

**COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS OF  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN COLONIAL AND  
POST - COLONIAL ZAMBIA**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

1. <sup>m</sup> IF - International Monetary Fund
2. IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
3. SAP - Structural Adjustment Programme
4. NPP - National Population Policy
5. NCDP - National Commission for Development Planning
6. CSO - Central Statistical Office
7. FNDP - Fourth National Development Programme
8. SNDP - Second national Development Programme
9. TNDP - Third National Development Programme
10. FINDP - First national Development Programme
11. INDP - Interim National Development Programme
12. DHS - Demographic Health Survey
13. GRZ - Government of the Republic of Zambia
14. NERP - New Economic Recovery Programme
15. CPI - Consumer Price Index
16. PFP - Policy Framework Paper
17. PIP - Public Investment Programme

## PREFACE

Physical movements and shifts of the population are obvious and measurable phenomena of past and contemporary African Development. Less recognized than the actual physical moves are the mechanisms and determinants of the process, the frame of reference within which the moves operate and the implications for improving living conditions.

In Zambia, it is only recently that population factors such as the population size, growth rate and distribution are being regarded as a constraint on economic development.

The country is relatively large with overall a sparse concentration of people. There are roughly 75,000,000 hectares in Zambia. With an absolute size of the population of about 3.5 million in 1963, the density of population was much below the continental average.

These had factors reinforced the belief that population size, growth, composition and distribution are not developmental issues. Thus, although reference was made in the FINDP, SNDP, TNDP (1966 - 1970, 1972 -1976, 1979 - 1983, respectively) to specific population related issues such as health, child spacing, urbanization, internal migration e.t.c. these plans did not have a comprehensive and articulated policy framework as well as relevant institutional structures within which these population-related sectoral activities could be planned, co-ordinated, implemented and monitored.

Nevertheless, since the impact of the economic recession became more severe, it has become accepted wisdom that population dynamics are important factors in a nation's socio-economic development endeavors. Hence planners and policy makers could no longer afford to ignore the integration of population parameters in their planning objectives. Partly in recognition of this fact, the FNDP (1989-1993) carried with it a National Population Policy. Though the plan has since been replaced by the IMF and IBRD sponsored PFP (1989-1993) and the PIP (1989-1993), the National Population policy has been adopted.

Within the conceptual and analytical framework of the NPP, this presentation is made in the conviction that it provides a useful perspective and introduction to the genesis, pattern and consequences of population distribution, concentration and migration in Zambia. It is hoped that the practical and theoretical issues discussed will prepare would be policy makers and policy makers alike, for an objective and critical appraisal of the problems arising from the manifestations of the phenomena especially migration and urbanization.

There seems to be a general consensus among scholars that the response to economic pressures and necessities seem to play a dominant role in the urbanization process in Zambia. Recognized also is the fact that, the political economy of colonialism had put in place structural and institutional arrangements which favored the urban areas at the expense of the rural areas.

Post - independence development objectives failed to adequately re-orient the inherited institutions. Consequently the allocation of resources was biased towards the urban areas, hence the continuation of rural-urban migration. Virtually all studies seem to suggest that rural-urban migration is the most significant form of internal migration in Zambia.

This study has made a departure from the traditional way of analyzing the effects of population distribution on social-economic development purely from the perspective of rural-urban migration.

It has been shown in chapter 5 of this study that since the early 1980's when SAPS became established in Zambia, the terms of trade have turned against the urban areas.

Estimates from the preliminary report of the 1990 population census of housing and Agriculture have indicated that where as the proportion of the population living in urban areas grew by 10% between 1969 and 1980, it only grew by 39% between 1980 and 1990.

The prediction made in this study is that, the liberalization of the economy from 1982, through price decontrols, reduction leading to elimination of subsidies and improvement in the incentives accorded to Agricultural related activities, has relatively adversely affected the urban areas more than the rural areas. Hence, the attractiveness that the urban areas had in the period prior to the advent of SAPS has diminished significantly overtime.

The study has also shown that at the moment, rapid urbanization can no longer be attributed more to rural-urban migration. The major contributor to this high rate of urbanization is the high population momentum. This is because almost half of the total population in Zambia are below the age of 15 years.

A most deserved credit goes to the university of Zambia and the Demography division of the social development studies department for the generous support in kind which made it possible to have this study completed.

A very big appreciation of gratitude goes to the following people whose dedication and interest significantly enhanced the success of the study: Mr. Masauso Nzima, my research supervisor, professors Sam Kwesi Gaisie and Venkatesh Seshamani of the Demography division and Economics department respectively; Mr. Allast Mwanza from the economics department; Dr. B.C. Morah from NCDP and various members of the University of Zambia academic and non-academic staff who either materially or spiritually helped me complete my project. It was not an easy task to synthesize and harmonize the various theoretical and pragmatic conceptual frameworks recommended to me by the members of the academic and non-academic staff I have already acknowledged, with my own subjective considerations. In this regard, any inconsistencies regarding the treatment of socio-economic variables should entirely be blamed on me. My perspective is that of a Demographer.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM AREA

Despite the fact that Zambia has had a very short history of urbanization, it is the most urbanized nation in sub-Saharan Africa (NCDP, NPP 1987). This rate of urbanization estimated in 1980 at about 6.7% per annum (CSO: Census report Vol. II 1980 P 134) is almost double the rate of growth of the national growth rate. As much as 78% of the urban population resided in large administrative centers with populations of over 50,000 (CSO Census report Vol. II 1980). Although much more social and economic infrastructure has been built since independence, urban dwellers have had more access to them than the rural dwellers. Most rural areas still lack such social services as good roads, good medical facilities and decent educational facilities. As a result of urban-oriented policies, the rural people particularly the able bodied young men have been forced to migrate to the urban areas in search of formal employment and other social and economic amenities that are relatively readily available in the urban areas.

This has created a two fold problem. On the one hand, the rural areas have been "underdeveloped" of the necessary human capital needed to achieve socio economic development. On the other hand, the urban areas have been congested to a point where it has been increasingly difficult to cater for the urban population in terms of decent housing, employment opportunities and other related social amenities like good schools and good health facilities on the part of the central authorities in the urban areas. This problem has been exacerbated by the fact that since the mid 1970's the Zambia economy has not had any significant growth in real terms.

The implications and consequences of skewed internal migration particularly rural-urban migration have come under increased scrutiny in many African nations. Recognition is made in many development objectives of the causal connection between the inadequate supply of urban social services and the prevailing high rate of internal migration. The fact has been that given the meagre resources in many developing nations, the redistribution of the population accompanying skewed internal migration has often frustrated the planned implementation, execution and appraisal of regional projects with the subsequent loss of time and resources. (Ohadike: 1981). In many cases, the actual allocation of financial resources to the rural areas have varied significantly with the planned allocation thereby perpetuating the urban drift.

Thus in the National Population Policy adopted in 1989 in Zambia, objectives were laid down as to how the disparity between the rural areas and the urban areas can be reduced so that if possible the trend can be reversed to urban-rural migration. Prior to this similar steps were embarked on in the previous development plans. Thus even if Zambia did not have an explicit NPP population distribution strategy before 1989, implicit policies were enshrined in the development plans of how to tackle the problem of rural-urban migration.

However, there was more rhetoric than actuality as most of the projects were diverted to other areas or were never implemented at all.

It is interesting to note that rural-rural migration, primarily within provinces outside the line of rail is the most important type of migration occurring in Zambia (CSO, 1990), rural-urban migration is still important but the impact of the economic recession in urban areas has made movement to the urban areas less attractive and very expensive.

This study will attempt to analyze the structural and institutional factors which have contributed to rural-rural and urban-rural migration in recent years. The study also looks at the constraints on the growth of wage employment in both the rural and urban areas. There after possible policy measures have been suggested that ought to be undertaken in such a way that the problems of skewed internal migration and rural development are viewed as an integral part of the national development process.

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Zambia is a very sparsely settled country. Although the population density has increased from four persons per square kilometer to eight persons per square kilometer and to 10 persons per square kilometer square in 1969, 1980 and 1990 respectively (CSO, 1990 preliminary report; P6), there are substantial regional variations in the population density - with densities ranging from as high as 40 persons per square kilometer in the Copperbelt province to as low as 2 persons per square kilometer in the Northern province (NCDP: National Population policy: 1989, :10). Invariably too, the population is unevenly distributed among the provinces. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces covering only 7.1% of the nation's land area accommodated a third of the total Zambian population in 1980, while the Northern and Luapula provinces with the largest land area of about 27.6% accommodated only 11.9% of the population (CSO Census report vol.II 1980 101).

In 1986, it was estimated that 55% of the increase in the urban population was due to the natural increase of the urban population while 45% was due to rural urban migration (CSO: country profile 1986, 21).

Such rural - urban migration has been in response to perceived and actual employment opportunities in the cities and is selective with most of the migrants being the educated young. At present the attraction of the large cities is no longer so powerful. However rapid urbanization is likely to continue to the small urban centers. In addition, because of the preponderance of young people living in the urban areas rapid growth is likely to continue. This concentration of people in the urban areas is a clear reflection of the economic disparities that exist between the rural and urban areas.

Thus since it is not possible in the short-run to significantly reverse the trend, it is necessary to put in place measures that can facilitate the optimal redistribution of the population in the future. If rapid urbanization and rural-urban migration have to be checked, new employment opportunities should be created in the rural areas. The best way of decongesting the urban areas is to establish new industries in the small urban towns. Without such an undertaking, the infrastructure in the urban areas will become completely run down.

It is not for this section to outline the various prescriptions for counteracting rural-urban migration and rapid urbanization in Zambia. However, it suffices to state that the problem is big and before it becomes translated into a crisis necessary steps should be taken now.

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this study are based on some simplifications that:

- (a) Population distribution and regional development are interrelated. In this study, the historical development of migration and the evolution of regional/national development plans have been analyzed in order to comprehend fully and appreciate the structural constraints that have existed and continue to exist to some extent in the internal migration patterns in Zambia.
- (b) Now that we are in the third republic where the role of the government in explicit public policies is to be drastically curtailed, implicit government intervention should be intensified to improve the quality of life. As has been shown in relevant sections of the study, this can successfully be accomplished through the re-orientation of the inherited state institutions.

Throughout this study, the focus has been to achieve the following objectives.

1. To investigate on the major factors behind rural - urban migration.
2. To identify the determinants, consequences and implications of internal migration on the Zambian economy and vice versa.
3. To recommend to development planners and policy makers on the importance of including and integrating population factors, particularly the impact of internal migration in national and sectoral planning.
4. To provide technical information which will in turn provide a sound rationale for proper and effective implementation.
5. To contribute additional demographic and economic data for local government planners as well as central government planners, ministries and departments vis-a-vis socio-economic development.
6. To lay a groundwork for further and subsequent studies of the problem under study.

## RATIONALE AND PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

Most of the problems and tentative solutions associated with skewed internal migration and rapid urbanization have been highlighted in the previous section. In the light of the above problems, it is imperative that public policies (explicitly or implicitly) be adopted which should be geared to accomplishing the following goals.

- (a) To ultimately reverse the pattern and structure of population distribution and ensure that adequate human resources are retained in the rural areas to increase productivity in the rural areas. This can be done through real investments in the form of good roads, good educational and health facilities and all those social and economic amenities which are in relative 'abundance' in the urban areas but either in inadequate supply or non-existent at all in the rural areas.
- (b) Establishment of a wages and investment policy which should primarily be aimed at generating more jobs and sufficient income for rural-based occupations such as agriculture.

All in all, the rationale of this study is to generate and transmit sufficient and relevant data that can contribute to the establishment of effective and appropriate social and economic policies linking population movements and regional development in Zambia.

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### 1.5 VARIABLES AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

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In this study two variables are identified as exogenous and endogenous variables.

- (a) Regional development acts as the exogenous or independent variable.
- (b) Internal migration acts as the endogenous or dependent variable. The direction of migration depends on the extent of regional development. The assumption made is that if regional development occurs to a greater extent in the urban areas than in the rural areas, then rural-urban migration will occur and vice versa. Therefore, the hypothesis is that.

(3) Internal migration is influenced by Regional Development in Zambia.

Intervening variables: Income differentials between the urban and rural areas can as well act as push factors (from the area of origin) and as pull factors (in the area of destination)

- (4) Control variables:- Birth rates and death rates are assumed to be distributed equally in the regions analyzed in the study. The rates if not controlled for can make the relationship between internal migration and regional development spurious. i.e. an urban area may increase in its absolute size not because regional development has occurred and people have in-migrated from the rural area; but rather because the prevailing birth rates are high conversely, a rural area may grow at a rate far much less than the national growth rate not because people have out-migrated to the urban areas. Rather it could be attributable to the fact that the death rates are extremely high. Hence to avoid a spurious relation between internal migration and regional development and minimize as much as possible the probability of committing either type one or type two error i.e. accepting the hypothesis when it is true and rejecting the hypothesis when it is false, the two variables, the birth and death rates are held constant.

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1.6 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

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1. Rural area:- Area away from the line of rail and the Copperbelt with relatively poorly developed infrastructure and where the main occupation of the majority of the population is peasant favouring. Since in this study, the independent variables is regional development, five regions or provinces have been identified as rural with the districts there in respectively defined as rural districts. These are Luapula, Northern, Western, Eastern and North-Western provinces.
2. Urban area: Area either along the line of rail or on the Copperbelt with an industrial or Commercial base which is relatively more advanced than the rural areas. Looking at the total population in these areas, a greater proportion is not engaged in subsistence agricultural activities per se. Those engaged in Agriculture are either commercial and emergent farmers. For the sake of making analysis less complex and less ambiguous in this

study the urban regions have been identified as Copperbelt, Lusaka, Central and Southern provinces.

3. Regional Development: In this study, development has been used in reference to the process of interrelated economic, social and political changes, the ultimate aim of which is to promote and sustain an improvement in the general standard of living. indicators of development following this perspective are; availability of educational and medical facilities; a good communications network; adequate and decent housing facilities e.t.c. The term region has been used in reference to either an urban or a rural area as has been defined already.
4. Rural-Urban Migration: The geographical movement of people from a rural area to an urban migration.
5. Internal Migration: The movement of people from one region to the other within the national boundaries.
6. Structural factors: Those factors which can only be significantly altered after a considerable period of time. i.e. to reverse the pattern or structure of population movements can take up to 30 to 50 years.

## 1.7 METHODOLOGY

This study is of an exploratory, descriptive, comparative and analytical ~~in~~ nature. The basic method of the study is a survey of selected literature with emphasis on the discovery and establishment of new ideas. The research project has been designed in this way in order to acquire insight, foresight and familiarity with the relationship between internal migration and regional development in Zambia.

In this regard the relative youth of social research and the scarcity of social science research has made it inevitable that for a time to come, much of this research will be of a pioneering character.

In these infant circumstances exploratory research is necessary to obtain the experience needed in the formulation of relevant hypotheses for much more detailed and definite investigations. (SELTIZ: 1979: 91). As such, the data in this study is exclusively drawn from secondary sources. Based on this methodology, this study will consist of comparison and analysis of partly colonial and largely post-colonial internal migration patterns and regional development objectives in Zambia.

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**DATA ANALYSIS: THE POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD**

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In this study data analysis is on the one hand based on the population censuses of Housing and Agriculture of 1963, 1969, 1980 and estimates from the 1990 census including population sample surveys between 1963 and 1992. These are the sources of data from which demographic parameters namely shifts in population and their corresponding growths rates will be obtained. Since the independent variable is regional development of which a necessary condition though not a sufficient condition is economic growth, the performance of the Zambian economy in the same period will be analyzed and the implications that the state of the economy has placed on the distribution of the population in Zambia. Sources of data in this regard include the first, second, third and fourth national development plans from 1966 - 1970, 1972 - 1976, 1979 - 1983, 1989 - 1993 respectively, various economic reports and assorted literature on the Zambian economy have also been used as auxiliary sources of economic data.

## CHAPTER II

### DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN ZAMBIA.

In the attempt to assess the determinants and consequences of internal migration, a distinction will be made between broad socio-economic structural factors and specific mechanisms (wages and unemployment differentials) through which structural factors operate. It is hoped that this analytical distinction will shed more light on the role that general development policies and socio-economic considerations play, as the determinants of shifts in population distribution.

#### 2.1 STRUCTURAL FACTORS: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF COLONIALISM

The present structure of Zambia's skewed population distribution is to a large extent a consequence of the political economy of colonialism.

Before the advent of colonialism, people in Zambia lived under independent chiefs and kings; farmers, fishermen, cattlemen and hunters produced a surplus over their family requirements. They traded part of the surplus for hoes, spears, cloth, salt and other goods. Thus before the advent of colonialism in Zambia, the inhabitants were largely self-sufficient landed proprietors.

It is interesting to note that when power driven machinery came into general use, factory owners in Europe had at hand large numbers of landless people uprooted from the countryside by earlier changes.

There was no ready-made reserve army of unemployed persons looking for employment. One of the first aims of the B.S.A. company was to create such an army. To turn villagers into wage earners by separating them from their families, their wives, cattle, rivers and hunting grounds.

The measures adopted to bring about these changes initiated a process that gave rise to some extent the present condition in Zambia of rural displacement and urban overgrowth. By 1920 about 50,000 Zambians were working outside their country, a larger number than those employed within; ten years later about 113,000 had entered the labour market, 78,000 of them within Zambia (KAY: A Social geography of Zambia: 1967, 76)

People moved from rural to urban areas on such a scale that in 1969 1 out of 3 Zambians lived outside the district of their birth. (Simons H.J., 1977, 23).

Thus Zambia lacks a truly indigenous urban system. Most of the towns and cities were established this century to serve as colonial administrative centers. Others were as a result of mining activities.

According to McDonald, regional variations in the supply of labor existed at both provincial and district levels. The provinces heading the list were Northern and Luapula provinces, their respective overall contribution being 28.54% and 17.01% of all indigenous labour supply so the mines during the period 1940 - 1964 (McDonald: in social and economic studies: 1968 : P15). At the bottom of the list are Western (1.98%) and Southern (0.66%), while in between Eastern and Central Provinces contributed 8.41% and 8.05% respectively (McDonald: 1968: P16).

This pattern of migration streams generated the structure of population distribution that was inherited in 1964.

The implications and consequences of this type of migration was that the labor force in the Agricultural sector was drastically reduced causing distortions and destabilisation of the traditional agricultural systems. It led to the modification of the labor inputs i.e. there was a shift to children, old people and women in cultivation because most of the able bodied men had migrated to the urban areas.

The number of Northern province males employed in the mines between 1940 and 1964 was 60% of males over 15 years. Luapula province sent 70.18% of its males in the same period. In North-Western province, there were slightly over 50% of males in the same period employed on the mines. (McDonald: 1968: P 18). This actually shows that migration in Zambia was sex - selective.

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## 2.2 DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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Many studies of internal migration have emphasized economic factors as being the most important motives leading to migration. Various theoretical frameworks and models have been used to investigate the impact of economic differentials as being the determining factors in migration. Some of these are:

Schultz-Sjaastad Hypothesis : - This hypothesis heavily focuses on the costs and benefits of migration. Costs include opportunity costs and the actual costs of migrating. The benefits, it is assumed, are known before hand prior to migration. Thus the intending migrant is viewed as a rational economic agent who has perfect knowledge in the labor market and knows precisely the costs he will incur and the benefits that will accrue to him should he or should be decide not to migrate (Sjaastad L.A. and L. Schultz: the costs and returns of human migration, journal of political economy, 1962).

2. The Lewis - Fei - Ranis model of migration: This theory assumes that the supply of labor in rural areas is unlimited and as such rural; - urban migration occurs because of income differentials. The real wage is higher in the urban areas than the rural areas. Once the wages in the rural and urban areas are equalized rural - urban migration ceases (Lewis: 1955: Fei and Ranis : 1960)
3. The Harris - Todro Model: According to this model, the decision to migration is influenced greatly by expectations rather than real wages. From rural migrants will move to the urban areas if they expect to earn more in the urban areas (Harris and Todaro, 1970).

However, it suffices to mention that apart from the Harris - Todaro model, the other migration models offer little policy guidance to solving third world socio- economic problems like Zambias'

In this study an attempt has been made to analyze the extent to which income differentials and the rural - urban terms of trade have affected internal migration. The study has found out that these have been the major determinants of population movements in Zambia dating back to the colonial period.

In concluding this section therefore, it can be inferred that the political economy of colonialism had established institutional arrangements which had sustained rural-urban migration of predominantly males. Throughout the colonial period, all economic activities were concentrated in a narrow strip along the line of rail from Livingstone to Bancroft (Chililabombwe). The development of agriculture was synonymous with the expansion of the European controlled commercial farming. In addition to being situated in areas with the best soils and good communications, commercial agriculture was heavily subsidized in terms of fiscal incentives, water supplies and price support schemes (UN/ECA/FAO Report 1964: P12).

The concentration of Government economic activities along the line of rail in terms of copper mining and commercial farming was paralleled by a policy of neglect of the rural areas. The rural areas were reduced to a reservoir of cheap labor setting in motion a process of proletarianization, dependency and internal center - periphery relations (Turner, 1968~~4~~: 7)

## CHAPTER III

### ZAMBIAS' DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Zambia's demographic situation is characterized by three dominant features:

- (a) a high rate of natural increase
- (b) massive urbanization
- (c) wide variations in fertility and mortality.

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#### 3.1 THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE

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The population increase in Zambia has been phenomena. In seventeen years, the overall population increased from 3.5 million in 1963 to 5.66 million in 1980 - an increase of 62%. Currently, the total population according to the 1990 census stands at 7,371,447. The rate of population growth is estimated at 3.2% per annum. The death rate on the other hand has fallen from 30% in 1950 to between 17% and 19% by the 1980's (wood, 1986).

Population expansion in Zambia has been growing at a faster pace than socio-economic development. Besides, population structure and distribution have made the attainment of national development objectives difficult.

A notable feature of the Zambia population is its youth fullness. Approximately 50% of the people are below 15 years. In this category an estimated 40% are under the age of five. When this portion is combined with those of 65 years and above, a very high dependency ratio emerges. The 1980 census indicate that the age-group 10-24 forms about 32.4% of the total population. Cooperatively, there are 962 males for every 1 000 females in the population (CSO, 1984).

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#### 3.2 MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

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Urbanization in Zambia is a recent phenomenon. Rapid and large scale urbanization began occurring in 1963 when many of the travel restrictions on Africans were removed. Zambia experienced a rate of rural-urban migration unparalleled in sub-sahara Africa. analysis of the 1990 census revealed that the urban population doubled between 1964 and 1980. However, recent trends in internal migration flows indicate that rural-rural migration has been the most prevalent form of migration since the mid 1970's.

In fact, urban-rural migration has been observed from the 1990 census.

The likely explanation of this outcome is the impact of structural adjustment programmes consolidated in the early 1980's and still intensifying in scope and in emphasis. Thus the growth of the urban areas can largely be attributed to the interaction of the other determinants of population change; namely fertility and mortality rather than from rural to urban migration .

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### 3.3

### FERTILITY

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Zambia presents a picture of a very sexually active youthful population. Fertility analysis of the 1980 census reveals variations in levels of fertility on a regional basis and in terms of rural-urban dictatory. Fertility levels in the urban areas were higher than those in the rural; the estimated total fertility rates being 7.6 and 7.2 respectively (GRZ, 1979).

*The nature of migrants has a great bearing on the impact of fertility in both the rural and urban areas. Migration is concentrated among:-*

- (a) *The child bearing age group of 15-44 years*
- (b) *Men in the 15-64 age-group are heavily involved in migration*

These men and women are typically the most productive both economically and biologically. Migration, therefore has contributed to not only urbanization but also urban population explosion by the nature of the migrants. The national total fertility rate is still estimated at 7.2% (CSO, 1990).

The youthfulness of the Zambian population means that there's still momentum for high population growth in the future even if fertility levels decline immediately, because half of the population is under fifteen, and there's a great number of females entering the productive ages. Moreover, marriage in Zambia is fairly early. About 50% of the women are married by the age of 20 (CSO, 1984).

## CHAPTER IV

### DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

Development planning in Zambia has been one of the major contributory factors to overall socio-economic development. Like other developing nations, Zambia adopted planning as a tool for mobilizing and allocating its resources to ensure accelerated socio-economic development. It became an accepted policy of the Government to use "planning as an instrument of organizing the economy in such a way as to achieve accelerated and sustained development with a view to attaining social justice for all the people of Zambia" (UNIP: National Policies for the next decade 1974-1984).

This section will outline the main features of the development plans, their limitations and constraints. Thus a review of Zambia's development plans will be undertaken. In passing, it is worth mentioning that demographic variables had always been taken into consideration. The extent of integration of population factors varied with the availability of the requisite data and of the technical manpower to effect such integration. Moreover until the fourth National development plan (1989-1993), most attempts at integration of population factors in the planning process, was of the accommodating type based on projections of various components of the population and using the projections to estimate future demand for goods and services in various sectors but rarely considering the interrelationship between population and development on a macro-level or attempting to influence demographic processes.

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#### 4.1 THE FIRST NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1966-1970)

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An assessment of the extent of use of demographic data in the plan indicates that all forms of demographic data necessary for development planning were incorporated in the plan apart from the impact of population distribution on the provision of goods and services. This could be attributed two factors namely:-

1. Article 24 of the Zambian constitution states that
  - (a) No person shall be deprived of his freedom of movement, rights to move freely through out Zambia
  - (b) The right to reside in any part of Zambia because one Zambia was/is one nation. This promoted rural-urban migration and it was not seen as a problem because it was backed by the law.

2. The main task of the FINDP was to correct the structural imbalances and lop-sided development inherited from the colonial era by establishing a broad social and economic infrastructure as well as diversity the agricultural and industrial bases of the economy. Thus population factors especially internal migration were considered as exogenous factors in the overall development planning process. However the following demographic variables were considered in the FNDP.
  1. The impact of rapid increase in population on the economy.
  2. Statistics on current and projected population size, growth rate, life expectancy, age-structure, rate of urban growth e.t.c. were included in the plan.
  3. Projections of the number of entrants into the labor force, by residence in rural and urban areas and educational qualifications were used to plan for employment in the wage sector.
  4. Projections were also used of employment figures and proportion of makers unhoused to determine expenditure on low-cost housing.
  5. Rates of urbanization were used for plans under social welfare and community development.

It is one thing to intend to integrate population factors in development planning and quite another to fulfil them. The performance of the economy has a great bearing on the actual provision of resources. In the programme period the price of copper on the international market was very good. Hence a of the objectives were fulfilled. The main reason for the success of the FNDP was high copper prices during the immediate post independence era.

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THE SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN. 1972 - 1976

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In the SNDP demographic and related factors such as population growth, employment, wages, manpower, productively were included in the overall renew of first plan.

1. population growth, composition and distribution were identified as are of the three sets of factors having a particular effect on the scope and objectives of the plan.

2. more detailed information (d<sup>e</sup>segregated) were provided in the plan for population growth rates, age and sex composition, rate of urbanization, rural-urban population distribution, dependency ratios, life expectancy etc.
3. All relevant demographic data second to have been included in the plan. Ostensibly because more data were available from the 1969 census.

The SNDP was based on three main assumptions:-

1. A modest income growth from copper mining
2. stability of the international price of copper
3. A modest import price index increase of 2.3% during the plan period (GRZ. SNDP late - 1976)

The major objectives of the SNDP included

- (a) expansion of agricultural production
- (b) transformation of subsistence agriculture
- (c) reduction of regional inequalities.

Most of these objectives were not fulfilled because the premises under which they were based did not materialize. Instead the price of copper fell drastically after 1974 while the import price index rose rapidly as a result of the oil crisis. In general, most of the gains of the FNDP were eroded in the SNDP period.

Government reaction to reduced mineral revenue consisted of attempts to broaden the tax base so as to insulate the budget from effects of revenue instability since the fiscal system failed to satisfy government expenditure requirements, the government increased its' reliance a bank and foreign borrowing and embarked on subsidy reduction and price liberalization. As a result inflationary pressures increased during the programme period. Due to economic contraction, rapid population growth and rising inflation, real per Capita GDP in 1976 was only 70% of its' 1967 level (Seshamani V.; economy at the Crossroads: 1989; P 12).

The contraction in the economy affected the rural and urban areas differently in terms of intensity. The urban areas were more subsidized. Hence the impact of the recession was more than in the rural areas. Hence the impact of the recession made movement to the urban areas less attractive.

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#### 4.3 THE THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1979 - 1983

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In the TNDP demographic and related data were used and cited as extensively as in the second and first plans. Among the objectives of the TNDP was to reduce the disparities in the level of income between rural and urban areas through the adoption of appropriate investment, fiscal and incomes policies (GRZ: TNDP 1979-1983). The strategy for regional development was based on the Government's policies to reduce regional economic imbalances and ensure that benefits of development are spread as fairly as possible since they had failed to "frickle down" in the first and second plans.

The TNDP was designed to overcome the causes of the failure of the SNDP. The main objectives included real GDP growth of 4.8%, increase of savings and investment and economic diversification.

Again the assumptions made were that:

- (a) the price of copper would remain constant
- (b) the terms of trade would be constant
- (c) the exchange rate would be stable.

The major objective of the TNDP was to accelerate the improvement of socio-economic indicators. This did not materialize for general reasons.

- (d) Where as the first and second plans depended largely on domestic resources with only about 20% from foreign assistance (Mwanza A. 1984; P 12), the TNDP had to depend entirely on foreign assistance.

To begin with it was deferred to 1979 instead of 1978. What was pledged and what was actually brought into the nation were two different aspects.

Throughout the TNDP period, current expenditure alone exceeded total revenue (Ndulo M. and Norton O. 1987). On the whole, it is not feasible to evaluate the TNDP since it was not completed. It's duration was intercepted by the IF/IBRD sponsored SAP.

Appendix five shows that the percentage of the labour force declined from 27.0% in 1974 to 18.8% in 1983 (GRZ: CSO, monthly digest of Statistics), Appendix II on percentage of urban population by province shows that all

the provinces defined as rural experienced increases in their urban populations while those defined as urban experienced decreases. This reflects partly the relative loss in attractiveness of the urban areas.

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#### 4.4 THREE YEAR SAP 1983 - 1985

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The structural adjustment programme began in earnest in 1982 when prices of almost all consumer goods except for maize meal were decontrolled. This culminated into the introduction of a foreign exchange auction system in 1985.

It is interesting to note that this stand by agreement did not carry with it an explicit or implicit population policy. As part of the conditionality for assistance, Zambia agreed to liberalize trade, devalue the currency, remove input subsidies and tighten government spending (Colclough C. Zambia's adjustment strategy; 1988; P 51). Under the auction system, the Kwacha depreciated by over 900% - from the pre-auction rate of K2.50 to 1 vs \$ to about K22 per dollar in 1987.

The programme was abandoned in 1987 in preference for the new economic recovery programme with emphasis on growth from own resources. This was a home grown programme which was preceded by an INDP.

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#### 4.5 THE INTERIM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN JULY 1987 TO DEC. 1988

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In the interim national development plan one of the objectives of the new economic recovery programme was identified as the need to formulate and adopt a comprehensive population and development policy aimed at integrating population factors into the nation's overall socio-economic development planning process.

This was in response to the increased awareness of the interrelationships between population and development in the nation and the adverse effects of the nation's demographic situation on development.

Economic objectives of the NERP which emphasized on "growth from own resources" included:

- (a) Reduction of imports and limitation of debt service payments;
- (b) Economic diversification, capacity utilization and employment creation;

- (c) Economic stabilization through inflation control; and
- (d) Improvement of government administrative capacity e.g. better targeting of subsidies.

It is interesting to note that positive results were achieved during the INDP, after almost a decade of economic decline. In 1988 the GDP growth rate was 6.7% against the planned target of 2.2% and 15% respectively partly due to increased allocation of foreign exchange caused in part by high copper prices, and debt service limitation (Mwanza, SAPEM, P 6 Vol 4 No. 7 April, 1991).

However, the NERP failed to sustain development because the IF and IBID has suspended the Zambian government in July, 1987 to have access to fund resources other than for the purposes of settlement of financial obligations to the IF. A large number of foreign donors mounted a propanda of campaign against Zambia. As a result the government incurred huge domestic budget and balance of payments deficits during the independence era. Inflation kept on increasing. The maize subsidy contributed greatly so the budget deficit.

The government chose to implement a maize meal coupon system in a bid to reduce subsidy and target the remainder to the needy sections of the society. However, the administration of the system was very poor. For instance it omitted the rural populace on the assumption that they grow their own food. As regards the urban population, the cut-off point is determined on the basis of employment and income level. In Zambia, there's no poverty datum line. Hence it is very difficult to delineate a meaningful cut off point. Moreover the high level of formal sector unemployment implies that it is difficult to determine eligibility on that basis. Indeed, the greatest proportion of the labour force is currently involved in the informal sector where earnings are difficult to determine (Mwanza A., Seshamani V., 1983).

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#### 4.6 THE FOURTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1989 - 1993

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The FNDP was initially launched as the second phase of NERP In the FNDP.

- (a) There was a more elaborate attempt to integrate population factors into the national development planning process using population projections and the sector by sector approach.
- (b) For the first time in the nation's development planning history, there was a separate chapter devoted to population and development.

The chapter contained a review of the nation's demographic situation since independence, the implications of that demographic situation for the nation's development efforts and the nation's population policy which was designed to address the negative implications of the nation's demographic situation on her development.

The FNDP was overtaken by events. In mid 1989, the government succumbed to donor and domestic pressure and implemented the IF/IBID programme. This resulted in the formulation of the economic and financial Policy framework paper and the public investment programme, both of them covering the period 1989-1993. Though the two documents are drawn out of the FNDP, they have been censured to an extent where some things which were emphasized in the FNDP have been overlooked. The cornerstone of the PFP is the rapid diversification of the economy, improvement of economic efficiency and establishment of a more stable macro economic environment through economic liberalization and elimination of government involvement in the economy. (GRZ, PFP, 1989-1993).

Under the PIP, the highest priority is given to the rehabilitation and maintenance of already existing facilities. Under the IF/IBID reform programme, the Zambian economy has been extremely liberalized and continues to be so. The exchange rate currently lies at K245.42 to 1 US \$ (Financial Mail November, 10-16) interest rates in commercial banks have been liberalized. Moreover, producer prices of agricultural commodities have been greatly increased. The net effect has been that the terms of trade continue to disfavour the urban areas and urban based activities.

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INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS.

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Appendix one shows the population growth rates by province from 1963 up to 1990. Between 1963 and 1969 all the provinces defined as urban i.e. Central, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces grew at rates either equal to or above the national growth rate. The national growth rate was 2.5% per annum. Lusaka province grew by 10.38% while Copperbelt grew by 7.01% per annum. Central province grew at the same rate as the national growth rate at 2.5% per annum in the period 1963 to 1969.

All the rural province grew at rates lower than the national growth rate. In fact Northern and Luapula provinces grew at negative rates (- 0.57 and -1.04 respectively). This cannot be attributed to higher deaths rates than the urban areas. Rural-urban migration had occurred on a large scale. This is the period when the urban areas appeared very attractive to the rural people and the economy was at it's peak.

Between the period 1969 to 1980, the same pattern was observed of the urban areas increasing at higher growth rates than the rural provinces and higher than the national growth rate of 3.0% per annum. However, there was a drop in the deviations from the national rate. Thus between 1963 and 1969, the deviation from the national growth rate of the urban provinces was 7.84 (for Lusaka), 4.47 (for Copperbelt) and 0 for Central. Between 1969 and 1980 the respective deviations were 3.1 (Lusaka); 0.8 (Copperbelt) and 0.2 (Central). Apart from Western province which experienced a drop in it's growth rate from 2.08% to 1.5% per annum, all the rural provinces grew at higher rates than the ones they had grown at during the 1963 to 1969 period.

Between the period 1980 to 1990, the growth rates of the rural provinces were higher than the ones they had attained during the 1969 to 1980 period. Most of urban provinces grew at rates only slightly than the national average; in fact Copperbelt province grew at a rate lower than national average. The average national growth rate has been estimated at 3.2%. Copperbelt province grew at 2.3% per annum. Central province grew at 3.5% and Lusaka province grew at 5.6%.

Among the rural provinces, Eastern and Southern provinces grew at rates higher than the national average. Eastern grew at 4.0% per annum while Southern grew at 3.4% per annum. The other rural provinces grew at rates lower than the national average but of course above the rates they had grown at during the 1969 to 1980 period.

It is interesting to note that, the main source of livelihood in Eastern and Southern provinces is agriculture and agricultural related activities. Hence this shows that the terms of trade have benefitted the agricultural sector from the time structural adjustment programmes became formalized in Zambia. Hence the movement of people to these provinces. Consequently income differentials have acted as pull and push factors in the pattern of internal migration in Zambia.

Appendix II on the percentage of the urban population by province qualifies the previous analysis.

In 1963, the overall percentage of the urban populace was 20%. This increased to 29% in 1969 and to 39.9% in 1980. In 1990 it only increased to 42.0%. Eastern and Southern provinces experienced substantial increases in the urban populations. From 1969 to 1990, Southern province grew from 12.8% (1969), 24.8% (1980) and 30.1% (1990) while Eastern grew from 2.7% (1969) to 9.79% (1980) and 18.8% (1990). Copperbelt in 1969 had 91.2% in 1980 82.3% and in 1990 80.5%. Lusaka province grew from 77.4% (1969) to 79.8% (1980) and 86.2% (1990).

This analysis indicates that Lusaka province has been getting more of migrants from other provinces than the Copperbelt. among the rural provinces most of them experienced increases except for Northern province whose percentage declined between 1980 and 1990 from 17.5 to 14.2 and north-Western from 15.5% (1980) to 11.9% (1990).

Appendix III which shows (in percentages) province of birth by province of residence indicates that in 1969 and 1980 migration mostly occurred within the province of birth. Over 70% of internal migration flows occurred in the province of birth. The least was in northern province in 1980 where migration within accounted for 7.2.7% of total migration flows. The highest was in Southern province in 1969 where migration within the province accounted for 86.3% of total migration flows.

Copperbelt province received more migrants from other provinces. Appendix 3b (1969) indicates that the majority of the migrants were born in north-Eastern province (16.94), Luapula (16.59) and Northern (16.35). In Central province (which included Lusaka province by then) the majority of the migrants came from Eastern (14.21), Southern (9.49%) and Northern 5.86%). In 1980 the contribution was more or less the same. In the Copperbelt province, North-Western (17.3%), Luapula (16.5%) and Northern (15.4%) provinces still contributed more to in migration.

In Lusaka province Eastern province (13.2%, Southern (6.83%) and Central (6.47%). The final report of the 1990 census is not yet ready. However, a similar pattern is expected to pertain. It seems that there's a positive relationship between migration and the distance between the areas of origin and destination.

Appendix IV shows the depreciation of the zambian Kwacha from 1970 to 1991 and the corresponding increase in the cost of living.

By and large, the urban areas have been affected more than the rural areas because the urban areas have monetized than the rural areas. The CPI in the urban areas indicates the rise in the cost of living n the same period. Thus in 1980 using 1975 as the base year K2.2 was needed to enable a low income urban dweller to meet his minimum consumption pattern on average. In 1988 this had risen to K1 171. This is a very high increase in the cost of living of over 500% in less than a decade. Most migrants from the rural areas fall in this income category.

It would not be wrong to assert that the high cost of living which has been propagated by the impact of SAPs has contributed greatly to the reduction in the rate of rural-urban migration.

It is unfortunate that the technical capability of the Central Statistical Office is not strong enough to enable them undertake similar surveys in the rural areas. However it suffices to mention that people in typical rural areas are at all times through out the year engaged in some form of subsistence farming and do not need to spend their income on food as compared to the urban dwellers.

Appendix V shows the performance of formal sector employment from 1974 to 1985. The number of employees in the formal sector reached it's highest peak in 1975 when roughly 400,000 where engaged in formal sector employment from a total labor force of 1 479 000. In 1985 out of a total labor force of 2 060,000, only about 362 000 were employed in the formal sector. Since 1975, the percentage of the labor force employed in formal sector employment has not exceed 27%. In 1985, it was 17.6%. This means that unemployment is a very big problem in Zambia. Though the rural dwellers do not possess perfect knowledge as to the availability of employment opportunities in the urban areas, information should have leaked to them somehow through urban contacts that jobs in the urban areas are hard to come by. Three quarters of the urban workforce on average is involved in the informal sector most of them in petty businesses.

Though in absolute terms the number of employees seem to have increased between 1988 and 1990, the percentage has actually dropped of those employed in the formal sector if we take the total labor force into consideration.

Thus the conclusion we can draw from the above is that there is a high stagflationary trend in Zambia. i.e. high rates of inflation accompanied by high rates of unemployment in the formal sector.

From the comparison and analysis of population distribution and regional development in Zambia between the colonial and post-colonial periods, a number of factors have been identified as being responsible for internal migration. Many studies of internal migration in Zambia have identified economic factors as being responsible for most motives leading to migration.

Urban-rural income differentials exist in Zambia between the modern and rural sectors. Thus before the first oil shock of 1973, the terms of trade were very much in favour of the urban areas and the rate of rural-urban migration was very high. However, after the advent of economic contraction in the mid 1970's and the attempts to diversify the economy from mining and manufacturing became more emphasized, the terms of trade started favouring the rural areas on a relative basis. Hence though rural-urban migration continued, it was not at the rate at which it had proceeded in the pre-1975 period. To some extent urban-rural migration was significantly observed.

The advent of structural adjustment programmes has introduced a trend in the Zambian economy in which subsidies are being reduced in the consumption sectors to more productive sectors like agriculture. Hence those provinces in which the main occupation is farming have received more in migrants than ever before. Appendix II has shown that Eastern and Southern provinces have grown at higher rates since independence between 1980 and 1990.

If liberalization of the economy under the SAPs continue at the pace it is going (and there's no reason to believe otherwise), this trend is likely to continue until the terms of trade start turning against the agricultural sector, if ever.

However, rapid urbanization is likely to continue for some time to come. This urbanization will largely be attributed to the population momentum of the urban areas rather than due to rural-urban migration. This will be so because already the urban population is large in size and the proportion of young people in the urban areas is large.

The fact that the most significant form of migration in Zambia has been occurring between districts in the same province since 1969, indicates that the overall problem lay in the overall national planning process and not necessarily because rural-urban migration was higher than the optimal. Had the planning agencies allocated the little that was available more efficiently among the various regions, little if any problems emanating from skewed internal migration could have resulted. The absence of an efficient and competent data collecting system has meant that it is very difficult to obtain accurate statistics in Zambia to date.

Of the many problems associated with internal migration, three problems stand out:

- (a) depletion of the rural areas of more productive labor force which in turn negatively affects agricultural output.
- (b) Complicates rural development
- (c) generates serious social problems for the over crowded urban areas
- (d) Aggravates the urban unemployment situation.

In the light of these internal problems, it has been observed in this study that previous strategies towards combating the problems of urban drift and the persisting unemployment in urban areas have met with little success. This is not because the strategies did not recognize the problems nor that the problems were glossed over. The main reason is that the means to counter the problems were not readily available especially after the first and second oil shocks. However some internal strategies were poorly planned and implemented. For example, the resettlement schemes, Rural Reconstruction Centers and integrated rural development corporation were formulated on the assumption that given the financial resources, people would settle anywhere in Zambia. As a result it turned out that only those who were desperate volunteered to be drafted. The moment they got an opportunity elsewhere, they quit. The problem was that people need a lot of things to lead a reasonable life. Incentives alone are not enough. In any project in rural development the success or failure lies in the integration of what are called the "six ins". These are:

- (a) incentives
- (b) institutions
- (c) infrastructure

(d) innovation

(e) inputs

(f) information

The past development projects failed because they over emphasized the incentives.

It is common knowledge that to date the infrastructure in many rural areas is bad, This generated a chain reaction. This meant that accessibility to inputs, credit and marketing facilities was very poor. Hence the system could only be kept afloat by subsidies.

Hence an appropriate public strategy should first-aim at bridging the gap between the rural and urban areas by investing more in the rural areas in terms of roads, schools, hospitals etc. If that is done people will not need to be told to go back to the land. They will simply respond to regional development as is the hypothesis in this study.

After that is done, consented efforts should be made to locate manufacturing industries in rural areas. A properly planned and co-ordinated increased investments by the state in rural areas would generate the type of employment opportunities that the rural dwellers have been seeking in urban centers. Hence this study does not support the idea of elimination of government involvement in economic affairs in general. The government should only move out of economic affairs after it has laid down an enabling environment not just in the form of offering higher incentives through high prices but also in the provision of other support services as already mentioned.

#### POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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#### 6.2 A NEW NATIONAL OBJECTIVE AND FUTURE RESEARCH

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The intensity of the problems of unemployment, social and economic inequality, shortages of food, prevalence of filth-related and hunger-related diseases, cholera, malnutrition, the inadequacy of social services, reflect the lack of a new and consistent national objective and practice that brings into focus a new Zambian reality, a reality that clearly defines the needs of Zambians and how they can meet those needs on their own terms.

However, this is a very difficult undertaking especially under the present structural adjustment programme where developmental aspirations are largely influenced by non-Zambians.

Since the impact of these programmes is rather harsh on the populace, the government needs to be actively involved in the development of the regions especially the rural area rather than succumbing to the IF/IBID recommendation that the government should delink itself from the economy and leave everything in private hands.

More so, the public investment programme emphasizes only the maintenance of already established infrastructure. At the moment of the commercial and industrial activities are concentrated in the urban areas. This is a very bad strategy for rural development. If the urban areas have to be decongested, real investments should flow into the small urban centers whose capacity for expansion is till quite large rather than investing in the already overstretched urban areas.

In the attempt to embark on such an undertaking, accurate statistics are needed as to determine aspects such as accurate population sizes, compositions and distributions in various regions. These are vital components in the determination of demand for various goods and services, consumption patterns etc.

At the moment the Central Statistical Office is incapable of undertaking prompt and comprehensive surveys and analyses in time largely because of manpower and financial constraints. To date the final report of the 1990 population census of housing and agriculture is not yet ready. By the time it is ready the demographic parameters in the nation would have changed drastically such that relying on such statistics would be questionable. Hence institutions such as the CSO, NCDP NCSR should be strengthened in terms of institutional and managerial capability.

The provision of goods and services will not be solved by minimizing the role of the government in the economy. In fact this would result. In more poverty of the vulnerable groups because only those with more income will be able to afford. rather rural development will reallocate extra numbers of people in the urban areas to the rural areas where they will be engaged in activities which will increase the amount of goods and services. In view of the population momentum of the Zambia population we cannot afford to start rationing the little that is there. What we need is to increase production to cater for the ever increasing numbers of people. What needs to be brought down is the high levels of fertility and the high levels of infant mortality from 7.2% at present to 6 by the year 2 000 and 4 by the year 2 015 and from 97% to 65% by the year 2 000 and to 50% by the year 2 015 respectively. This has clearly been stipulated in the National Population policy.

APPENDIX 1

**POPULATION GROWTH RATES BY PROVINCE 1963, 1969, 1980 AND 1990**

| <b>Province</b>  | <b>1963</b>    | <b>1969</b>   | <b>63-69<br/>Growth<br/>Rate</b> | <b>1980</b>    | <b>69-80<br/>Growth<br/>Rate</b> | <b>1990</b>    | <b>Gr.<br/>Rate<br/>80-90</b> |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Central</b>   | <b>309407</b>  | <b>358655</b> | <b>2.49</b>                      | <b>511905</b>  | <b>3.2</b>                       | <b>725611</b>  | <b>3.5</b>                    |
| <b>C/belt</b>    | <b>543465</b>  | <b>816309</b> | <b>7.01</b>                      | <b>1251178</b> | <b>3.8</b>                       | <b>1579542</b> | <b>2.3</b>                    |
| <b>Eastern</b>   | <b>479866</b>  | <b>509515</b> | <b>1.00</b>                      | <b>650902</b>  | <b>2.2</b>                       | <b>973818</b>  | <b>4.0</b>                    |
| <b>Luapula</b>   | <b>357018</b>  | <b>335584</b> | <b>1.04</b>                      | <b>420966</b>  | <b>2.1</b>                       | <b>526705</b>  | <b>2.2</b>                    |
| <b>Lusaka</b>    | <b>195757</b>  | <b>353975</b> | <b>10.38</b>                     | <b>691054</b>  | <b>6.1</b>                       | <b>1207980</b> | <b>5.6</b>                    |
| <b>Northern</b>  | <b>563995</b>  | <b>545096</b> | <b>-0.57</b>                     | <b>674750</b>  | <b>1.9</b>                       | <b>867795</b>  | <b>2.5</b>                    |
| <b>N/West.</b>   | <b>211189</b>  | <b>231733</b> | <b>1.55</b>                      | <b>302668</b>  | <b>2.4</b>                       | <b>383146</b>  | <b>2.3</b>                    |
| <b>Southern</b>  | <b>466327</b>  | <b>496041</b> | <b>1.03</b>                      | <b>671923</b>  | <b>2.7</b>                       | <b>946353</b>  | <b>3.4</b>                    |
| <b>Western</b>   | <b>362480</b>  | <b>410087</b> | <b>2.08</b>                      | <b>486455</b>  | <b>1.5</b>                       | <b>607497</b>  | <b>2.2</b>                    |
| <b>Total Zam</b> | <b>3490170</b> | <b>405699</b> | <b>2.54</b>                      | <b>5661801</b> | <b>3.0</b>                       | <b>7818447</b> | <b>3.2</b>                    |

**SOURCE: GRZ, C.S.O., Census Report Vol. II 1980 P 135.**

APPENDIX II

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION BY  
PROVINCE 1963, 1969, 1980 AND 1990

| Province     | 1963 | 1969 | 1980 | 1990 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Central      | -    | 18.4 | 29.6 | 29.8 |
| Copperbelt   | -    | 91.2 | 82.3 | 80.5 |
| Eastern      | -    | 2.7  | 9.7  | 18.8 |
| Luapula      | -    | 2.3  | 13.1 | 15.8 |
| Lusaka       | -    | 77.4 | 79.8 | 86.2 |
| Northern     | -    | 2.6  | 17.5 | 14.2 |
| N/Western    | -    | -    | 13.5 | 11.9 |
| Southern     | -    | 12.8 | 24.8 | 30.1 |
| Western      | -    | 2.3  | 16.9 | 11.8 |
| Total Zambia | -    | 29.4 | 39.9 | 42.0 |

SOURCE: GRZ, C.S.O., Census Report Vol. II 1980 P 135

APPENDIX III A

PROVINCE OF BIRTH BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE  
(ENUMERATION) IN PERCENTAGE 1969.

| Province     | Cen.       | C/belt     | East       | Luap       | N          | N/W        | S          | W          | Outside<br>Zambia |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Central      | 84.11      | 5.36       | 14.21      | 1.92       | 5.86       | 2.49       | 9.49       | 4.45       | 28.55             |
| C/belt       | 10.67      | 85.73      | 9.29       | 16.59      | 16.35      | 16.94      | 2.59       | 3.04       | 33.00             |
| Eastern      | 1.23       | 1.33       | 73.83      | 0.08       | 0.27       | 0.07       | 0.37       | 0.11       | 10.53             |
| Luapula      | 0.34       | 2.32       | 0.13       | 78.54      | 2.05       | 0.13       | 0.11       | 0.08       | 3.27              |
| Northern     | 0.98       | 3.44       | 0.36       | 2.27       | 74.57      | 0.20       | 0.29       | 0.16       | 4.91              |
| N/W          | 0.22       | 0.75       | 0.17       | 0.17       | 0.12       | 77.48      | 0.15       | 0.65       | 3.35              |
| Southern     | 2.16       | 0.80       | 0.36       | 0.36       | 0.70       | 1.20       | 86.30      | 6.00       | 6.48              |
| Western      | 0.30       | 0.26       | 0.09       | 0.09       | 0.08       | 1.48       | 0.70       | 85.50      | 9.92              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b>        |

SOURCE: GRZ, C.S.O., Census Report Vol II 1980 P 129

APPENDIX III B

PROVINCE OF BIRTH BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE  
(ENUMERATION) IN PERCENTAGE - 1980.

| Pro.<br>of<br>Resi-<br>dence | PROVINCE OF BIRTH |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Out-<br>side<br>Zamb |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
|                              | Cent              | C.B   | East  | Luap  | Lus   | N     | N/W   | S     | W     |                      |
| Cent                         | 78.16             | 3.48  | 2.92  | 1.34  | 5.14  | 3.35  | 1.42  | 4.00  | 2.10  | 10.00                |
| C.B                          | 10.41             | 81.97 | 8.03  | 16.50 | 4.98  | 15.44 | 17.30 | 2.96  | 2.90  | 29.18                |
| East                         | 0.81              | 1.76  | 73.06 | 0.22  | 3.63  | 0.42  | 0.21  | 0.55  | 0.33  | 7.93                 |
| Luap                         | 0.47              | 2.52  | 0.23  | 79.63 | 0.54  | 1.78  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.17  | 2.95                 |
| Lus.                         | 6.47              | 4.63  | 13.23 | 2.22  | 76.93 | 5.07  | 2.04  | 6.83  | 4.17  | 21.77                |
| N.                           | 1.31              | 3.70  | 0.51  | 1.91  | 1.73  | 72.70 | 0.38  | 0.46  | 0.27  | 4.62                 |
| N/W                          | 0.25              | 1.05  | 0.17  | 0.23  | 0.30  | 0.28  | 76.02 | 0.26  | 0.76  | 6.97                 |
| S.                           | 1.72              | 1.04  | 1.69  | 0.51  | 3.18  | 0.77  | 1.66  | 83.59 | 6.16  | 7.56                 |
| W.                           | 0.38              | 0.45  | 0.16  | 0.13  | 0.87  | 0.19  | 1.34  | 1.12  | 83.14 | 9.04                 |
| Tot.                         | 100               | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100                  |

SOURCE: GRZ, C.S.O., Census Report Vol. II 1980 P 135

APPENDIX IV

INFLATION, THE EXCHANGE RATE AND  
THE COST OF LIVING 1970 - 1991.

| Year | US \$/K | URBAN CPI     |                |               | ANNUAL CHANGE<br>IN CPI |
|------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|      |         | Low<br>Income | High<br>Income | Low<br>Income | High Income             |
| 1970 | 1.40    | -             |                |               |                         |
| 1975 | 1.55    | 100.0         | 100.0          | 10.1          | 8.5                     |
| 1980 | 1.27    | 202.9         | 189.4          | 11.7          | 11.9                    |
| 1981 | 1.15    | 231.3         | 209.1          | 14.0          | 10.4                    |
| 1982 | 1.08    | 260.2         | 236.7          | 12.5          | 13.2                    |
| 1983 | 0.80    | 311.2         | 278.6          | 19.6          | 11.7                    |
| 1984 | 0.56    | 373.5         | 336.8          | 20.0          | 20.0                    |
| 1985 | 0.37    | 513.5         | 455.0          | 37.5          | 35.1                    |
| 1986 | 0.16    | 778.4         | 707.2          | 51.0          | 55.4                    |
| 1987 | 0.05    | 938.3         | 850.2          | 21.0          | 21.0                    |
| 1988 | 0.125   | 117.1         | -              | 54.4          | 54.4                    |
| 1989 | 0.062   | -             | -              | 63.1          | 62.5                    |
| 1990 | 0.025   | -             | -              |               | 15.0                    |
| 1991 | 0.017   | -             | -              |               |                         |

**SOURCES : BOZ, CSO, VARIOUS MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS**

APPENDIX V

FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT 1974 - 1990 (000 PERSONS)

| Year | Total Labor Force | Number of employees | Percentage of Labor Force |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1974 | 1430              | 386                 | 27.0                      |
| 1975 | 1475              | 393                 | 26.6                      |
| 1976 | 1527              | 370                 | 24.2                      |
| 1977 | 1586              | 370                 | 23.4                      |
| 1978 | 1641              | 367                 | 22.4                      |
| 1979 | 1698              | 374                 | 22.1                      |
| 1980 | 1761              | 381                 | 21.6                      |
| 1981 | 1824              | 374                 | 20.5                      |
| 1982 | 1880              | 364                 | 19.5                      |
| 1983 | 1938              | 365                 | 18.8                      |
| 1984 | 1998              | 364                 | 18.2                      |
| 1985 | 2060              | 362                 | 17.6                      |

SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA, CSO MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS  
1985 Vol. 21 P 5.

|      |      |     |      |
|------|------|-----|------|
| 1988 | 2546 | 369 | 17.1 |
| 1989 | 2967 | 371 | 16.9 |
| 1990 | 3340 | 376 | 16.5 |

SOURCE: ECONOMIC REPORT NCDP 1990.

*Handwritten notes:*  
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