

Balance sheet of Human development in Zambia

PROGRESS	CHALLENGES
Income and poverty	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extreme poverty in rural areas has declined from 71 percent in 1998 to 53 percent in 2004 ▪ Per capita GDP has grown from K234,933 in 1998 to K276,416 in 2004 ▪ Poverty reduction and broad-based economic growth has been prioritised in the Fifth National Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall extreme poverty at 68 percent is still too high ▪ Extreme poverty in urban areas reduced only marginally - from 36 percent in 1998 to 34 percent in 2004 ▪ Only marginal reductions in the proportion of stunted children - 53 percent in 1998 to 50 percent in 2004 - malnutrition is still too high ▪ Growing GDP consistently, at over 7 percent for 25 years, to make significant impact on poverty is a big challenge
Education	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net enrolment in primary education increased from 66 percent in 2000 to 78 percent in 2004 ▪ The proportion of pupils who reach grade 7 increased from 64 percent in 1990 to 82 percent in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth literacy rate (ages 15-24) reduced from 74.9 percent in 1990 to 70.1 percent in 2000
Gender equality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of women in formal employment rose from 25.2 percent in 2002 to 27.3 percent in 2004 ▪ Proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament increased from 6 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratio of girls to boys in primary school reduced from 0.98 in 1990 to 0.95 in 2005 ▪ Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school dropped from 0.92 in 1990 to 0.83 in 2005
Child mortality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PMTCT services have been integrated into routine reproductive health services ▪ Under-five mortality ratio reduced from 197 in 1996 to 168 in 2002 ▪ Infant mortality ratio reduced from 109 in 1996 to 95 in 2002 ▪ Child mortality ratio reduced from 98 in 1996 to 81 in 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proportion of wasted children increased from 5 percent in 1998 to 6 percent in 2002 ▪ The proportion of children who were immunised against measles reduced from 91 percent in 1998 to 86.2 percent in 2004
Maternal mortality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reproductive health policy has been drafted and is under consideration ▪ Pregnant women, alongside children and the aged (64 years and above), have been exempted from paying user fees ▪ Government is implementing prevention of malaria in pregnancy strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maternal mortality rate increased from 649 in 1996 to 729 in 2002 ▪ Percentage of births attended to by skilled personnel dropped from 51 percent in 1992 to 45 percent in 2002
HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress has been made in reversing the HIV prevalence ▪ The cure rate for TB has been improving for all provinces except for Eastern and Southern provinces ▪ Malaria incidence rate per 1,000 fell from 400 in 2000 to 200 in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unprotected sex continues to be a problem ▪ VCT uptake is low. Only 11 percent of men and 15 percent of women went for VCT in 2005 ▪ The number of children orphaned by AIDS reached 1,197,867 in 2005, two thirds of the total number of orphans

PROGRESS	CHALLENGES
...HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The incidence rates of TB and malaria at 512 per 100,000 persons in 2000 and at 200 per 1,000 persons in 2004, respectively are too high
Water and sanitation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of people without toilet facilities reduced from 16 percent in 1998 to 14 percent in 2004 ▪ Progress has been made in reducing unaccounted for water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of people without access to safe water in the dry season remained almost stagnant at 43 percent in 1998 and 42.8 percent in 2004
Equity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There has been a reduction in income inequality. The Gini coefficient declined from 0.66 in 1998 to 0.57 in 2004 ▪ Whereas the last 20 percent of households accounted for 67.8 percent of the total income in 1996, this dropped to 44.9 percent in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite improvement, income inequality remains extremely high ▪ Economic growth in recent years has not been broad-based enough. This is mostly due to underperformance of the agriculture sector where the majority of Zambians earn a living
Employment and sustainable livelihoods	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall unemployment rates dropped from 12 percent in 1998 to 9 percent in 2004 ▪ Urban unemployment rates declined from 27 percent in 1998 to 21 percent in 2004 ▪ Male unemployment rate fell from 25 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slow reduction of female urban unemployment rate - from 29 percent in 1998 to 26 percent in 2004
Environmental sustainability	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of households using electricity as cooking energy rose slightly from 15 percent in 1998 to 16.2 percent in 2004 ▪ The Natural Resources Consultative Forum was established to facilitate dialogue on contentious environmental issues ▪ Environmental Council of Zambia established additional offices in Southern and Copperbelt provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large percentage of Zambia's households (83.4 percent in 2004) relies on firewood and charcoal as cooking energy. This is a threat to the forests ▪ Species efficacious in the cure of many diseases are being depleted at a fast rate
Politics, governance and human rights	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2002-2006 National Parliament was more balanced with a sizeable number of opposition members ▪ Task Force on Corruption was created in 2002. ▪ Draft Constitution, with more progressive provisions, was presented to government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of reported incidents of gender-based violence is still very high ▪ The process of constitutional and electoral reforms still to be concluded ▪ Little progress made on decentralisation ▪ The justice delivery system continues to be slow and inefficient to guarantee the rights of the majority of Zambians