



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INDICATOR BASELINE REPORT

ZAMBIA

2021



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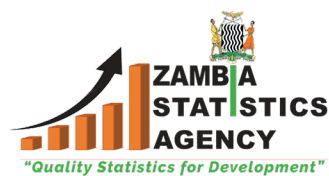
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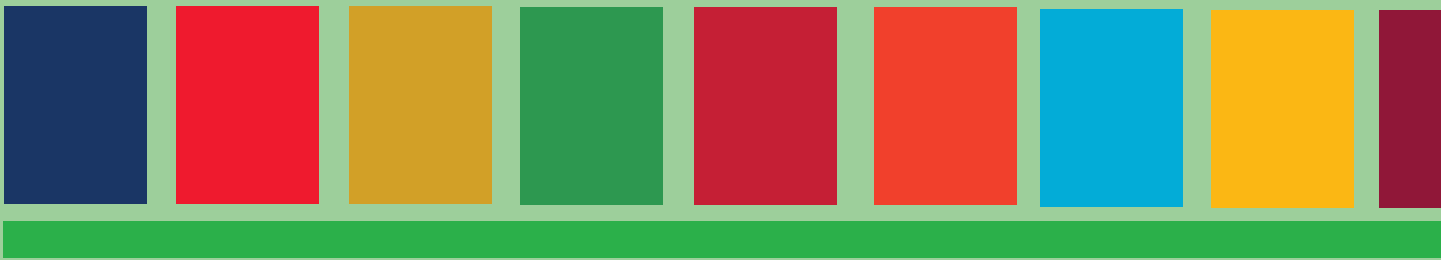
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Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator Baseline Report

ZAMBIA

Zambia Statistics Agency
Lusaka, 2021





Foreword and Acknowledgment



Foreword



Zambia is committed to realising the United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are in accordance with the long-term national Vision 2030 of becoming “A Prosperous Middle-Income Nation by 2030”. It is further recognised that accelerating the implementation of policies and programmes to achieve the SDGs is at the centre of the country’s development. Although Zambia’s long-term 2030 development framework precedes the SDGs, the aspirations articulated therein resonate with those found in the latter. The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), which is the current medium-term development framework, articulates the development outcomes that are in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Considering that the SDGs were formulated to transform the world, this can only be achieved if development is rooted in building lasting, meaningful and effective partnerships as a response to the aspirations of the 7NDP, and the Agenda 2030. Since the launch of the SDGs by the UN General Assembly in 2015, Zambia has made notable progress in implementing and mainstreaming the SDGs. The SDGs have been aligned to the 7NDP, providing a platform for the country to have an opportunity to accelerate the implementation of sustainable development. This will galvanise efforts to deliver the goals by bringing together the Zambian Government, businesses and other stakeholders, including ordinary citizens, to embark on a new path towards a more sustainable and better society for all.

The SDGs, with an agreed set of 17 “Global Goals”, 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating progress across the world, most significantly on reduction of poverty, improved quality of life, and realisation of the development aspirations of the people. This report examines each of the 17 SDGs, and provides baselines for those that are applicable to the country. This Baseline Report has, therefore, been developed as a benchmark document for Zambia to track progress in its development, over the 15 years of SDGs implementation. The SDGs are timely as the country is confronted with the triple threat of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The 7NDP and UN Agenda 2030 both advocate for living

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



standards of the poor to be raised to a minimum level. For this to be achieved, Zambia needs to invest in initiatives that contribute to socio-economic and cultural transformation, including empowering interventions by creating jobs and employment opportunities for its people, especially the youth. As such, the 7NDP presents prospects to accelerate the process of national transformation through increased efforts towards five strategic areas: economic diversification and job creation; poverty and vulnerability reduction; reduction in development inequality; enhanced human development; and creation of a conducive governance environment for a diversified economy. While the strategic development areas are “quick wins” to be attained, each of these areas requires concerted effort as the strategies will take time to have a large-scale effect on poverty. In working towards realising the vision of the 7NDP and the SDGs, Zambia has taken several important steps forward. One of the key issues underpinning both the 7NDP and the SDGs is the necessity for an integrated approach to development that incorporates all sectors of society and fosters a mind-set and behavioural change of ownership and urgency.

The Government will use data and statistics to develop a comprehensive plan, which will respond to the emerging needs to ensure sustainable and inclusive development. While there are no shortcuts to human development, the SDGs provide the country with the opportunity to collaborate more efficiently, effectively and deliberately with other stakeholders.

The UN Agenda 2030 is without doubt a bold agenda for achieving human development. This colossal effort is not about what individual people, governments, business and organisations do alone, but rather what we can and must do, together, to better support our efforts in implementing such a boldly transformative agenda. It, therefore, puts the burden of accountability on the Government, the private sector and various groups in the country to reflect on the challenges that hinder efficiency, collaboration, coordination and accountability on system-wide activities. The Baseline Report provides an opportunity for the country to present its status in terms of measuring progress in implementing the SDGs.

Hon. Alexandar Chiteme, MP
Minister of National Development Planning

Lionel Laurens
UNDP Resident Representative

May, 2021



Acknowledgement



As a global Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have an important theme of “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which is a critical framework for ensuring global partnership for the betterment of human development. These goals, targets, and indicators are the basis for measuring progress. The global Agenda 2030 is the ultimate measure of global progress as it espouses prosperity for people and the planet.

The assessment of the baseline status on the SDGs in Zambia was driven by the realisation that Zambia needed to move together with the rest of the world to achieve a common development state for the prosperity of the people and the planet. The review was facilitated by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) and the Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP) played a critical role in galvanising national efforts involving various stakeholders. At the centre of this process are statistics, a conduit for delivering the hopes and dreams of nations yearning for prosperity for their people. The coordination of the SDGs in the country is the responsibility of the MNDP using a national coordination mechanism put in place in 2018. The ZamStats is responsible for coordinating the compilation of the SDGs country reports. Therefore, commendation goes to the technical team from ZamStats and the MNDP that guided and supervised the process to ensure the successful production of the SDGs Indicator Baseline Report.

Being a multi-stakeholder framework, the SDGs require adoption of a multidimensional approach to monitoring of progress and involves the collection, analysis and reporting on progress in an integrated manner. This Baseline Report on the SDGs sheds light on what has been done and what more needs to be accomplished to transform Zambia’s developmental status in line with the global development agenda.

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The compilation of the country's SDGs Baseline Report would not have been accomplished without the commitment and cooperation of various institutions within and outside the Government. Special acknowledgements go to Ms. Colleen Zamba, Ms. Elda Chirwa and Mr. Alphart Lungu from the UNDP. Further commendations are extended to ZamStats and the MNDP staff namely, Mr. Goodson Sinyenga, Mrs. Sheila S. Mudenda, Mrs. Batista C. Mwale, Dr. Richard Banda, Ms. Prudence Kaoma, Mr. Maketo Mulele and Mr. Lee Chileshe for effectively guiding the process.

The Ministry of National Development Planning is grateful to all stakeholders, including members of the various Cluster Advisory Groups under the guidance of the National Development Coordinating Committee, who provided technical insights, data and information on the various SDG targets and indicators which formed the basis for the Baseline Report. In particular, the United Nations system is commended for its consistent support in providing the necessary data and technical insights on the SDGs specific to their various mandates, and financial resources mobilised during the processing of producing the report.

It is hoped that the Baseline Report forms a solid support system for decision-making through comprehensive measurement using accurate data, from the various sources which include censuses, surveys and administrative records. Through this system, the country will ensure that no one has been left behind to comply with the spirit and principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

It is further anticipated that this Report sets a sound foundation upon which the country can galvanise national efforts in collaborating with development partners to ensure that Zambia contributes to attaining prosperity for people and the planet by 2030.

Chola J. Chabala (Mr.)
Permanent Secretary
Development Planning
and Administration

Trevor Kaunda (Mr.)
Permanent Secretary
Development Cooperation,
Monitoring and Evaluation

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

May, 2021



Statement from the Zambia Statistics Agency



In order to support the Government in preparing for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats), in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning and the United Nations Development Programme, jointly organised a series of meetings with various stakeholders in the preparation of this Report. The process focused on the review of the SDGs Indicator Framework to establish data availability and gaps that need to be addressed, to effectively track progress on the indicators. The outcome of the meetings helped to establish readiness to report on SDG Indicators in line with the metadata provided by the United Nations Committee on Statistics. The SDG indicators were assessed based on criteria of (a) readily available/computed; (b) computable from existing data sources; or (c) additional data collection required.

Building on the consultative process undertaken to ascertain ability to report on the SDGs, this Report presents data points on the SDGs indicators that are currently available for Zambia. It presents statistics collected from a large variety of national and international sources. It complements and enriches what is available on Zambia in the global and regional SDGs online databases by presenting many additional SDGs indicators that are compiled only at the national level. Given that one of the principles underlying the SDGs is their interconnectedness, the Report frequently emphasises cross-sectoral linkages as it progresses through its discussion of the data.

Compilation of indicators relied on submissions from the ZamStats and sectors. Indicators not computed or those with missing data, are mostly from sector sources. This is due to under-developed or lack of Management Information Systems in most sectors, a situation further compounded by generally low statistical capacities. As in previous years, this state of low statistical capacities was re-established in the evaluation of the 2014-2018 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, undertaken in late 2017. However, compilation of subsequent SDGs monitoring reports will incorporate prior interrogation of indicators from sectors, to ascertain their quality and compliance with the United Nations-provided and other accepted metadata.

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Furthermore, capacities for SDGs indicator compilation are expected to greatly improve firstly, through formulation and implementation processes of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics, which aim to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS). For instance, the ongoing design process of the second generation National Strategy for the Development of Statistics is sector inclusive, and successful implementation of this would be impactful in reducing the identified data gaps. Secondly, the operationalisation of the new Statistics Act No. 13 of 2018 provides for production of statistics in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Special tribute is paid to the Government for this major statistical reform that has seen to light the new Statistics Act, which gave effect to the repeal and replacement of the Census and Statistics Act 1955 as well as the Agricultural Statistics Act of 1964. Among others, the new Act will lead to the establishment of an integrated and well-coordinated NSS which will be more responsive to global, regional and national data needs.

The benefits of this Report other than benchmarking the monitoring of the SDGs, are that it serves as a useful tool for advocating quality statistics, that are denoted by full coverage, completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and relevance.

Mulenga J. J. Musepa (Mr.)
**Interim Statistician General,
Zambia Statistics Agency**

May, 2021



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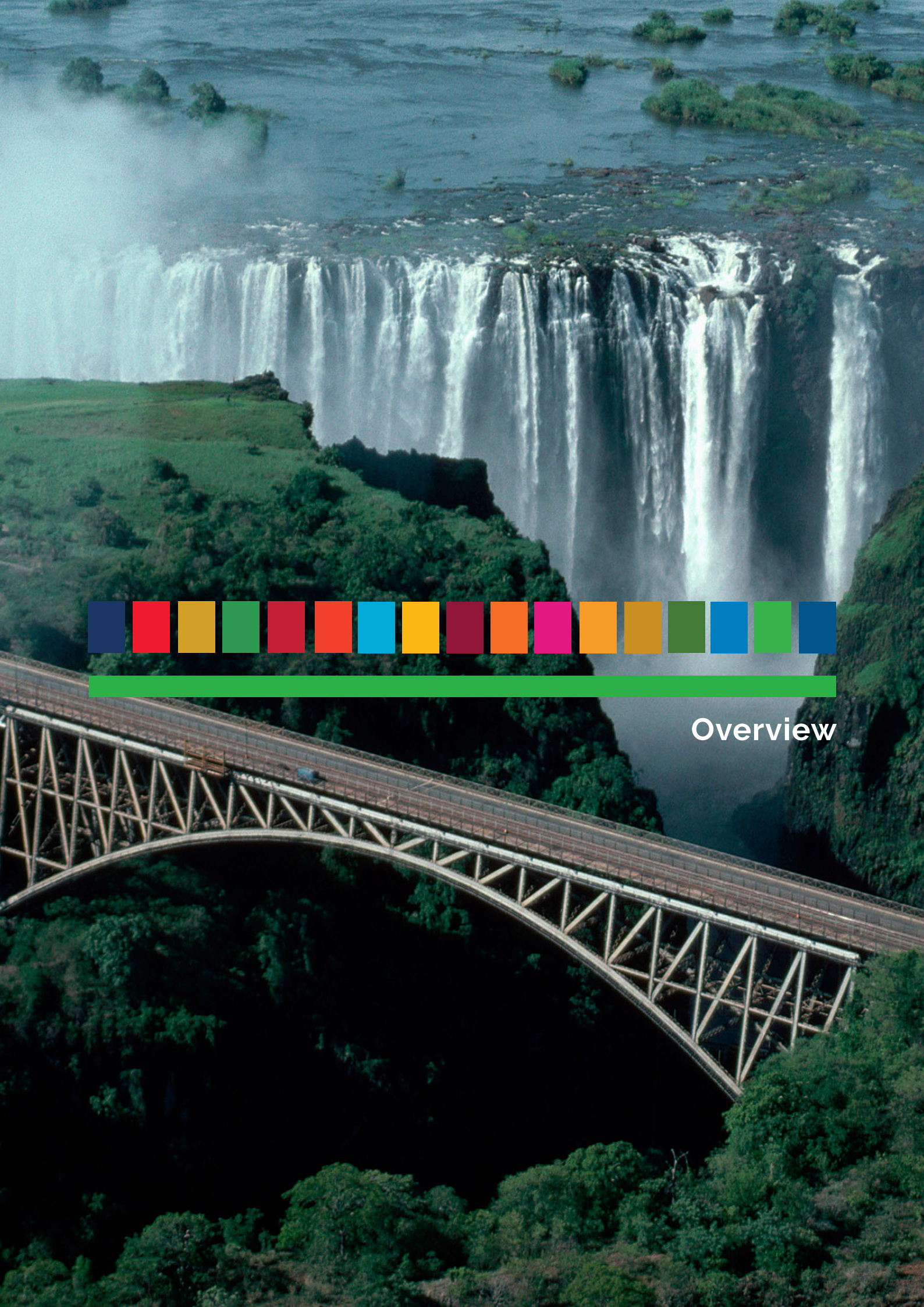


Acronyms

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPOS	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
FSI	Financial Soundness Indicator
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual
GNI	Gross National Income
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNDP	Ministry of National Development Planning
MVA	Manufacturing Value-Added
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production



SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZamStats	Zambia Statistics Agency



Overview



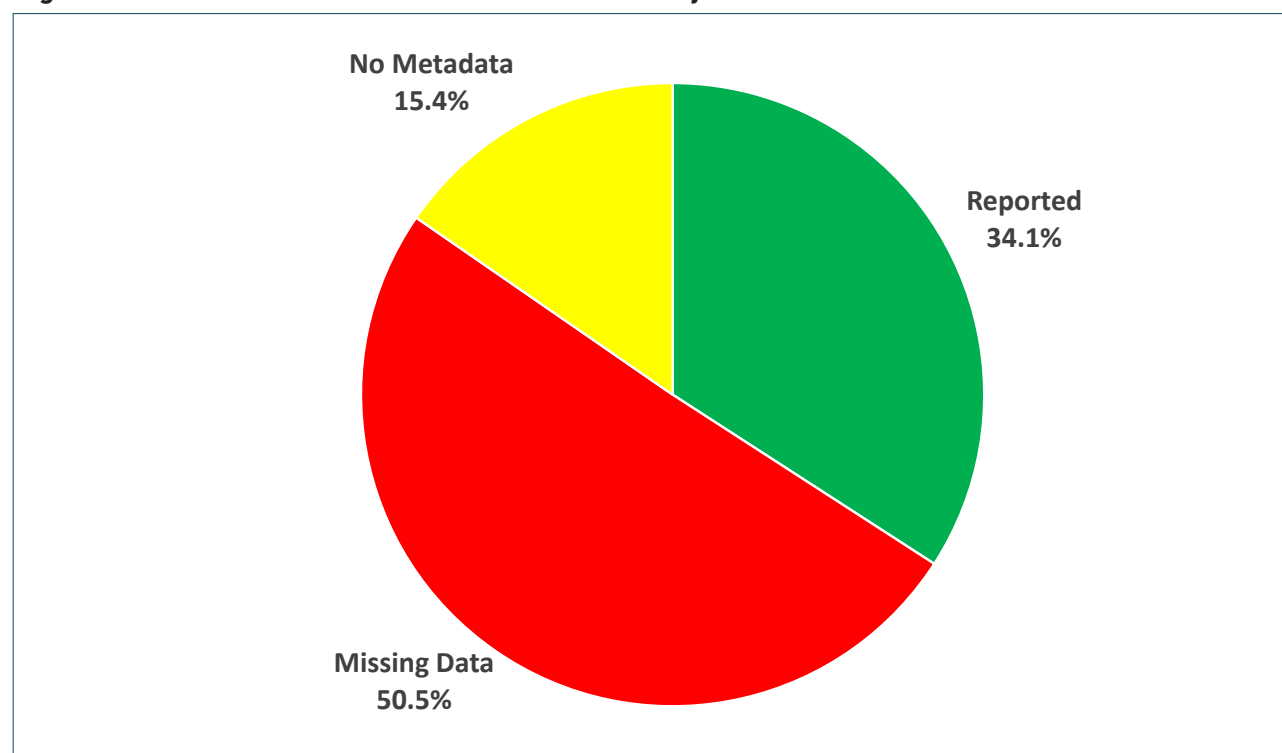
Overview

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baseline report presents a comprehensive assessment of indicators that Zambia is able to report on with the data available from local and international data sources. The report also highlights gaps on the indicators whose data is not readily available, due to lack of systems or inadequate capacities for collecting and computing such data.

Status on Data Availability of SDGs Indicator

With regard to data availability for the SDGs indicators, Figure 1 shows that data are available for 71 (34 percent) of the 208 indicators applicable to Zambia and that the country lacks data on 105 indicators that are relevant to Zambia. Other indicators are either for global monitoring or not applicable to Zambia's situation; for example, Goal 14 on the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. This low level of data availability is mainly due to limited national capacities in managing administrative data, inadequate civil registration systems and financing challenges for national statistical activities.

Figure 1: National Status of SDGs Data Availability



OVERVIEW



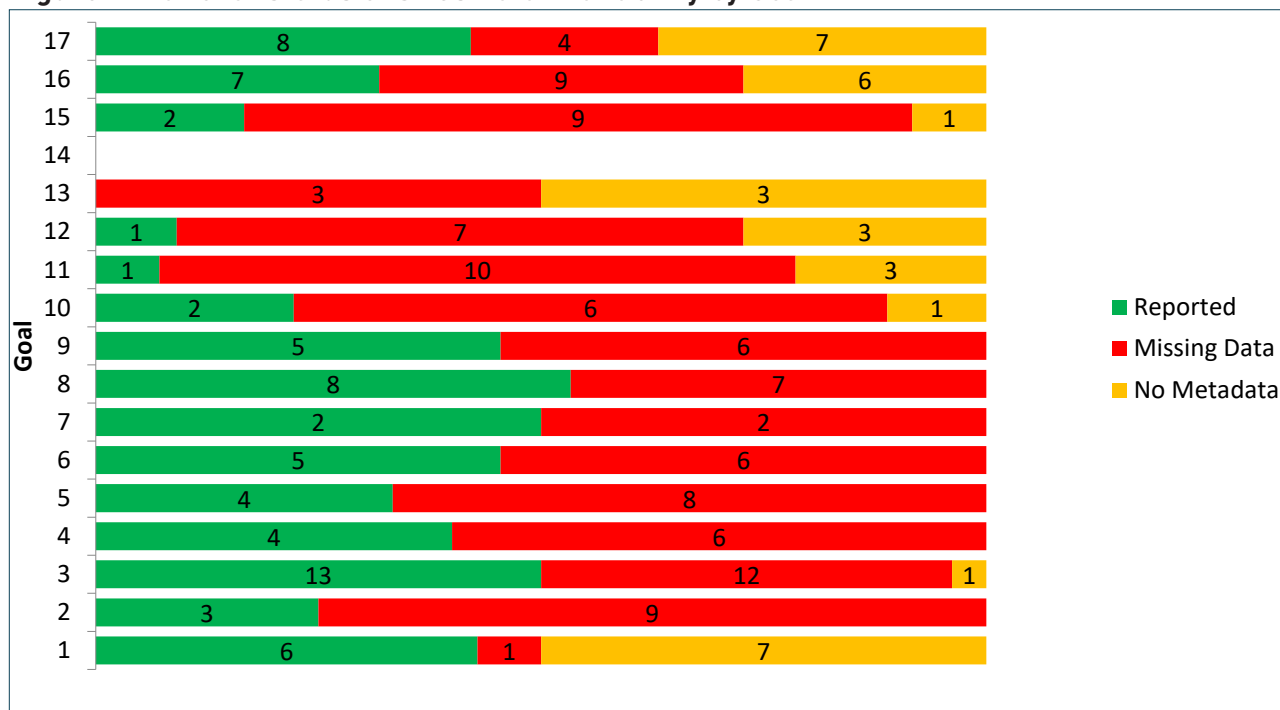
This Report has also presented the indicator availability status without considering the indicators that are without metadata to support the calculation. This has made the indicator availability status slightly higher. In some cases, where data are available, they are not disaggregated by income level, sex, age, gender, regional (province, district) distribution and residence (urban/rural). Where indicators have baseline information, they are characterised by limited data disaggregation and time lags. Figure 2 presents the national status of SDGs data availability per Goal.

The country, led by the ZamStats, will endeavour to come up with a national statistical work programme consisting of tools that will comprehensively measure all of the elements identified in the SDGs agenda. A total of 230 indicators are proposed to track the SDGs agenda. This set has been used to identify core data sources and statistical production methods. Given the diversity of both the 7NDP and the SDGs - covering economic, social, and environmental dimensions - the tools identified will form the core of Zambia's National Statistical System (NSS). The national statistical programme will not only enable the country to monitor the 7NDP and the SDGs but will also produce a much wider set of data to support government performance at national and sub-national levels so as to improve service delivery, and accountability to citizens.

Due to the current weak administrative data systems in general, household surveys have been proposed as the alternative statistical methodology to play a crucial role in monitoring progress towards achieving the people's prosperity. This data source, however, has major cost implications, hence, the need to place strong emphasis on improving administrative data systems to collect a wide range of input, process and output data to allow for tracking of delivery of services. This will be complemented by a push towards improving quality and equity. As administrative data systems are being improved, household surveys will become less and less crucial for collecting vital statistics. However, this requires commitment, innovation, improved technical capacity and financing.



Figure 2: National Status of SDGs Data Availability by Goal



Figures 3 and 4 present the national availability of baselines, excluding indicators for which metadata is not yet prescribed. Excluding indicators without metadata from the denominator increases the percentage of reported indicators to 40.3 percent and the percentage of indicators with missing data to 59.7 percent.

OVERVIEW



Figure 3: National Status of SDGs Data Availability - Excluding Indicators with No Metadata

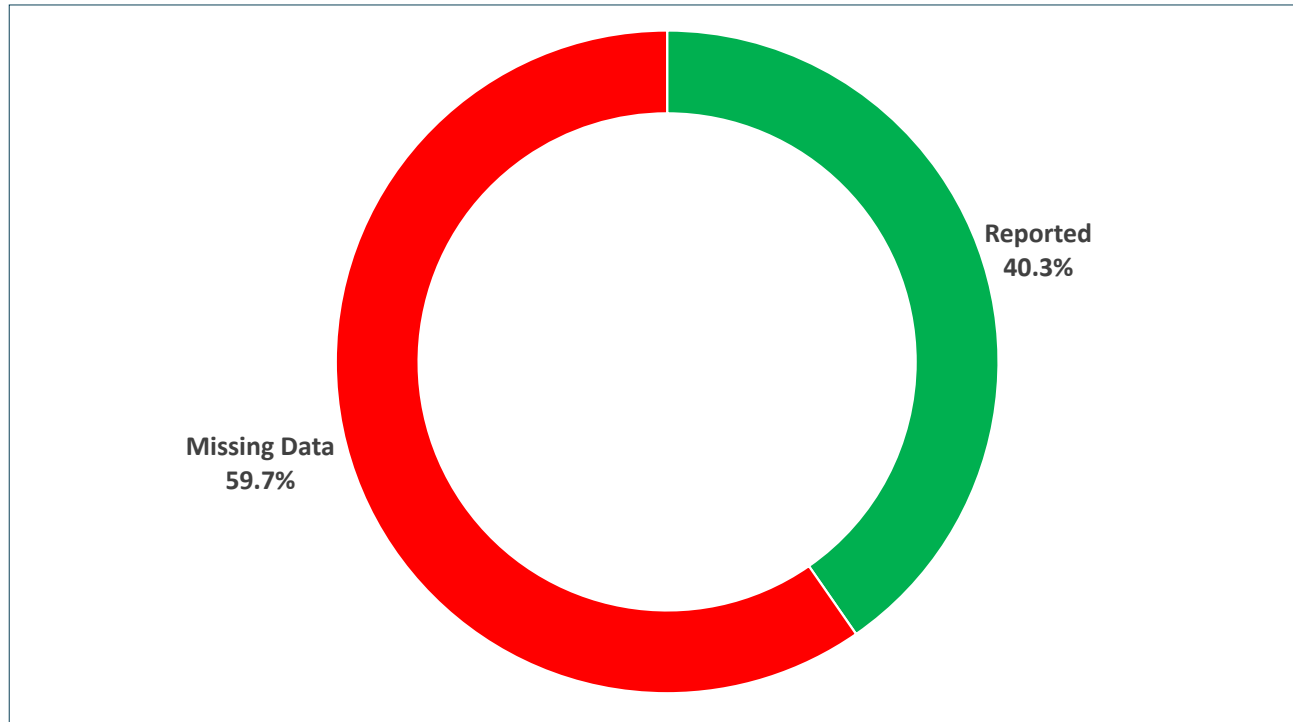
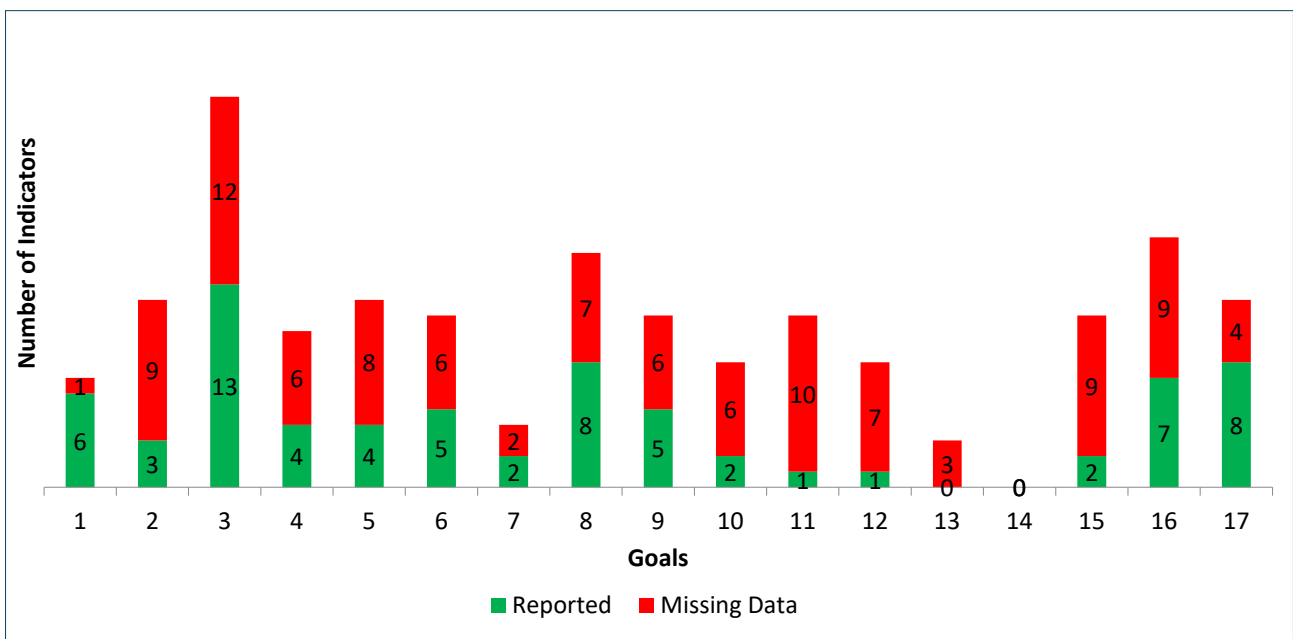


Figure 4: National Status of SDGs Data Availability by Goal - Excluding Indicators with No Metadata





Scope and Methodology

The compilation of the SDGs Baseline Report was undertaken using a transparent and participatory process. The process involved consultations with various institutions and agencies responsible for collection, compilation, consolidation and reporting on various national indicators; development of the SDGs indicator framework; and review of various documents. The stakeholders included the United Nations, government ministries and agencies, civil society organisations (CSOs) and other cooperating partners.

The preparatory process for developing the Baseline Report was launched in September, 2018. The key phases of the preparation process were data collection; data validation; indicator framework development; and Baseline Report validation. Development of the SDGs indicator framework benefited from the ongoing support to the country through the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)-Department for International Development SDGs Monitoring Project. The consultative process involved identifying the relevant SDG indicators with available data and those with high possibility for generation of data and information as well as an in-depth assessment of the capacity of the country to compile global SDG indicators.

Structure of the Report

The Baseline Report is structured as follows: the first section presents the overview; and summary which gives a snapshot of SDG Indicators available for baseline year of 2016, as this aims to provide a starting point for the measurement of SDGs in Zambia. However, in cases where 2016 data is unavailable, data from previous years was reported. The second section describes the methodology used in coming up with the Report; the third section provides the main contents of the report, describing the indicator availability for each Goal. In this section, each goal is introduced and presented with the targets and indicators with accompanying key elements such as; definitions, method of computation and baseline values. On each Goal, a summary of all indicators is provided, followed by the last section, which highlights strategies for strengthening national mechanisms for addressing data and information management challenges.

The Report includes Annexes which give the tentative list of global SDG Indicators and their status with regards to availability at National/Region level. The annex also includes methodological information for the indicators that are not available yet (possible data sources, draft methodologies, etc.). This detailed documentation on computation methodology will allow to follow the same methods to compute the indicators over time and thus to measure SDG Indicators in a consistent way between now and 2030.

This Report serves a diverse audience as the SDGs have a multidimensional approach; therefore, it is of relevance to a wide range of stakeholders across various groups in the country.



GOAL 1 : End Poverty in all its forms Everywhere



Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms Everywhere

1.0 Introduction

Goal 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. It aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable and enhanced access to basic services. Poverty is multidimensional, complex and manifests itself in the economic and social conditions of the population. Poverty is also understood to be a state of deprivation, lacking socially acceptable amounts of material possessions, good health, education, and enough food to eat, among others.

Poverty levels in Zambia are still very high and hence the need for more effort to increase access to basic services such as water supply, sanitation, education, health and agricultural supplies.

The Government is working towards reduction of poverty and inequality in the country by creating a conducive environment for development. It has in this regard, formulated a long-term national vision which is being operationalised through medium-term national development plans. Currently, the 7NDP has identified five key strategic development areas of which the second is “Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction”.

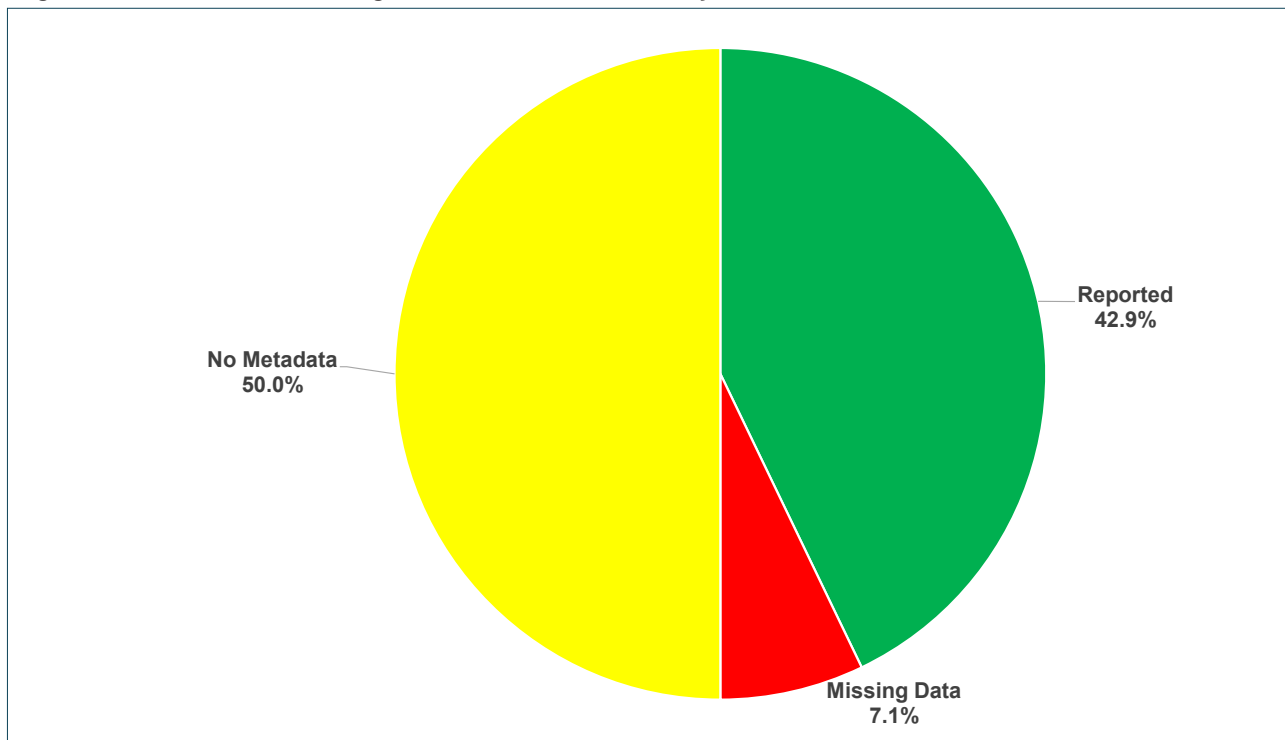
Therefore, in the continued effort to reduce poverty and vulnerability, the Government has remained resolute by investing in social security programmes aimed at protecting and empowering poor and vulnerable members of society. Investment in the Social Cash Transfer programme has continued to increase over the past years by raising the number of beneficiaries. Other programmes such as the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, Food Security Pack, and Farmer Input Support Programme have equally seen increases in beneficiaries. Additionally, programmes such as the Home-Grown School Feeding, Women Development Programmes as well as girls’ education support have continued to receive support over the years.

1.1 Indicator Status

Goal 1 has 14 indicators; six are reported, one has missing data and seven have no metadata (see Figure 5).



Figure 5: Goal 1- Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



1.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.90 a day.

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than USD 1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. This indicator provides the proportion of the total population with per capita consumption or income that is whose consumption/income is below \$1.90 international poverty line.

Method of Computation: When measuring international poverty of a country, the international poverty line at PPP is converted to local currencies in 2011 price and is then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey using the best available Consumer Price Index (CPI). (Equivalently, the survey data on household consumption or income for the survey year are expressed in the prices of the ICP base year, and then converted to PPP \$'s).



The baseline year for this indicator is 2015 (see Table 1).

Table 1: Indicator 1.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2010	2015
1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day	1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	54.7	54.4

Source: PovCalNet Data, World Bank's Development Research Group, 2011.

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).

Method of Computation: National poverty rates use a country specific poverty line, reflecting the country's economic and social circumstances. The poverty line is calculated using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) by determining the cost of a simple food basket that meets minimal nutritional requirements for a family of six.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2015 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Indicator 1.2.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2010	2015
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	60.5	54.4

Source: Central Statistical Office – Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015

GOAL 1: **END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE**



Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator provides the proportion of households that are multi-dimensionally poor based on the United Nations methodology. It is calculated based on the Alkire Foster methodology used in the compilation of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). A household is classified as poor if it is deprived in a third or more of the indicators in the index.

Method of Computation: The HDI headcount is calculated by dividing the number of households that are multi-dimensionally poor by the total number of households in the country. A household is considered multi-dimensionally poor if the sum of its weighted deprivations across the four dimensions (health, education, living standards and economic activity) is 33.3 percent or more.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 3 and Figure 6.

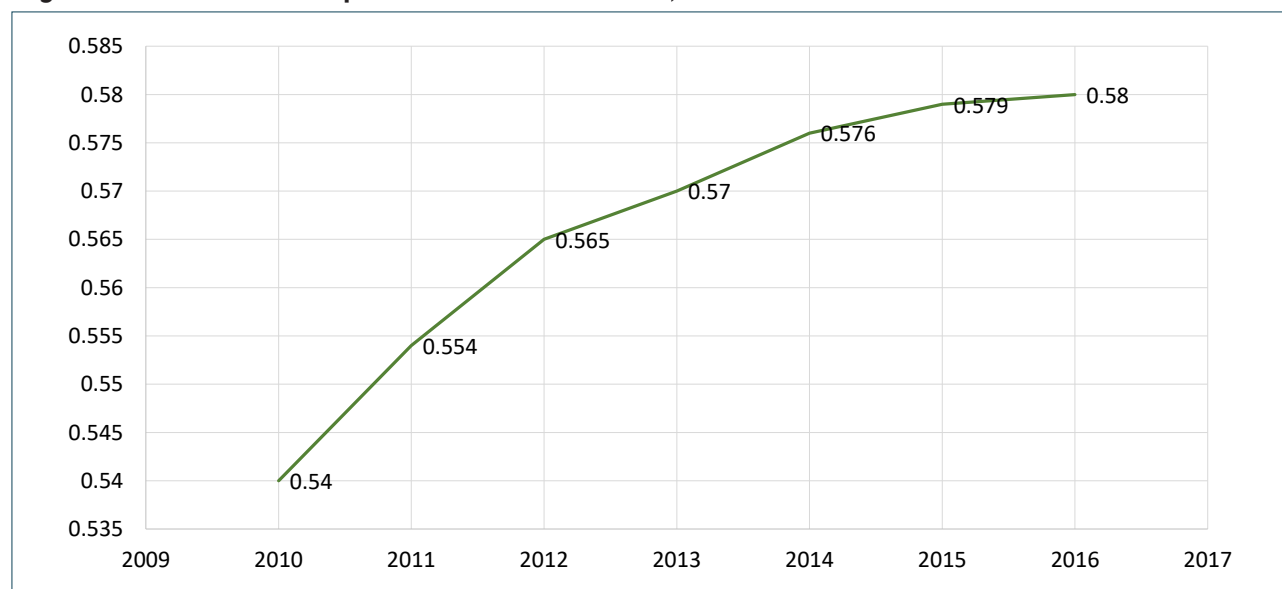
Table 3: Indicator 1.2.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year		
		2010	2013	2015
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	0.54	0.57	0.58

Source: 2018 Human Development Report



Figure 6: Human Development Index Headcount, 2010-2016



Source: Human Development Report, 2018

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection scheme. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).

Method of Computation: Calculations include separate indicators to distinguish effective coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, mothers with newborns-, workers protected in case of work injury, and the poor and the vulnerable. For each case, coverage expressed as a share of the respective population.

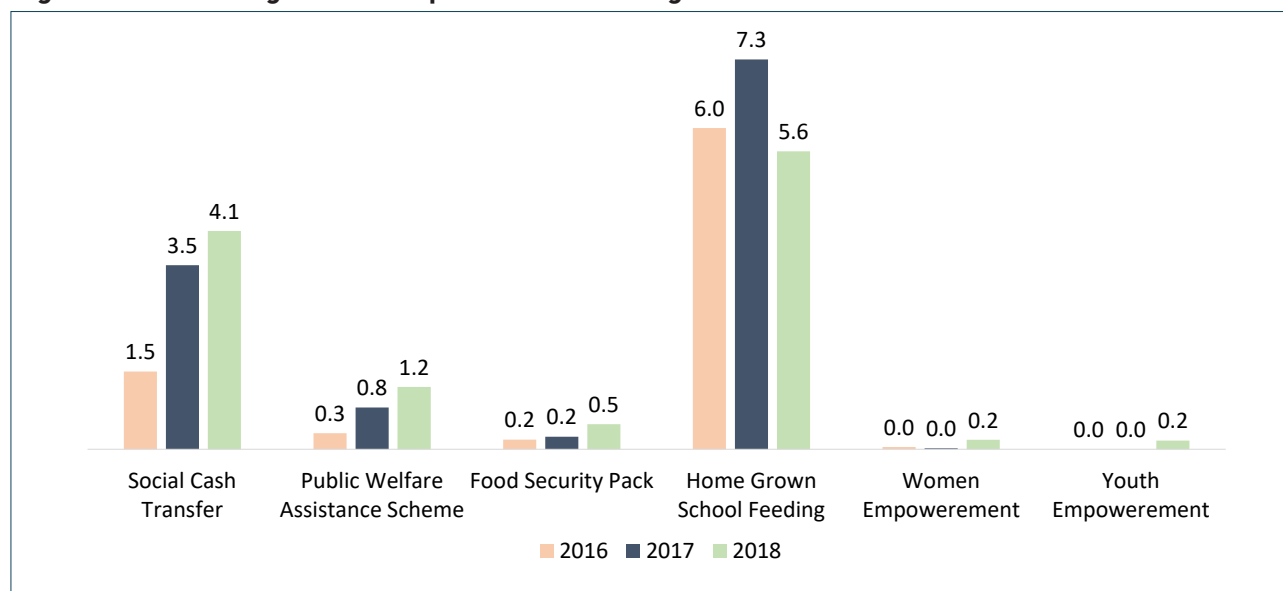
Indicators are obtained as the proportion of vulnerable persons receiving benefits from Government. The aggregate indicator is calculated as the proportion of the total population receiving some benefits either as cash, Farm implements, inputs or any type of assistance from Government under at least one of the contingencies (contributory or non-contributory benefit) or actively contributing to at least one social security scheme.

GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Figure 7.

Figure 7: Percentage of the Population Receiving Government Social Protection



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Office, 2018

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance.

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

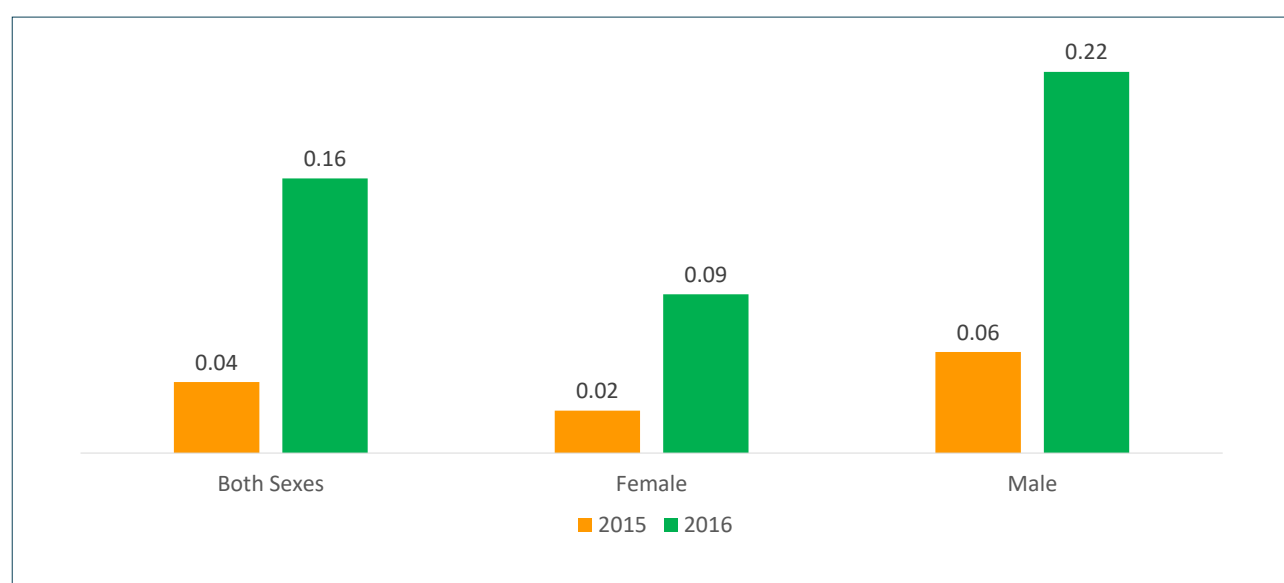
Definition: Legally recognised documentation of rights refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official. The document could either be a title deed, Offer or any other document that gives one right to ownership of land. This Govern rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made regarding access to and the use (and transfer) of land, how those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests in land are managed. States provide legal recognition for tenure rights through policies, law and land administration services, and define the categories of rights that are considered official.



Method of Computation: The Indicator measures the incidence of adults with legally recognised documentation over land among the total adult population; it focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population. This is a proportion of the adult population with legally documentation over land divided by total adult population.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Figure 8.

Figure 8: Proportion of Adult Population with Secure Right to Land



Source: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, 2016

Indicator: 1. a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

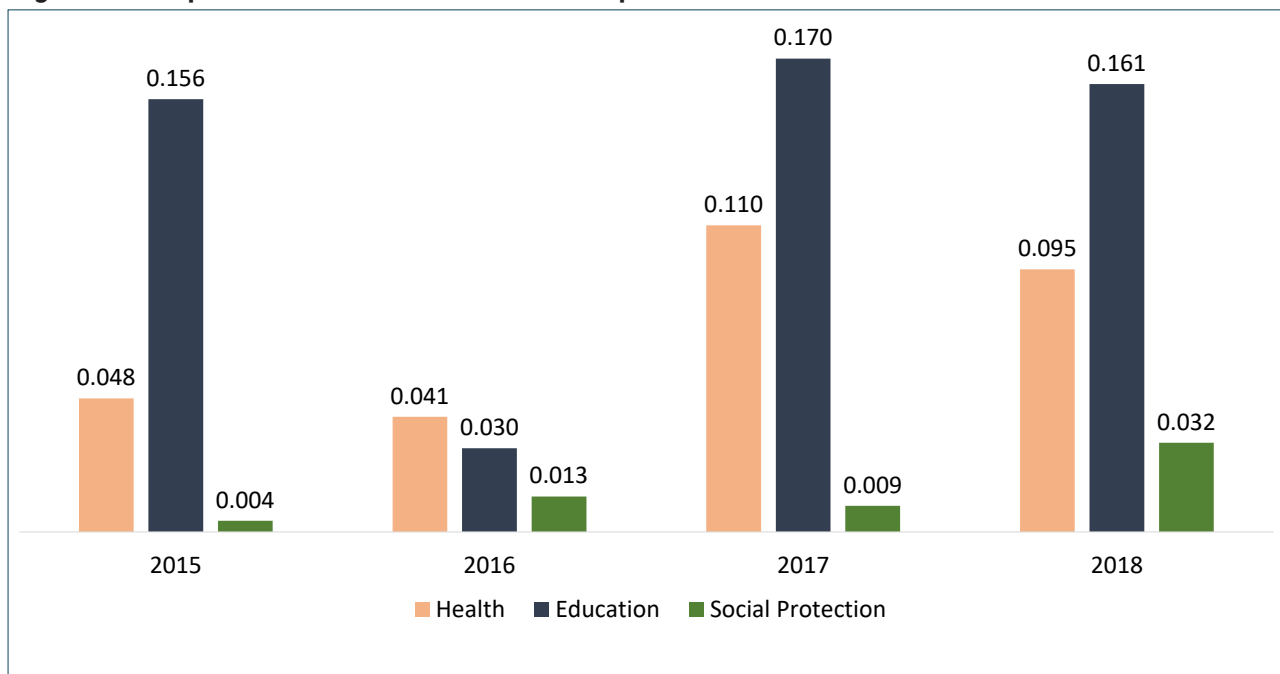
Definition: Total government expenditure on essential services as a proportion of total government expenditure. Essential services are defined as services relating to education, health and social protection matters.

Method of Computation: The total amount spent on education, health and social protection divided by the total government expenditure for the specific period.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Figure 9.



Figure 9: Proportion of Total Government Expenditure on Essential Services



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Office

1.1.2 Indicator with Missing Data

Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic service

1.1.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.

Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP).

Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.



Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

Indicator 1.a.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes.

Indicator 1.a.3: Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP.

Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups.



GOAL 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture



Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

2.0 Introduction

The focus of Goal 2 is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Extreme hunger and malnutrition remain barriers to sustainable development as they negatively impact on human development and livelihoods. This manifests in low cognitive skills, productivity, innovative capacity as well as high disease burden.

Zambia has put in place policies and strategies aimed at ensuring food security at both national and household levels with its overall objective of reducing the high levels of malnutrition and stunting. The Government's focus is on achieving self-sufficiency in staple foods, emphasising on production of complementary food crops (such as vegetables, fruits and legumes) which is a way to improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

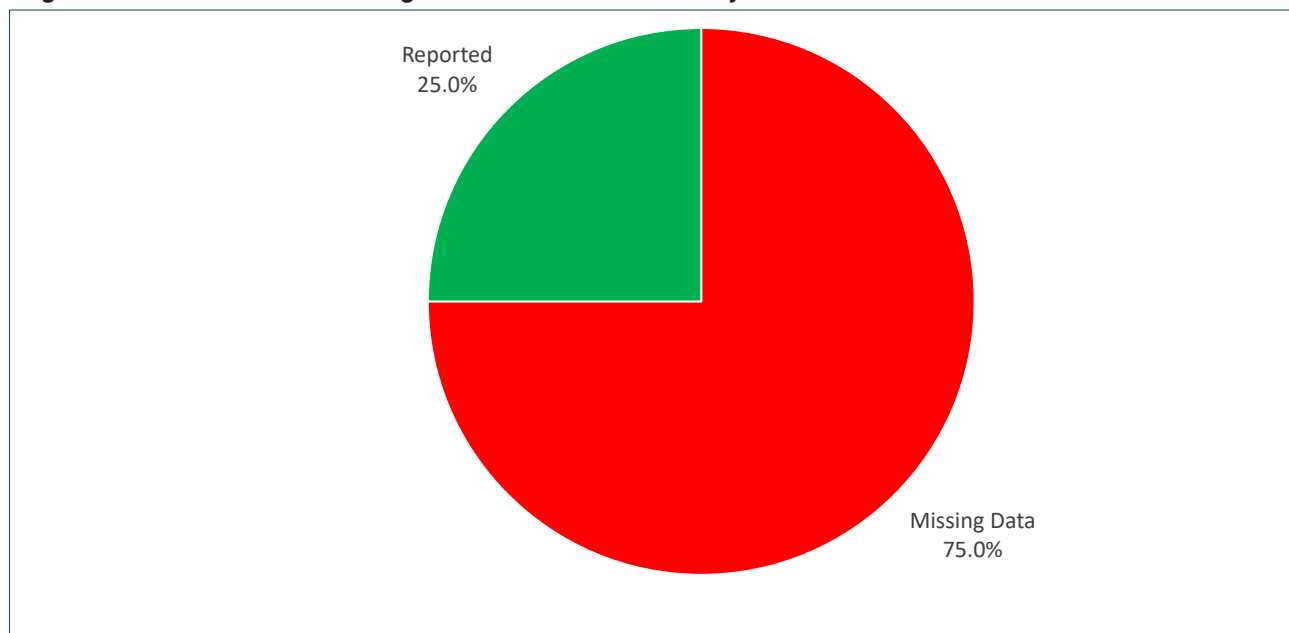
Given that small and medium-scale farmers are major contributors to the food basket in Zambia, the Government, through the 7NDP is implementing interventions for small-scale farmers to enable them increase their productive capacity and raise their incomes and standard of living. Key among these interventions are the Social Cash Transfer programme, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, Farmer Input Support Programme and Food Security Pack.

2.1 Indicator Status

Goal 2 has eight targets with 12 indicators. Of these 12 indicators, three are reported and nine have missing data. Figure 10 shows the percentage share of the indicators by their status.



Figure 10: Goal 2 - Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



2.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator refers to the prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.

Method of Computation: Survey estimates are based on standardised methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO- World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012). The baseline year for this indicator is 2015. See Table 4.



Table 4: Indicator 2.2.1 Value

Target	Indicator	Year
		2015
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age	40

Source: Central Statistical Office – Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015

Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight).

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Computation Method Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012).

The baseline year for this indicator is 2015. See Table 5.

Table 5: Indicator 2.2.2 Value

Target	Indicator	Year
		2015
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	2.2.2: Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	6

Source: Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015

GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Target 2.a.: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. The measure is a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. National governments are requested to compile Government Expenditures according to the international Classification of Functions of Government (COFOC), and Agriculture Share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts (SNA).

Computation Method $AOI = (\text{Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures}) / (\text{Agriculture Share of GDP})$, where 1) Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures = $(\text{Central Government Expenditures on Agriculture}) / (\text{Total Central Government Outlays})$; and 2) Agriculture Share of GDP = $(\text{Agriculture Value-Added}) / \text{GDP}$.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 6.

Table 6: Indicator 2.a.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2010	2015
2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.	1.02	1.74

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts and Public Finance, 2017



2.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment;

Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size.

Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture;

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities.

Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.

GOAL 2:

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

Indicator 2.b.1: Producer Support Estimate.

Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies





GOAL 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all Ages



Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all Ages

3.0 Introduction

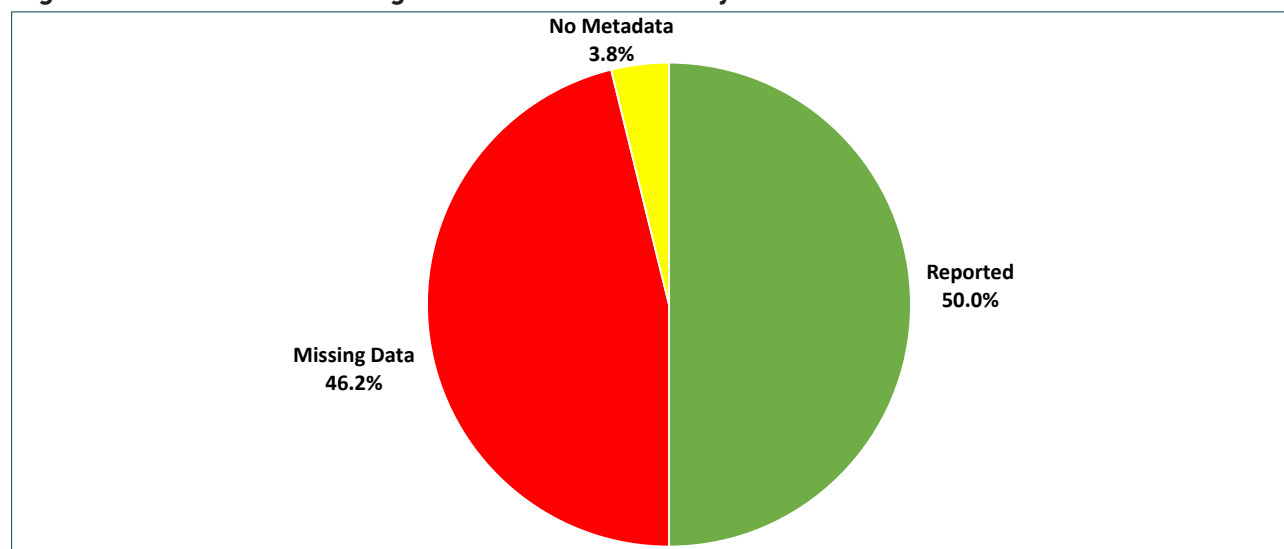
Goal 3 seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. In this regard, Zambia recognises health as one of the priority sectors that contribute to the well-being of the nation and, therefore, remains committed to providing quality health services to all its citizens and improved production and productivity. Therefore, the Government continues investing in the health sector through various interventions as reflected in the 2017-2021 Zambia National Health Strategic Plan and the 7NDP. This is in order to ensure sustainability of the nation's human capital base, required for sustainable economic growth. The interventions undertaken to contribute towards SDG 3 include strengthening public health programmes; expanding capacity to increase access to quality health care; enhancing food security and nutrition; promoting private sector participation in health care delivery; and accelerating human resource outputs, recruitment and retention.

As a result, good progress has so far been made in some selected indicators, though Zambia still experiences a high disease burden. Such indicators include: the maternal mortality ratio (MMR), infant mortality rate and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence as well as antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage.

3.1 Indicator Status

Goal 3 has 13 targets and 26 indicators. Of these indicators 13 are reported while 12 have missing data and one has no metadata. Figure 11 shows the indicator status by percentage share.

Figure 11: Goal 3- Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



3.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births.

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.

Maternal deaths are the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100 000 live births, for a specified time period.

Method of Computation: $MMR = \text{Number of Maternal Deaths} / \text{Number of Live Births} * 100\,000$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 7 below.

Table 7: Indicator 3.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013-14
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	398

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-14

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns.



Method of Computation: The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) during delivery expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period

The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 8 below.

Table 8: Indicator 3.1.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013-14
3.2: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	64.0

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-14

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under -5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Under 5 MR).

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

Method of Computation: Under 5 MR= Number of Deaths of children 0-5 years / Number of children aged 0-5 years *100000

The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 9 below.

Table 9: Indicator 3.2.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013-14
3.2.1 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under -5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five Mortality Rate (Under 5 MR)	75

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-14

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR).

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.

Method of Computation: $NMR = \text{Number of Deaths to children aged 0-28 days} / \text{Number of children aged 0-28 days} * 100000$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 10 below.

Table 10: Indicator 3.2.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013-14
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under -5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	24

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-14

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.



Method of Computation: HIV Incidence= Number of new HIV infections/ Uninfected population (which is the total population minus people living with HIV) * 1000

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 11 below.

Table 11: Indicator 3.3.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year		
		2016		
		Male	Female	Total
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water -borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.28	1.00	0.64

Source: Zambia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment, 2016

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.

Method of Computation: Tuberculosis Incidence= Number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a specified time period/ Number of person-years of exposure *100,000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 12.

Table 12: Indicator 3.3.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2016
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	638

Source: National Tuberculosis Survey, 2013/2014

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.

Method of Computation: Malaria Incidence= Number of suspected malaria cases confirmed by either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test / Population at risk (number of people living in areas where malaria transmission occurs)* 1000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 13.

Table 13: Indicator 3.3.3 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water -borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	336	381

Source: Ministry of Health – Health Management Information System, 2017

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table method.

Method of Computation: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease=Number of deaths due to cardiovascular Disease / Number of deaths + discharges due to cardiovascular disease * 1000.



The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 14.

Table 14: Indicator 3.4.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease	134.3	134.5

Source: Ministry of Health, District Health Information System2, 2017

Method of Computation: Mortality rate attributed to hypertension = Number of deaths due to hypertension/Population at risk of hypertension * 1000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 15.

Table 15: Indicator 3.4.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to hypertension	46	50

Source: Ministry of Health, District Health Information System2, 2017

Method of Computation: Mortality rate attributed to diarrhea = New diarrhea non bloody cases diagnosed/ Population at risk for diarrhea * 1000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 16.

Table 16: Indicator 3.4.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to diarrhoea	103	104

Source: Ministry of Health, District Health Information System2, 2017

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation:

Definition: The suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.

Method of Computation: Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) = (Number of suicide deaths in a year x 100,000) / Midyear population for the same calendar year *100000

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 17.

Table 17: Indicator 3.4.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.1	0.1

Source: Zambia Police Service, 2017

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Death arising from a road traffic crash within 30 days of occurrence involving either a single vehicle, two or more motor vehicles, a motor vehicle and person(s) and/or a motor vehicle and stationary object per 100,000 population.

Method of Computation: Death rate due to road traffic accidents/Injuries = Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes + number of people who die as a result of a road traffic crash/ Population *100000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 18.

Table 18: Indicator 3.6.1 Values (per 100,000 population)

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic accidents/ injuries	14	12

Source: Road Transport and Safety Agency, 2017



Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.

Method of Computation: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods = percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method/total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence (any method) and the unmet need for family planning). The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 19.

Table 19: Indicator 3.7.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013-14
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	32.5

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-14

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year.

Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services.

Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine.

Method of Computation: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme = Number of children under 1 year who received the recommended vaccinations before age 12 months/number of children younger than one year during a given period.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 20.

Table 20: Indicator 3.b.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013-14
3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	58

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-14



Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island developing States.

Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The density of physicians is defined as the number of physicians, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area.

Method of Computation: Health worker density and distribution = Number of physicians/ total population * 1000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 21.

Table 21: Indicator 3.c.1 Values

Target	Indicator		Year		
			2016	2017	2018
3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution	Nurses	7.2	7.32	9.68
		Doctors	0.93	0.95	0.97
		Midwives	1.83	1.97	2.11

Source: Ministry of Health – Human Resource Management Information System, 2018

3.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water -borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases.

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non -communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well -being.

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Indicator 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders.

Indicator 3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health - care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non- communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population).

Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.

Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).

Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.



Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

Indicator 3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.

Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.

3.1.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water -borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.



GOAL 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All



Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Life-long learning Opportunities for All

4.0 Introduction

Goal 4 seeks to ensure inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. In Zambia, the provision of educational facilities remains limited due to the increasing pressure on education infrastructure and increase in the school going population. Some of the education infrastructure requires maintenance considering that it has been in existence over many years. There is need, therefore, to increase investment in education infrastructure.

The Vision 2030 has identified the challenges faced in the education sector. To this effect, the following are highlights of achievements in an effort to improve the provision of education in the country. These include legislation to regulate university education in the country such as the Higher Education Act No. 4 of 2013 which established the Higher Education Authority. Another legislation is that of the Zambia Qualifications Act No. 13 of 2011 which established the Zambia Qualifications Authority, to regulate the qualifications in the country. In an effort to promote quality teaching and learning, in 2013 the Government enacted the Teaching Profession Act, which facilitated establishment of the Teaching Council of Zambia. The Act aims at enhancing professionalism in the teaching service and regulating teacher training institutions.

Additionally, programmes under implementation in the education sector include the following:

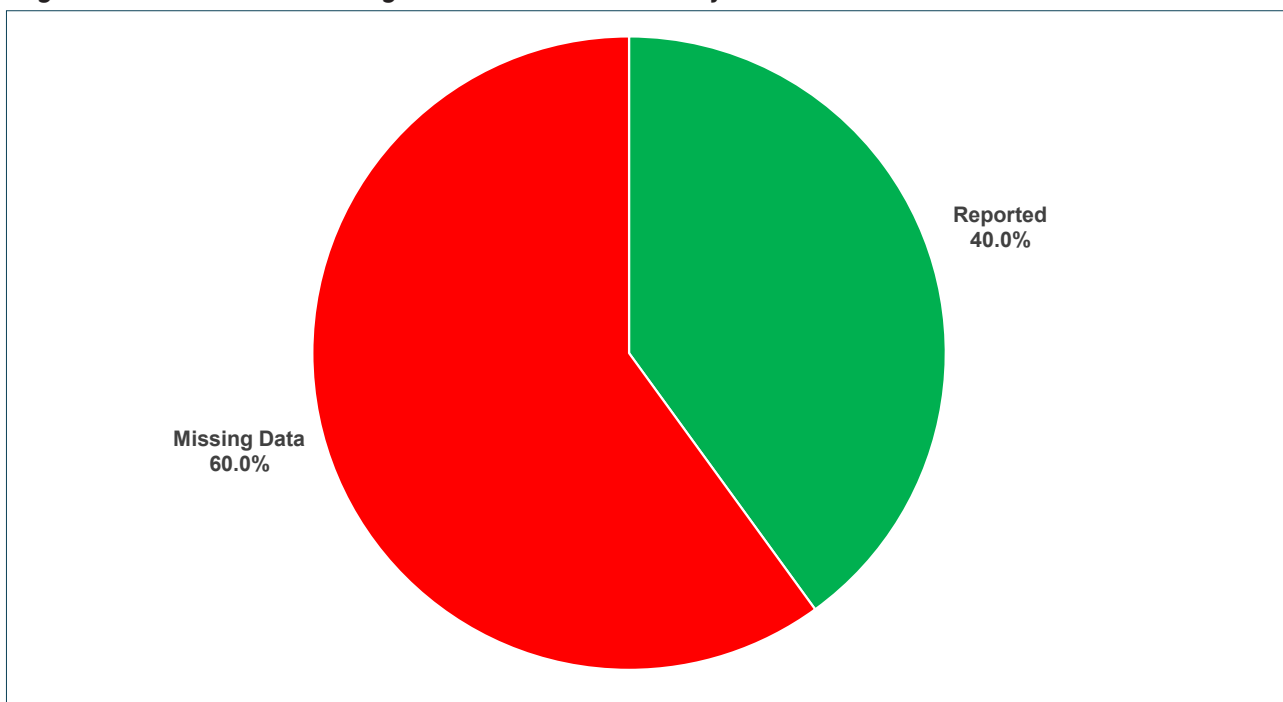
1. Infrastructure development;
2. Teacher training, recruitment and deployment improvement;
3. Equity and inclusive education enhancement;
4. Youth and adult literacy expansion and improvement;
5. Policy coordination, planning and information management improvement;
6. Science and technology human capital development;
7. Science and technology infrastructure development;
8. Private sector education participation promotion;
9. Private sector skills development participation promotion; and
10. Curriculum and materials development.



4.1 Indicator Status

Goal 4 has 10 targets and 10 indicators. Four indicators are reported while, six indicators have missing data. Figure 12 shows the percentage share of the indicators by status.

Figure 12: Goal 4-Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



4.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.



Method of Computation: The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 22.

Table 22: Indicator 4.2.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Total	29.8
		Girls	40.9
		Boys	59.1

Source: Ministry of General Education, 2016

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

The Gender Parity Index used in this report shows the ratio of the number of female pupils enrolled in school to the number of male pupils.

Method of Computation: The indicator value of the likely more disadvantaged group is divided by the indicator value of the other sub-population of interest. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is calculated by dividing the female gross enrolment ratio by the male gross enrolment ratio. The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 23.

GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



Table 23: Indicator 4.5.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1: Gender Parity Index for female and male learners	1.01	1.01

Source: Ministry of General Education, 2017

A GPI lower than one means that there are more males than females attending school, while a GPI greater than one means there are more females than males. The table shows a GPI of 1.01 for both 2016 and 2017. This entails that there were slightly more females than males attending school in both years.

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all. Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.

Method of Computation: The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education. The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 24.



Table 24: Indicator 4.a.1 Values

Target	Indicator 4.a.1	Year	
		2016	2017
4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Proportion of schools with access to electricity	14.4	43.8
	Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes	-	8.1
	Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes	43.1	41.4
	Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water	44.2	63.1
	Proportion of schools with access to basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	79.8	79.8

Source: Ministry of General Education, 2017

*The data available are not disaggregated by level of education.

The table shows that 43.8 percent of schools had access to electricity in 2017 compared to 14.4 percent in 2016. Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes was 41.4 percent in 2017 compared to 43.1 percent in 2016. With regard to drinking water, 63.1 percent of schools had access to basic drinking water in 2017 compared to 44.2 percent in 2016.

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in pre-primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The percentage of teachers in pre-primary who have received at least the minimum organised pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at pre-primary level in a given country.

GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



Method of Computation: The number of teachers in pre-primary education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in pre-primary education.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 25.

Table 25: Indicator 4.c.1a Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1a: Proportion of teachers in pre-primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	4.6	4.4

Source: Ministry of General Education, 2017

The percentage of teachers in pre-primary education who received at least the minimum qualification of training for the pre-primary level was 4.4 percent in 2017 from 4.6 percent in 2016.

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The percentage of teachers in primary who have received at least the minimum organised pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at primary level in a given country.

Method of Computation: The number of teachers in primary education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in primary education.
The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 26.



Table 26: Indicator 4.c.1b Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1b: Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	79.2	79.4

Source: Ministry of General Education, 2017

The percentage of teachers in primary education who received at least the minimum qualification of training for the primary level was 79.4 percent in 2017 from 79.2 percent in 2016.

Indicator 4.c.1c and Indicator 4.c.1d: proportion of teachers in lower and upper secondary education, respectively who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. However, the reported proportion below is for the combined level of secondary.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 27.

Table 27: Indicator 4.c.1c Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1c: Proportion of teachers in secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	83.6	87.0

Source: Ministry of General Education, 2017

GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



4.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Indicator 4.a.1d: Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities.

Indicator 4.a.1f: Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities.

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.



Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.



GOAL 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls



Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

5.0 Introduction

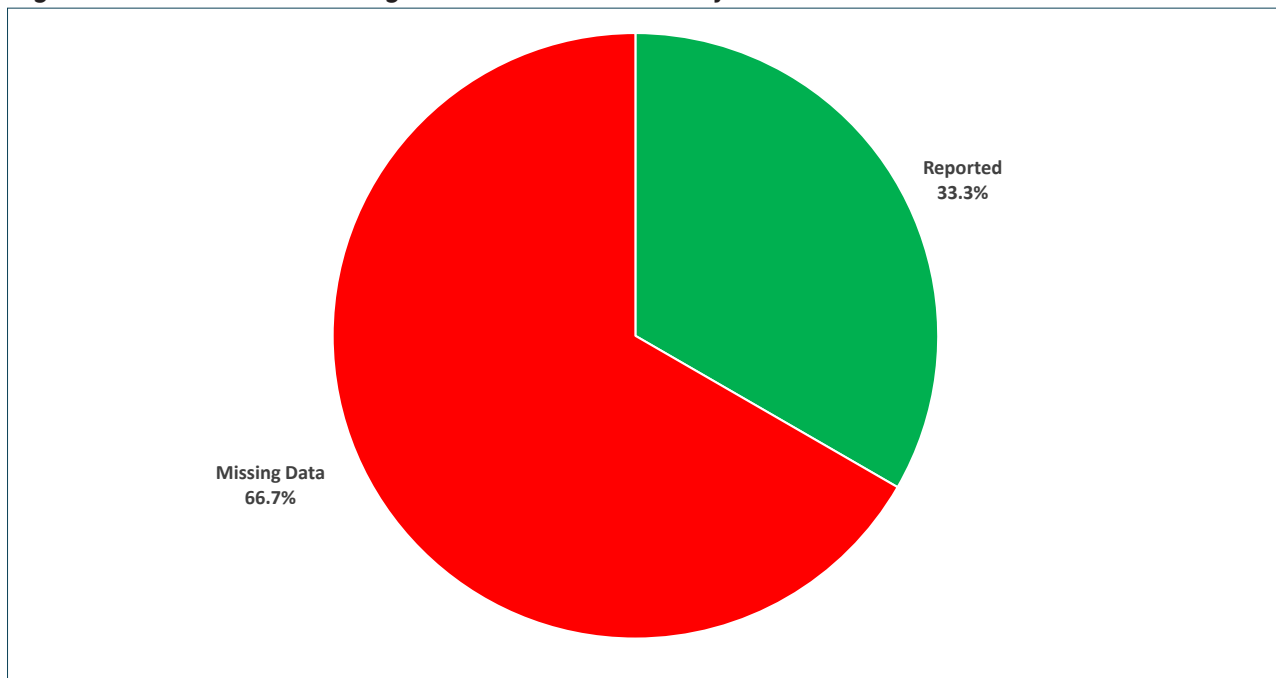
Goal 5 seeks to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. It is commonly understood that social and economic development can fully be attained when there is equal participation of both men and women in the development process. Zambia's vision on gender as contained in the Vision 2030 is to achieve gender equity and equality in the socio-economic development process by 2030. In this regard, the Government established the Ministry of Gender in 2012 to ensure that gender issues are well-articulated at the Cabinet level. However, progress towards gender equality remains a challenge, placing Zambia in the category of most gender unequal countries (UN Human Development Report, 2019). This has prompted the Government to ratify international conventions on gender, in addition to implementing gender sensitive policies and programmes to promote gender equality and empower women and girls. These programmes are, among others: gender affirmative action; gender mainstreaming; gender empowerment; and girl-child education promotion.

The mandate of the Ministry is to coordinate the mainstreaming of gender in Government policies and programmes, and monitoring their implementation by all players in the gender sector. In achieving this mandate, the Ministry revised the Gender Policy of 2000 and produced the 2014 National Gender Policy which has taken into account emerging gender issues. The general aim of the Policy is to ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout government operations by all government institutions. The Policy is well aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which Zambia is a signatory. A vital tool in determining the progress made in development policies is statistics of males and females. Presentation of statistics with a gender perspective helps highlight the gender gaps in demographic structures and population dynamics and also shows the extent to which gender equity and equality is being achieved.

5.1 Indicator Status

This goal has nine targets and 12 indicators. Of these indicators, four are reported and eight have missing data. Figure 13 shows the percentage share of the indicators by status.

Figure 13: Goal 5- Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



5.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Indicator 5.1.1 measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 45 Yes/No questions under four areas of law, drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.

Method of Computation: The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by: $A_i = q_1 + \dots +$



Where A_i refers the area of law i ; m_i refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i ; $q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$ refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law i and where $q_i = 1$ if the answer is "Yes" and $q_i = 0$ if the answer is "No".

Results of the four areas are reported as percentages as a dashboard: (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4) .

The score for each area (a number between 0 and 100) therefore represents the percentage of achievement of that country in that area, with 100 being best practice met on all questions in the area.

The choice of presenting all four area scores without further aggregation is the result of adopting the posture that high values in one area in a given country need not compensate in any way the country having low values in some other area, and that a comprehensive examination of the value of those four numbers for each country is potentially more informative than trying to summarise all four numbers into a single index.

The status of this indicator as at 2016 is shown in Table 28.

Table 28: Indicator 5.1.1 Status

Target	Indicator	Status
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015 is in place*

Source: Ministry of Gender, 2015

[*]The indicator is supposed to be based on an assessment of legal frameworks based on 45 Yes/No questions under selected areas of law. However, this assessment has not been done.

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.



Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

Method of Computation: The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. There is no weighting or normalizing of statistics.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See Table 29.

Table 29: Indicator 5.5.1 Values

Target	Indicator	2017	
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Cabinet	34%
		MPs	18 %
		Councillors	10 %
		Mayor/Council Chairpersons	8.7 %

Source: Gender Status Report, 2017

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.

Method of Computation: Using ISCO-08: Proportion of women in senior and middle management = (Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1 + Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14) / (Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1 + Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14) × 100 Which can be also expressed as: Proportion of women in senior and middle



management = (Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11 + 12 + 13) (Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11 + 12 + 13) × 100 And Proportion of women in management = Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1 Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1 × 100 - Using ISCO-08: Proportion of women in senior and middle management: = (Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1 – Women employed in ISCO 88 category 13) (Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1 – Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 13) × 100 Which can also be expressed as: Proportion of women in senior and middle management: = (Women employed in ISCO 88 categories 11 + 12) (Persons employed in ISCO 88 categories 11 + 12) × 100 And Proportion of women in managerial positions: = Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1 Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1 × 100

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 30.

Table 30: Indicator 5.5.2 Values

Target	Indicator	2016
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	28.5

Source: Ministry of Gender, 2016

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Indicator 5.a.2 looks at the extent to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. The indicator "measures" the level to which a country's legal framework supports women's land rights, by testing that framework against six proxies drawn from international law and internationally accepted good practices, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified by 189 countries, and the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forestry (VGGT) endorsed unanimously by Committee of Food Security (CFS) members in 2012.

GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



The six proxies through which indicator 5.a.2 is monitored are the following:

Proxy A: Joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives;

Proxy B: Compulsory spousal consent for land transactions;

Proxy C: Women's and girls' equal inheritance rights;

Proxy D: Allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land;

Proxy E: In legal systems that recognise customary land tenure, existence of explicit protection of the land rights of women;

Proxy F: Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions.

Method of Computation: The qualitative and legal nature of this indicator required the development of nuanced and articulated methodology that could be feasible, universally relevant and meaningful.

The computation of results under Indicator 5.a.2 involves three different steps:

- (1) Assignments of a "stage of incorporation" for each proxy,
- (2) Classification of country according to the number of proxies located in primary or primary and secondary legislation and
- (3) Consolidation of all country results for global reporting. Step 1: Assignment of stage of incorporation for each proxy Countries collect the information for each of the six proxies and then is computed by stage of incorporation in the policy and legal framework, using a scale from 0 to 3.

Each number refers to the stage of incorporation of the proxy into the policy and legal framework, as laid out hereunder.¹

Stage 0: Proxy is absent / could not be located in the legal and policy framework.

Stage 1: A policy is in place, incorporating the proxy.

Stage 2: Primary legislation includes the proxy

Stage 3: Secondary legislation contains the proxy Non-Applicable (NA):

The proxy does not apply to the country.

NB 1: The assessment of indicator 5.a.2 as mentioned above, also involves analysing policies because policies are foundations for laws and signal important progress towards incorporating the proxies in primary and/or secondary law.

The status of this indicator as at the baseline year is shown in Table 31.



Table 31: Indicator 5.a.2 Status

Target	Indicator	Status
5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015 is in place

Source: Ministry of Gender, 2015

5.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.

Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Target 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.

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.





GOAL 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All



Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

6.0 Introduction

Goal 6 seeks to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Water is identified as a strategic resource critical for social and economic development in Zambia. Accordingly, access to water and sanitation services by all segments of the population is a key component of sustainable development and this challenge becomes more prominent particularly when population growth is taken into account.

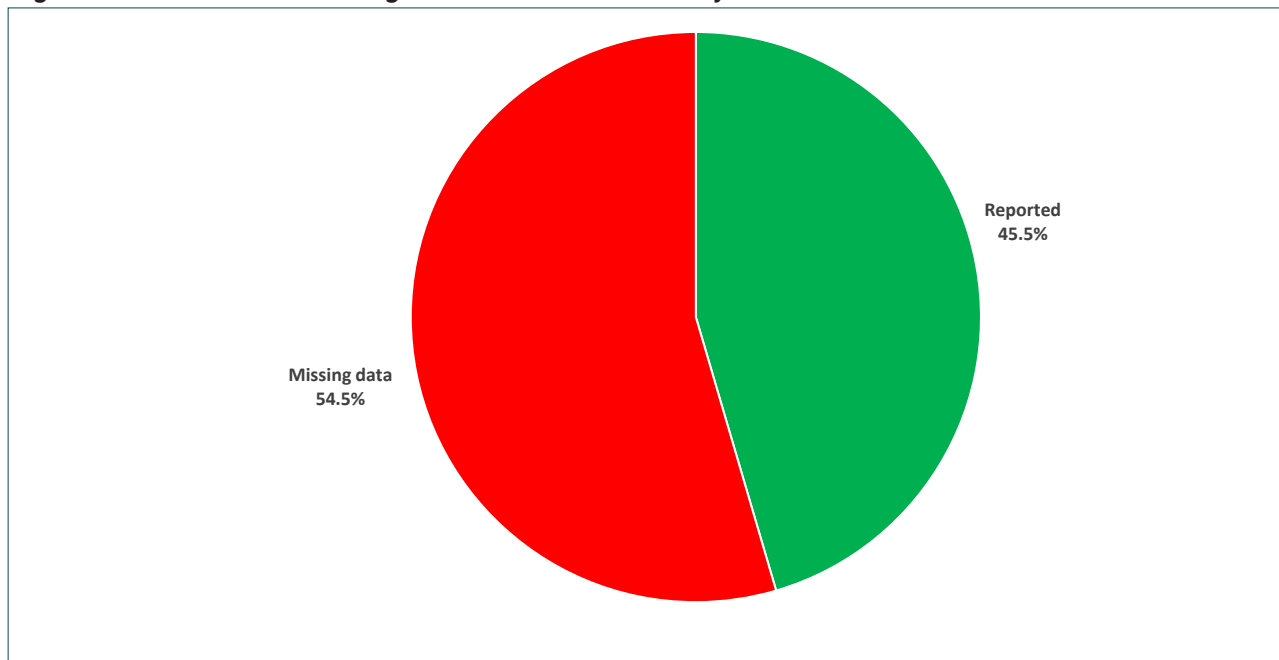
Poor water supply and sanitation conditions are major contributors to the burden of disease and trigger exposure of people to water-borne diseases and related ailments. In 2015, only 40 percent of households in Zambia had access to improved sanitation. Additionally, 27 percent of people in urban areas and 85 percent in rural areas had no access to improved sanitation. However, the proportion of households accessing improved sources of drinking water increased to 67.7 percent in 2015 from 63 percent in 2010. Further, solid waste that is disposed of at undesignated places poses various health risks to the affected communities. According to the WHO, inappropriate disposal of waste poses the most significant environmental health problems that threaten human health.

The National Water Policy provides the legal framework for the Government to fulfil its responsibility of ensuring that all Zambians have access to affordable and adequate water supply and sanitation services. To this effect, the Government, under the 7NDP is implementing strategies towards improved water and sanitation facilities across the country. Key among the strategies are enhancing provision of adequate safe water and sanitation; improving availability of water and sanitation infrastructure; enhancing research in water supply and sanitation services; promoting alternative financing for water and sanitation; and enhancing provision of adequate solid waste management services.

6.1 Indicator Status

Goal 6 has eight targets and 11 indicators. Of these indicators five are reported while six have missing data. Figure 14 shows the percentage share of the 11 indicators by status.

Figure 14: Goal 6- Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



6.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation.

Definition: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination.

‘Improved’ drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.

Method of Computation: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water = Population using safely managed drinking water source/ Total Population.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2013-14. See Table 32.



Table 32: Indicator 6.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2013/14
6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	64.5

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013/14

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100).

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This is a process which promotes coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

This indicator on the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), is measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

Method of Computation: This is computed through a survey. The survey contains 32 questions divided into the four main components. Each question is given a score between 0 and 100, in increments of 10, based on 6 main categories:

- Very low (0)
- Low (20)
- Medium-low (40)
- Medium-high (60)
- High (80)
- Very high (100)

Note that guidance is provided for each threshold for each question, to ensure objective and comparable results. The un-weighted average of the question scores within each of the four components is calculated to give a score of 0 – 100 for each component. The component scores are averaged (un-weighted) to give the indicator score, expressed as a percentage between 0 and 100.

GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See Table 33.

Table 33: Indicator 6.5.1 Status

Target	Indicator	2017
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	46

Source: Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, 2017

Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The proportion of transboundary basins area within a country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

It is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. 'transboundary' basins) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers) multiplied by 100.

Method of Computation: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation = The area share by adding up the surface area in the country of those transboundary surface water basins that are covered by an operational cooperation arrangement/Total sum area in the country of all transboundary basin (including aquifers) *100.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 34.

Table 34: Indicator 6.5.2 Status

Target	Indicator	2016
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water	0.416

Source: Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, 2016



Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator includes five categories: 1) vegetated wetlands, 2) rivers and estuaries, 3) lakes, 4) aquifers, and 5) artificial waterbodies. The Indicator has been divided into 5 Sub-Indicators to capture the various data sources and methodologies required for monitoring components of the Indicator.

Data sources come from a combination of ground sampling and earth observations. Depending on the type of ecosystem and the type of extent being measured, the data collection methodology can also differ greatly.

Method of Computation: Spatial Extent of Water-related Ecosystems = the average national spatial extent from 2001-2005 - the average national spatial extent of any other 5 year period/ the average national spatial extent from 2001-2005.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 35.

Table 35: Indicator 6.6.1 Status			
Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water -related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	13646.8 Km2	13646.8 Km2

Source: Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, 2017

Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.



Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The percentage of local administrative units (as defined by the national government) that have an established and operational mechanism by which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and directions about water and sanitation management.

Method of Computation: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management = The number of local admin units with operation policies and procedures for local participation / Total number of local administrative units in the country.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 36.

Table 36: Indicator 6.b.1 Status

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	3%	4%

Source: Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, 2017

6.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water.

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of waste water safely treated.

Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.



Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time.

Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Indicator 6.6.1b: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems.



GOAL 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All



Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

7.0 Introduction

Goal 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. The 7NDP has recognised that the energy sector has a key role in facilitating activity in all sectors of the economy. Thus this Goal is aligned with Development Outcome 4 in the 7NDP, which seeks to achieve improved energy production and distribution for sustainable development by 2021.

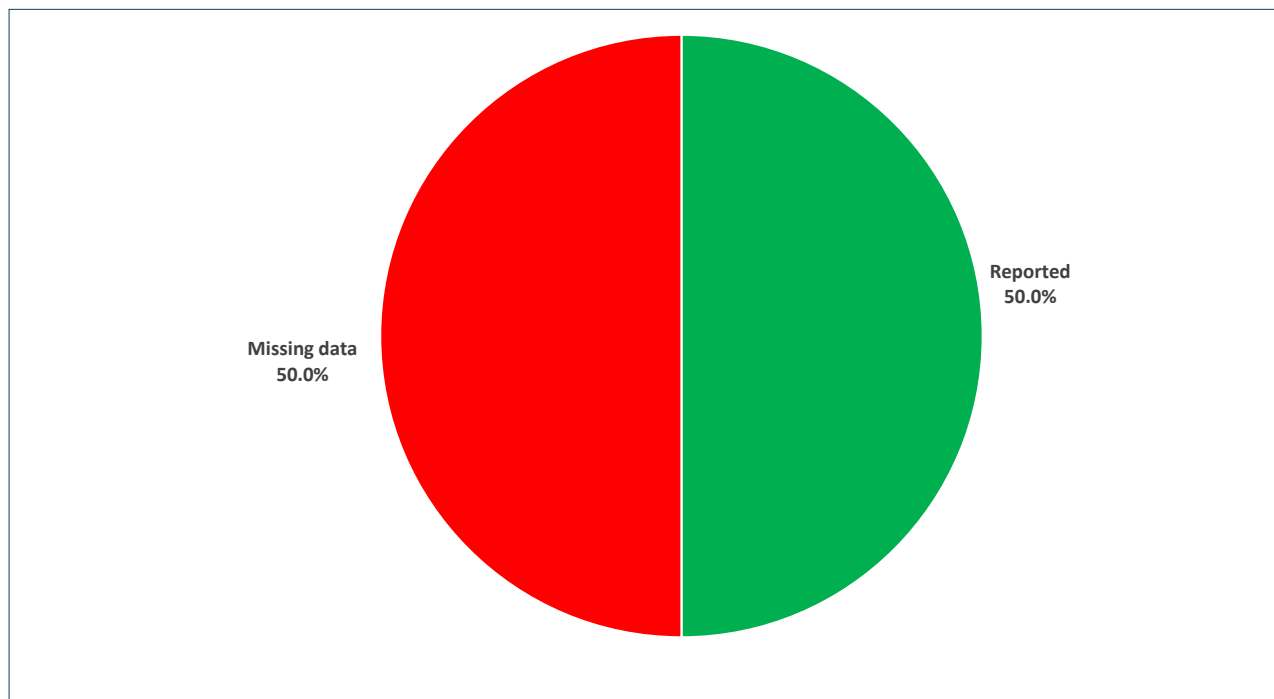
In this regard, the Government is implementing programmes aimed at improving energy production and distribution for sustainable development. The programmes include the following:

- a) Policy and regulatory framework review and enhancement;
- b) Electricity infrastructure development promotion;
- c) Electricity generation, transmission and distribution expansion;
- d) Strategic petroleum reserves enhancement;
- e) Infrastructure development;
- f) Public-private partnership rural petroleum businesses establishment promotion;
- g) Renewable and alternative energy development promotion;
- h) Energy efficiency and conservation promotion;
- i) Rural electrification promotion; and
- j) Peri-urban electrification improvement promotion.

7.1 Indicator Status

The Goal has three targets and four indicators. Two indicators are reported and two have missing data. The percentage share of these indicators is shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Goal 7- Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



7.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

Method of Computation: The population connected to electricity was derived as a product of the average household size and the number of households connected to electricity in 2015. The average household size in Zambia was 5.1; rural areas had an average household size of 5.2 while urban areas had an average household size of 5.0.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2015. See Table 37.



Table 37: Indicator 7.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	2015		
		Total	Rural	Urban
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity	31.2	4.4	67.3

Source: Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015

The proportion of population with access to electricity was estimated at 31.2 percent. In rural areas, 4.4 percent of the population had access to electricity compared to 67.3 percent of households in urban areas.

Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

Method of Computation The indicator is modelled with household survey data compiled by WHO. The information on cooking fuel use and cooking practices comes from about 800 nationally representative survey and censuses. Survey sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), and other nationally developed and implemented surveys.

Estimates of primary cooking energy for the total, urban and rural population for a given year are obtained separately using a multilevel model. The model only accounts for regions, countries and time as a spline function, and estimates are restricted to values ranging from zero to one. More details on the model are published elsewhere (Bonjour et al., 2013).

Estimates for countries with no available surveys were obtained as follows:

When survey data is available for a country, the regional population- weighted mean is used to derive aggregate estimates at a regional or global level, however no country point

GOAL 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL



estimate is given for that country is reported. Countries classified as high-income with a Gross National Income (GNI) of more than US\$ 12,746.- per capita are assumed to have made a complete transition to using clean fuels and technologies as the primary domestic energy source for cooking and the primary reliance on polluting (unclean) fuels and technologies use is reported to be less than 5% and assumed as zero for regional and global estimates.

For estimating the fraction of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies for heating and lighting, the same methodology using survey data to derive country estimates for a particular year will be used using the same above mentioned assumptions.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2015. See Table 38.

Table 38: Indicator 7.1.2 Values

Target	Indicator	2015			
		End-Uses	Total	Rural	Urban
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Cooking	15.9	0.4	35.4
		Lighting	81.0	81.1	81.2

Source: Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015

7.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

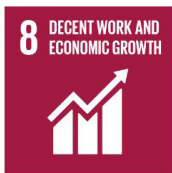
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.





GOAL 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All



Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

8.0 Introduction

Goal 8 is intended to enable the Government to provide opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all, while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour. The Government aspires to deliver a prosperous middle-income economy that offers decent employment opportunities for all Zambians of different skills and background, by harnessing opportunities for economic diversification and growth. The inability of the recent economic growth to significantly impact on poverty reduction is largely as a result of low employment creation. Growth in the economy can reduce poverty rapidly if the employment potential it creates enables poor people raise their income either through increased employment or through higher returns to labour.

To this end, the Government is pursuing efforts to promote industrialisation and job creation; facilitate the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises; promote cooperatives development; increase job opportunities in rural areas; improve labour productivity; and promote entrepreneurship skills.

8.1 Indicator Status

Goal 8 has 12 targets and 15 indicators of which eight are reported and seven have missing data. Figure 16 shows the percentage share of the indicators by their status.

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

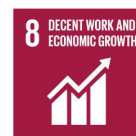
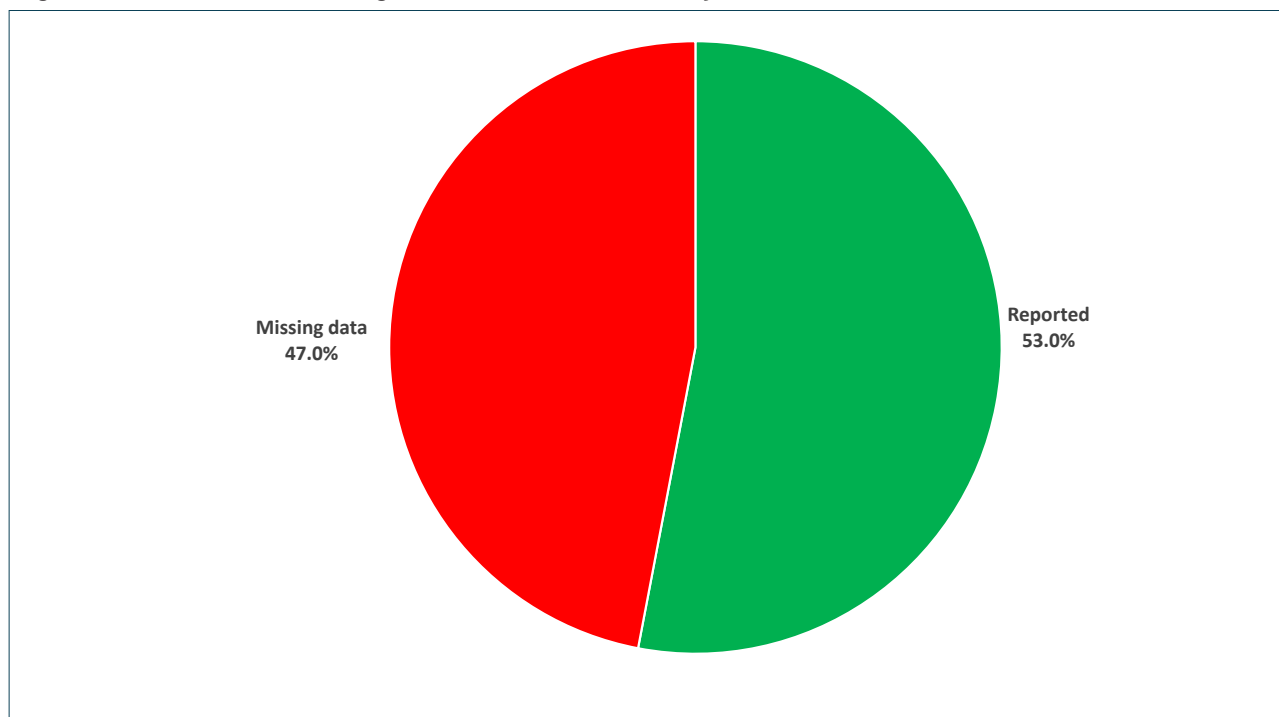


Figure 16: Goal 8 Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



8.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of regional and global aggregates.



Method of Computation: The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows:

Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2010 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2010 prices using the 2010 exchange rates.

Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2010 prices.

Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year $t+1$ using the following formula: $[(G(t+1) - G(t))/G(t)] \times 100$, where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per capita in 2010 US dollars in year $t+1$ and $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in 2010 US dollars in year t .

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 39.

Table 39: Indicator 8.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	3.8	3.5

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts Report, 2017

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita declined from 3.8 in 2016 to 3.5 in 2017.

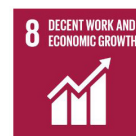
Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors.

Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person.

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Method of Computation

$$\text{Real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total employment}}$$

The numerator and denominator of the equation above should refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year.

If we call the real GDP per employed person “LabProd”, then the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person} = \frac{(\text{LabProd in year } n) - (\text{LabProd in year } n - 1)}{(\text{LabProd in year } n - 1)} \times 100$$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017 See Table 40.

Table 40: Indicator 8.2.1 Values (Zambian Kwacha)

Target	Indicator	2017
8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	45,191

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017 National Accounts Report, 2017

In 2017, the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was estimated at 45,191. Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator refers to the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment.



Method of Computation: The proportion of “informal employment in non-agriculture employment, is calculated as the number of persons employed in the non-agriculture Industry to the total number employed persons expressed as a percentage.

$$\frac{\text{Informal employment in non-agricultural activities}}{\text{Total employment in non-agricultural "}} * 100$$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See Table 41.

Table 41: Indicator 8.3.1 Values

Target	Indicator	2017	
		Proportion	
8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Total	41.6
		Male	45.1
		Female	36.2

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

In 2017, the proportion of informal employment in the non-agriculture was 41.6 percent with males at 45.1 percent and females at 36.2 percent.

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator refers to the mean hourly earnings for paid employees by sex, occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See Tables 42 and 42a.

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

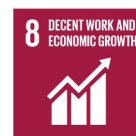


Table 42: Indicator 8.5.1 Values-Average Hourly Earnings in Kwacha by Occupation and Sex

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Occupation	2017	
		Male	Female
	Total	20	24
	Managers	62	53
	Professionals	33	38
	Technicians	40	52
	Clerical Support Workers	22	25
	Service and Sales Workers	11	12
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26	28
	Craft and Related Trade Workers	17	34
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	13	18
	Elementary Workers	13	12
	Other	35	20

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

Table 42a: Indicator 8.5.1 Values -Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by age

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	2017		
	Age Group	Male	Female
	Total	38	34
	15-19	0	72
	20-24	162	118
	25-29	168	147
	30-34	169	148
	35-39	162	131
	40-44	180	180
	45-49	159	177
	50-54	156	128
	55-59	139	119
	60-64	137	143
	65-69	119	92
	70+	90	51

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The unemployment rate refers to the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.



Method of Computation: The proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force to the total labour force expressed as a percentage.

$$\frac{\text{Unemployed Persons}}{\text{Labour Force}} * 100$$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See indicator values in Tables 43, 43a and 43b.

Table 43: Indicator 8.5.2 Values

Target	Indicator	2017	
		Unemployment Rate	
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total	12.6
		Male	11.9
		Female	13.5

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

Table 43a: Indicator 8.5.2 Values -Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Sex

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	2017		
	Age Group	Male	Female
	15-19	38.2	30.9
	20-24	24.1	28.4
	25-29	13.4	16.8
	30-34	9.6	11.6
	35-39	8.5	8.9
	40-44	5.8	7.6
	45-49	7.5	2.7
	50-54	6.7	6.7
	55-59	7.9	4.5
	60-64	3.5	3.4
	65-69	6.1	3.7
	70+	2.7	3.5

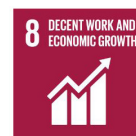
Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

Table 43b: Indicator 8.5.2 Values- Unemployment Rate for Persons with Disabilities by Sex

Sex	2017
Total	10.1
Male	10.2
Female	10.0

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").

Method of Computation $\text{Youth NEET rate} = \frac{\text{Youth} - (\text{Youth in employment} + \text{Youth not in employment but in education or training})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100$.

It is important to note here that youth simultaneously in employment and education or training should not be double-counted when subtracted from the total number of youth.

The formula can also be expressed as:

$\text{Youth NEET rate} = \frac{(\text{Unemployed youth} + \text{Youth outside the labour force}) - (\text{Unemployed youth in education or training} + \text{Youth outside the lab})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See indicator values in Table 44.

Table 44: Indicator 8.6.1 Values

Target	Indicator	2017	
		Youth (15-24 years) NEET Rate	
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Total	49.8
		Male	40.1
		Female	58.4

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.



Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17. This indicator is disaggregated by sex and age group (age bands 5-14 and 15-17).

Method of Computation Children aged 5-17: Number of children aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.

Children aged 5-14: Number of children aged 5-14 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-14 in the population, multiplied by 100.

Children aged 15-17: Number of children aged 15-17 reported child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 15-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See indicator values in Table 45.

Table 45: Indicator 8.7.1 Values- Proportion of Children (15-17 years) Engaged in Child Labour by Sex and Age Group, 2017

Age Group	Number		Proportion	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5-9	195,833	215,743	18.8	20.1
10-14	240,839	226,345	23.7	23.7
15-17	13,375	13,016	2.4	2.4
Total	450,047	455,104	17.2	17.7

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

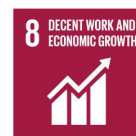
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Indicator 8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults.

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Method of Computation: The indicators are calculated based on data collected directly from the Central Bank or the main financial regulator in the country. The formula to obtain those indicators are:

The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000

$$\text{Adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}_{it}}{\text{Adult population}_{it}} \times 100,000$$

Where “i” indicates the country and “t” indicates the year. Information for the number of commercial bank branches and the number of ATMs comes from the FAS, while information for the adult population comes from the World Development Indicators.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 46.

Table 46: Indicator 8.10.1a Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1a: Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	4.74	4.62

Source: Bank of Zambia, 2016, 2017

Indicator 8.10.1: (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Method of Computation: The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults=

$$\frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}_{it}}{\text{Adult population}_{it}} \times 100,000$$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 47.



Table 47: Indicator 8.10.1b Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1b: Number of automated teller machines(ATMs) per 100,000 adults	12.1	12.0

Source: Bank of Zambia, 2016, 2017

8.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Indicator 8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.

Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

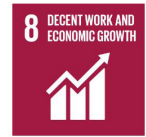
Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.

Indicator 8.9.2: Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

GOAL 8:

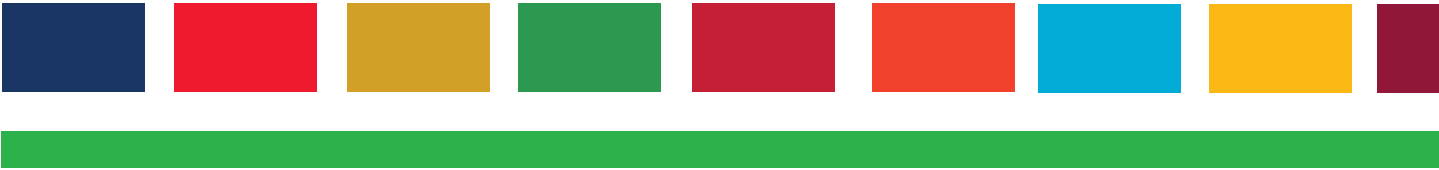
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider.

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

Indicator 8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.





GOAL 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation



Goal 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialisation and Foster Innovation

9.0 Introduction

Goal 9 encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialisation and innovation. Infrastructure provides the basic physical systems and structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprise. Industrialisation drives economic growth, creates job opportunities and thereby reduces poverty. Innovation advances the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and prompts the development of new skills.

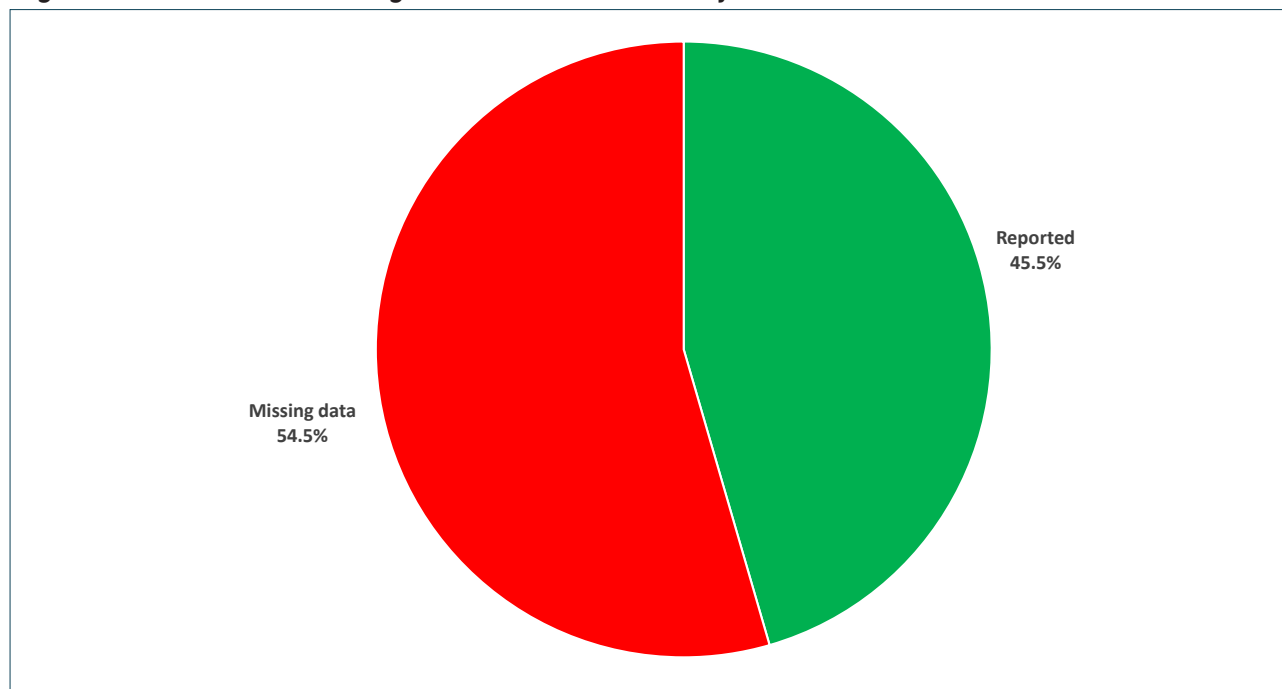
Investments in infrastructure such as transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology (ICT), are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in the country. It has long been recognised that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes, require investment in infrastructure.

The Government in this regard is implementing interventions aimed at raising the level and quality of infrastructure in housing, energy, transport, ICT, and water supply and sanitation in order to improve competitiveness and economic performance.

9.1 Indicator Status

Goal 9 has eight targets and 11 indicators of which five are reported and six have missing data. Figure 17 shows the percentage share of the 11 indicators by percentage share.

Figure 17: Goal 9- Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



9.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target: 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020.

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.

Method of Computation: The indicator percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.



The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 48.

Table 48: Indicator 9.c.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
9.c: significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	74.9	81.9

Source: Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority, 2017

Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Passenger and freight volumes is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo, respectively.

Method of Computation: The indicator is calculated through a sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers through ICAO Air Transport Reporting Forms and grouped by Member States of ICAO.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 49.

GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



Table 49: Indicator 9.1.2 Values

Target	Indicator	2016		
		Mode of Transport	Number of Passengers	Freight Volumes (MT)
9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Air	1,622,263	
		Road	82,835,952	
		Railway	678,670	762,410

Source: Ministry of Finance, Annual Economic Report, 2016

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2010 USD.

MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2010 USD by population of a country or area.

Method of Computation: $MVA \text{ proportion to GDP} = MVA/GDP * 100$; $MVA \text{ per capita} = MVA/\text{population}$.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 50.

Table 50: Indicator 9.2.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	0.08	0.08

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017 National Accounts Report, 2017



During the periods 2016 and 2017, the MVA as a proportion of GDP remained constant at 0.08.

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator is represented by the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

Method of Computation

$$\frac{\text{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} * 100$$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See indicator values in Table 51.

Table 51: Indicator 9.2.2 Values

Target	Indicator	2017
9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	10.0

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2017 Labour Force Survey

Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Indicator 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework, also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation, refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.

GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



Method of Computation: The proportion of “small-scale industries” with a loan or line of credit is calculated as the number of “small-scale industries” with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises.

$$\frac{\text{the number of "small-scale industries" with loan or line of credit}}{\text{Total number of "small-scale industries"}} \times 100$$

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 52.

Table 52: Indicator 9.3.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	16.2	14.1

Source: Bank of Zambia, 2017

9.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.

Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added.

Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

Indicator 9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added



Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.

Indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value-addition to commodities.

Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added.



GOAL 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries



Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

10.0 Introduction

Goal 10 aims at promoting inclusive growth initiatives that will ensure that benefits of economic growth are shared more equitably. This entails systematic and comprehensive strategies to promote increased production and productivity, provide market linkages between urban and rural areas for primary products, enhance access to rural labour reserves for industry and access to finance. The other focus is on employment creation and improvement of labour market policies and adoption of income redistribution measures, such as social protection. Reducing inequality not only between rural and urban areas but also within the areas is important to improving the wellbeing of the population. Inequality in Zambia is a threat to long-term social and economic development and it manifests itself in many forms, chief among them inequitable distribution of resources and income. Both the 7NDP and SDG agendas make this a central priority. To this end, reducing income inequality ensures that households have the ability and capacity for shaping their own futures.

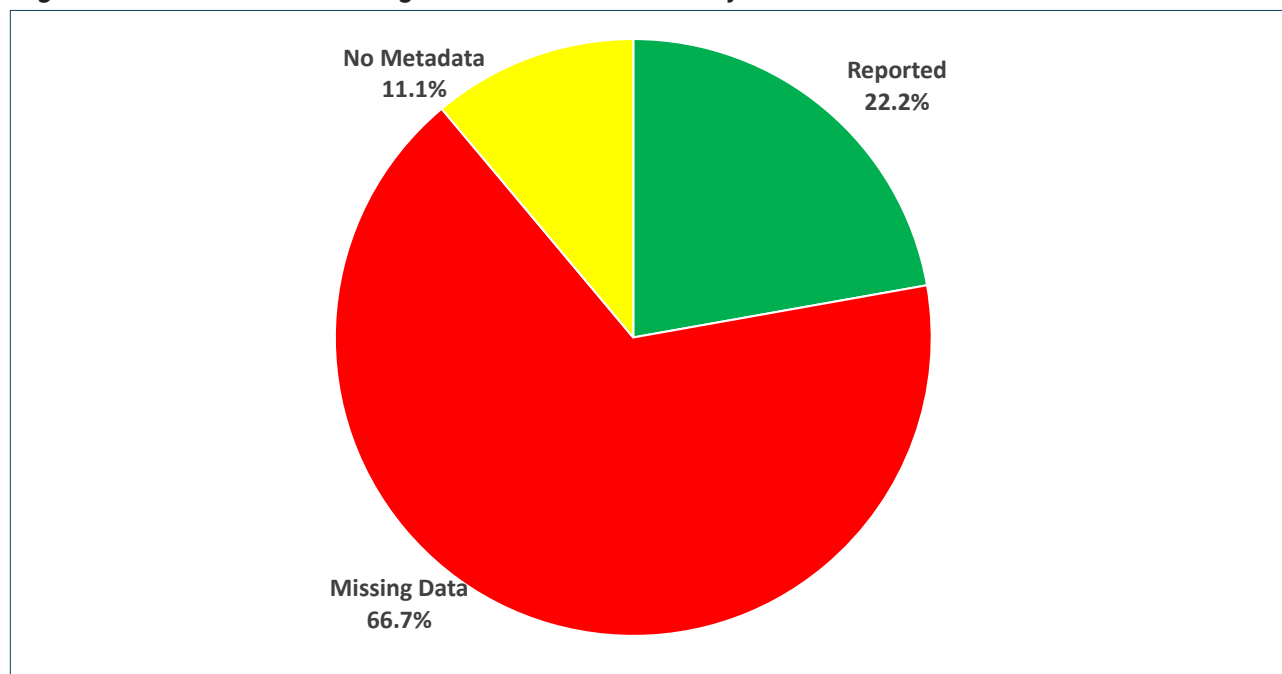
Through the 7NDP, the Government has put in place measures to bridge the inequality gap. The measures include the restructuring of the tax regime and re-allocating the benefits to the disadvantaged. In this regard, measures are implemented to ensure lower taxes are applied to lower incomes while targeted tax incentives for economic activities are given to small and medium enterprises. In addition, interventions to accelerate formalisation of the informal sector, promote growth of formal sector enterprises and enhance the decent work agenda are being implemented.

In addition, it is important that government puts in place measures to accelerate formalisation of the informal sector, promote growth of formal sector enterprises and enhance the decent work agenda.

Indicator Status

This Goal has 10 targets and nine indicators, of which two indicators are reported, six have missing data and one has no metadata. The percentage share of the indicators by their status is shown in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Goal 10-Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



10.1 Indicators Reported

Target 10.4: By 2030, adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

Method of Computation: Labour share of Gross Domestic Product = Total compensation of employees / Gross Domestic Product * 100.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 53.



Table 53: Indicator 10.4.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2016
10.4: By 2030, adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	26.34

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts Estimates of GDP and Compensation of Employees, 2016

Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent.

- 1 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets
- 2 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets
- 3 - Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital
- 4 - Nonperforming loans to total gross loans
- 5 - Return on assets
- 6 - Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
- 7 - Net open position in foreign exchange to capital

Method of Computation: The calculation of the seven FSIs is detailed in section on “Definition” above. The common source data are data reported by banks to supervisory authorities, which are usually the FSI compilers.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See indicator values in Table 54.

Table 54: Indicator 10.5.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators	26.2	25.5
		23.4	24.5
		-	10.8
		9.7	12.6
		2.5	2.6
		12.3	22.7
		68.6	69.8
		-	51.9
		39.1	45.9
		-	56.5
		0.8	3.2

Source: Bank of Zambia, Annual Reports, 2016/2017

GOAL 10: **REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**



10.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population.

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Target 10.7: By 2030, facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.

Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular.

Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization.

Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.

Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.



10.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.



GOAL 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable



Goal 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

11.0 Introduction

Goal 11 seeks to combat challenges facing rapidly growing cities to ensure sustainable cities and communities. Urbanisation, particularly in the developing world, has led to growth of cities. Urbanisation in Zambia has been increasing in the recent past. In 2010, 39.5 percent of the Zambian population were living in urban areas, increasing from 34.7 percent recorded in 2000. The urban population growth rate was 4.2 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period from 1.5 percent in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period. The urban population in 2019 is estimated at 43.1 percent of the total population and is expected to reach 45.5 percent by 2030.

To address challenges associated with rapid urbanisation, such as the provision of social and economic services, the Government is implementing programmes such as integrated rural development to reduce developmental inequalities and promoting urban and peri-urban economies through formalisation and upgrading of informal settlements. Other programmes envisaged to help to manage rapid urbanisation include review of the Land Policy to streamline land administration and management.

The Government is currently reviewing the Land Policy to streamline land administration and Management. As such, Government is implementing the following programmes:

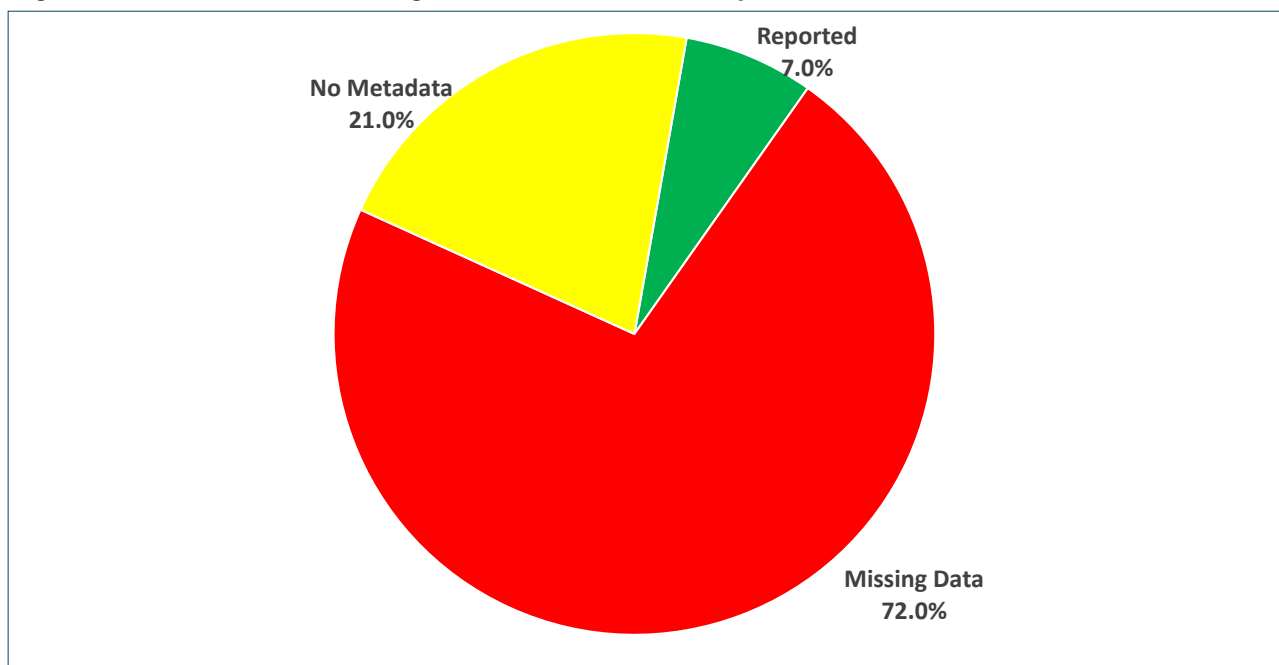
- Land Policy review and enhancement;
- Land and Deeds Act review and enhancement;
- Land audit;
- Land management information system enhancement;
- Land e-governance development; and
- Country-wide land titling.

It is envisaged that such programmes will help to manage the rapid urbanization that the country is experiencing.

11.1 Indicator Status

There are 10 targets and 14 indicators for Goal 11. One indicator is reported, 10 have missing data and three have no metadata. Figure 19 shows the percentage share of the indicators by their status.

Figure 19: Goal 11 - Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



11.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.

Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.

Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.



Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.

Method of Computation: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters divided by total population, multiplied by 100, 000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 54.

Table 54: Indicator 11.5.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0	0

Source: Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, 2016 and 2017.

There were no deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons reported for 2016 and 2017.

11.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically.

Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities.

Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted).

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.



Indicator 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

11.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

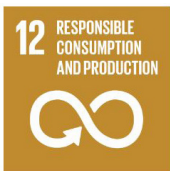
Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

Indicator 11.a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city.



GOAL 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns



Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

12.0 Introduction

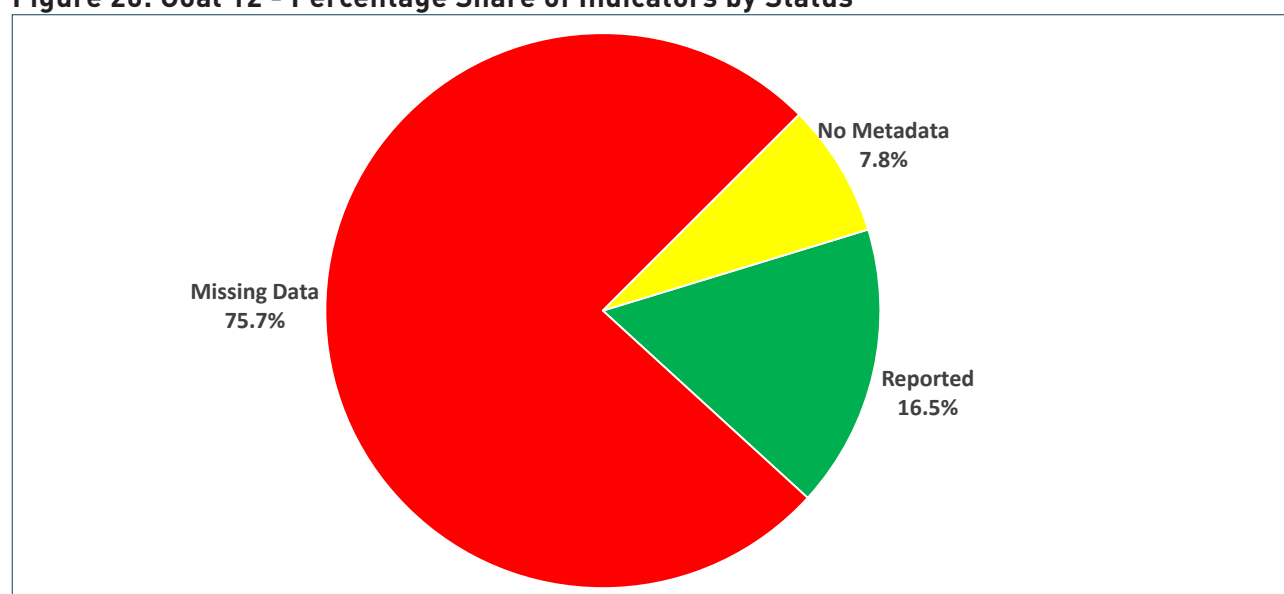
Goal 12 focuses on promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, through measures such as sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, and reduction of waste generation. Further, the Goal aims at ensuring that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyle in harmony with nature. Implementation of this Goal would help to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environment and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

The 7NDP recognises and promotes development of policies consistent with sustainable environment and natural resource management principles. Through the Zambia Environmental Management Agency, a national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) programme has been developed to promote better understanding and appreciation of the critical issues related to sustainable consumption and production. This would ultimately assist the country in attaining economic and social development on a more sustainable basis.

12.1 Indicator Status

This Goal has 11 targets and 11 indicators. Only one indicator is reported, three have missing data and seven have no metadata. Figure 20 shows the percentage share of the indicators by status.

Figure 20: Goal 12 - Percentage Share of Indicators by Status





12.1.1 Indicator Reported

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator refers to the number of parties (i.e countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);
2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention);
3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);
4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol); and
5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention).

Method of Computation: Number of multilateral environmental agreements that Zambia is either party to or committed to, divided by the number of conventions multiplied by 100.

Comment: Zambia has committed to all the multilateral environmental agreements such as the Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention and the Minamata Convention.

12.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national



policies.

Target 12.2: By 2020, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

12.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

Indicator 12.3.1: Global Food Loss Index.

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.

Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

Indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

Indicator 12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

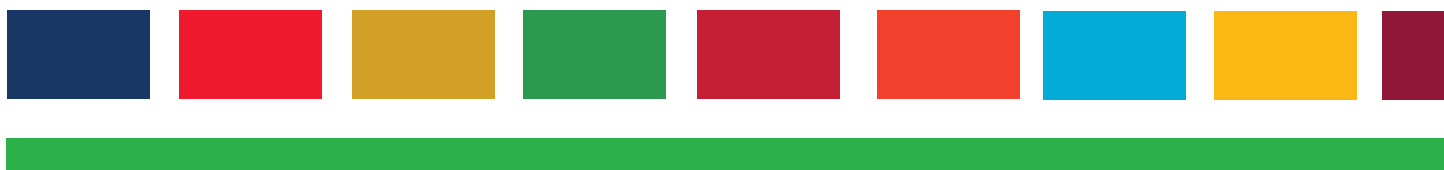
Indicator 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.

Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Indicator 12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels.





GOAL 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts



Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

13.0 Introduction

Goal 13 calls for urgent action not only to combat climate change and its impacts, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The effects of climate change which include extreme weather conditions, such as droughts, rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns have not spared Zambia. It is anticipated that these extreme conditions will worsen in future with negative impact on the economy and consequently people's livelihoods.

The poor rainfall patterns have negatively affected the country's hydropower generation which in turn threatens the growth prospects of Zambia's productive sectors of the economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, mining and services. Other adverse effects have led to increased costs of treating climate-related diseases, such as malaria, and the loss of natural environments, damage to infrastructure and disruption of biodiversity.

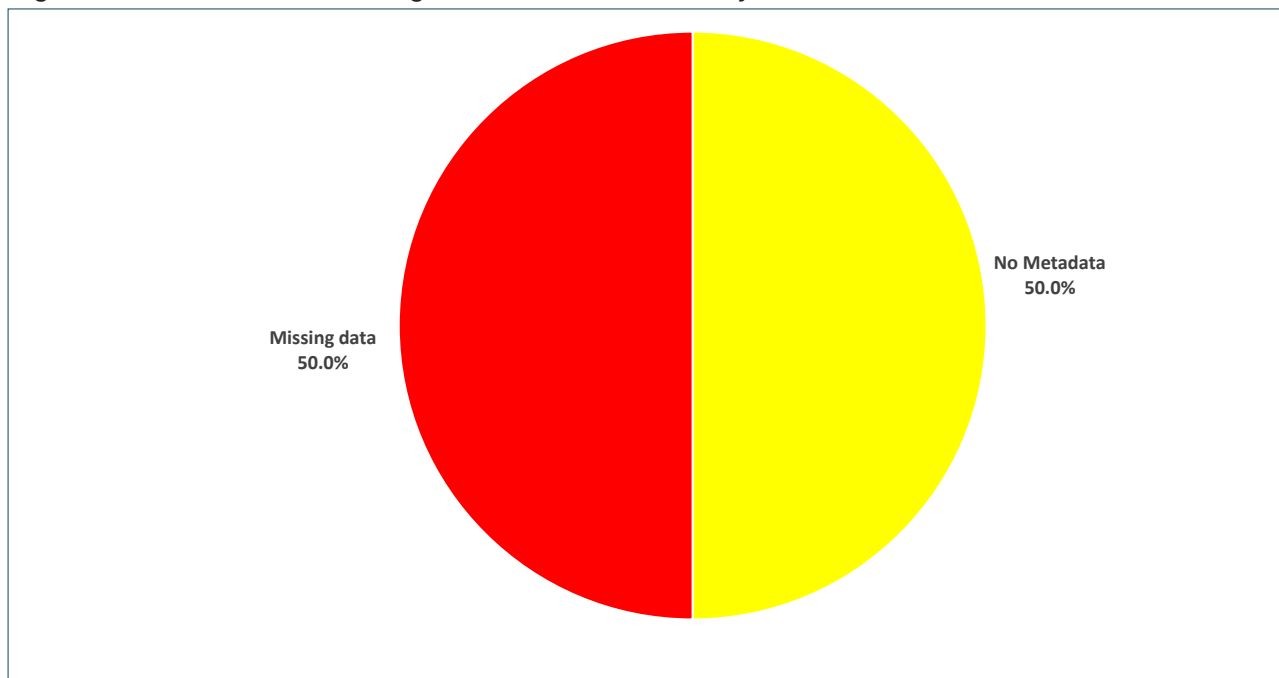
Climate change adaptation and mitigation will, therefore, promote social well-being, including better health, growth of the economy and reduction of environmental risks, such as shortage of water and air pollution.

In response to climate change challenges, the Zambian Government developed the Climate Change Policy (2016) and established an Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Secretariat (ICCS) as a mechanism for a coordinated approach to adapt and mitigate against the effects of climate change. The ICCS focuses on facilitating the coordination of all climate change activities in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the National Climate Change Response Strategy. Further, the Government established the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit which is charged with the responsibility of ensuring disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation. Additionally, the National Disaster Management Policy was developed to respond to the impact of climate change and ensure that affected communities are supported with safety-net initiatives which would enhance their adaptive capacity in reducing their vulnerabilities.

13.1 Indicator Status

Goal 13 has five targets and six indicators. No indicators are reported, three have missing data and three have no metadata. The percentage share of the indicators by status is shown in Figure 21.

Figure 21: Goal 13 - Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



13.1.1 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030.

Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.



13.1.2 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.



**GOAL 15: Protect, Restore and Promote
Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems,
Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat
Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land
Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss**



Goal 15: Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

15.0 Introduction

Goal 15 focuses on managing forests sustainably, halting and reversing land and natural habitat degradation, successfully combating desertification and stopping biodiversity loss. All these efforts aim at ensuring that the benefits of land-based ecosystems, including sustainable livelihoods will be enjoyed for generations to come.

Zambia is highly endowed with an abundant biodiversity of both fauna and flora species. These include fertile soils, forests, wildlife – fish and game - and many freshwater rivers, supporting livelihoods of the majority, especially the rural population. Forests provide ash fertilizer for shifting cultivation, timber, energy, household tools and construction materials. Wild plants and animals are important sources of food, especially during famine. Medicines and other valuable chemical products are obtained from both plants and animals. However, this rich biodiversity faces challenges and threats such as pollution of freshwater bodies, poor fishing methods and overfishing, poaching of wildlife, deforestation for agriculture, human settlements, wood fuel and charcoal burning.

Natural resources can be sustained for generations to come. In this regard, the 7NDP has domesticated SDG 15 by treating it as a cross-cutting issue in all the key development result areas. In addition, the Government has put in place a number of interventions that seek to promote and strengthen the community-based natural resource management approach which is driven by the principle of community participation.

In the last two decades, the Government identified environmental problems such as soil/land degradation, deforestation and wildlife depletion (i.e. fish and game). To address these challenges, the Government has put in place a number of interventions that seek to promote or strengthen CBNRM particularly in tackling the three environmental problems. These interventions are ultimately aimed at contributing to environmental sustainability in Zambia.

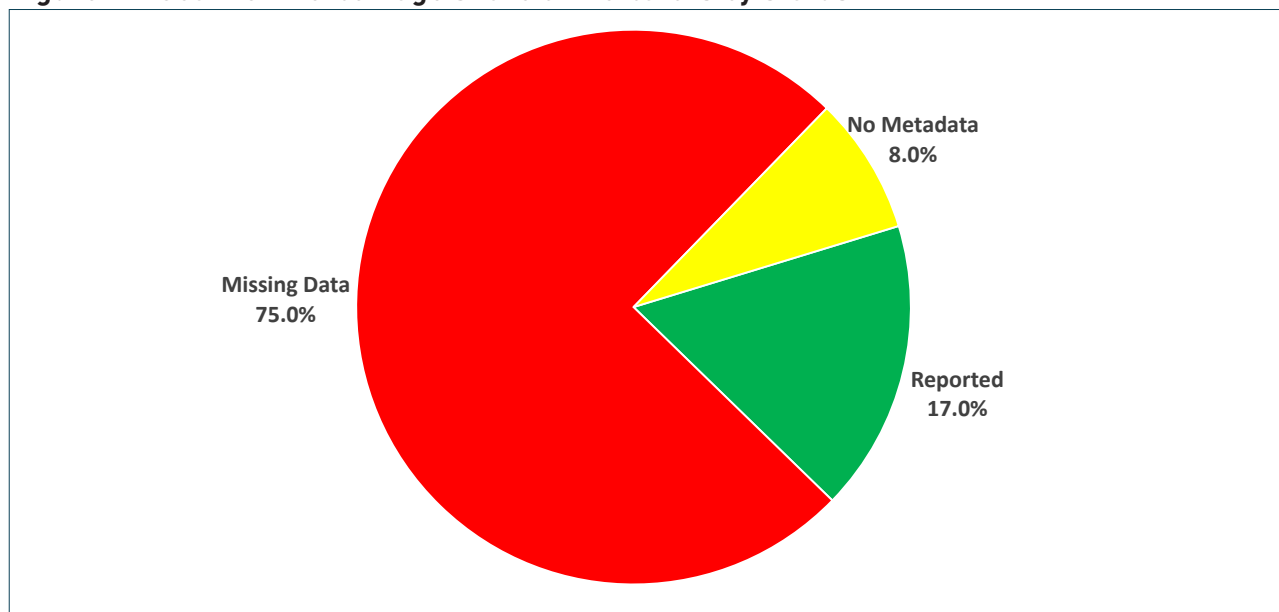
15.1 Indicator Status

Goal 15 has 12 targets and 12 indicators. Two indicators are reported, nine have missing data and one has no metadata. The percentage share of the indicators is shown in Figure 22.

GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



Figure 22: Goal 15 - Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



15.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

Method of Computation: $\text{Forest area (reference year)} / \text{land area (2015)} * 100$.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 55.

Table 55: Indicator 15.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area	61.30	61.04

Source: Forestry Department, 2017



Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Dynamic and evolving concept [that] aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generation.

Method of Computation: At national level, forest area, biomass stock, forest area within protected areas, forest area under management plan and forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme are reported directly to FAO for pre-established reference years. Based on the country reported data, FAO then makes country-level estimates of the forest area net change rate using the compound interest formula, and also the proportion of forest area within protected area and under management plan.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See sub-indicator values in Table 56.

Table 56: Indicator 15.2.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	2016 2015-2016	2017 2016-2017
15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management	Sub-Indicator 1: Forest area annual net change rate (percent)	-0.41	-0.41
		Sub-Indicator 2: Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes/ha)	44	44
		Sub-Indicator 3: Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas ¹	69.6	69.57
		Sub-Indicator 4: Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	69.6	69.57
		Sub-Indicator 5: Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes ² ('000 ha)	0	0

Source: Forestry Department, 2017

Note

1. Legally established protected areas include area found in forest estates both local and national forests, national parks and game management areas.
2. Based on information provided by verification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council.

GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



15.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

Indicator 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity.

Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index.

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index.

Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

Indicator 15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.



Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

Indicator 15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

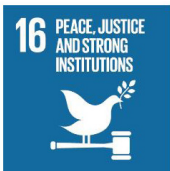
Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Indicator 15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

15.1.3 Indicator with No Metadata

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Indicator 15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020.



GOAL 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide access to Justice for all and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels



Goal 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, provide access to Justice for All and build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels

16.0 Introduction

Goal 16 aims to reduce all forms of violence and provide solutions to conflict and insecurity. This can be attained through strengthening the rule of law, promoting human rights, reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening participation of developing countries in institutions of global governance.

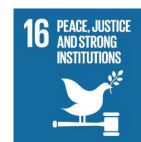
This entails having processes and structures that promote accountability, transparency, rule of law, stability, inclusiveness and a stable political framework for sustainable development as they promote a conducive business environment, increased market confidence and attract foreign direct investment (FDI), among others. For this reason, the Government has continued to implement various interventions in order to contribute to the realisation of the Goal. These include strengthening transparency and accountability mechanisms; strengthening public financial management; strengthening electoral processes and systems; strengthening land administration and management; enhancing access to justice; promoting human rights; and promoting platforms for religious engagement and participation.

Violence and insecurity has a destructive impact on a country's development as it affects economic growth. Crime, exploitation, sexual violence and torture are high in places where there is conflict and no rule of law. It is therefore, the country's duty to put in measures that protect those who are at most risk. In order to have sustainable development, we need effective governance, peace, stability and human rights.

The 7NDP emphasises the fight against corruption in all its forms as key to promoting good governance and integrity. Corruption and other related crimes, such as bribery, money laundering and drug trafficking, deprive Zambia of her resources and the much-needed development.

It further states that good governance and a stable political framework are necessary for sustainable development as they promote a conducive business environment, increased market confidence and attract foreign direct investment among others. In its quest to attain the above, the Government of Zambia has continued to implement policies that promote transparency, accountability, citizen participation as well as strengthen governance institutions. A stable political environment gives Zambia an opportunity to continue

GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



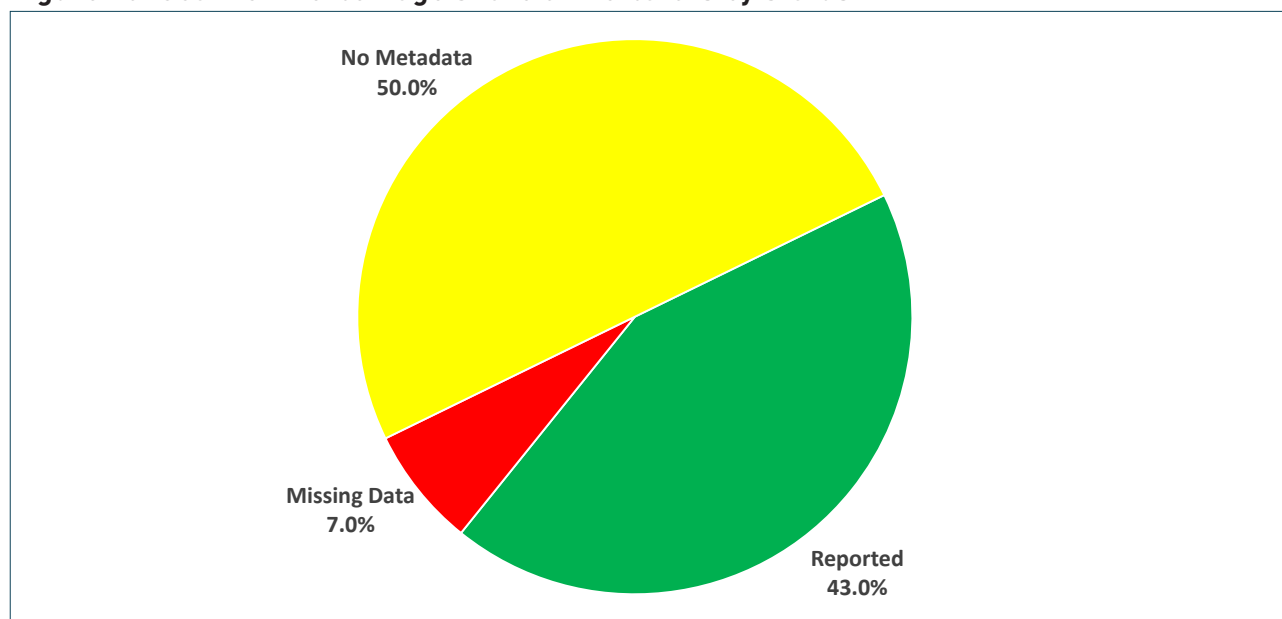
strengthening its institutions to support growth and development and maximize the attainment of development outcomes.

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) is key in promoting peace and access to justice in Zambia through the promotion and protection of the right to life. Furthermore, the Commission through its Public Order Act (POA) Project is implementing Media Campaign Activities to raise the profile of POA reforms and implementation in order to promote stakeholders' commitment to its reforms and transparency and accountability in its implementation. This is aimed at enhancing the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of assembly and expression as well as media freedom.

16.1 Indicator Status

SDG 16 has 22 indicators of which seven are reported, nine have missing data and six have no metadata. Figure 23 shows the percentage share of the indicators by status.

Figure 23: Goal 16 - Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



16.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.



Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.

Method of Computation: The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2017. See Table 57.

Table 57: Indicator 16.1.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2017
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	5.3

Source: Zambia Police Service, 2017

Comment: The indicator is not disaggregated by sex and age. What is reported is the national figure.

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

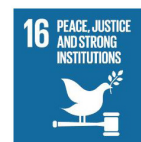
Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by care-givers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

Method of Computation: Number of children aged 1-17 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-17 in the population multiplied by 100.

GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



The baseline year for this indicator is 2019. See Table 58.

Table 58: Indicator 16.2.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		February 2019
16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	
		0.00153

Source: Zambia Police Service, 2019

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations.

Method of Computation: This numerator of this indicator is composed of two parts: detected and undetected victims of trafficking in persons. The indicator will be calculated as the ratio between the sum of detected and undetected victims of trafficking and the population resident in the country, multiplied by 100,000.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2018. See Table 59.

Table 59: Indicator 16.2.2 Values

Target	Indicator	2018
16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	0.98

Source: Zambia Police Service, 2018

Note: This indicator is derived from reported cases from the Zambia Police Service.



Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

Method of Computation: The total number of unsentenced persons held in detention divided by the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date multiplied by 100.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 60.

Table 60: Indicator 16.3.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	30.0	19.2

Source: Zambia Correctional Services, 2016, 2017

The proportion of unsentenced detainees decreased from 30 percent in 2016 to 19.2 percent in 2017.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).

Definition and method of Computation

Definition: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget. This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports.

GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



Method of Computation: The methodology for calculating this indicator is provided in a spreadsheet (titled “En PI-1 and PI-2 Exp Calculation-Feb 1 2016 (xls)”) on the PEFA website (<http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework>).

Table 61: Indicator 16.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Sector	Year	
			2016	2017
16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	General Public Service	92.3	101.8
		Defence	92.2	106.2
		Public Order & Safety	98.5	102.3
		Economic Affairs	110.1	59.6
		Environmental Protection	71.3	34.0
		Housing & Community Amenities	85.8	72.3
		Health	92.9	97.7
		Recreation, Culture & Religion	73.6	87.7
		Education	91.7	90.6
		Social Protection	50.7	70.3
		Total	93.7	84.3

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2017

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.

Method of Computation: Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 62.

Table 62: Indicator 16.9.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year
		2016
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1: Proportion of children under years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	16.3

Source: Department of National Registration, Passport and Citizenship, 2016



Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This indicator measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles).

Method of Computation: N/A

Comment: Zambia has one institution in compliance with Paris principles, the Human Rights Commission.

16.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live.

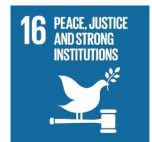
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

GOAL 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.

Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments.

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Indicator 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

16.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.

Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars).

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services.



Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.

Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.



GOAL 17: Strengthen the means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of Implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.0 Introduction

Goal 17 seeks to strengthen global partnerships to support and achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors. The Government, through the 7NDP, recognises that to deliver inclusive and equitable development to the citizens requires concerted efforts and commitment of all actors to achieve the set SDG targets.

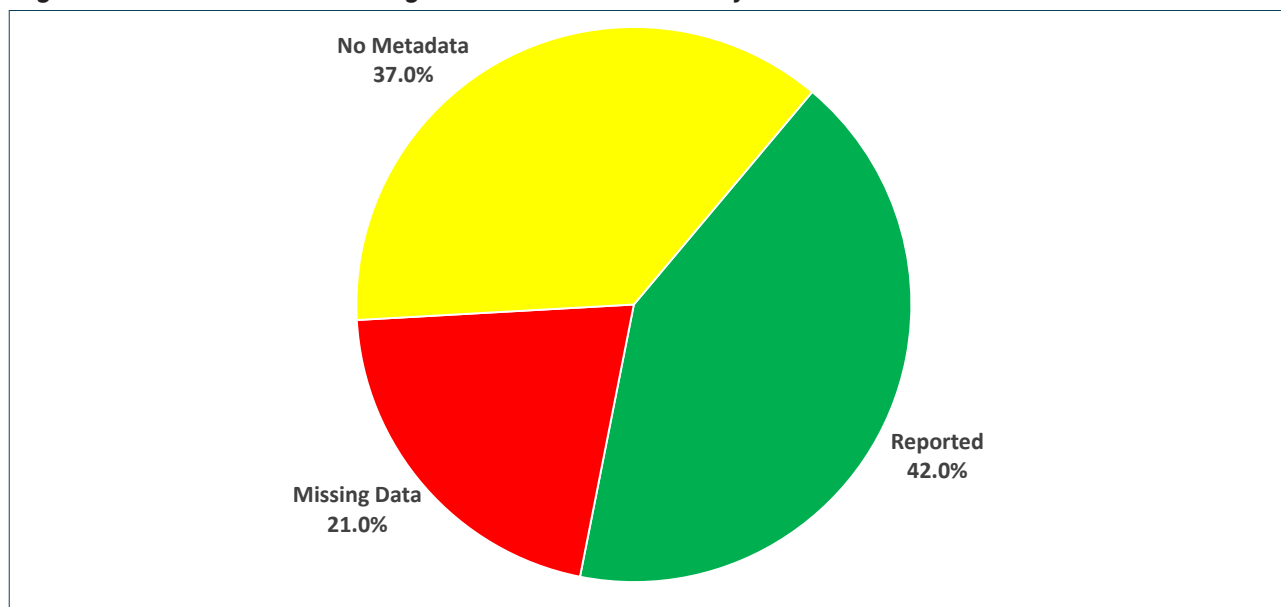
Accordingly, Zambia is implementing a number of interventions to enhance resource mobilisation for implementation of the SDGs and these include: taxation reforms to alternative revenue sources and strengthening tax compliance and administration; reprioritising expenditures; leveraging remittances from the diaspora; providing incentives for domestic savings; FDI; and engagement with CPs and the private sector through such mechanisms as public-private partnerships.

Further, use of ICT and availability of quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by characteristics relevant in the national context are key in contributing to the achievement of this Goal. Hence the need for strong mechanisms for coordination, collection, management, dissemination and use of statistics.

17.1 Indicator Status

There are 19 targets and 19 indicators for this Goal of which eight are reported, four have missing data and seven have no metadata. Figure 24 shows the percentage share of the indicators by status.

Figure 24: Goal 17 -Percentage Share of Indicators by Status



17.1.1 Indicators Reported

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014 as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units.

In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or nonresident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of



goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.

Method of Computation: Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes.

Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national currency) expressed as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series).

Table 63: Indicator 17.1. Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	18	17.5
	Tax Revenue as a proportion of GDP	18	17.4
	Non-tax revenue as a proportion of GDP	0	0.1

Source: Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Table), 2016 and 2017

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in GFSM 2014 (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government's revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature. Most of the ministries, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units. This is because they generally do not have the authority to own assets, incur liabilities, or engage in transactions in their own right (see GFSM 2014 paragraph 2.42). Including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions, the indicator definition should be unambiguous and expressed in universally applicable terms. It must clearly express the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.).

Method of Computation: GFS budgetary central government revenue series - collected in Table 1 of the annual data questionnaire provided to all countries - will be combined with series on budgetary central government expenditure (actual execution of the main budget) on "expense" plus the "net acquisition of non-financial assets", as defined in GFSM 2014). GFS Expenditure series are reported by the economic classification in Tables 2, and 3 (items under code 31). Alternatively, for those countries that report total expenditure according to the functional classification (COFOG) in GFS Table 7, a similar calculation can be made. The Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes will be calculated as (Taxes / Expenditure expressed as a %) using the following data series: Consistency across countries will be ensured through the underlying structure of the IMF GFS database and application of one simple mathematical formulas to make computations on the country reported source data used to produce the indicator (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series).



Table 64: Indicator 17.1.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	75.0	72.3

Source: Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Table), 2016, 2017

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.

Definition: ODA PART: ODA disbursements.

Method of Computation ODA can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.

The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 65.

Table 65: Indicator 17.3.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
17.3: Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	23.2	20.1

Source: Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Table), Bank of Zambia (Balance of Payments), 2016, 2017

Target 17.3: Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Method of Computation Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Table 66: Indicator 17.3.2 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
17.3: Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	23.2	20.1

Source: Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Table), Bank of Zambia (Balance of Payments), 2016, 2017

Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly-indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Method of Computation: Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan by loan basis.

“Exports of goods and services” data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).



The baseline year for this indicator is 2016. See Table 67.

Table 67: Indicator 17.4.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2016	2017
17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly-indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	7.0	7.5

Source: Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Table), Bank of Zambia (Balance of Payments), 2017

Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

Computation Method: For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.

Table 68: Indicator 17.8.1 Values

Target	Indicator	Year	
		2015	2018
17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet	8.8	14.3

Source: Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority, 2018 National Survey on Access and Usage of ICTs

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.

Computation not applicable

Statement: Zambia's statistics is compliant with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The Statistics Act No.13 of 2018, has provisions relating to all ten Principles.

Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding.

Definition: The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Computation not applicable

Statement: The first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, 2014-2018 (NSDS 2014-2018) expired in March 2018. The design process for the second NSDS was launched, and includes sector engagement.

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.



Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration.

Indicator Definition and Method of Computation

Definition: This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a).

The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

Computation not applicable

Statement: Zambia conducted the last census of population and housing in 2010.

17.1.2 Indicators with Missing Data

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.

Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports.

Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Indicator: 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration.

17.1.3 Indicators with No Metadata

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Indicator 17.6.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation.

Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard.



Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Indicator 17.17.1: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships Data, monitoring and accountability.

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding E/CN.



Conclusion and References



Conclusion

This baseline SDG indicator report has many benefits for the country other than benchmarking the monitoring of the SDGs. For instance, it serves as a useful tool for advocating and improving the quality of statistics to increase the number of SDGs indicators with data. Quality statistics are best defined as having good geographical coverage, data completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and relevance. This Report highlights areas of weakness that require the undertaking of new surveys or integration of new data needs in already existing census and survey programmes across the NSS. Another area highlighted is the need for development of sector data sources, namely administrative data.

Compilation of indicators in this Report relied on submissions from the ZamStats and sectors, whose data quality was not checked. However, compilation of subsequent SDGs monitoring reports will ensure a process by ZamStats and partners to carefully inspect all submitted indicators from the sectors, to ascertain their quality and compliance with the UN-provided and other accepted metadata. It is expected that capacities for SDGs indicator development and compilation at ZamStats and in sectors will greatly improve through the process of the second generation National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, whose design is sector inclusive. It is also envisaged that successful implementation of the NSDS2 will bridge the identified data gaps.

Furthermore, the operationalisation of the new Statistics Act No. 13 of 2018 provides for production of statistics in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics. These principles among others call for partnerships in data generation. There is also need for the National Statistical Office to collaborate with line ministries and agencies in order to close the data gap, particularly for data that are obtained from administrative sources. Other players in the National Statistical System such as data users and cooperating partners have a major role to play in supporting the above cause. This is through advocating for more data availability and rallying alongside the Government to provide the relevant technical and financial assistance to data producing institutions, in a well-coordinated manner.



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Annexures



Annex 1: Tentative List of Global SDG Indicators Not Applicable to Zambia

SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	SP/MP/R	Indicator	Status, current availability and feasibility
2.a.2	C020a02	SP	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	N/APL
3.b.2	C030b02	SP	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	N/APL
4.b.1	C040b01	SP	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	N/APL
5.3.2	C050302	SP	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	N/APL
5.6.2	C050602	SP	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	N/APL
6.a.1	C060a01	SP	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	N/APL
7.a.1	C070a01	SP	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	N/APL
7.b.1	C070b01	SP	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	N/APL
8.4.1	C200202	MP	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	N/APL
8.a.1	C080a01	SP	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	N/APL
9.a.1	C090a01	SP	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	N/APL
10.6.1	C200205	MP	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	N/APL
10.b.1	C100b01	SP	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	N/APL
11.c.1	C110c01	SP	Proportion of financial support to least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	N/APL
12.2.1	C200202	R	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	N/APL
12.a.1	C120a01	SP	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	N/APL
13.a.1	C130a01	SP	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	N/APL

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SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	SP/MP/R	Indicator	Status, current availability and feasibility
13.b.1	C130b01	SP	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	N/APL
14.1.1	C140101	SP	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	N/APL
14.2.1	C140201	SP	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	N/APL
14.3.1	C140301	SP	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	N/APL
14.5.1	C140501	SP	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	N/APL
14.a.1	C140a01	SP	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	N/APL
14.c.1	C140c01	SP	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	N/APL
15.a.1	C200207	MP	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/APL
15.b.1	C200207	R	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/APL
16.8.1	C200205	R	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	N/APL
17.2.1	C170201	SP	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	N/APL
17.7.1	C170701	SP	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	N/APL
17.9.1	C170901	SP	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	N/APL
17.10.1	C171001	SP	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	N/APL
17.12.1	C171201	SP	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	N/APL
17.15.1	C171501	SP	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	N/APL



Annex 2: Tentative List of Currently Available and Easily Feasible Global SDG Indicators

SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	SP/MP/R	Indicator	Current availability and feasibility
2.1.1	C020101	SP	Prevalence of undernourishment	CA
2.2.1	C020201	SP	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	CA
2.2.2	C020202	SP	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	CA
3.1.1	C030101	SP	Maternal mortality ratio	CA
3.1.2	C030102	SP	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	CA
3.2.1	C030201	SP	Under-five mortality rate	CA
3.2.2	C030202	SP	Neonatal mortality rate	CA
3.3.2	C030302	SP	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	CA
3.3.3	C030303	SP	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	CA
3.3.4	C030304	SP	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	CA
3.4.1	C030401	SP	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	CA
3.4.2	C030402	SP	Suicide mortality rate	CA
3.6.1	C030601	SP	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	CA
3.7.1	C030701	SP	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	CA
3.a.1	C030a01	SP	Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	CA
3.c.1	C030c01	SP	Health worker density and distribution	CA
4.2.2	C040202	SP	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	CA
5.2.2	C050202	SP	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	CA
5.3.1	C050301	SP	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	CA
5.5.2	C050502	SP	Proportion of women in managerial positions	CA
5.6.1	C050601	SP	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	CA
6.2.1	C060201	SP	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	CA
8.1.1	C080101	SP	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	CA
8.2.1	C080201	SP	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	CA
8.3.1	C080301	SP	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	CA

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SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	SP/MP/R	Indicator	Current availability and feasibility
8.6.1	C080601	SP	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	CA
8.10.1	C081001	SP	Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	CA
9.1.2	C090102	SP	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	CA
9.2.1	C090201	SP	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	CA
9.2.2	C090202	SP	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	CA
9.5.1	C090501	SP	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	CA
10.4.1	C100401	SP	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	CA
15.1.1	C150101	SP	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	CA
17.1.2	C170102	SP	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	CA
17.6.2	C170602	SP	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	CA
17.8.1	C170801	SP	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	CA
1.5.1	C200303	MP	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	EF
1.a.2	C010a02	SP	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	EF
2.3.2	C020302	SP	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	EF
2.5.1	C020501	SP	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	EF
2.a.1	C020a01	SP	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	EF
2.b.1	C020b02	SP	Agricultural export subsidies	EF
3.3.5	C030305	SP	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	EF
3.9.3	C030903	SP	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	EF
3.b.1	C030b01	SP	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	EF
4.c.1	C040c01	SP	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	EF
5.1.1	C050101	SP	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	EF
5.5.1	C050501	SP	Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) local governments	EF
5.6.2		SP	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	EF



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ZAMBIA

SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	SP/MP/R	Indicator	Current availability and feasibility
5.a.2	C050a02	SP	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	EF
6.1.1	C060101	SP	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	EF
6.4.2	C060402	SP	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	EF
7.1.1	C070101	SP	Proportion of population with access to electricity	EF
7.2.1	C070201	SP	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	EF
8.8.2	C080802	SP	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	EF
9.3.2	C090302	SP	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	EF
9.4.1	C090401	SP	CO2 emission per unit of value added	EF
10.1.1	C100101	SP	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	EF
10.c.1	C100c01	SP	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	EF
11.5.1	C200303		Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	EF
11.5.2	C110502	SP	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)/a	EF
12.3.1	C120301	SP	Global food loss index	EF
12.b.1	C120b01	SP	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	EF
13.1.1	C200303		Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	EF
13.3.1	C130301	SP	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	EF
15.1.2	C150102	SP	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	EF
15.4.1	C150401	SP	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	EF
15.5.1	C150501	SP	Red List Index	EF
15.8.1	C150801	SP	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	EF
16.1.1	C160101	SP	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	EF
16.2.1	C160201	SP	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	EF

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SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	SP/MP/R	Indicator	Current availability and feasibility
16.3.2	C160302	SP	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	EF
16.4.2	C160402	SP	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	EF
16.6.1		SP	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	EF
16.7.1	C160701	SP	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	EF
16.10.2	C161002	SP	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	EF
16.a.1	C160a01	SP	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	EF
17.1.1	C170101	SP	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	EF
17.3.2	C170302	SP	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	EF
17.4.1	C170401	SP	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	EF
17.5.1	C170501	SP	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	EF
17.11.1	C171101	SP	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	EF
17.13.1	C171301	SP	Macroeconomic Dashboard	EF
17.14.1	C171401	SP	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	EF
17.16.1	C171601	SP	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	EF
17.18.1	C171801	SP	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	EF
17.18.2	C171802	SP	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	EF
17.18.3	C171803	SP	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	EF
17.19.2	C171902	SP	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	EF
Note: "CA" The indicator is currently available. "EF" It is feasible to compile the indicator with relative ease. "N/APPL" Not applicable to Zambia.				



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1. Anti-Corruption Commission
2. Bank of Zambia
3. Caritas Zambia
4. Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
5. Department of National Registration, Passport, and Citizenship
6. Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
7. Drug Enforcement Commission
8. Energy Regulation Board
9. Examinations Council of Zambia
10. Financial Intelligence Centre
11. Forestry Department
12. Human Rights Commission
13. Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
14. Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
15. Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
16. Ministry of Energy
17. Ministry of Finance
18. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
19. Ministry of Gender
20. Ministry of General Education
21. Ministry of Health
22. Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
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25. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
26. Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development
27. Ministry of National Development Planning
28. Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs
29. Ministry of Tourism and Arts
30. Ministry of Transport and Communications
31. Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
32. National Heritage and Conservation Commission

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33. Public Service Management Division
34. Road Transport and Safety Agency
35. Smart Zambia Institute
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38. Water Resources Management Authority
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42. Zambia Council for Social Development
43. Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
44. Zambia Environmental Management Agency
45. Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority
46. Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research
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