in primary and secondary schools from 2015 to 2016. The GER for Grades 1-7 decreased from 111.2 percent in 2015 to 105.5 percent in 2016. At secondary school level, the GER was 45.4 percent in 2015 and 45.7 percent in 2016.

At primary school level, the GER was the same for both females and males in 2015 at 111.2 percent. However, in 2016, females had a higher GER at 106.3 percent compared to that of males at 104.7 percent. At secondary school level, males had a higher GER at 48.1 percent both in 2015 and 2016 compared to that of females at 42.7 percent in 2015 and 43.3 percent in 2016.

**Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Gross Enrolment Rate by Level of School Education and Sex, 2015 - 2016**

Grades	Sex	2015	2016
1-7 Grades	Male	111.2	104.7
	Female	111.2	106.3
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>105.5</b>
Grades 8-12	Male	48.1	48.1
	Female	42.7	43.3
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>

Sources: MoGE, 2015 and 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletins

### 3.14.2 Dropout Rates

Table 3.7 presents percentage distribution on the dropout rates for learners in Grades 1-7 and 8-12 from 2015 to 2016 by sex. At national level, the average dropout rate at primary level declined from 1.6 percent in 2015 to 1.5 percent in 2016. The female dropout rate declined from 1.9 percent in 2015 to 1.8 percent in 2016 while that of males remained the same at 1.3 percent in the same period.

However, the average dropout rate at secondary level increased from 1.1 percent in 2015 to 1.2 percent 2016. The female dropout rate declined from 1.9 percent in 2015 to 1.8 percent in 2016 while that of males increased from 0.5 percent to 0.7 percent in the same period. The dropout rates for females consistently remained higher than that of males across the years in both primary and secondary school levels.

**Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Dropout Rates for Primary and Secondary School Level of Education by Sex, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Sex	2015	2016
Grades 1-7	Male	1.3	1.3
	Female	1.9	1.8
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Grades 8-12	Male	0.5	0.7
	Female	1.9	1.8
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Sources: MoGE, 2015 and 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletin

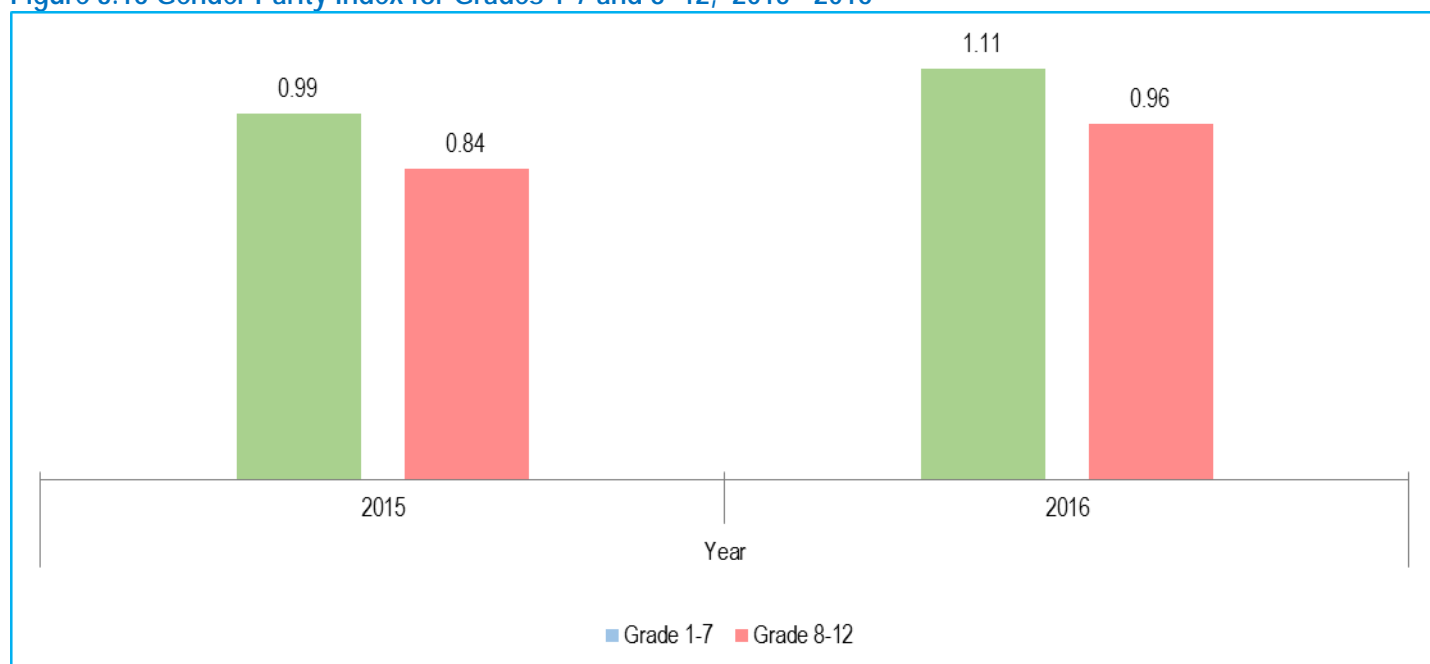
### 3.14.3 School Attendance Gender Parity Index (GPI)

In this report, school attendance is confined to primary and secondary levels. The GPI is used in this report to measure the equity in school attendance at both primary and secondary levels. Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures equity within the education system. A GPI lower than 1 means that there are more males than females in the education system, while a GPI greater than 1 means that there are more females than males in school. A GPI of 1 means that there was an equal number of males and females in school.

Figure 3.16 shows the school attendance GPI for grades 1-7 and 8-12. In 2015, there were more boys attending primary school with a GPI of 0.99 while in 2016 there were more girls attending primary school with a GPI of 1.11. At secondary level, there were more boys than girls attending school in both 2015 and 2016 with a GPI of 0.84 and 0.96, respectively.



Figure 3.16 Gender Parity Index for Grades 1-7 and 8- 12, 2015 - 2016



Sources: MoGE, 2015 and 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletin

### 3.14.4 Completion Rates

The indicator, which monitors education system coverage and student progression, is intended to measure human capital formation and school system quality and efficiency. The indicator focuses on the share of children who ever complete the cycle; it is not a measure of “on-time” primary completion. Various factors may lead to poor performance on this indicator, including low quality of schooling, discouragement over poor performance and the direct and indirect costs of schooling. Pupil’s progress to higher grades may also be limited by the availability of teachers, classrooms and educational materials.

Primary education completion rates are an integral part of the SDG No. 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Table 3.8 shows completion rates for Grades 7, 9 and 12 by year and sex. Completion rates for all the grades remained higher for males than for females in 2015 and 2016 except for Grade 7 in 2016 which recorded 91.3 percent for males and 93.4 percent for females.

Table 3.8 Percentage Distribution on Completion Rates for Grade 7, 9 and Grade 12 by Sex, 2015 - 2016

Grade	Sex	2015	2016
Grade 7	Male	88.0	91.3
	Female	83.8	93.4
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>92.4</b>
Grade 9	Male	59.6	69.4
	Female	55.2	68.3
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>
Grades 12	Male	34.3	64.2
	Female	27.4	41.4
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>

Sources: MoGE, 2015 and 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletin

### 3.14.5 Re-admission of Girls into School after Pregnancy

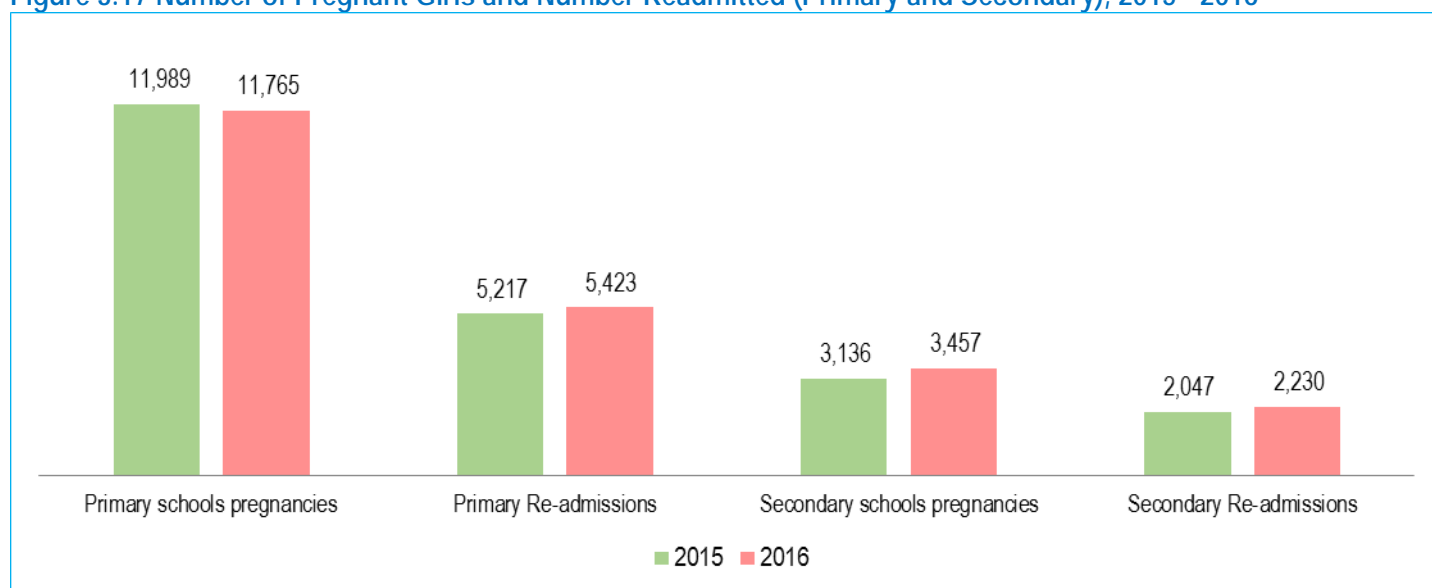
In 1997, the Government, through the Ministry of Education, launched the Re-entry Policy for girls who were pregnant while at school. This was a positive decision as it accorded girls an opportunity to continue with their education after pregnancy.

Figure 3.17 shows the numbers of girls who were pregnant and those who were readmitted in school.

The number of primary school pregnancies decreased from 11,989 in 2015 to 11,765 in 2016 while the number of readmissions increased from 5,217 to 5,423 in the same period.

At secondary school level, the number of pregnancies increased from 3,136 in 2015 to 3,457 in 2016 while the number of readmissions increased from 2,047 to 2,230 in the same period.

**Figure 3.17 Number of Pregnant Girls and Number Readmitted (Primary and Secondary), 2015 - 2016**



Sources: MoGE, 2015 and 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletin

Table 3.9 presents the number of pregnancies and re-admissions by primary and secondary levels, rural/urban and province.

In 2016, at primary school level rural areas had more pregnancies at 10,140 than urban areas at 1,625. The number of girls that were re-admitted was 4,612 in rural areas and 811 in urban areas.

At secondary school level, rural areas had more pregnancies at 1,965 than urban areas at 1,492. The number of girls that were re-admitted was 1,334 in rural areas and 896 in urban areas.

At primary school level, Eastern Province had the highest number of pregnancies at 1,845 and Muchinga Province had the lowest number of pregnancies at 482. At secondary school level, Copperbelt Province had the highest number of pregnancies at 622 and Northern Province had the lowest number of pregnancies at 138.

**Table: 3.9 Number of Pregnancies and Re-admissions by Grade Groups, Rura/Urban and Province, 2016**

Province	Grades 1-7						Grades 8-12					
	Pregnancies			Re-Admits			Pregnancies			Re-Admits		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,765</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>896</b>
Central	1,318	1,177	141	559	481	78	258	154	104	188	130	58
Copperbelt	877	457	420	334	199	135	622	110	512	430	69	361
Eastern	1,845	1,731	114	761	725	36	323	273	50	212	176	36
Luapula	1,007	924	83	516	455	61	335	267	68	185	152	33
Lusaka	951	559	392	358	164	194	394	83	311	204	47	157
Muchinga	482	432	50	218	172	46	258	171	87	142	100	42
North Western	1,556	1,481	75	860	821	39	402	367	35	288	258	30
Northern	746	676	70	420	345	75	138	80	58	121	79	42
Southern	1,767	1,615	152	699	609	90	359	217	142	269	188	81
Western	1,216	1,088	128	698	641	57	368	243	125	191	135	56

Source: MoGE, 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletin

### 3.15 Health

The Government efforts are aimed to achieve equity of access to quality health services for all. This is also in line with the SDG 3 “Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages”. Some of the targets under SDG 3 are to reduce maternal mortality, end preventable deaths for new-borns, and children Under-five, ending the AIDS epidemics and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education.

The health of individuals is determined by many factors which include socio-cultural, economic, environmental and political among others. It is worth to note also that the health needs of both women and men have a gender dimension. This makes gender an integral part of health service delivery. Health is a very critical component facilitating the role women play in any country. However, women tend to be disadvantaged in accessing health services due to their socio-cultural and economic status in society.

The health chapter therefore presents six (06) health indicators which include the following:

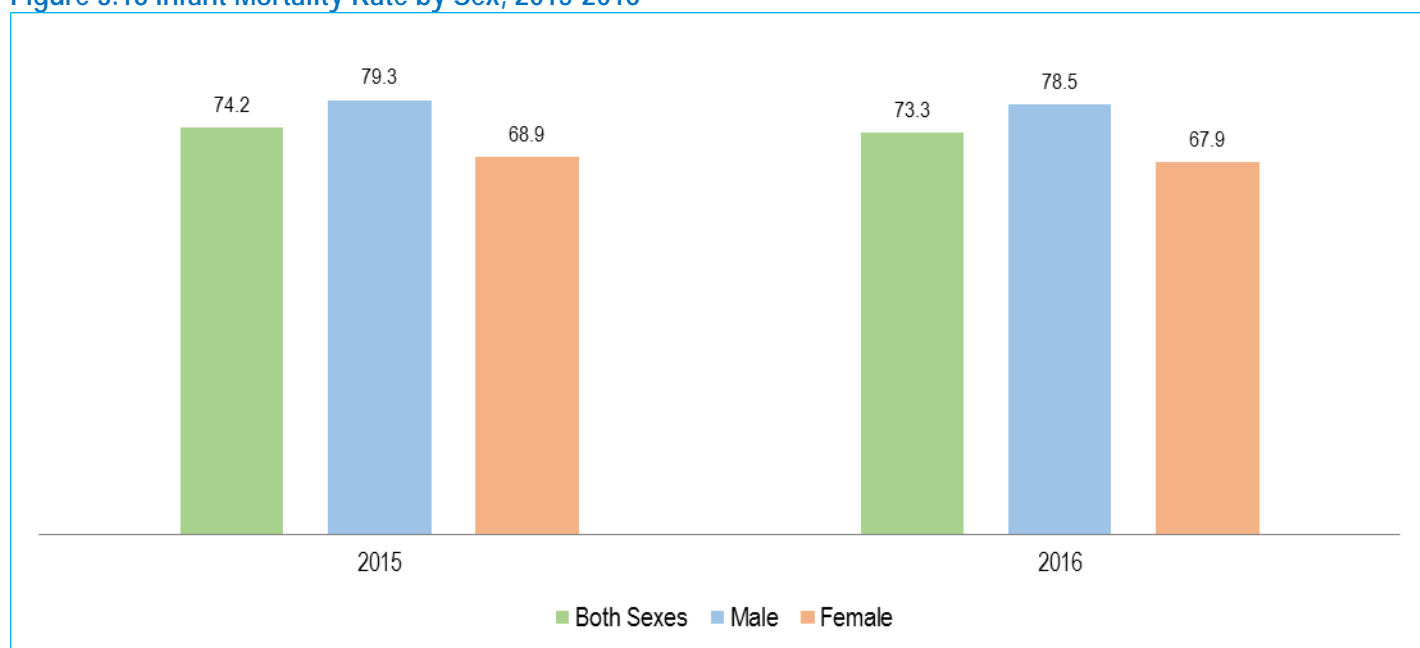
- *Child Health (Infant)*
- *General illness*
- *Maternal Health*
- *Life expectancy at birth,*
- *HIV prevalence rate, and*
- *Access to family Planning Services by women of reproductive age/to reproductive Health*

#### 3.15.1 Infant Mortality Rate

Statistics on infant, child and under-five mortality presented in this section are obtained from the 2013 projections report. This indicator is used to measure the effectiveness and overall impact of major national child health interventions, strategies and policies.

Figure 3.18 shows the infant mortality rate by sex. Infant mortality rate declined from 74.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 73.3 in 2016. In 2015, the infant mortality rate for males was higher at 79.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared to females at 68.9 percent. In 2016, the infant mortality rate for males continued to be higher at 78.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared to females at 67.9 percent.

**Figure 3.18 Infant Mortality Rate by Sex, 2015-2016**



Source: 2016, Ministry of Health

### 3.15.2 Reported Illness or Injury

Respondents in the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) were asked whether they were sick or had an injury in the past two (2) weeks prior to the survey.

Table 3.10 shows the number and percentage distribution of persons that reported any form of illness or injury. In 2015, the number of persons that reported any form of illness or injury was estimated at 220,040. Males accounted for 45.8 percent and females accounted for 54.2 percent.

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	100,835	45.8
Female	119,205	54.2
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>220,040</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey

### 3.15.3 Institutional Maternal Mortality

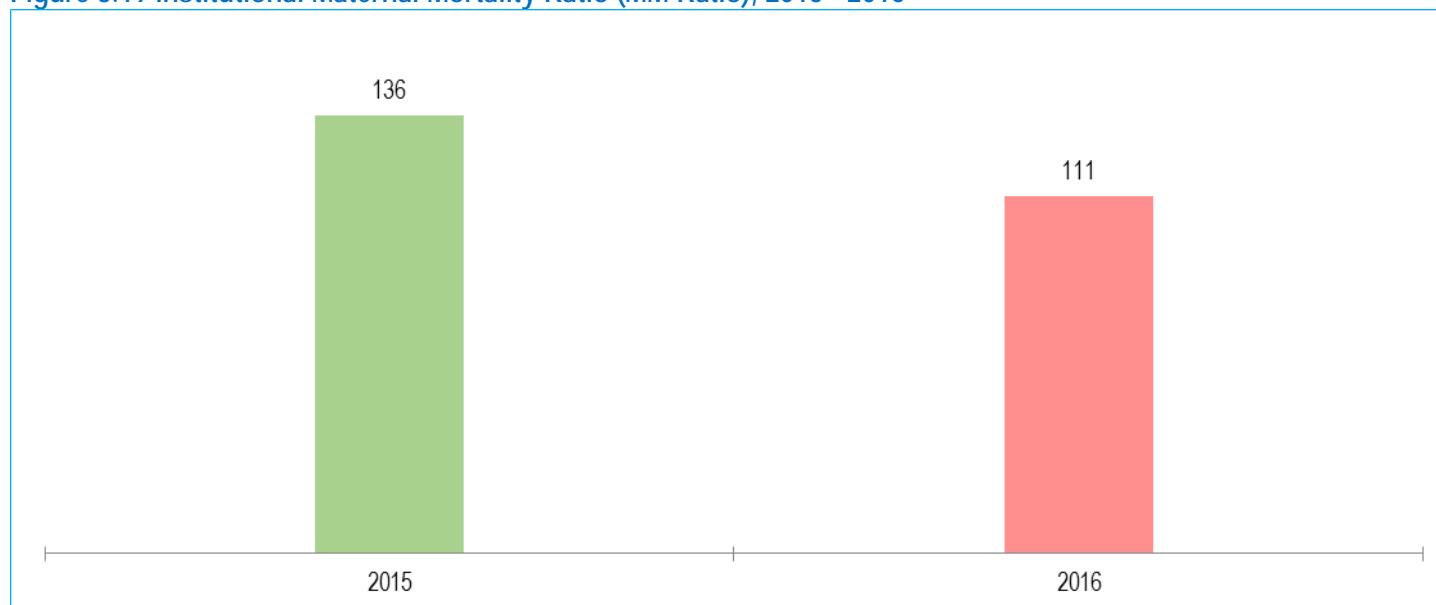
Institutional Maternal Mortality is one of the key maternal health indicators which is indicative of the quality care or attendance in institutional delivery.

### 3.15.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Maternal Mortality ratio indicator was measured using institutional maternal deaths per annual total deliveries per 100,000 live births. Maternal Mortality falls within the SDG 3.1 which aims at reducing Maternal Mortality to 180 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030 and reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 3.19 shows institutional maternal mortality ratio. According to the institutional reported deaths from the Ministry of Health, the MMR reduced from 136 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 111 in 2016.

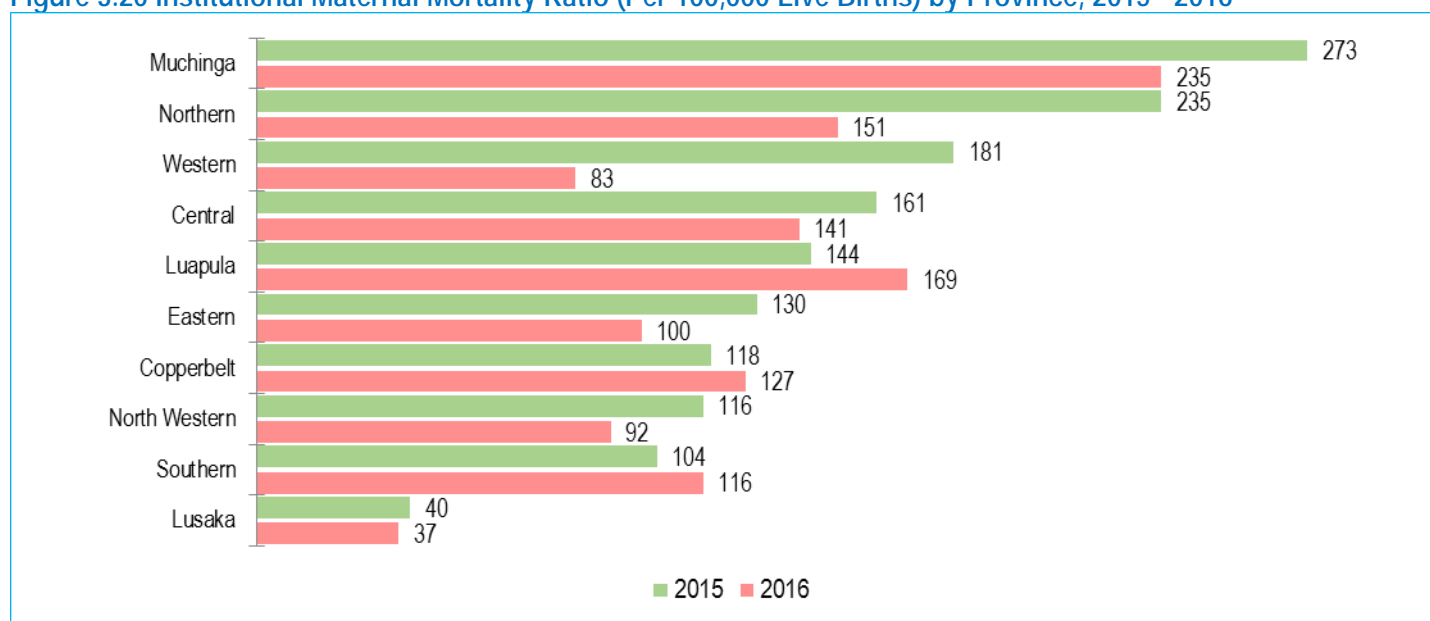
**Figure 3.19 Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (MM Ratio), 2015 - 2016**



Source: 2016, Ministry of Health

Figure 3.20 shows institutional maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) by province. Muchinga Province had the highest maternal deaths with 273 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 and 235 in 2016 while Lusaka Province had the lowest with 40 and 37 in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

**Figure 3.20 Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 Live Births) by Province, 2015 - 2016**



Source: 2016, Ministry of Health

Note: Strengthened institutional base interventions contributed to the high reduction in IMMR (Mothers' Shelter, Human Resource, Equipment strengthened referral system and education, etc).

### 3.15.5 Access to Family Planning Services by Women of Reproductive Age Group

Family Planning enhances women's health and welfare, and prevents premature death and pregnancy related illness. This indicator is in line with SDG 3.7 on "Ensuring Universal access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Care Services including Family Planning Information and Education as well as Integration of Reproductive Health into National Strategies and Programmes".

Table 3.11 shows the percentage of respondents aged 15-49 who are currently married and the unmarried but sexually active by knowledge of any contraceptive method. The table shows that knowledge levels particularly of modern contraception method is generally high among both males and females.

Type of Method	Female		Male	
	Currently Married	Sexually Active Unmarried	Currently Married	Sexually Active Unmarried
Any	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.8
Any Modern Method	99.7	99.5	99.9	99.8
Any Traditional Method	86.4	72.9	91.8	71.7

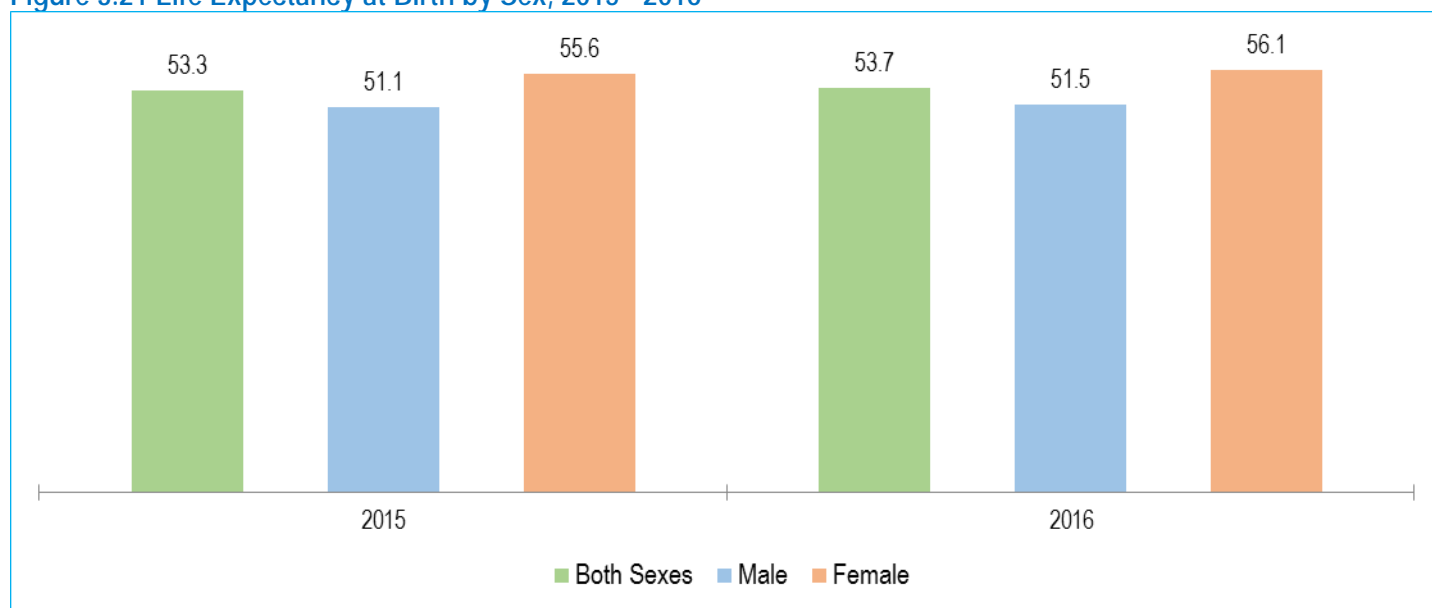
Source: 2016, Ministry of Health

### 3.15.6 Life Expectancy at Birth (Projected Life Expectancy at Birth)

Life expectancy at birth is a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages. It also indicates the potential return on investment in human capital.

In 2015, Life expectancy at birth for females was estimated at 55.6 years compared to 51.1 years for males. In 2016, Life expectancy at birth for females was estimated at 56.1 years compared to 51.5 years for males.

**Figure 3.21 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, 2015 - 2016**



Source: 2016, Ministry of Health

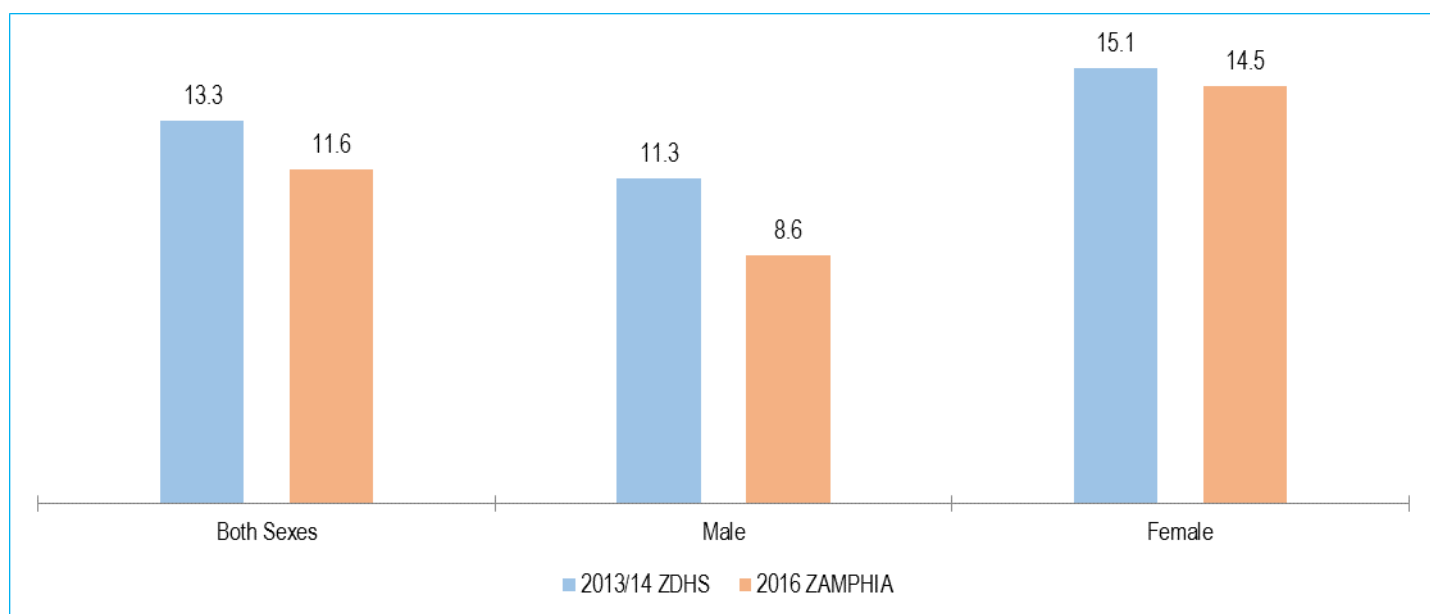
### 3.16 HIV Prevalance

HIV/AIDS in Zambia still remains a major challenge with socio-economic effects and the population of women as the most disproportionately affected. Ever since the first case was confirmed in 1984, about 1 million Zambians have died mainly those in the productive age while 1.2 million are living with HIV.

The government focus and priority is to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS as well as prioritise HIV test and treatment commencement and retention on anti-retroviral treatment of all Zambians living with HIV.

Figure 3.22 Shows HIV prevalence rate by rural/urban. Overall, there has been a decrease in the prevalence of HIV from 13.3 in 2014 and 11.6 in 2016. In 2016, the HIV prevalence rate was higher among females at 14.5 compared to males at 8.6 percent.

**Figure 3.22 HIV Prevalence Rate by Sex 2014 and 2016**



Source: CSO, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey  
 CSO, 2016 Zambia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment Survey

### 3.17 Employment

#### 3.17.1 Selected Labour Market Indicators

This section presents information on selected key labour market indicators namely; employment, labour force participation, occupation, sector of employment, type of employment economically inactive persons and unemployment. An important part of economic growth is that people have jobs that pay enough to support themselves and their families, therefore some of the indicators presented in this section are in line with SDG 8 which promotes sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

#### 3.17.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 3.12 shows the percentage distribution of the population by activity status and sex. There were 6,329,076 active persons in 2014, of which 48.1 percent were males and 51.9 percent were females. Among the 1,820,721 inactive persons, 49.8 percent were males and 50.2 percent were females. The proportion of males among active persons with tertiary education was higher than that of active females with tertiary education at 60.6 percent and 39.4 percent, respectively. Among the inactive persons with no education, females had a higher proportion at 69.3 percent compared to males at 30.7 percent.

**Table 3.12 Percentage Distribution of the Active Population by Highest Level of Education, Activity Status and Sex, 2014**

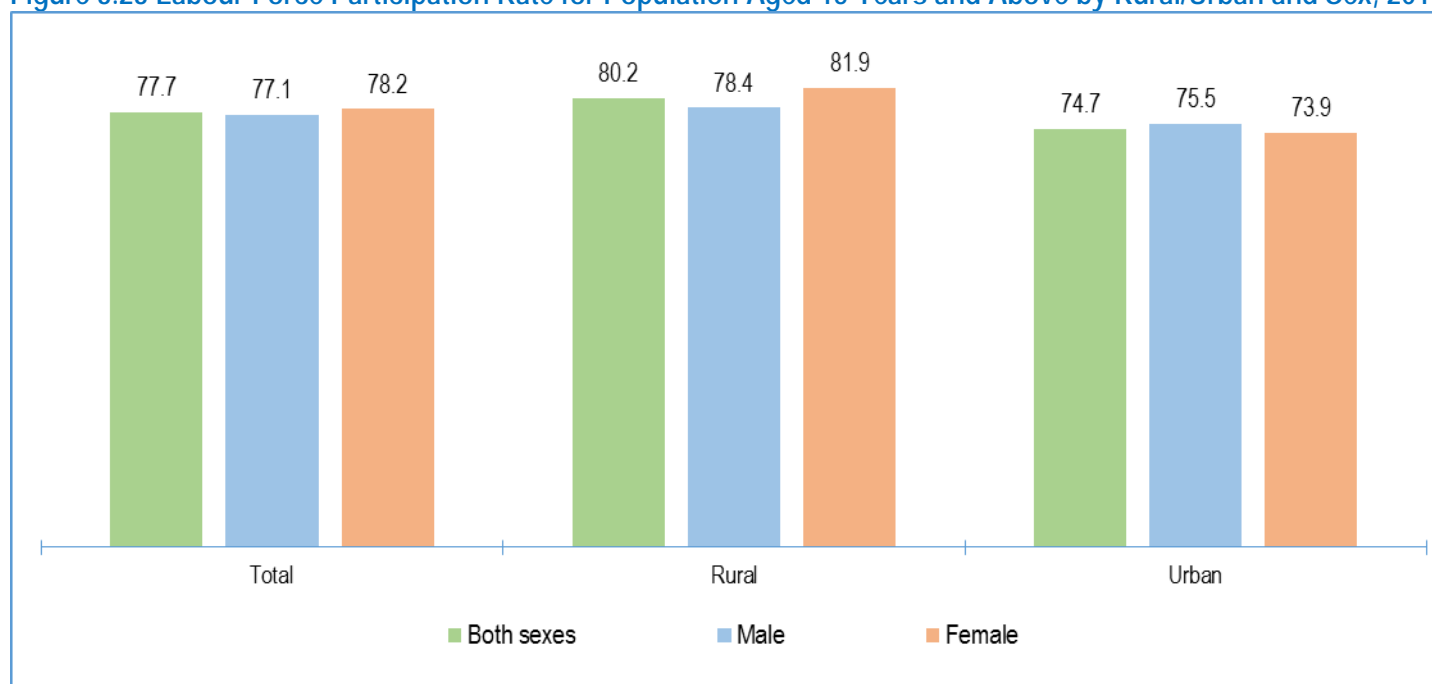
Highest Level of Education Completed	Total Active Persons		Male		Female		Total Inactive Persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	708,790	100.0	227,946	32.2	480,843	67.8	131,462	100.0	40,300	30.7	91,162	69.3
Primary	2,567,447	100.0	1,086,932	42.3	1,480,515	57.7	709,527	100.0	357,013	50.3	352,514	49.7
Secondary	2,718,243	100.0	1,528,647	56.2	1,189,596	43.8	945,034	100.0	492,656	52.1	452,379	47.9
Tertiary	317,792	100.0	192,680	60.6	125,112	39.4	33,129	100.0	16,280	49.1	16,848	50.9
Total	6,329,076	100.0	3,045,159	48.1	3,283,917	51.9	1,820,721	100.0	906,585	49.8	914,136	50.2

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.3 Labour Force Participation Rate

Figure 3.23 shows the labour force participation rate for the population 15 years or older by rural/urban and sex. In 2014, the overall participation rate was 77.7 percent. The participation rate for males and females was 77.1 percent and 78.2 percent, respectively. In rural areas, the female participation rate was 81.9 percent and the male participation rate was 78.4 percent. In urban areas, the participation rate for males was 75.5 percent and 73.9 percent for females.

**Figure 3.23 Labour Force Participation Rate for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014**



Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.4 Labour Force

Table 3.13 shows the economically active persons by sex and province. Of the total 6,329,076 persons aged 15 years and above who were economically active, 48.1 percent were male and 51.9 percent were female. All the provinces had higher percentage of females that were economically active except Lusaka which had more males at 50.3 percent than females at 49.7 percent.



**Table 3.13 Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force by Sex and Province, 2014**

Province	Total Labour Force		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,329,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,045,159</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>3,283,917</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Central	646,500	100.0	311,127	48.1	335,372	51.9
Copperbelt	1,068,779	100.0	526,505	49.3	542,274	50.7
Eastern	750,721	100.0	355,356	47.3	395,364	52.7
Luapula	431,087	100.0	204,885	47.5	226,201	52.5
Lusaka	1,161,094	100.0	584,448	50.3	576,647	49.7
Muchinga	326,209	100.0	157,866	48.4	168,343	51.6
Northern	489,426	100.0	235,558	48.1	253,869	51.9
NorthWestern	306,031	100.0	140,150	45.8	165,881	54.2
Southern	738,416	100.0	351,359	47.6	387,057	52.4
Western	410,813	100.0	177,904	43.3	232,908	56.7

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.5 Employed Population

Table 3.14 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by sex, province and rural/urban. In 2014 there were 5,859,225 employed persons. Of the total employed persons, 47.6 percent were male and 52.4 percent were female.

In rural areas the percentage of females who were in employment was more than that of males at 53.1 percent and 46.9 percent, respectively. In urban areas females had a higher percentage at 51.5 percent compared to males at 48.5 percent.

In Lusaka Province the distribution of employed persons by sex was 49.9 percent for males and 50.1 percent for females while Western Province had 43.0 percent of males compared to 57.0 percent of females. Overall, there were more employed females than males in all the provinces

**Table 3.14 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, Rural/Urban and Province, 2014**

Province and Rural/Urban	Total Employed Person		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,859,225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,789,012</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>3,070,213</b>	<b>52.4</b>
Rural	3,394,221	100.0	1,593,232	46.9	1,800,989	53.1
Urban	2,465,004	100.0	1,195,780	48.5	1,269,224	51.5
<b>Province</b>						
Central	581,719	100.0	275,662	47.4	306,057	52.6
Copperbelt	933,451	100.0	451,985	48.4	481,466	51.6
Eastern	728,058	100.0	349,107	48.0	378,951	52.0
Luapula	411,845	100.0	194,885	47.3	216,960	52.7
Lusaka	1,047,560	100.0	522,327	49.9	525,233	50.1
Muchinga	315,175	100.0	151,839	48.2	163,336	51.8
Northern	460,882	100.0	219,561	47.6	241,321	52.4
North Western	284,617	100.0	126,614	44.5	158,003	55.5
Southern	698,760	100.0	326,087	46.7	372,673	53.3
Western	397,159	100.0	170,945	43.0	226,213	57.0

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

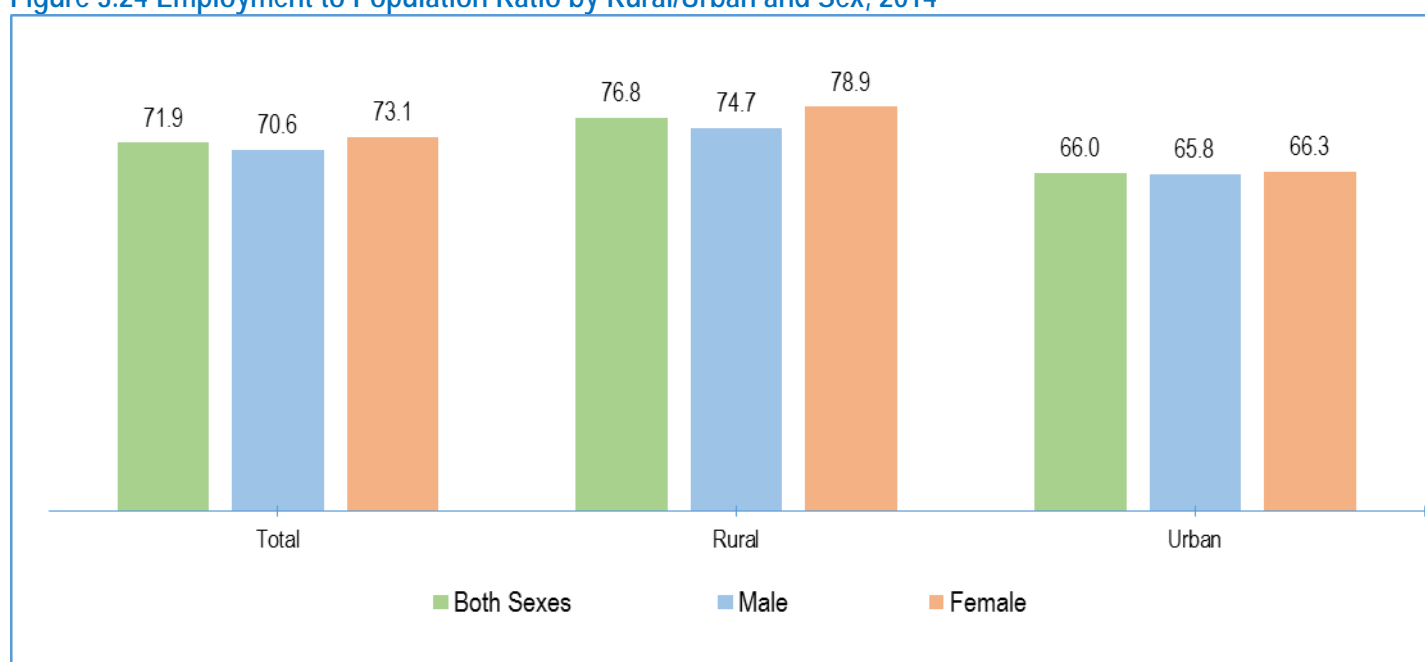
### 3.17.6 Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio provides an insight into the country's employment capacity. When a large proportion of the country's population is in employment and directly involved in market related activities, it translates into high levels of economic growth.

Figure 3.24 shows the employment-to-population ratio by sex and rural/urban. In 2014, the employment-to-population ratio was 71.9 percent. Employment-to-population ratio for males was 70.6 percent compared to 73.1 percent for females.

In rural areas the employment to population ratio was higher at 76.8 percent than in urban areas at 66.0 percent. Male employment-to-population ratio in rural areas was 74.7 percent while female employment-to-population ratio was 78.9 percent. In urban areas the employment to population ratio was 66.3 percent for females and 65.8 percent for males.

**Figure 3.24 Employment to Population Ratio by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014**



Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.7 Employment by Highest Level of Education

Table 3.15 shows the percentage distribution of the employed persons by sex and highest level of education. Among the employed persons with no education, females had a higher proportion at 67.8 percent than males at 32.2 percent, while among employed persons with tertiary education, males had a higher proportion at 61.8 percent compared to females at 38.2 percent.

**Table 3.15 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Level of Education and Sex, 2014**

Highest Level of Education	Total Employed		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,859,225	100.0	2,789,012	47.6	3,070,213	52.4
None	708,015	100.0	227,864	32.2	480,151	67.8
Primary	2,439,508	100.0	1,029,745	42.2	1,409,763	57.8
Secondary	2,396,640	100.0	1,338,719	55.9	1,057,920	44.1
Tertiary	300,009	100.0	185,481	61.8	114,528	38.2

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.8 Employment by Occupation

Table 3.16 shows the percentage distribution of the employed persons by sex and occupation. In the category of managers, the proportion of males is higher at 71.5 percent than that of females at 28.5 percent, while in the skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers, the proportion of females was higher than that of males at 61.1 percent and 38.9 percent, respectively.

**Table 3.16 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation and Sex, 2014**

Occupation	Total Employed		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,859,225	100.0	2,789,012	47.6	3,070,213	52.4
Managers	25,409	100.0	18,180	71.5	7,229	28.5
Professionals	212,708	100.0	118,982	55.9	93,726	44.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	75,228	100.0	53,169	70.7	22,059	29.3
Clerical Support Workers	34,152	100.0	17,235	50.5	16,917	49.5
Service and Sales Workers	861,377	100.0	415,360	48.2	446,016	51.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers	3,455,803	100.0	1,343,874	38.9	2,111,929	61.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	386,542	100.0	313,968	81.2	72,574	18.8
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	183,596	100.0	175,764	95.7	7,832	4.3
Elementary Occupations	600,471	100.0	319,709	53.2	280,762	46.8
Others	23,939	100.0	12,771	53.3	11,169	46.7

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.9 Employment by Selected Industries

Table 3.17 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons in selected industries by sex. In the Mining and quarrying industry, the proportion of employed males was higher at 91.4 percent than that of females at 8.6 percent. In the construction industry, males and females accounted for 97.0 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. In the information and communication industry, males and females accounted for 61.1 percent and 38.9 percent, respectively.

**Table 3.17 Percentage Distribution of employed Persons in Selected Industries by Sex, 2014**

Selected Industries	Total Employed Persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mining/Quarrying	82,725	100.00	75,650	91.4	7,075	8.6
Construction	182,806	100.00	177,372	97.0	5,434	3.0
Transport and Storage	152,052	100.00	145,799	95.9	6,253	4.1
Information and Communication	20,322	100.00	12,411	61.1	7,911	38.9

Source: CSO, 2014 Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.10 Formal Sector Employment

Table 3.18 shows the percentage distribution of the formal sector employment by industry and sex. Overall, there were more males than females across all the industries in both years except in the human health industry which had more females than males in 2015 at 51.2 percent and 48.8 percent, respectively.

**Table 3.18 Percentage Distribution of Formal Sector Employment by Industry and Sex, 2014 and 2015**

Industry	2014			2015		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total	1,000,270	75.7	24.3	1,002,710	73.4	26.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	119,218	82.5	17.5	124,977	75.6	24.4
Mining and Quarrying	65,803	92.8	7.2	64,573	91.3	8.7
Manufacturing	65,680	88.5	11.5	61,391	91.2	8.8
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	10,678	86.0	14.0	10,446	85.6	14.4
Water Supply: Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	5,868	81.5	18.5	3,682	84.0	16.0
Construction	29,875	90.7	9.3	25,954	90.3	9.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	196,730	75.2	24.8	205,006	71.3	28.7
Transportation and Storage	27,917	86.2	13.8	27,575	90.5	9.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	47,389	56.3	43.7	46,207	58.6	41.4
Information and Communication	7,723	70.5	29.5	6,332	69.1	30.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	32,873	59.9	40.1	35,061	58.4	41.6
Real Estate	3,357	68.8	31.2	3,109	74.3	25.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	19,139	72.2	27.8	21,045	67.7	32.3
Administrative and Support Activities	64,788	82.2	17.8	58,832	88.6	11.4
Public Administration	222,613	71.5	28.5	229,984	68.0	32.0
Education	20,222	57.5	42.5	19,635	53.3	46.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	33,232	52.7	47.3	33,881	48.8	51.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,564	73.7	26.3	1,602	77.7	22.3
Other Service Activities	24,602	63.1	36.9	23,417	64.3	35.7

Source: CSO, 2014 and 2015 Employment and Earnings Inquiry

Note: Public Administration comprises Central and Local government sectors

### 3.17.11 Employment by Institutional Sector

Table 3.19 shows the percentage of employment by institutional sector and sex. In the NGOs and Faith Based Organisations sector, the proportion of males was higher at 61.5 percent compared to 38.5 percent for the females. Parastatals had a higher proportion of males compared to females at 72.1 percent and 27.9 percent, respectively.

**Table 3.19 Percentage Distribution of Employment by Institutional Sector and Sex, 2015**

Institution Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Government	213,936	100.0	144,608	67.6	69,327	32.4
Local Government	16,048	100.0	11,804	73.6	4,244	26.4
Parastatal	41,036	100.0	29,568	72.1	11,468	27.9
Private	680,090	100.0	518,609	76.3	161,480	23.7
NGOs, Faith Based Organisation	51,505	100.0	31,661	61.5	19,844	38.5

Source: CSO, 2015 *Employment and Earnings Inquiry*

### 3.17.12 Type of Employment (Formal and Informal)

Employment can be either formal or informal depending on the way it is arranged in an enterprise or household. There are various attributes of employment that could constitute its formality which may differ from country to country.

For the purposes of the Labour Force Surveys in Zambia, the following attributes are considered when measuring formal employment;

- Whether or not a worker in an enterprise/household is entitled to social security
- Whether or not a worker is a member of a trade union
- Whether or not a worker in an enterprise/household pays income tax
- Whether or not a worker in an enterprise/household has a written contract with the employer(s)
- Whether or not a worker in an enterprise/household is entitled to annual paid leave. Formal employment therefore is measured on the basis of entitlement to social security and satisfying any of the above attributes.

Table 3.20 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by type of employment and sex. In 2014, there were 73.6 percent of males compared to 26.4 percent of females among persons with formal jobs. Persons with informal jobs comprised 55.5 percent of females and 44.5 percent of males.

**Table 3.20 Percentage Distribution of employed Persons by Type of Employment (Formal and Informal) and Sex, 2014**

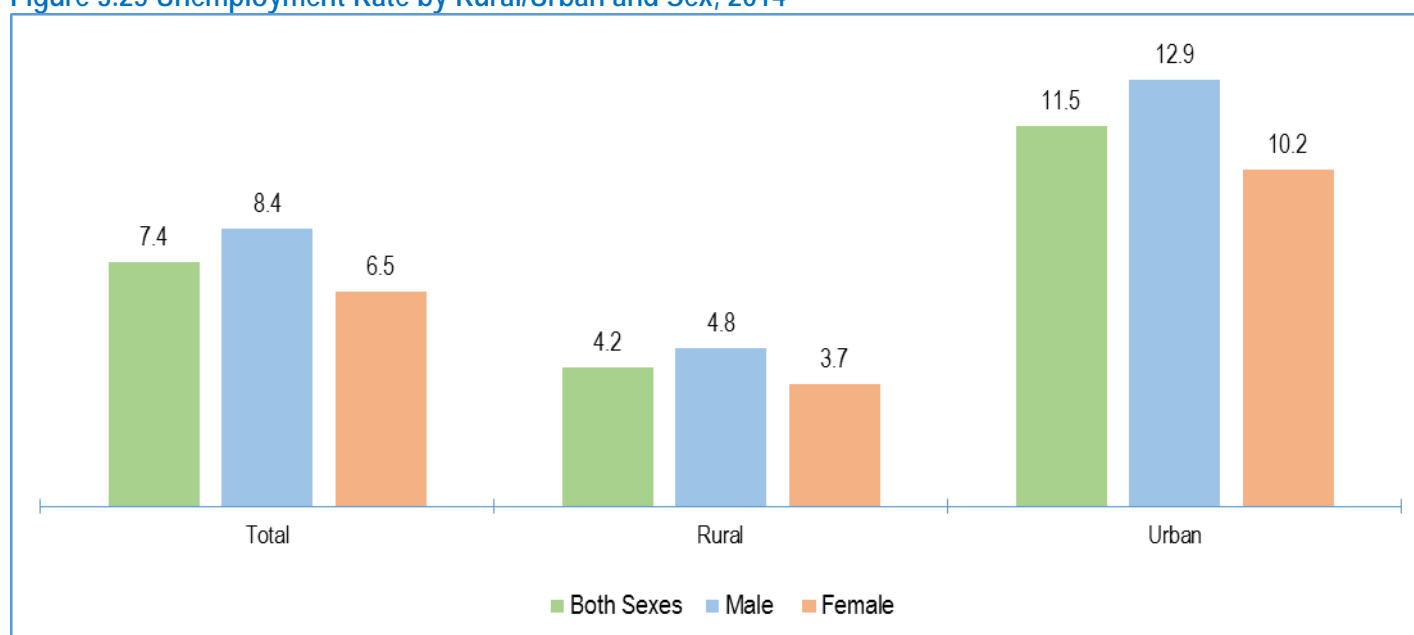
Type of Employment	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	5,859,225	100.0	2,789,012	47.6	3,070,213	52.4
Formal Employment	629,626	100.0	463,385	73.6	166,241	26.4
Informal Employment	5,229,599	100.0	2,325,627	44.5	2,903,972	55.5

Source: CSO, 2014, *Labour Force Survey*

### 3.17.13 Unemployment Rate

Figure 3.25 shows the unemployment rate by rural/urban and sex. In 2014, the overall unemployment rate was 7.4 percent. The unemployment rate for males was higher than that of females at 8.4 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively. In rural areas the unemployment rate for males was 4.8 percent and 3.7 percent for females. The unemployment rate for males in urban areas was 12.9 percent compared to 10.2 percent for females.

Figure 3.25 Unemployment Rate by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014



Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

Table 3.21 shows the unemployment rate by highest level of education, rural/urban and sex. Among persons with tertiary as their highest level of education completed, the unemployment rate for females was higher at 8.5 percent than that of males at 3.7 percent. In rural areas, females with tertiary education had a higher unemployment rate than that of males with tertiary education at 3.4 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively, while in urban areas females with tertiary education had an unemployment rate of 10.0 percent and males had 4.6 percent.

Table 3.21 Unemployment Rate by Highest Level of Education, Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014

Highest Level of Education Completed	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	7.4	8.4	6.5	4.2	4.8	3.7	11.5	12.9	10.2
None	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Primary	5.0	5.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	8.8	10.7	7.7
Secondary	11.8	12.4	11.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	14.2	15.3	12.9
Tertiary	5.6	3.7	8.5	1.8	0.8	3.4	6.7	4.6	10.0

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

### 3.17.14 Economically Inactive Population

The economically inactive population comprises persons who, during the reference period, were outside the labour force. They include full-time students, full-time homemakers, the chronically ill, those who are too young and too old to work, and those not available for other reasons. The ratio of the economically inactive population to the working-age population is an inactivity rate.

Table 3.22 shows the percentage distribution of the inactive persons by reason of inactivity and sex. In 2014, there were 1,820,721 inactive persons, 49.8 percent were males and 50.2 percent were females. Among the inactive, those that reported to be homemakers, 90.6 percent were females while 9.4 percent were males. The category of discouraged job seekers comprised 54.4 percent females and 45.6 percent males.

**Table 3.22 Percentage Distribution of Inactive Persons by Reason of Inactivity and Sex, 2014**

Reason for Inactivity	Total Inactive Persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,820,721	100.0	906,585	49.8	914,136	50.2
Homemakers	89,260	100.0	8,428	9.4	80,832	90.6
Retired	96,927	100.0	54,181	55.9	42,746	44.1
In School	1,164,334	100.0	648,079	55.7	516,254	44.3
Too old to work	153,847	100.0	50,370	32.7	103,477	67.3
Discouraged	274,047	100.0	125,064	45.6	148,983	54.4
Too young to work	42,306	100.0	20,462	48.4	21,845	51.6

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

Note: the category of homemakers was not considered as work in the 2014 labour force survey.

### 3.17.15 Contributing Family Workers in Agriculture (Own Use Production Workers)

Table 3.23 shows the percentage distribution of the contributing family workers in agriculture by rural/urban and sex. In 2014 there were 1,275,450 contributing family workers in agriculture of which 47.4 percent were males and 52.6 percent were females.

**Table 3.23 Percentage Distribution of Contributing Family Workers in Agriculture by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2014**

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,275,450	100	603,952	47.4	671,498	52.6
Rural	1,117,987	100	533,709	47.7	584,278	52.3
Urban	157,462	100	70,243	44.6	87,219	55.4

Source: CSO, 2014, Labour Force Survey

## 3.18 Gender Based Violence

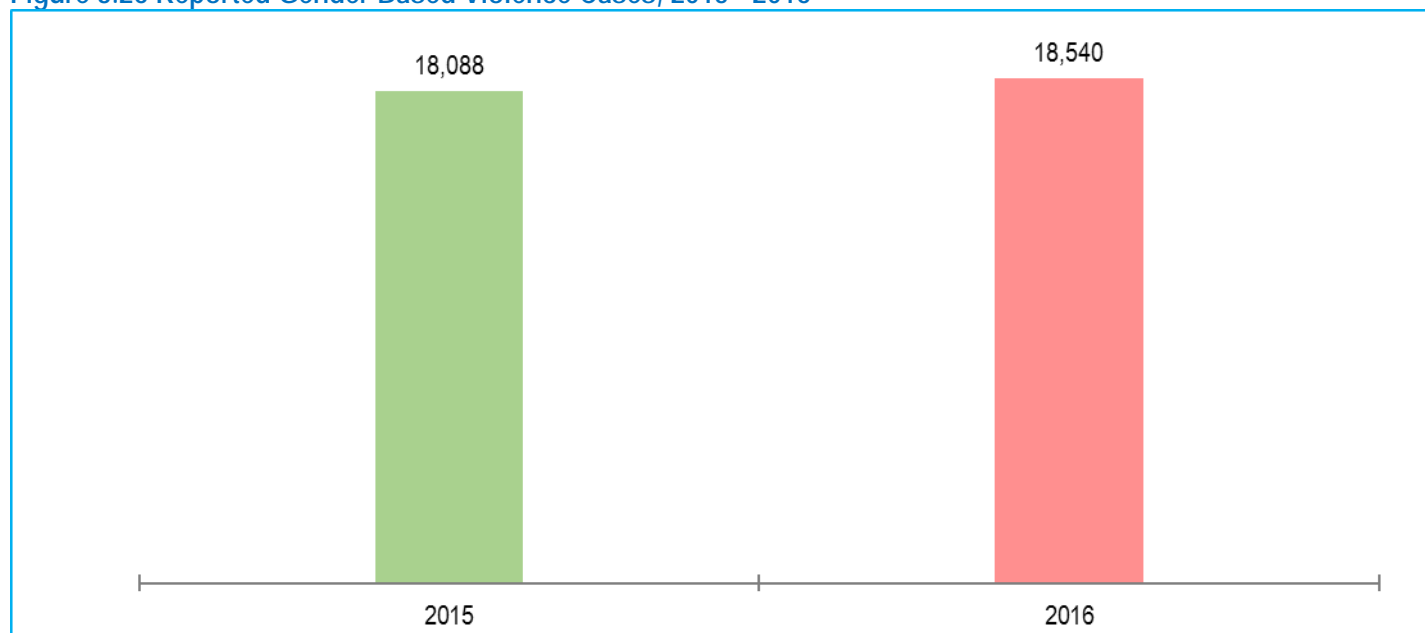
Gender Based Violence is a human rights issue which affects men and women, boys and girls; which impacts negatively on development. Although this vice affects both sexes, women and girls are the most affected. The government enacted the Anti GBV Act No. 1 of 2011 which provides for the protection of victims of GBV and the Gender Equity and Equality Act, No.22 of 2015, which provides for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, empower women and achieve gender equity and equality by giving effect to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

This is in line with SDG 5 whose goal is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. SDG 5 provides some indicators relevant to this chapter namely 5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere” and 5.2 “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”.

The Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders is making frantic efforts to eradicate GBV Among these are NGOs, CSOs and Cooperating Partners. In the course of their service provision to these institutions collect GBV statistics, the Zambia Police-Victim Support Unit (ZP-VSU) to collect GBV and Violence against children (VAC) data across the country. Gender based violence is a hindrance to the attainment of gender equality. It further works negatively on the realization of good health well-being, education, decent work, alleviation of poverty to mention a few.

Figure 3.26 shows the reported GBV cases by year. The results show that there has been an increase in the number of reported GBV cases from 18,088 in 2015 to 18,540 in 2016.

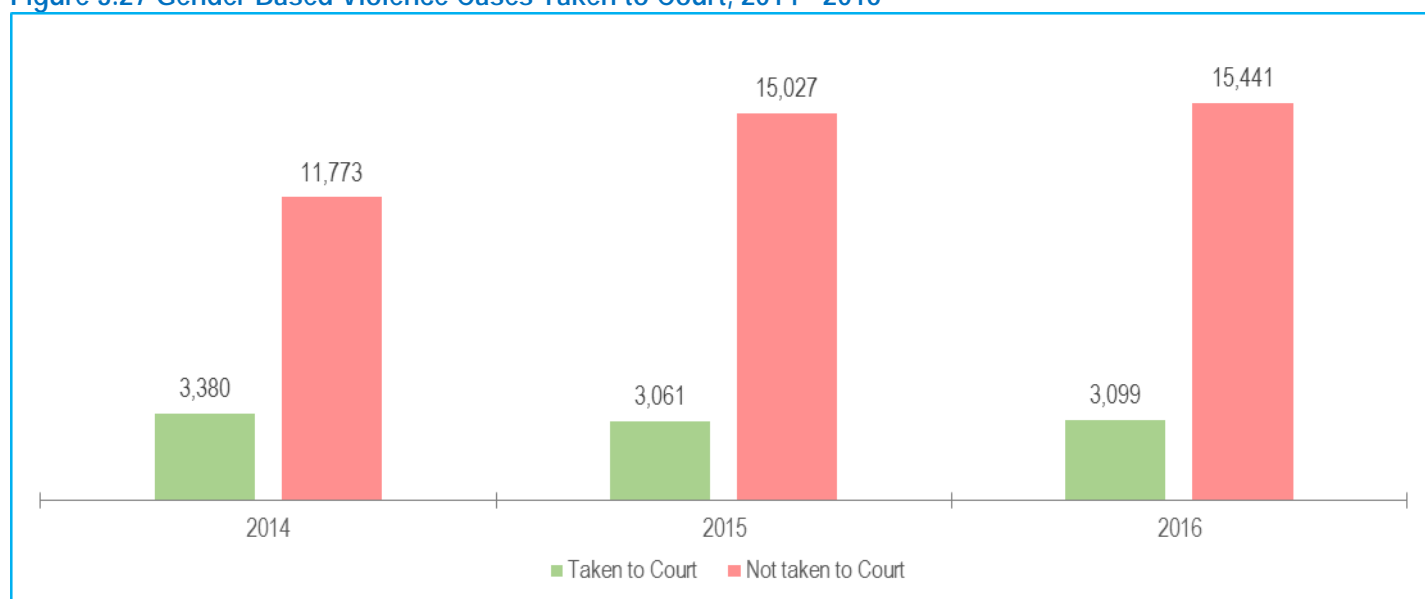
**Figure 3.26 Reported Gender Based Violence Cases, 2015 - 2016**



Source: ZP-VSU, 2016 National GBV Crime Statistics Returns

Figure 3.27 shows the reported GBV cases taken to court and those not taken to court from 2015 to 2016. The number of cases taken to court increased from 3,061 in 2015 to 3,099 in 2016. The reported GBV cases that have not been taken to court increased from 15,027 in 2015 to 15,441 in 2016. This is attributed to cases that are withdrawn at the Police; some cases are settled out of Police; some cases are not pursued by the complainants and false cases.

**Figure 3.27 Gender Based Violence Cases Taken to Court, 2014 - 2016**



Source: ZP-VSU, 2016 National GBV Crime Statistics Returns

Table 3.24 shows the proportion of the reported GBV cases disaggregated by sex, type of offence and age group in 2015 and 2016. There has been a decline in the number of defilement cases from 2,759 in 2015 to 2,363 in 2016. Of the 2,363 reported defilement cases in 2016, girls were 2,344 and boys were 19. Of all the reported cases in 2016, defilement was the highest with 2,363 followed by neglecting to provide necessities of life to a child at 1,530 offences. For the offence of rape in both years (2015 and 2016) only females reported this type of GBV with 274 and 29 reported offences, respectively.

It is worth noting, that there has been a slight decline in the number for neglecting to provide necessities of life to a child from 1,569 in 2015 to 1,530 in 2016.



**Table 3.24 Selected reported GBV Cases disaggregated by Sex, Types of Offence and Age Group, 2015 - 2016**

Offences	2015					2016				
	Below 16 Years		16 Years & Above		Total	Below 16 Years		16 Years & Above		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Defilement	7	2,752	0	0	2,759	19	2,344	0	0	2,363
Rape	0	0	0	274	274	0	0	0	29	29
Incest	1	18	8	45	72	1	12	1	32	46
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	2	2
Abduction	1	8	1	0	10	7	24	0	5	36
Human Trafficking	6	6	1	0	13	7	7	5	4	23
Child Stealing	0	7	0	0	7	4	5	0	0	9
Child Desertion	27	31	0	0	58	24	41	0	0	65
Assault on a child	130	105	0	0	235	158	154	0	0	312
Neglecting to provide	740	829	0	0	1,569	488	1,042	0	0	1,530

Source: ZP-VSU, 2016 National GBV Crime Statistics Returns

### 3.18.1 Child Marriage

Child marriage is a violation of the rights of children below the age of 18 years in that it exposes them to many health risks like, teen pregnancy, fistula, childbearing and motherhood before they are physically and psychologically ready. This vice deprive the children of their right to education and employment making them more vulnerable to the risk of intimate partner, sexual violence as well as sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Child marriage has a negative impact on the attainment of SGDs. This is so because the vice undermines the psychological, mental and the general wellbeing of the child.

The consequences of child marriage include and are not limited to early child bearing age, giving birth to more children at short intervals, contributing greatly to the fertility rate and possibly experience maternal health complications.

Child marriage affects continuation of the girls' education as they tend to drop out of school to take up their new role as mothers and in most cases as wives. Therefore, it will be a challenge to achieve gender parity in education and thus affect achievement of SDG 4- "Inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning be achieved". Child marriage increases the likelihood that a higher proportion of boys will continue to be in school which in turn will make them attain economic and employment skills, while girls are restricted to do house chores which reduces their economic independence leading to women being trapped in the poverty cycle.

### 3.18.2 Extent of Child Marriage

Table 3.25 shows the current marital status for girls and boys aged 12-19 years. Of the total 2,519,810 persons aged 12-17 years, 57,646 were married of which 78.0 percent were girls and 22.0 percent were boys. Among the cohabiting, all the 155 were young girls. This shows that young girls were cohabiting with people that were 18 years and above.

**Table 3.25 Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 12 – 17 Years by Sex and Marital Status, 2015**

Marital Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,519,810	49.1	50.9
Never Married	2,458,015	49.8	50.2
Married	57,646	22.0	78.0
Separated	2,688	0.0	100.0
Divorced	772	22.5	77.5
Widowed	535	47.7	52.3
Co-habiting	155	0.0	100.0

Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Table 3.26 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 12 – 17 years ever married by sex and age. Of the total 61,641 children that ever married, girls accounted for 78.8 percent while the boys accounted for 21.2 percent. Across all ages, females were more than boys.

In rural areas, the child marriage cases were 77.4 percent girls and 22.6 percent boys. Across all ages, females were more than boys, except age 13 years which had 55.5 percent for boys and 44.5 percent for girls. The girls in urban areas accounted for 82.1 percent while the boys accounted for 17.9 percent.

**Table 3.26 Percentage Distribution of Child Marriage Cases Age by Sex and Residence, 2015**

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	61,641	21.2	78.8	43,600	22.6	77.4	18,040	17.9	82.1
12	6,010	27.9	72.1	3,811	32.4	67.6	2,199	20.1	79.9
13	5,456	42.1	57.9	3,550	55.5	44.5	1,906	17.1	82.9
14	7,011	24.2	75.8	3,767	33.6	66.4	3,244	13.2	86.8
15	7,836	30.5	69.5	5,864	36.1	63.9	1,972	14.0	86.0
16	14,475	10.9	89.1	11,570	11.3	88.7	2,905	9.1	90.9

Source: CSO, 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

### 3.18.3 Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global problem that continues to raise a lot of concerns. Zambia has not been spared of this vice. This has compelled government to commit fighting human trafficking to protect many innocent people. Zambia is committed to fighting human trafficking and protecting the rights of the children affected.

Table 3.27 shows the number of human trafficking reported cases for 2015 and 2016. The Country recorded an increase of human trafficking cases from 13 cases in 2015 to 23 cases in 2016. Of the 13 cases reported in 2015, victims under 16 years had the highest number for both males and females at 6 cases each while the 16 years and above only accounted for 1 male. Of the 23 cases recorded in 2016, those aged 16 years and below increased for both male and female (7 each). Those aged 16 years and above had increased for both males and females (5 and 4, respectively).

**Table 3.27 Number of Human Trafficking Reported Cases by Sex and Age Group, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Total	0-16 years		16 years & Above	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
2015	13	6	6	1	0
2016	23	7	7	5	4

Source: ZP-VSU, 2016 National GBV Crime Statistics Returns

### 3.19 Decision-Making

The rights of Women to equal participation and freedom of assembly and association are guaranteed under the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia. There are no legal impediments that exist regarding the participation of women in the election process neither are there barriers to their holding office whether in Parliament or elsewhere. The equal participation of both women and men in decision making is key to achieving a balance that reflects the composition of the Zambian society, of which women comprise 50.7 percent of the population, according to the 2010 Census of population and housing Report. This balance is needed in order to strengthen democracy and promote its proper functioning. Equality in political decision making is integral to the achievement of the integration of a gender perspective in government policy making.

However, even with provisions in the constitution that guarantee the participation of women at the decision making level, politics and decision-making have generally been dominated by males in Zambia. This has led to under-representation of women at all levels of national decision-making.

The results in this section are responsive to SDG 5 which talks about Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. The findings are specifically reactive to the indicators under Target 5.5 which calls for ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. The indicators of interest are; Indicator 5.5.1, which looks at the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments and Indicator 5.5.2, which looks at the proportion of women in managerial positions. Indicator 5.5.2 measures the proportion of women in leadership positions across a number of areas, including;

- *The executive branch of government - Number of ministerial positions that are held by women as a percentage of the total*
- *The number of leadership positions held by women in local governments as a percentage of the total*
- *The legislative branch of government - Number of seats in national parliaments held by women as a percentage of the total*
- *The judiciary branch of government - Number of women judges as a percentage of total*

#### 3.19.1 Members of Parliament

Table 3.28 shows the distribution of Elected Members of Parliament by year and sex. Overall there were more elected male members of parliament than females from 2015 to 2016. The number of elected female Members of Parliament increased from 21 in 2015 to 25 in 2016, while the number of elected male Members of Parliament increased from 128 in 2015 to 131 in 2016.

**Table 3.28 Distribution of Elected Members of Parliament by Year and Sex, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
2015	128	21	149
2016	131	25	156

Source: 2016 National Assembly

### 3.19.2 Nominated Members of Parliament

Table 3.29 shows the distribution of nominated Members of Parliament at national level by sex. There was an increase in the number of nominated female Members of Parliament from 1 in 2015 to 2 in 2016. Conversely, the number for nominated male members of parliament declined from 7 in 2015 to 6 in 2016.

**Table 3.29 Distribution of Nominated Members of Parliament by Year and Sex, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
2015	7	1	8
2016	6	2	8

Source: 2016 National Assembly

### 3.19.3 Cabinet Ministers

Table 3.30 shows the percentage distribution of Cabinet Ministers by sex. In 2015, there were 19 Cabinet Ministers, of which females accounted for 21.1 percent while males accounted for 78.9 percent. In 2016, the total number of Cabinet Ministers was 24 of which females, accounted for 25.0 percent while males accounted for 75.0 percent. The number of female Cabinet Ministers increased from four (4) in 2015 to six (6) in 2016 while that of males increased from fifteen (15) in 2015 to eighteen (18) in 2016.

**Table 3.30 Percentage Distribution of Cabinet Ministers by Sex, Number and Percentage, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2015	15	78.9	4	21.1	19
2016	18	75.0	6	25.0	24

Source: 2016 National Assembly

### 3.19.4 Deputy Ministers

Table 3.31 shows the distribution of Deputy Ministers by sex. Overall there were more male than female deputy ministers from 2015 to 2016. The percentage of female Deputy Ministers increased from 15.1 percent in 2015 to 15.6 percent in 2016 while that of male declined from 84.8 percent in 2015 to 84.4 percent in 2016.

**Table 3.31 Percentage Distribution of Deputy Ministers by Sex, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2015	28	84.8	5	15.1	33
2016	27	84.4	5	15.6	32

Source: 2016 National Assembly

### 3.19.5 Provincial Ministers

Table 3.32 shows the percentage distribution of Provincial Ministers by sex from. Since 2015, there has been no appointment of a female to the position of Provincial Minister. From 2015 to 2016 all 10 positions for Provincial Ministers have been given to elected/nominated male members of parliament.

Year	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2015	10	100.0	0	0.0	10
2016	10	100.0	0	0.0	10

Source: 2016 National Assembly

### 3.19.6 Judiciary

Table 3.33 shows the distribution of adjudicators in the judiciary by type of court and sex. The adjudicators drawn from the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal, High court and Subordinate Court.

In the year 2016, the number of female judges was lower than that of male judges at 4 and 9, respectively. On the other hand, the constitutional court had more female judges than male judges at 4 and 2, respectively. The court of appeal had an equal number of both male and female judges with 4 judges each. The high court had 24 female judges compared to 18 male judges. The subordinate court had 67 female magistrates and 138 male magistrates.

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Constitutional Court	6	2	4
Court of Appeal	8	4	4
Supreme Court	13	9	4
High Court	42	18	24
Subordinate Court.	206	138	67

Source: 2016 Judiciary

### 3.19.7 Local Government

Table 3.34 shows the percentage distribution of Mayors and Councilors by sex. In the 2016 general election, the majority of decision makers who won at local government level were males. There were a total of 104 mayors of which 91.3 percent were males and 8.7 percent were females. Among 1,624 Councilors, males and females accounted for 91.8 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively.

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mayor	104	91.3	8.7
Councilor	1,624	91.8	8.2

Source: 2016 Ministry of Local Government

### 3.19.8 Traditional Leaders

Traditional leadership has been in existence in Zambia long before the introduction of modern methods of governance. The incoming of modern governance and the introduction of human rights has caused a drop in some of the traditional practices that came with traditional leadership. However, Government of the Republic of Zambia has continued to work hand in hand with the traditional leaders on many issues of national importance. The chieftaincy is the position of power and influence, which means that the traditional leaders are in the same category with other decision makers in the governing process in the country.

Ascendance to the throne of chieftaincy differs from one ethnic group to another. In some cases, this is either inherited based on record of leadership of a family or clan head or it is achieved through the recognition of benevolence and loyalty to the clan leadership.

### 3.19.9 All Recognized Traditional Leaders in Zambia

Table 3.35 shows the distribution of traditional leadership (including paramount, senior and all other chiefs) by sex and province. Zambia has a total of Two hundred and eighty seven (287) recognized traditional leaders, of which 28 were females and 226 males. As at 31st December 2016, 33 chieftaincy positions were reported to be vacant.

Province	Female	Male	Vacant	Both Sexes
Central	4	29	5	38
Copperbelt	3	9	3	15
Eastern	5	47	5	57
Luapula	4	30	5	39
Lusaka	4	4	1	9
Muchinga	1	21	1	23
Northern	1	23	5	29
North Western	2	26	5	33
Southern	2	29	2	33
Western	2	8	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>287</b>

Source: 2016, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

### 3.19.10 Paramount Chiefs

There are four (4) paramount Chiefs in Zambia, two (2) are in Eastern Province, one (1) in Northern Province and the other one in Western Province. All the paramount chiefs are male which means that there is no female representation among the paramount chiefs.

### 3.19.11 Senior Chiefs

Table 3.36 shows the number of senior chiefs by sex and province in 2015 and 2016. Of the total 45 senior chiefs in Zambia, three (3) were females and the remaining thirty six (36) were males while six (6) senior chief positions were vacant. The three female traditional leaders in the senior chief's category were gazetted, each in Lusaka, Northern and Western provinces.

**Table 3.36 Number of Senior Chiefs by Sex and Province, 2015 and 2016**

Province	Female	Male	Vacant	Both Sexes
Central	0	3	1	4
Copperbelt	0	2	1	3
Eastern	0	5	1	6
Luapula	0	7	1	8
Lusaka	1	1	0	2
Muchinga	0	2	0	2
Northern	1	3	2	6
North Western	0	10	0	10
Southern	0	1	0	1
Western	1	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>

Source: 2016, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

### 3.19.12 Chiefs

Table 3.37 shows the distribution of ordinary chiefs (excluding paramount and senior chiefs) by sex and province in 2015 and 2016. There were 238 ordinary chiefs in Zambia, and of this total, 25 were females and 186 were males while 27 were vacant.

**Table 3.37 Distribution of Chiefs by Sex and Province 2015 and 2016**

Province	Female	Male	Vacant	Both Sexes
Central	3	26	5	34
Copperbelt	3	9	0	12
Eastern	6	38	5	49
Luapula	3	22	6	31
Lusaka	3	2	1	6
Muchinga	1	19	1	21
Northern	0	21	2	23
N/western	2	17	4	23
Southern	3	26	3	32
western	1	5	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>238</b>

Source: 2016, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

## 3.20 Social Protection

Government is committed to reducing poverty and vulnerability among its population in general especially women and children who are the most vulnerable in society. This is in line with the SDG 1 which states the need to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Recognizing that vulnerability and the lack of resilience result from, cause and reinforce poverty, Government's poverty reduction efforts cannot side-line social protection programs.

In Zambia, social protection is still tied to formal employment and most of the economically active population in this sector are reported to be males. Meanwhile, SDG 5 calls for Gender Equality of which all Countries must achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The absence of a well-defined contractual relationship between employers and employees makes workers in the informal sector ineligible to receive social security benefits under the National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA).

According to the 2014 Labour Force Survey, 83.9 percent are employed in the informal sector and the majority of workers in informal employment are women (57 percent) than men with 43 per cent. These are women who are often exposed to "personal, financial, economic and social risks and vulnerabilities resulting from their need to find employment and generate income." Most of the employed persons in the informal sector do not contribute to formal social security schemes such that in the event of any eventuality like old age or injury, they are left vulnerable and eventually become destitute.

In order to alleviate the current challenge of poverty in Zambia, the Government has prioritized the provision of regular, targeted cash transfers through the Social Cash Transfer Scheme (SCTS), the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) and the Food Security Pack (FSP). These are some of the social protection programmes that are biased towards uplifting the livelihoods of the women and other vulnerable persons who are more prone to poverty and in most cases they are the most disadvantaged.

### 3.20.1 Social Cash Transfer Scheme

The social cash transfer is one of the social protection programs being implemented to protect the livelihood of vulnerable members of the society in Zambia. The program involves the regular transfer of cash to the beneficiaries in targeted districts. A decision was made in 2013 to scale up the program from 13 to 50 districts by using the inclusive model of targeting the poor and incapacitated households in the country.

Table 3.37 shows the distribution of beneficiaries of the Social Cash Transfer Scheme by sex. In 2015, there were 180,261 beneficiaries of which 60.4 percent were female and 39.6 were male. The percentage of female beneficiaries in 2016 was 59.6 percent and 40.4 percent for male.

Year	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2015	180,261	39.6	60.4
2016	242,000	40.4	59.6

Source: (MCDSS), 2016, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

Table 3.39 shows the percentage distribution of beneficiary caseload for the Social Cash Transfer Scheme in 2016 by sex and province. In all the provinces, there were more female beneficiaries than males.

Province/Zambia	Male	Female	Total Number of Beneficiary Caseload
Central	40	60	18,730
Copperbelt	42	58	9,856
Eastern	32	68	29,745
Luapula	35	65	35,471
Lusaka	35	65	6,643
Muchinga	40	60	17,341
North-Western	41	59	15,831
Northern	42	58	38,798
Southern	42	58	22,248
Western	36	64	47,337
<b>Total Zambia</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>242,000</b>

Source: (MCDSS), 2016, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

Table 3.40 shows the number and percentage distribution of Social Cash Transfer Beneficiaries by sex and disability status. In 2015, there were 15,688 disabled beneficiaries of which 54.4 percent were female and 45.6 percent were male. The total number of non disabled beneficiaries was 164,573 of which 61.0 percent were female and 39.0 percent were male. In 2016, the number of disabled beneficiaries was 30,199 of which 54.7 were female and 45.3 percent were male while the non disabled was 211,801 with 60.3 percent female and 39.7 percent male.



**Table 3.40 Percentage Distribution of Social Cash Transfer Beneficiaries by Sex and Disability Status, 2015 - 2016**

Year	Disabled			Non Disabled		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2015	15,688	45.6	54.4	164,573	39.0	61.0
2016	30,199	45.3	54.7	211,801	39.7	60.3

Source: (MCDSS), 2016 Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

Table 3.41 shows the percentage distribution of SCT beneficiaries by sex, disability status and province. In both 2015 and 2016, eight provinces recorded a higher number of female beneficiaries compared to their male counterparts among the disabled beneficiaries. The only exceptions were Copperbelt and Western provinces which had more male beneficiaries at 50.1 percent and 51.5 percent, respectively. For the non disabled, female beneficiaries were more than their male counterparts in all the ten provinces.

**Table 3.41 Percentage Distribution of SCT Beneficiaries by Sex, Disability Status and Province, 2015 and 2016**

Province	Disabled			Non Disabled		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Central	136	47.1	52.9	10,482	39.0	61.0
Copperbelt	2,141	50.1	49.9	5,231	39.0	61.0
Eastern	1,102	42.6	57.4	24,949	39.0	61.0
Luapula	1,618	44.5	55.5	28,852	39.0	61.0
Lusaka	1,730	43.1	56.9	2,749	39.0	61.0
Muchinga	1,778	39.2	60.8	13,274	39.0	61.0
North Western	604	43.9	56.1	9,246	39.0	61.0
Northern	1,670	40.8	59.2	23,806	39.0	61.0
Southern	2,124	47.0	53.0	11,758	39.0	61.0
Western	2,785	51.5	48.5	34,226	39.0	61.0
Total	15,688	45.6	54.4	164,573	39.0	61.0

Source: (MCDSS), 2015 Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

### 3.20.2 Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) is a government's major social assistance programme. It targets clients that include orphans and vulnerable children, households affected by HIV and AIDS, the aged, persons with disabilities, the chronically ill and poor female headed households. The majority of households in this category lack self - help capacity and cannot be reached by labour-based programmes like Micro Credit Schemes, Fertilizer Support Programmes or Food for Work, because they are incapacitated (unfit to work). It offers social assistance for meeting basic needs such as food, shelter, education, health and clothing. PWAS is a community- based programme whereby communities identify clients, prioritize their needs, allocate resources and report back to the Department of Social Welfare.

Under PWAS, assistance given was in form of educational support, health care support, social support and repatriation of stranded persons. Table 3.42 shows the percentage distribution of beneficiaries of PWAS by type of assistance and Sex. In 2015, there were 20,050 beneficiaries of PWAS, of which 55.0 percent were females and 45.0 percent were males.

Females had the highest number of support in all types of assistance except in secondary education programme where males accounted for 53.0 percent and females at 47.0 percent.

**Table 3.42 Percentage Distribution of PWAS beneficiaries by Sex and Type of Assistance, 2015**

Type of Assistance	Male	Female	Total Number of Beneficiaries
TOTAL	45.0	55.0	20,050
Primary Education	47.0	53.0	440
Secondary Education	53.0	47.0	2,925
Food	46.0	54.0	11,433
Health	45.0	55.0	222
Shelter	47.0	53.0	305
Clothing and beddings	41.0	59.0	2,063
Repatriation	35.0	65.0	1,551
Other (e.g household utensils)	41.0	59.0	1,111

Source: (MCDSS), 2015, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

### 3.20.3 Food Security Pack (FSP)

Food Security Pack (FSP) is a national safety net programme. This programme is in line with SDG Goal 2 which appeals to the nation to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The FSP programme targets the vulnerable but viable households, who are given access to production inputs and are able to engage into food production and thus improve their food security situation. By so doing, the Government hopes to reduce the levels of underweight, stunted and wasted children as well as meeting the objectives of SDG Goal 2.

Table 3.42 shows the percentage distribution of FSP beneficiaries by sex. In 2015, there were 30,100 FSP beneficiaries of which 59.0 percent were females and 41.0 percent were males.

**Table 3.43 Percentage Distribution of FSP Beneficiaries by Sex, 2014 - 2015**

Year	Male	Female	Total Beneficiaries
2014	47.0	53.0	28,400
2015	41.0	59.0	30,100

Source: (MCDSS), 2015 Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

## 3.21 Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment encompasses women having a sense of self-worth; their right to have and determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally. The government has been implementing women's empowerment programs covering financial literacy, financial support, land ownership, farming inputs and equipment.

### 3.21.1 Financial Assistance

The SDG 5 "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls", provides for women to have equal rights to economic resources as well as financial services. In response to this goal, the country has undertaken various programs some of which are directly aimed at alleviating the economic burden of women.

Table 3.44 shows the number of women’s clubs that received financial assistance. A total of 414 women’s clubs received financial support under the women empowerment scheme in 2016. Women clubs in 3 provinces benefited from the financial support. Copperbelt Province had the highest share of women club beneficiaries with 50.0 percent and Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage share of women club beneficiaries with 16.0 percent.

**Table 3.44 Number of Women Clubs that Received Financial Assistance by Selected Provinces, 2016**

Province	Number	Percent
Central	142	34.0
Copperbelt	205	50.0
Lusaka	67	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 2016, Ministry of Gender

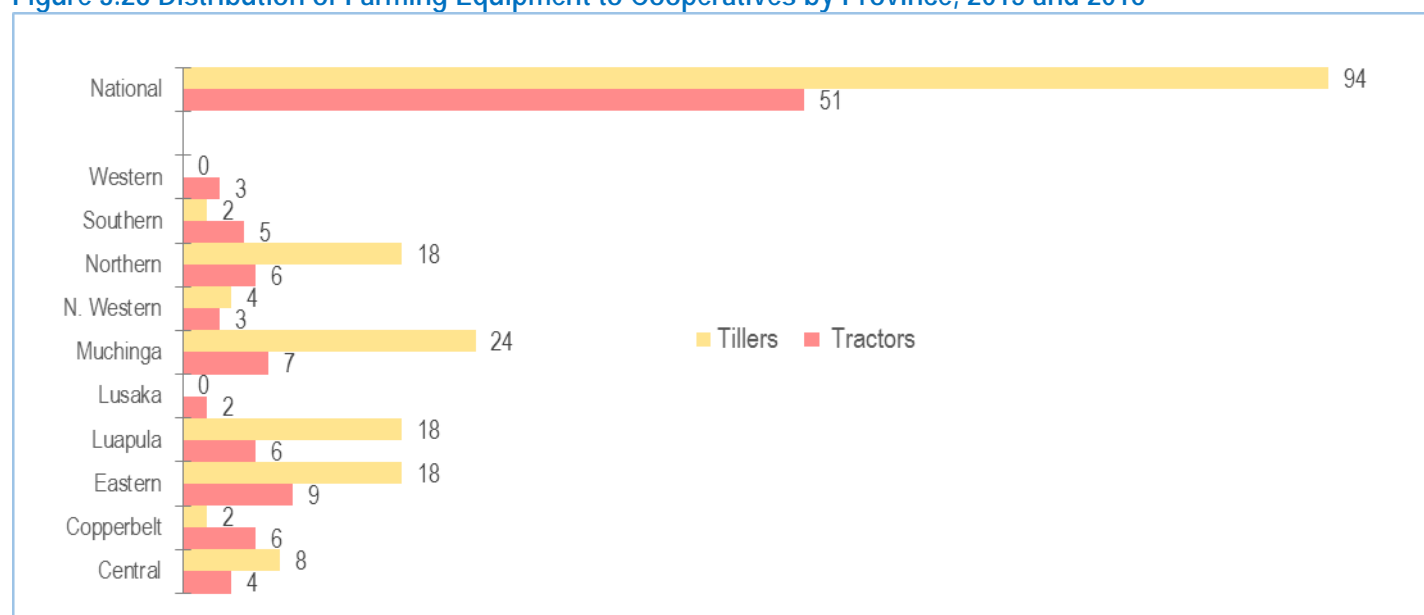
### 3.21.2 Distribution of Farming Equipment

The programs to end hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture have been a priority in line with the SDG 2. Women have been supported to engage in agriculture production through the distribution of farming equipment to cooperatives countrywide. The eligibility for a cooperative to receive farming equipment required for at least 70.0 percent women and 30.0 percent men membership composition as well as woman chairperson.

Figure 3.28 presents the distribution of tractors and tillers to cooperatives by province. Overall, 94 tillers and 51 tractors were distributed to various cooperatives for use in agriculture.

Muchinga province had the highest number of tillers distributed with 24, followed by Northern, Luapula and Eastern provinces with 18 tillers each. The highest number of tractor distribution was in Eastern Province with 9 tractors, followed by Muchinga Province with 7 tractors.

**Figure 3.28 Distribution of Farming Equipment to Cooperatives by Province, 2015 and 2016**



Source: 2016, Ministry of Gender

### 3.22 Approved Projects by Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC)

The programme of financing projects responds to the SDG 5 which calls for empowerment of women and girls to reach their full potential, which requires eliminating of all forms of discrimination even in terms of government providing equal distribution of projects.

Table 3.45 shows the distribution of CEEC Approved and Financed Projects by sex and Province. There was a reduction in the number of approved and financed projects by CEEC from 402 in 2014 to 33 in 2016. In the period under review (2014 and 2016), the approved and financed projects for females was lower than that of males. The percentage of approved and financed projects for female declined from 33.0 percent in 2014 to 30.0 percent in 2016, while that of males increased from 67.0 percent to 70.0 percent in the same period. In 2014 all the provinces had more male than female approved and financed projects, except for Central Province which had 55.0 percent females and 45.0 percent males and Copperbelt which had 53.0 percent females and 47.0 percent males. In 2016, Eastern Province had 67.0 percent and 33.0 percent of females and males approved and financed projects, respectively. Copperbelt had no projects that were approved and financed for males.

**Table 3.45 Distribution of CEEC Approved and Financed Projects by Province and Sex, 2014 and 2016**

Province	2014			2016		
	Both Sexes Number	Percent Sex Distribution		Both Sexes Number	Percent Sex Distribution	
		Female	Male		Female	Male
Central	11	55.0	45.0	3	67.0	33.0
Copperbelt	15	53.0	47.0	2	100.0	0.0
Eastern	17	29.0	71.0	2	0.0	100
Luapula	14	21.0	79.0	6	33.0	67.7
Lusaka	33	49.0	52.0	6	33.0	67.0
Muchinga	62	24.0	76.0	4	25.0	75.0
Northern	134	29.0	71.0	1	0.0	100.0
North-Western	11	27.0	73.0	3	33.3	66.7
Southern	67	42.0	58.0	3	33.3	66.7
Western	38	26.0	74.0	3	32.3	67.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>

Source: 2016, Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission Note: Data for 2015 not available

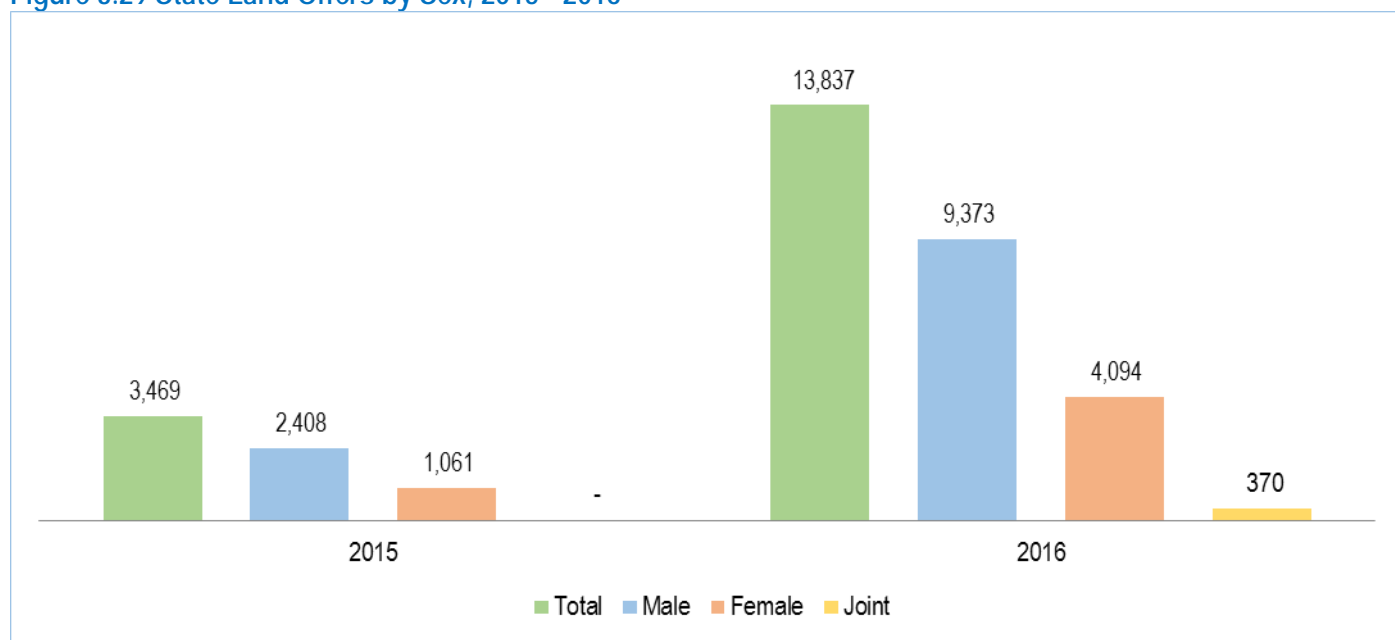
### 3.23 Land Ownership

Women's access to land is still low in Zambia and continues to be affected by factors such as limited availability and centralised administration of statutory land; and lack of security of tenure and lack of standardized system of administration of customary land.

Under Customary tenure, Land ownership is a preserve for men. Cultural inculcation is also evident in statutory tenure where few women apply for land and upon offer, a good number relinquish ownership to their male counterparts. In cognizance of this, government undertook mass sensitisation in 2016 through different media, including social media to promote women's access to land.

Figure 3.29 shows the State land offered. In 2015, a total of 3,469 state land offers were given, 2,408 state land offers were given to males while 1,061 were given to females. In 2016 Land offers increased to 13,837 and out of these 9,373 were issued to males while 4,094 were given to females. There were 370 jointly owned state land offered.

Figure 3.29 State Land Offers by Sex, 2015 - 2016



Source: (MLNREP) 2015-2016, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Zambia Integrated Land and Management Information System (ZILMIS)

## Chapter 4: Conclusions

The report has established and affirmed that there is need for programme managers to provide indicators and target values for every indicator as stated in the National Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Any lack of non sex disaggregated data not only presents challenges for management decision-making purposes, but also hinders evaluation efforts. The report concedes that evaluation is primarily based on sound data and good indicators that are clearly defined. The performance indicators that have been reviewed in this report are mostly categorized into output, outcome and impact indicators.

The recommendations below are not comprehensive but include:

- *The Ministry of Gender as the coordinating institution in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office (CSO), requires having a database on statistics and indicators on boys and girls (children), women and men. This would provide statistics and indicators on women and men in specific fields of concern.*
- *Revival of regular national and sub national bi-annual meetings for Gender Focal Points Persons (GFPPs). This process contributes to the enhancement of skills and knowledge of GFPPs representing various sectors of the economy that are sure to have an impact on mainstreaming of gender in development programmes. The specific skills should include the ability to produce and collate important gender related data and indicators.*
- *Improved collaboration between producers and users of gender data and statistics. In addition to item 2, data producing agencies like the Central Statistical Office could be utilised to provide technical backstopping on various aspects of data production, processing, analysis, presentation, storage and retrieval.*
- *Continued Capacity building in gender mainstreaming and generation of gender related indicators. Local and regional training prospects should be considered to harness or tap on institutional memory in the event of staff turnover.*
- *Improved allocation and use of institutional budgets on generation of gender data and indicators. There is need for adequate allocation of resources for the activity. Related to item 3, is the need for these budgets to be used for intended purposes for the benefit of the institutions.*
- *Need for increased gender awareness and sensitization of persons involved in budgeting processes. This is to allow for useful allocation of funds to gender related and statistical programmes.*
- *Need to establish and monitor the extent to which Zambia has mainstreamed gender issues after the affirmation for change in policies embodied in international laws to which the country is signatory.*
- *Improvement of old and development of new indicators using experts. This process will allow for the correct measure of gender equality. This was not done instead only the updating of the old indicators.*
- *To design national level time-use studies concentrating on unpaid work and to experiment with different forms of imputation of value for this work.*
- *Need to encourage and support both qualitative and quantitative research.*

In order to ensure that the availability and the quality of gender-differentiated statistics and indicators are improved, a gender perspective should consistently be integrated into the processes of the National Statistical Systems (NSS).

Where possible and where available, targets were also established for some indicators according to the SNDP and the other national and international documents like the SDGs.

Sex disaggregated statistics on some of the indicators were collected for the period 2009-2013. These data were analysed and inferences made. However, data were unavailable for a number of indicators such as access to land, mining licences, and access to credit, percent of women financed under the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission, and the percent of MPSAs that have adopted 75 percent of the gender mainstreaming tools. For the latter, the core circular was just recently released, thus making it impossible for the data to be available in the period under review.

There is need to review some of the indicators to make them specific and measurable. For instance, the indicators “positive change in knowledge, attitudes and practices towards gender of people in Zambia”, and “Number of women development groups supported (nationwide)” are not so clear and may pose challenges in the data collection.

For mining, there needs to be a clear distinction made between individuals and firms with mining licences in order for sex-disaggregated data on individuals to be collected.

The need for simple and specific gender databases cannot be over-emphasized. The MoG needs to therefore take a leading role in the creation of these databases and tap on technical expertise from the National Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group and institutions such as the Central Statistical Office who are the coordinators of the National Statistical System and have already developed institutional capacity for nationwide data collection, processing and dissemination.

# References

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# Annexes

## Gender Based Violence

### Number of reported GBV Cases by Sex, Type of offence and whether the Cases were taken to Court or not, Zambia 2015

Offences	Taken to Court			Not Taken to Court			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Defilement of a child	5	830	835	7	1,917	1,924	2,759
Defilement of idiots	0	16	16	1	11	12	28
Attempted defilement	0	5	5	0	6	6	11
Bigamy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	98	98	0	176	176	274
Attempted rape	0	20	20	0	38	38	58
Incest	6	23	29	3	40	43	72
Unnatural offences	6	0	6	13	11	24	30
Sexual harassment	0	8	8	0	0	0	8
Indecent assault	3	53	56	4	3	7	63
Murder	38	24	62	15	19	34	96
Infanticide	3	4	7	0	2	2	9
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Grievous bodily harm	1	4	5	0	1	1	6
Assault O.A.B.H	545	902	1,447	1,093	3,665	4,758	6,205
Unlawful wounding	31	23	54	0	50	50	104
Child destruction	1	2	3	0	12	12	15
Concealment of birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child stealing	0	4	4	0	3	3	7
Child desertion	5	4	9	22	27	49	58
Assault on a child	56	33	89	74	72	146	235
Abduction	2	5	7	0	3	3	10
Human trafficking	6	6	12	1	0	1	13
Procuring abortion	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Criminal trespass	1	5	6	4	7	11	17
Cruelty to juveniles	2	1	3	1	2	3	6
Arson	4	2	6	4	3	7	13
Theft	25	7	32	66	68	134	166
Depriving the beneficiaries	6	6	12	34	64	98	110
Use of insulting language	11	20	31	33	153	186	217
Malicious damage to property	19	5	24	32	85	117	141
Conduct likely to cause the breach of peace	20	5	25	74	40	114	139
Threatening violence	29	0	29	0	98	98	127
Neglecting to provide necessity	40	26	66	230	1,273	1,503	1,569
Failing to provide	19	12	31	367	980	1,347	1,378
Harmful cultural practice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neglect act spread infection	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Wrongful confinement	0	2	2	0	2	2	4
Marrying off/marrying a Child who is a learner	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Disputes	8	0	8	1,763	2,250	4,013	4,021
Pretense of marriage*	0	1	1	5	4	9	10
Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust*	0	0	0	1	3	4	4
People living on the earnings of Prostitution*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abortion*	0	3	3	0	11	11	14
Child Pornography*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>14,951</b>	<b>18,003</b>

## Number of reported GBV Cases by Sex, Type of Offence and whether the Cases were taken to Court or not, Zambia 2016

Offences	Sex	Taken to Court			Court			Not Taken to Court		
		Reports	Convicted	Acquit	W/D	Pend	Total	C/F	W/D	Total
Defilement Of A Child	Boy	19	6	0	0	8	14	4	1	5
	Girl	2,344	217	33	21	567	838	1,430	76	1,506
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,511</b>
Defilement Of Idiots	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	12	4	0	0	1	5	5	2	7
	Female	14	0	0	0	10	10	4	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
Attempted Defilement	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	11	1	0	1	2	4	6	1	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
Rape	Female	265	29	2	3	72	106	136	23	159
	<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>159</b>
Attempted Rape	Female	45	3	0	1	17	21	21	3	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>
Incest	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Female	32	4	1	0	16	21	11	0	11
	Boy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Girl	12	0	1	0	6	7	4	1	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>
Bigamy	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Unnatural Offences	Male	7	0	1	0	1	2	4	1	5
	Female	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	Boy	18	0	0	0	7	7	11	0	11
	Girl	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
Sexual Harassment	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Indecent Assault	Male	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
	Female	105	21	2	7	32	62	23	20	43
	Boy	18	0	0	0	1	1	17	0	17
	Girl	55	3	0	2	13	18	31	6	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>99</b>
Arson	Male	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4
	Female	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
Murder	Male	36	2	1	0	19	22	14	0	14
	Female	30	3	0	0	21	24	6	0	6
	Boy	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	3
	Girl	7	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>

## Number of reported GBV Cases by Sex, Type of Offence and whether the Cases were taken to Court or not, Zamnia 2016

Offences	Sex	Taken to Court			Court			Not Taken to Court		
		Reports	Convicted	Acquit	W/D	Pend	Total	C/F	W/D	Total
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Murder	Female	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Infanticide	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Boy	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Girl	5	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
Attempted Infanticide	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Grievous Bodily Harm	Male	14	0	0	0	4	4	6	4	10
	Female	38	1	0	0	8	9	17	12	29
	Boy	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Girl	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	
Assault O.A.B.H	Male	1,103	52	17	79	171	319	372	412	784
	Female	5,666	222	35	260	636	1,153	2,226	2,287	4,513
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,769</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>5,297</b>
Unlawful Wounding	Male	41	5	2	1	9	17	12	12	24
	Female	82	8	2	4	24	38	28	16	44
	Boy	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>69</b>
Assault On A Child	Boy	158	2	2	7	13	32	75	51	126
	Girl	154	11	1	10	29	51	40	63	103
	<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>229</b>
Neglecting To Provide	Boy	488	0	0	0	5	5	180	303	483
	Girl	1,042	2	0	2	7	11	114	917	1,031
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,514</b>
Failing To Provide Necessities	Male	254	1	0	2	2	5	77	172	249
	Female	1,732	0	0	2	3	5	553	1,174	1,727
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,976</b>	
Child Pornography	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Distraction	Boy	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Girl	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
Child Desertion	Boy	24	0	0	0	2	2	13	9	22
	Girl	41	1	0	0	0	1	22	18	40

## Number of reported GBV Cases by Sex, Type of Offence and whether the Cases were taken to Court or not, Zamnia 2016

Offences	Sex	Taken to Court			Court			Not Taken to Court		
		Reports	Convicted	Acquit	W/D	Pend	Total	C/F	W/D	Total
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>62</b>
Concealment Of Birth	Female	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2
	Girl	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Abduction	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	5	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	1
	Boy	7	0	0	0	6	6	0	1	1
	Girl	24	0	0	1	2	3	16	5	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>
Procuring An Abortion	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Supplying Drugs Or Instruments To Procure An Abortion	Male	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Female	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Abortion	Female	16	6	0	0	4	10	5	1	6
	Girl	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
Child Stealing	Boy	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1
	Girl	5	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
F/F/Pretence Of Marriage	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Female	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Threatening Violence	Male	40	5	1	1	11	18	9	13	22
	Female	150	11	5	4	24	44	48	58	106
	Boy	8	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	6
	Girl	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>135</b>
Human Trafficking	Male	5	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4
	Female	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	Boy	7	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	3
	Girl	7	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
Depriving The Beneficiaries	Male	33	0	0	0	1	1	19	13	32
	Female	34	2	0	0	3	5	19	10	29
	Boy	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Girl	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>68</b>
Criminal Trespass	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	7	2	0	0	2	4	0	3	3

## Number of reported GBV Cases by Sex, Type of Offence and whether the Cases were taken to Court or not, Zamnia 2016

Offences	Sex	Taken to Court			Court			Not Taken to Court		
		Reports	Convicted	Acquit	W/D	Pend	Total	C/F	W/D	Total
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Theft	Male	72	1	2	5	12	20	13	39	52
	Female	88	8	0	7	8	23	13	52	65
	Bpy	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>120</b>
Trustees Fraudulently Disposing Of Trust Property	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bpys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Malicious Damage To Property	Male	54	2	2	2	5	11	20	23	43
	Female	87	5	1	4	8	18	15	54	69
	Boy	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>115</b>
Naming A Person To Be A Witch	Male	12	0	0	0	4	4	6	2	8
	Female	14	0	0	0	2	2	5	7	12
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>
Use Of Insulting Language	Male	61	4	0	0	2	6	5	50	55
	Female	229	9	1	0	15	25	10	194	204
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>260</b>
People Living On The Earnings Of The Earnings Prostitution	Male	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Boy	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
Conduct Likely To Cause Breach Of Peace	Male	62	4	0	0	0	4	1	57	58
	Female	128	4	0	0	3	7	4	117	121
	Boy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Girl	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>184</b>
Neglect Act To Likely Spread Infections	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Cruelty To Juveniles	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Boy	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	Girl	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4

## Number of reported GBV Cases by Sex, Type of Offence and whether the Cases were taken to Court or not, Zambia 2016

Offences	Sex	Taken to Court			Court			Not Taken to Court		
		Reports	Convicted	Acquit	W/D	Pend	Total	C/F	W/D	Total
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Marrying Off A Child Who Is A Learner	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Wrongful Confinement	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Harmful Cultural Practices	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Dumping	Boy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Girl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Disputes	Male	579	0	0	0	0	0	95	484	579
	Female	2,620	0	0	0	8	8	430	2,182	2,612
	Boy	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
	Girl	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>3,357</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>18,540</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>9,167</b>	<b>15,441</b>

### Number of Chiefs by District and Province, Zambia 2016

Title of Chief	Sex	Province	District
Chief Chitanda	Male	Central	Chibombo
Chieftainess Mungule	Female	Central	Chibombo
Chief Liteta	Male	Central	Chibombo
Chief Chamuka	Male	Central	Chisamba
Chief Chitambo	Male	Central	Chitambo
Senior Chief Chipeco	Male	Central	Kapiri Mposhi
Chief Mukonchi	Male	Central	Kapiri Mposhi
Chief Nkole	Male	Central	Kapiri Mposhi
Chief Chilyabufu	VACANT	Central	Itezhi tezhi
Chief Kaingu	Male	Central	Itezhi tezhi
Chief Musungwa	Male	Central	Itezhi tezhi
Chieftainess Muwezwa	Female	Central	Itezhi tezhi
Chief Shimbizhi	VACANT	Central	Itezhi tezhi
Chief Shezongo	Male	Central	Itezhi tezhi
Chief Ngabwe	Male	Central	Ngabwe
Chief Mukubwe	Male	Central	Ngabwe
Chief Chitina	Male	Central	Mkushi
Chief Shaibila	VACANT	Central	Mkushi
Chief Mulungwe	Male	Central	Mkushi
Senior Chief Mboroma	Male	Central	Luano
Chief Chembe	Male	Central	Luano
Chief Chikupili	Male	Central	Luano
Chief Kanyesha	Male	Central	Luano
Chief Kaundula	Male	Central	Luano
Chief Mbosha	Male	Central	Luano
Senior Chief Shakumbila	Male	Central	Mumbwa
Chief Chibuluma	Male	Central	Mumbwa
Chieftainess Kabulwebulwe	Male	Central	Mumbwa
Chief Kaindu	Male	Central	Mumbwa
Chief Moono	Male	Central	Mumbwa
Chief Mulendema	VACANT	Central	Mumbwa
Chief Mumba	Male	Central	Mumbwa
Senior Chief Muchinda	Male	Central	Serenje
Chief Kabamba	Male	Central	Serenje
Chief Chisomo	Male	Central	Serenje
Chief Mailo	Male	Central	Serenje
Chieftainess Serenje	Female	Central	Serenje
Chief Chibale	Male	Central	Serenje
Chief Funguluwe	Male	Copperbelt	Lufwanyama
Chief Lumpuma	Male	Copperbelt	Lufwanyama
Chief Mukutuma	Male	Copperbelt	Lufwanyama
Chief Nkana	Male	Copperbelt	Lufwanyama
Chief Shibuchinga	Male	Copperbelt	Lufwanyama
Chieftainess Shimukunami	Male	Copperbelt	Lufwanyama
Senior Chief Chiwala	Male	Copperbelt	Masaiti
Senior Chief Mushili	Male	Copperbelt	Masaiti
Chief Nkambo	Male	Copperbelt	Masaiti
Senior Chief Ndubeni	VACANT	Copperbelt	Mpongwe

## Number of Chiefs by District and Province, Zambia 2016

Title of Chief	Sex	Province	District
Chief Kalunkumya	Male	Copperbelt	Mpongwe
Chieftainess Lesa	Male	Copperbelt	Mpongwe
Chief Machiya	Male	Copperbelt	Mpongwe
Chieftainess Malembeka	Male	Copperbelt	Mpongwe
Chief Mwinuna	Male	Copperbelt	Mpongwe
Chief Zingalume	Male	Eastern	Chadiza
Chief Mlolo	Male	Eastern	Chadiza
Chief Pembamoyo	Male	Eastern	Chadiza
Chief Mwangala	Male	Eastern	Chadiza
Paramount Chief Mpezeni	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Chikuwe	VACANT	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Chanje	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Chinunda	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Chinyaku	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Kapatamoyo	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Madzimawe	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Mafuta	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Maguya	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Mishoro	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chieftainess Mkanda	Female	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Mnukwa	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Mshawa	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Nzamane	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Sayiri	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Chief Mnkanya	Male	Eastern	Chipata
Senior Chief Nsefu	Male	Eastern	Mambwe
Chief Jumbe	VACANT	Eastern	Mambwe
Chief Kakumbi	Male	Eastern	Mambwe
Chief Malama	Male	Eastern	Mambwe
Chief Msoro	VACANT	Eastern	Mambwe
Chief Kathumba	Male	Eastern	Katete
Chief Kawaza	VACANT	Eastern	Katete
Chief Mbangombe	Male	Eastern	Katete
Paramount Chief Kalonga Gawa Undi	Male	Eastern	Katete
Senior Chief Magodi	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Senior Chief Mwase	VACANT	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Chikomani	VACANT	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Mwanya	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Chieftainess Mwase Mphangwe	Female	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Phikamalaza	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Zumwanda	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Chitungulu	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Kapichila	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Kazembe	VACANT	Eastern	Lundazi
Chief Mphamba	Male	Eastern	Lundazi
Senior Chief Luembe	Male	Eastern	Nyimba
Chieftainess Mwape	Male	Eastern	Nyimba
Chief Nyalugwe	Male	Eastern	Nyimba
Chief Ndake	Male	Eastern	Nyimba



## Number of Chiefs by District and Province, Zambia 2016

Title of Chief	Sex	Province	District
Senior Chief Kalindawalo	Male	Eastern	Petauke
Chieftainess Mwanjawanthu	Female	Eastern	Petauke
Chief Nyampande	Male	Eastern	Petauke
Chieftainess Nyanje	Female	Eastern	Petauke
Chief Sandwe	Male	Eastern	Petauke
Chief Mumbi	Male	Eastern	Petauke
Senior Chief Mwata Kazembe	Male	Luapula	Kawambwa
Senior Chief Mushota	Male	Luapula	Kawambwa
Chief Chama	Male	Luapula	Kawambwa
Chief Munkata	Male	Luapula	Kawambwa
Chief Chimese	VACANT	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Chisunka	Male	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Kalaba	Male	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Kalasa Lukangaba	Male	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Kasomalwela	Male	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Mabumba	VACANT	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Matanda	Male	Luapula	Mansa
Chief Mibenge	Male	Luapula	Mansa
Senior Chief Milambo	VACANT	Luapula	Milenge
Chieftainess Sokontwe	Male	Luapula	Milenge
Chief Kashiba	Male	Luapula	Mwense
Chief Katuta	Male	Luapula	Mwense
Chief Lubunda	Male	Luapula	Mwense
Chief Lukwesa	VACANT	Luapula	Mwense
Chief Mulundu	Male	Luapula	Mwense
Chieftainess Mwenda	Female	Luapula	Mwense
Chief Mutipula	Male	Luapula	Mwense
Senior Chief Mununga	Male	Luapula	Chiengi
Senior Chief Puta	Male	Luapula	Chiengi
Chieftainess Lambwe Chomba	Female	Luapula	Chiengi
Chief Kambwali	Male	Luapula	Nchelenge
Chieftainess Kanyembo	Female	Luapula	Nchelenge
Chief Nshimba	Male	Luapula	Nchelenge
Senior Chief Kalasa Mukoso	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Senior Chief Kalimankonde	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Senior Chief Mwewa	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Bwalya-Mponda	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Chitembo	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Kasoma Lunga	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Kasoma Bangweulu	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Mbulu	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Mulakwa	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Mulongwe	VACANT	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Mwasakombe	Male	Luapula	Samfya
Chief Nsamba	Male	Luapula	Nsamba
Chief Chipepo	Male	Lusaka	Chirundu
Chief Sikoongo	Male	Lusaka	Chirundu
Senior Chieftainess Nkomeshya	Female	Lusaka	Chongwe
Chieftainess Mphanshya	Female	Lusaka	Chongwe

## Number of Chiefs by District and Province, Zambia 2016

Title of Chief	Sex	Province	District
Chieftainess Shikabeta	Female	Lusaka	Chongwe
Chief Bundabunda	VACANT	Lusaka	Chongwe
Chieftainess Chiyaba	Female	Lusaka	Kafue
Senior Chief Mburuma	Male	Lusaka	Luangwa
Chief Mpuka	Male	Lusaka	Luangwa
Senior Chief Kambombo	Male	Eastern	Chama
Chief Chibale	Male	Eastern	Chama
Chief Chifunda	Male	Eastern	Chama
Chief Chikwa	Male	Eastern	Chama
Chief Tembwe	Male	Eastern	Chama
Chief Lundu	Male	Eastern	Chama
Chief Mulilo	Male	Eastern	Chama
Senior Chief Nkula	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Chibesakunda	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Mubanga	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Kabanda	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Mukwikile	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Nkweto	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Chewe	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Chief Chimbuka	Male	Muchinga	Chinsali
Senior Chief Kopa	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Chikwanda	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Chiundaponde	VACANT	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Kabinga	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Luchembe	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Mpepo	VACANT	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Mpumba	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Mukungule	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Nabwalya	Male	Muchinga	Mpika
Chief Katyetye	Male	Muchinga	Mafinga
Chief Muyombe	VACANT	Muchinga	Mafinga
Chief Mwenewisi	Male	Muchinga	Mafinga
Chief Kafwimbi	Male	Muchinga	Mafinga
Chief Mwenechifungwe	Male	Muchinga	Mafinga
Chieftainess Nawaitwika	Female	Muchinga	Nakonde
Chief Kaputa	Male	Northern	Kaputa
Chief Mukupa Katandula	Male	Northern	Kaputa
Senior Chieftainess Chungu	Female	Northern	Luwingu
Senior Chief Shimumbi	Male	Northern	Luwingu
Chief Chabula	Male	Northern	Luwingu
Chief Chipalo	Male	Northern	Luwingu
Chief Katuta	Male	Northern	Luwingu
Chief Tungati	Male	Northern	Luwingu
Chief Chiwanangala	Male	Northern	Chilubi
Chief Matipa	Male	Northern	Chilubi
Chief Fwambo	VACANT	Northern	Mbala
Chief Mpande	Male	Northern	Mbala
Chief Mwamba	Male	Northern	Mbala
Chief Nondo	Male	Northern	Mbala

## Number of Chiefs by District and Province, Zambia 2016

Title of Chief	Sex	Province	District
Senior Chief Nsokolo	VACANT	Northern	Mbala
Senior Chief Tafuna	VACANT	Northern	Mpulungu
Chief Chinakila	Male	Northern	Mpulungu
Chief Chitimbwa	Male	Northern	Mpulungu
Paramount Chief Chitimukulu	Male	Northern	Mungwi
Chief Chimbola	Male	Northern	Mungwi
Chief Makasa	Male	Northern	Mungwi
Chief Nkolemfumu	Male	Northern	Kasama
Senior Chief Mwamba	VACANT	Northern	Kasama
Chief Munkonge	Male	Northern	Kasama
Chief Chitoshi	Male	Northern	Mporokoso
Chief Mukupa Kaoma	Male	Northern	Mporokoso
Chief Mumpolokoso	Male	Northern	Mporokoso
Chief Shibwalya Kapila	Male	Northern	Mporokoso
Senior Chief Nsama	VACANT	Northern	Nsama
Senior Chief Sikufele	Male	North-Western	Kabompo
Chief Kalunga	Male	North-Western	Kabompo
Chief Chiyengele	VACANT	North-Western	Kabompo
Senior Chief Kasempa	Male	North-Western	Kasempa
Chief Ingwe	Male	North-Western	Kasempa
Chief Mushima	Male	North-Western	Mufumbwe
Chief Chizera	Male	North-Western	Mufumbwe
Senior Chief Kanongesha	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Senior Chief Sailunga	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chief Chibwika	VACANT	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chieftainess Ikelengi	Female	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chief Kakoma	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chief Kanyama	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chief Ntambu	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chief Nyakaseya	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Chief Mwinyilamba	Male	North-Western	Mwinilunga
Senior Chief Mujimanzovu	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Senior Chief Kalilele	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Senior Chief Musele	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Chief Chikola	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Chief Matebo	VACANT	North-Western	Solwezi
Chief Kapijimpanga	VACANT	North-Western	Solwezi
Senior Chief Mukumbi	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Chief Mulonga	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Chief Mumena	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Chief Musaka	Male	North-Western	Solwezi
Senior Chief Ishindi	Male	North-Western	Zambezi
Senior Chief Ndungu	Male	North-Western	Zambezi
Chief Chinyama Litapi	Male	North-Western	Zambezi
Chief Ishima	Male	North-Western	Zambezi
Chief Kucheka	Male	North-Western	Zambezi
Chief Mpindi	Male	North-Western	Zambezi
Chieftainess Nyakuleng'a	Female	North-Western	Zambezi
Chief Macha	Male	Southern	Choma

## Number of Chiefs by District and Province, Zambia 2016

Title of Chief	Sex	Province	District
Chief Mapanza	Male	Southern	Choma
Chief Moyo	Male	Southern	Choma
Chief Hamaundu	Male	Southern	Choma
Chief Singani	Male	Southern	Choma
Chief Munyumbwe	Male	Southern	Gwembe
Chief Chikanta	Male	Southern	Kalomo
Chief Siachitema	Male	Southern	Kalomo
Chief Simwatachela	Male	Southern	Kalomo
Chief Sipatunyana	Male	Southern	Kalomo
Chief Sekute	Male	Southern	Kazungula
Chief Mukuni	Male	Southern	Kazungula
Chief Musokotwane	Male	Southern	Kazungula
Chief Nyawa	Male	Southern	Kazungula
Chief Moomba	VACANT	Southern	Kazungula
Chief Mwanachingwala	Male	Southern	Mazabuka
Chieftainess Mwenda	Female	Southern	Chikankata
Chief Naluama	Male	Southern	Mazabuka
Chief Sianjalika	Male	Southern	Mazabuka
Chief Chona	Male	Southern	Monze
Chieftainess Choongo	Female	Southern	Monze
Chief Monze	Male	Southern	Monze
Chief Mwanza	Male	Southern	Monze
Chief Hamusonde	Male	Southern	Monze
Chief Ufwenuka	Male	Southern	Monze
Chief Mukobela	Male	Southern	Namwala
Chief Muchila	Male	Southern	Namwala
Chief Mungaila	Male	Southern	Namwala
Chief Nalubamba	Male	Southern	Namwala
Chief Sinadambwe	Male	Southern	Siavonga
Chief Simamba	Male	Southern	Siavonga
Senior Chief Mweemba	VACANT	Southern	Sinazongwe
Chief Sinazongwe	Male	Southern	Sinazongwe
The Litunga	Male	Western	Mongu
Chief Chiengele	Male	Western	Mongu
Chief Kandala	Male	Western	Mongu
Chieftainess Mboanjikana	Female	Western	Kalabo
Senior Chief Amukena	Male	Western	Kaoma
Chief Kahare	VACANT	Western	Kaoma
Chief Mutondo	Male	Western	Kaoma
Chief Imwiko	Male	Western	Lukulu
Senior Chieftainess Litunga-La-Mboela	Female	Western	Senanga
Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta	Male	Western	Sesheke/Mwandi
Chief Lukama	VACANT	Western	Shang'ombo

### Type of Chiefs by Sex and Occupancy, Zambia 2016

Type of Chief	Number
Chiefs	238
Senior Chiefs	45

Paramount Chiefs	4
Total	287
Occupied	256
Females	21
Males	235
Vacant	31

### PWAS Beneficiaries, Zambia 2015

No	Type of Assistance	Amount Spent (ZK)	Disabled		Other vulnerable groups		Total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
1.	Primary Education	51,144	24	24	182	210	440
2.	Secondary Education	1,184,968	101	95	1,445	1,284	2925
3.	Food	491,977	557	520	4,674	5,682	11433
4.	Health	66,435	21	22	80	99	222
5.	Shelter	53,757	32	26	111	136	305
6.	Clothing and beddings	199,738	138	128	718	1,079	2063
7.	Repatriation	227,544	75	86	467	923	1551
8.	Other (e.g household utensils)	27,102	68	53	385	605	1111
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,302,665</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>10,018</b>	<b>20,050</b>

Source: MCDSS, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, 2015

### PWAS Beneficiary by Sex and Disability, Zambia 2015

Disabled Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total	%
Total	1,016	954	1,970	10
<b>Other vulnerable groups</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>10018</b>	<b>18,080</b>	<b>90</b>
Total caseload by gender	9,078	10,972	20,050	100%
<b>total %</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, MCDSS, 2015

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload by Sex, Disability and Province, Zambia 2015

Province/Zambia	Male	Female	Disabled Male	Disabled Female	Total Beneficiary Caseload
Central	4,088	6,394	64	72	10,618
Copperbelt	2,040	3,191	1,073	1,068	7,372
Eastern	9,730	15,219	469	633	26,051
Luapula	11,252	17,600	720	898	30,470
Lusaka	1,072	1,677	746	984	4,479
Muchinga	5,177	8,097	697	1,081	15,052
North-western	3,606	5,640	265	339	9,850
Northern	9,284	14,522	681	989	25,476
Southern	4,586	7,172	999	1,125	13,882
Western	13,348	20,878	1,435	1,350	37,011
<b>Total Zambia</b>	<b>64,183</b>	<b>100,390</b>	<b>7,149</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>180,261</b>

Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, MCDSS, 2015

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload by Sex, Disability and Province, Zambia 2014

Number	District	Male	Female	Male Disabled	Female Disabled	Total
1.	Kalomo	926	1851	168	183	3,128
2.	Zimba	354	896	45	54	1,349
3.	Livingstone			335	197	532
4.	Gwembe	523	546	17	20	1,106
5.	Monze	1,224	2,107	192	413	3,936
6.	Kazungula	782	1,296	242	258	2,578
	<b>Southern Province Sub Total</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>12,629</b>
7.	Shang'ombo	1,794	2,266	65	53	4,178
8.	Kalabo	4,282	4,456	326	140	9,204
9.	Sikongo	1,356	1,843	519	533	4,251
10.	Sioma	1,664	1,319	8	12	3,003
11.	Nalolo	793	917	46	56	1,812
12.	Lukulu	200	3,633	300	319	4,452
13.	Senanga	1,207	1,432	152	203	2,994
14.	Mitete	487	538	19	34	1,078
	<b>Western Province Sub Total</b>	<b>11,783</b>	<b>16,404</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>30,972</b>
15.	Kaputa	3,195	4,226	72	112	7,605
16.	Luwingu	1,200	3,941	320	513	5,974
17.	Nsama	691	4,900	50	92	5,733
18.	Mungwi	1,700	751	82	68	2,601
19.	Mporokoso	1,008	1,141	50	46	2,245
20.	Chilubi	730	1,101	107	158	2,096
	<b>Northern Province Sub Total</b>	<b>8524</b>	<b>16060</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>26,254</b>
21.	Katete	2,400	2,614	97	187	5,298
22.	Chipata	2,253	3,274	150	148	5,825
23.	Sinda	1,245	2,546	61	82	3,934
24.	Petauke	1,680	4,709	133	176	6,698
25.	Mambwe	929	1,591	28	40	2,588
	<b>Eastern Province Sub Total</b>	<b>8,507</b>	<b>14,734</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>24,343</b>
26.	Serenje	1,067	2,084	34	31	3,216
27.	Chitambo	938	1,486	19	29	2,472
28.	Itezhi-tezhi	913	1,000	11	12	1,936

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload by Sex, Disability and Province, Zambia 2014

Number	District	Male	Female	Male Disabled	Female Disabled	Total
	<b>Central Province Sub Total</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7624</b>
29.	Milenge	486	2,186	91	80	2,843
30.	Chiengwe	1,000	2,063	96	126	3,285
31.	Mwansabombwe	462	1,017	90	132	1,701
32.	Kawambwa	783	1,053	50	76	1,962
33.	Lunga	551	700	52	148	1,451
34.	Chipili	561	881	79	115	1,636
35.	Samfya	990	1,418	122	22	2,552
36.	Nchelenge	956	1,331	70	130	2,487
37.	Mwense	472	888	70	69	1,499
	<b>Luapula Province Sub Total</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>19,416</b>
38.	Lusaka			683	891	1,574
39.	Luangwa	572	685	63	93	1,413
	<b>Lusaka Province Sub Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2,987</b>
40.	Kitwe			365	426	791
41.	Ndola			309	345	654
42.	Luanshya			302	190	492
43.	Lufwanyama	935	1,112	97	107	2,251
	<b>Copperbelt Province Sub Total</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>4,188</b>
44.	Chinsali	1,201	1,417	226	190	3,034
45.	Isoka	389	591	301	471	1,752
46.	Shiwang'andu	640	1,025	50	160	1,875
47.	Mafinga	668	820	120	260	1,868
	<b>Muchinga Province Sub Total</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>8,529</b>
48.	Chavuma	394	537	15	13	959
49.	Mufumbwe	789	834	49	53	1,725
50.	Zambezi	1988	3610	201	273	6,072
	<b>North Western Province Sub Total</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>8,756</b>
	<b>TOTAL CASELOAD</b>	<b>49,378</b>	<b>80,632</b>	<b>7,149</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>145,698</b>

Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, MCDSS, 2014

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload, 2015, by District and Province

Province	District	Caseload 2015
Southern Province	Kalomo	3,128
	Zimba	1,349
	Livingstone	858
	Gwembe	2,033
	Monze	3,936
	Kazungula	2,578
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>13,882</b>
Western Province	Shang'ombo	4,493
	Kalabo	9,030
	Sikongo	5,347
	Sioma	4,326
	Nalolo	2,355
	Lukulu	5,085
	Senanga	5,009
	Mitete	1,366
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>37,011</b>
Northern Province	Kaputa	2,226
	Luwingu	6,682
	Nsama	2,127
	Mungwi	6,242
	Mporokoso	5,366
	Chilubi	2,833
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>25,476</b>
Eastern Province	Katete	5,541
	Chipata	6,105
	Sinda	4,731
	Petauke	6,799
	Mambwe	2,875
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>26,051</b>
Central Province	Serenje	3,598
	Chitambo	2,879
	Itezhi-tezhi	4,141
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>10,618</b>
Luapula Province	Milenge	3,128
	Chienge	4,050
	Mwansabombwe	2,158
	Kawambwa	4,091
	Lunga	2,672
	Chipili	2,054
	Samfya	5,046
	Nchelenge	3,764
	Mwense	3,507
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>30,470</b>
Lusaka Province	Lusaka	2,,734
	Luangwa	1,,745
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>4,,479</b>
Copperbelt Province	Kitwe	1,834
	Ndola	1,599



### SCT Beneficiary Caseload, 2015, by District and Province

Province	District	Caseload 2015
	Luanshya	667
	Lufwanyama	3,272
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>7,372</b>
Muchinga Province	Chinsali	4,903
	Isoka	4,169
	Shiwang'andu	2,648
	Mafinga	3,332
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>15,052</b>
North Western Province	Chavuma	1,166
	Mufumbwe	2,241
	Zambezi	6,443
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>9,850</b>
<b>TOTAL CASELOAD</b>		<b>180,261</b>

Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, MCDSS, 2015

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload, 2016, by Sex, Disability, District and Province

Province	District Name	Male	Female	Male Disab.	Female Disab	Total Households
Central	Chitambo*	1,311	1,970	43	60	3,384
Central	Serenje	2,361	3,571	54	50	6,036
Central	Itezhi-tezhi	1,522	2,318	42	28	3,910
Central	Kapiri-mposhi	0		600	900	1,500
Central	Ngabwe	549	561	40	50	1,200
Central	Luano*	460	685	20	35	1,200
Central	Chibombo	518	800	82	100	1,500
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,721</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>18,730</b>
Copperbelt	Lufwanyama	1,382	2,137	106	95	3,720
Copperbelt	Luanshya			314	311	625
Copperbelt	Ndola			627	825	1,452
Copperbelt	Kitwe			593	966	1,559
Copperbelt	Mpongwe	524	829	76	71	1,500
Copperbelt	Chingola			497	503	1,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>9,856</b>
Eastern	Sinda*	1,837	2,754	39	59	4,689
Eastern	Katete	1,916	2,862	96	156	5,030
Eastern	Chipata	2,534	3,907	266	293	7,000
Eastern	Petauke	2,872	4,331	133	176	7,512
Eastern	Mambwe	1,112	1,709	58	45	2,924
Eastern	Lundazi	572	841	28	59	1,500
Eastern	Vubwi*	415	612	21	42	1,090
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>17,016</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>29,745</b>
Luapula	Milenge	1,181	1,785	117	161	3,244
Luapula	Chiengi	1,460	2,246	158	182	4,046
Luapula	Samfya	1,470	2,206	300	450	4,426
Luapula	Lunga*	8,93	1,284	79	174	2,430
Luapula	Chipili*	708	1,093	110	135	2,046
Luapula	Kawambwa	1879	2,836	37	39	4,791
Luapula	Mwansabombwe*	678	990	185	305	2,158
Luapula	Mwense	1174	1,798	242	327	3,541
Luapula	Nchelenge	1,980	2,771	144	414	5,309

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload, 2016, by Sex, Disability, District and Province

Province	District Name	Male	Female	Male Disab.	Female Disab	Total Households
Luapula	Chembe*	313	538	119	110	1,080
Luapula	Mansa			580	620	1,200
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11,737</b>	<b>17,546</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>34,271</b>
Lusaka	Luangwa	584.4	923	80	74	1661
Lusaka	Lusaka			1765	2011	3776
Lusaka	Rufunsa*	426.4	520	56	204	1,206
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>6,643</b>
Muchinga	Mafinga*	1,517	2,280	25	32	3,854
Muchinga	Shiwangandu*	1,119	1,723	102	108	3,052
Muchinga	Chinsali	1,459	2,218	115	142	3,934
Muchinga	Isoka	1,328	2,063	180	200	3,771
Muchinga	Nakonde	465	785	135	115	1,500
Muchinga	Chama	418	666	74	72	1,230
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>9,736</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>17,341</b>
Northern	Luwingu	2,192	3,569	361	260	6,382
Northern	Kaputa	2,366	3,579	51	47	6,043
Northern	Nsama*	2,434	3,603	64	143	6,244
Northern	Chilubi	1,465	2,232	189	248	4,134
Northern	Mungwi	2,496	3,899	270	250	6,915 rev. 7,349
Northern	Mporokoso	2,362	3,585	70	63	6,080
Northern	Mbala	434	781	166	119	1,500
Northern	Mpulungu	549	823	51	77	1,500
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>14,297</b>	<b>22,072</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>38,798</b>
North-Western	Zambezi	2284	3452	206	284	6,226
North-Western	Mufumbwe	1207	1818	56	77	3158
North-Western	Chavuma	654	989	12	11	1666
North-Western	Manyinga*	437	632	34	74	1,177
North-Western	Kabompo	390	582	42	66	1,080
North-Western	Kasempa	606	939	75	82	1,702
North-Western	Ikelenge*	297	446	32	47	822
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>8,858</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>15,831</b>
Southern	Kalomo	1,137	1,803	211	219	3,370
Southern	Zimba*	595	906	45	54	1,600
Southern	Monze	1,371	1,965	203	397	3,936
Southern	Kazungula	789	1,289	242	258	2,578
Southern	Gwembe	869	1,364	154	171	2,558
Southern	Livingstone			408	343	751
Southern	Pemba*	603	922	54	63	1,642
Southern	Chikankata*	604	934	76	87	1,701
Southern	Sinazongwe	647	1005	53	45	1,750
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>10,187</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>19,886</b>
Western	Shangombo	2,945	4,645	457	459	8,506
Western	Sioma*	1,938	2,953	91	91	5,073
Western	Sikongo*	1,957	2,993	116	116	5,182
Western	Kalabo	3,006	4,548	65	58	7,677
Western	Nalolo*	1,497	2,288	105	115	4,005
Western	Mitete*	887	1,332	19	27	2,265
Western	Lukulu	1,957	3,042	237	250	5,486
Western	Senanga	1,530	2,339	94	98	4,061

### SCT Beneficiary Caseload, 2016, by Sex, Disability, District and Province

Province	District Name	Male	Female	Male Disab.	Female Disab	Total Households
Western	Mulobezi*	725	1118	75	82	2,000
Western	Mwandi*	279	421	46	66	812
Western	Luampa*	384	568	45	75	1,072
Western	Nkeyama*	763	1196	88	80	2,127
Western	Mongu	0		666	727	1,393
Western	Limulunga*	396	640	100	104	1,240
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>18,264</b>	<b>28,083</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>50,899</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83,992</b>	<b>127,809</b>	<b>13,667</b>	<b>16,532</b>	<b>242,000</b>

Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, MCDSS, 2016

# Personnel Involved

## CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

- Mr. John Kalumbi - Director
- Ms. Sheila .S. Mudenda - Assistant Director
- Mr. Frank Kakungu - NSDS Coordinator
- Ms. Batista Chilopa Mwale - Deputy NSDS Coordinator
- Ms. Cecilia Masheke Munjita - Senior Gender Analyst
- Ms. Emma Phiri - Gender Analyst
- Ms. Petronella Kaputu Sabi - Gender Analyst
- Mr. Lubinda Mukata - Field Coordinator
- Mr. Trust Hamaleka - Senior Statistician
- Mr. James Mboma - Assistant Field Coordinator
- Ms. Chisuwa Sandu Nalishuwa - Assistant Field Coordinator
- Mr. Bruce Sianyeuka - Demographer
- Mr. Oliver Chitalu - Statistician
- Ms. Juliet Mumba - Librarian
- Mr. George Mhango - Sales Officer
- Ms. Martina Mulambi - Secretary
- Mr. Harold Musonda Jr. - Intern

## MINISTRY OF GENDER

- Dr. Felix Phiri - Permanent Secretary
- Mr. William Kaputo - Acting Director
- Mr Simon Kapilima - Assistant Director
- Ms. Peggy Simumba Simwanza - Principal Research Officer
- Mr. Phillip Chilambwe - Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
- Mr. Norbert Bukoka - Assistant Director
- Mr. Wallace Ngulube - Gender Specialist

## MINISTRY OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Ms. Brenda Daura - Senior Planner

## MINISTRY OF GENERAL EDUCATION

- Mr. Bupe Musonda - Senior Statistician

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

- Ms. Monica Mbewe - Chief Policy Analyst

## STOP GBV –WORLD VISION ZAMBIA

- Ms. Annie Banda -Chief of Party
- Mr. John Manda - Senior Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor

## PAGE LAYOUT AND ILLUSTRATIONS

- Mr. Perry Musenge - Assistant Publishing Desktop Officer

## COVER DESIGN

- Mr. Anthony Nkole - Desktop Publishing Officer