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**Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Database**

Metadata for Zambia, 2011

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## Preface

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) was launched by the UN in 2000. The 8 goals are divided into 21 targets and 60 indicators, covering a wide range of areas. These indicators provide a detailed picture of living conditions and, as such, a good foundation for measuring progress in people's lives. This is again useful for measuring success or failure of the policies implemented by the governments.

The agreed upon indicators are supposed to be collected from the national statistics office in each relevant country. This is not always the case. Much of the data is estimated and disseminated by international organisations. This becomes a challenge when the statistics disseminated by national statistics offices and international organisations differ. It confuses users and leaves policy makers uncertain of whether the policy that has been implemented is successful.

Statistics Norway conducted a project to disseminate national MDG figures along with the international ones. The MDG project was conducted in partnership with our sister organisations in Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, with funding from Norad.

We would like to thank Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, National Statistical Office in Malawi, Instituto Nacional de Estatística in Mozambique, Central Bureau of Statistics in Nepal, National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Central Statistical Office in Zambia for the successful cooperation. We would also like to thank Norad for financial support making the project possible.

## Abstract

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) project aims at re-disseminating national statistical figures on MDG indicators already published at the national level. The project is a cooperation between Statistics Norway (SN) and seven of our partner countries. This document covers metadata for the data from Zambia.

The international data was collected from the UN MDG database, while the national data was collected from Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Zambia. The cooperation on data collection was initiated by SN and CSO in Lusaka in November 2009, and continued through the following year and a half. The data collection was regulated by an agreement between CSO and SN. There will be annual updates of the data.

Different international institutions are responsible for delivering data on different data to the UN MDG database; the institutions and what indicators they are responsible for are documented in the chapter on collecting MDG data. The chapter also includes the sources of the national data.

The report presents metadata on all the indicators. Included here are the definitions (the indicators are defined by UN), how the international data are obtained on the specific indicators, the common statistical instruments and specifications on the national sources. The last part also includes relevant deviations from the definitions, and identifies additional information that is available through reanalysing raw data from earlier surveys.

## Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Abstract</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Contents</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>National data for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>1.1. Collecting MDG data</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).....	14
International Telecommunication Union (ITU).....	15
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).....	15
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) .....	15
The International Labour Organization (ILO).....	16
The World Bank (WB) .....	16
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).....	16
United Nations Department of Economy and Social Affairs (DESA) .....	17
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics .....	17
United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).....	17
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).....	18
The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).....	18
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) .....	18
World Health Organization (WHO) .....	18
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/ The Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) .....	19
World Trade Organization (WTO).....	19
<b>1.2. Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people below \$1 (PPP) per day.....	20
Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio .....	21
Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption .....	22
Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed.....	23
Indicator 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio .....	24
Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed persons living below \$1 (PPP) per day .....	25
Indicator 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment.....	26
Indicator 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age .....	28
Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption .....	30
<b>1.3. Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b> .....	<b>31</b>
Indicator 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education.....	32
Indicator 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary .....	33
Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men .....	34
<b>1.4. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b> .....	<b>35</b>
Indicator 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education ...	36
Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector..	37
Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.....	38

<b>1.5. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b> .....	<b>39</b>
Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate .....	<b>39</b>
Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate .....	<b>41</b>
Indicator 4.3 Proportions of 1 year-old children immunized against measles .....	<b>42</b>
<b>1.6. Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b> .....	<b>44</b>
Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio .....	<b>44</b>
Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel .....	<b>45</b>
Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate .....	<b>46</b>
Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate .....	<b>47</b>
Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) ....	<b>49</b>
Indicator 5.6 Unmet need for family planning .....	<b>50</b>
<b>1.7. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b> .....	<b>51</b>
Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years .....	<b>52</b>
Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high risk sex .....	<b>52</b>
Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS .....	<b>53</b>
Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years .....	<b>54</b>
Indicator 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs .....	<b>55</b>
Indicator 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria .....	<b>57</b>
Indicator 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets .....	<b>57</b>
Indicator 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs .....	<b>58</b>
Indicator 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis .	<b>58</b>
Indicator 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course .....	<b>59</b>
<b>1.8. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b> .....	<b>61</b>
Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land areas covered by forest .....	<b>61</b>
Indicator 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) .....	<b>62</b>
Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances .....	<b>63</b>
Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits .....	<b>63</b>
Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used .....	<b>64</b>
Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected .....	<b>65</b>
Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction .....	<b>66</b>
Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source ....	<b>67</b>
Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility .....	<b>69</b>
Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums .....	<b>71</b>
<b>1.9. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b> .....	<b>73</b>
Indicator 8.1 Net ODA (official development assistance), total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income .....	<b>73</b>
Indicator 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) .....	<b>75</b>
Indicator 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied .....	<b>76</b>
Indicator 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes .....	<b>77</b>

Indicator 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes.....	78
Indicator 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty.....	79
Indicator 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries .....	80
Indicator 8.8 Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product .....	81
Indicator 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity .....	82
Indicator 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decisions points.....	83
Indicator 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative .....	84
Indicator 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.....	84
Indicator 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.....	85
Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population.....	86
Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population.....	86
Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 population .....	87



## National data for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

Population: 13.0 million (2010, prelim.)

April 2011

Central Statistical Office of Zambia: [www.zamstat.gov.zm](http://www.zamstat.gov.zm)

This fact sheet is part of a project focusing on data produced by national statistics offices monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. These pages bring a snapshot of available data. The complete set of available data, with definitions and metadata is found in the database at [www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg](http://www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg).

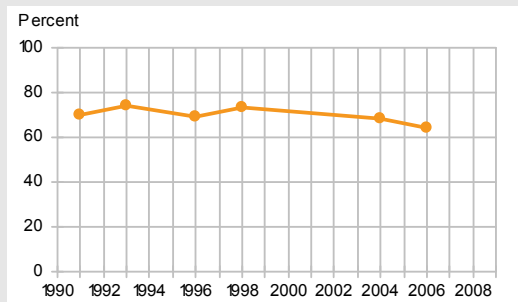
### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The first millennium target is to halve poverty by 2015. According to the national poverty line in Zambia, poverty has been reduced from 70 to 64 percent of the population between 1991 and 2006 (prelim.). The *national poverty line* measures if a household can afford a minimum level of food and other goods. It is based on data on consumption collected in household surveys. The international poverty line should be used for comparing poverty between countries and is defined as those living on 1.25 US dollar purchasing power parity or less per day. National poverty lines are measured differently from country to country and should not be compared.

*Poverty gap* is a measure of how poor the people under the poverty line are. The higher the poverty gap, the poorer the poor are. If the poverty gap is close to zero, the poor are just below the poverty line. The sharp decrease in poverty gap ratio between 2004 and 2006 means that the poor households in Zambia are getting less poor.

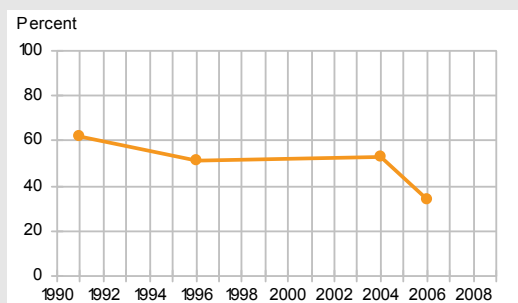
*Prevalence of underweight children* is an indicator used to measure hunger. What is measured in this indicator is the percentage of children under five years of age who is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for their age compared to an international reference population. Twenty-two percent of the children were underweight in 1991, decreasing to 19 percent in 2007 according to survey data. Administrative data show a fall from 31 percent in 1995 to 6 percent in 2008.

Indicator 1.1b: Rate of population below the national poverty line



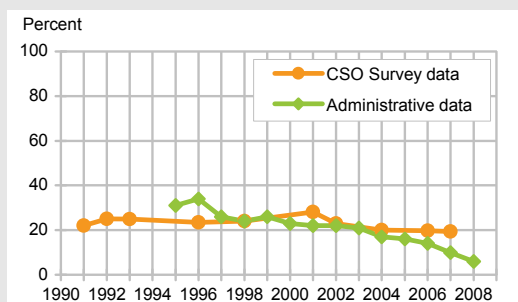
Source: CSO: Living Condition Monitoring Surveys

Indicator 1.2: Poverty gap



Source: CSO: Living Condition Monitoring Surveys

Indicator 1.8: Prevalence of underweight children



Source: CSO: Priority Surveys (PS) 1991, 1993, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007 and Living Condition Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) 1998, 2002, 2004, 2006. Adm: HMIS, Ministry of Health

### Disseminating Millennium Development Goal statistics

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were launched by the UN in 2000. The 8 goals are divided into 21 targets and 60 indicators. The agreed upon indicators are supposed to be produced by the national statistics office in each relevant country. This is not always the case. Much of the data is estimated and disseminated by international organisations. Statistics Norway's MDG project aims at disseminating figures from national sources (census, survey and administrative) together with the international ones (United Nations and World Bank). The purpose is to make the national data and relevant documentation easily accessible to the users in Norway and partner countries. This fact sheet contains some of the available statistics, but the main tool for dissemination is the database to be found at [www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg](http://www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg)

The project is a cooperation between Statistics Norway and the national statistics offices in seven countries: Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. National data in the database is delivered by the national statistics offices. while the international data is drawn from the UNSTAT MDG database.



## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

*Enrolment* is the absolute number of pupils who are enrolled in a school. This information is recorded by the schools for administrative purposes and submitted to the Ministry of Education.

*Attendance* is whether the child attended school during the school year. This is the measurement used in surveys by asking the question directly to the household the child belongs to.

*Net enrolment/attendance rate* in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in/who attend primary education as a percentage of the total number of children of the official school age population. *Gross enrolment/attendance rate* includes the pupils who are out of school-age in the numerator, which is why the rate in countries with many over-aged pupils older than official primary school age often exceeds 100 percent.

The official primary school age in Zambia is 7 to 13. 80 percent of the children in that age group attended primary school in 2007 according to survey data. 103 percent of the children were enrolled in 2008 according to administrative data. In 2007, the most recent available survey, attendance varied from 88 percent in Copperbelt to 71 percent in Western province.

## Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

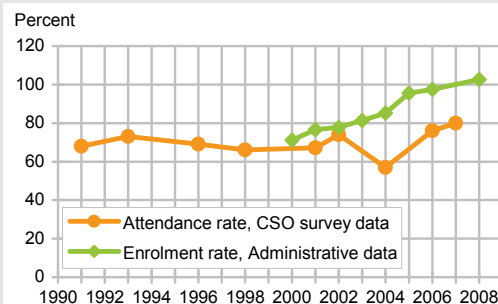
Zambia reached the target of eliminating gender disparity for primary education in 2007. The *Gender Parity Index* shows the number of girls in school to the number of boys. If the ratio is 1, it means there are an equal number of girls to boys. A ratio below 1 means more boys than girls are in school and above 1 means more girls than boys. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) in Zambia uses gross attendance rate to measure the Gender Parity Index.

### Survey, census and administrative data

**Survey and census:** The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is in charge of national surveys. In a survey the information is collected from a sample of the population. The results from the sample are then used to estimate the situation in the whole population. The CSO is also in charge of population censuses, in which everyone is enumerated.

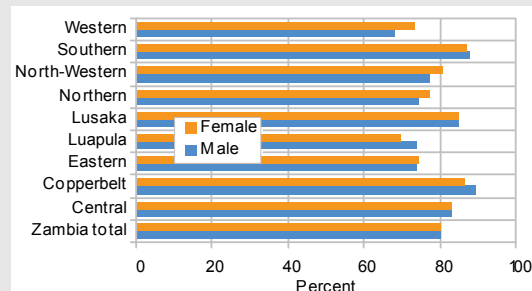
**Administrative data:** Administrative data is usually collected by the relevant ministries and is most often registers. For instance the full number of children immunised, recorded by health stations and submitted to the Ministry of Health. The rates are found by dividing the recorded number by the number of people in the target group. This denominator is normally drawn from the population census, but sometimes other sources are used. (The increased focus on documentation over the last years has in many countries led to major improvements in administrative data collection. Older records do not necessarily reflect the situation on the ground accurately and this affects comparability over time.)

### Indicator 2.1: Net enrolment and attendance rate in primary education



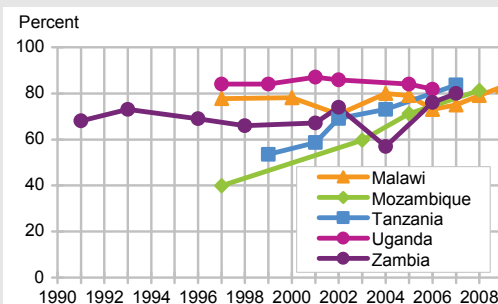
Source: CSO: PS 1991, 1992, DHS 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007 and LCMS 1998, 2002, 2004, 2006. Adm: Educational Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Education

### Indicator 2.1: Net attendance rate in primary education 2007 by province



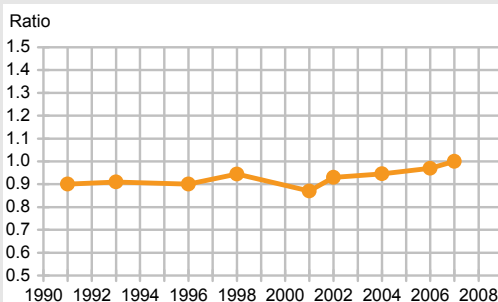
Source: CSO: 2007 Demographic and Health Survey

### Indicator 2.1: Net attendance rate in primary education



Source: Survey data from Malawi: National Statistical Office, Mozambique: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Tanzania: National Bureau of Statistics, Uganda: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Zambia: Central Statistics Office

### Indicator 3.1: Gender Parity Index in Primary Education



Source: CSO: PS 1991, 1992, DHS 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007 and LCMS 1998, 2002, 2004, 2006.

## Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

The target for goal number four is to reduce the *under-five mortality rate* by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Mortality rate is expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 live births. The under-five mortality rate in Zambia has decreased from 151 in 1990 to 119 in 2007. Infant (under 12 months) mortality rate is down from 123 to 70 in the same period.

It is generally recommended for children to be immunised against measles at the age of nine months, although some countries recommend later immunisation. *The proportion of 1 year olds immunised against measles* is found through surveys by using information provided by head of households on immunisation status for children between 12 and 23 months of age. Administrative data are recordings of immunisations by health personnel divided by the target group.

Administrative data gives a more mixed picture showing a significant increase from only 34 percent in 1997 to 93 percent in 2000 and scores at about the same level in the subsequent years.

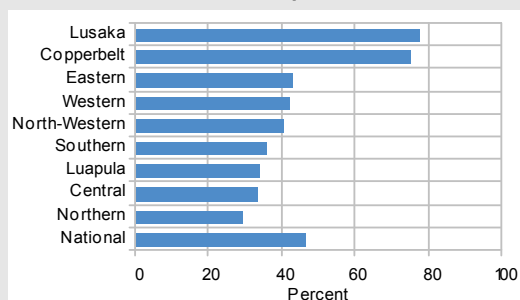
Using the survey data, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, the five African countries currently covered by this database, have a fairly similar level of immunisation against measles.

## Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality rate is the annual number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. The indicator is expressed per 100,000 live births. The millennium target is to reduce the maternal mortality rate by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. Data on maternal mortality are in most countries collected through surveys only. As the surveys often only are carried out every five years and the survey sample is rather small for this purpose, it is difficult to assess to what degree the goal is/will be reached.

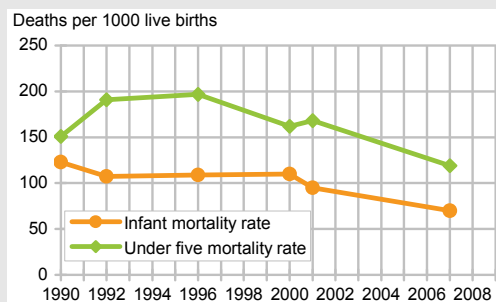
*Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel* is the percentage of deliveries attended by trained doctors, nurses or midwives. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Access to skilled personnel is much higher in urban than rural areas and also varies between provinces.

**Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. 2007**



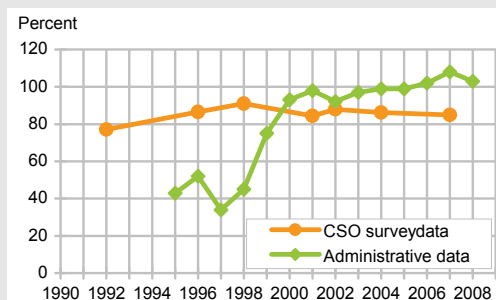
Source: CSO: 2007 Demographic and Health Survey.

**Indicator 4.2: Child mortality rates**



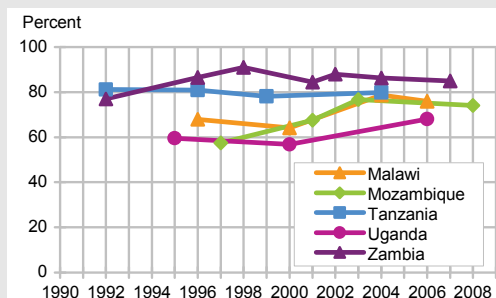
Source: CSO: PS 1991, 1992, DHS 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007 and LCMS 1998, 2002, 2004, 2006. Adm: Educational Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Education

**Indicator 4.3: Proportion of one-year olds immunised against measles**



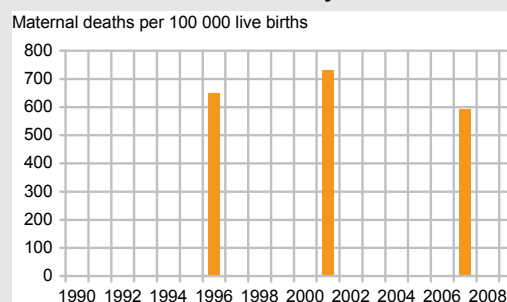
Source: CSO: 2007 Demographic and Health Survey Adm: HMIS, Ministry of Health

**Indicator 4.3: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles. Survey data**



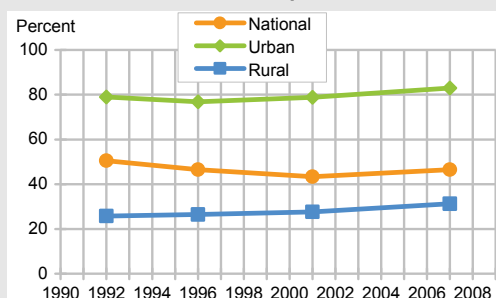
Source: Survey data from Malawi: National Statistical Office, Mozambique: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Tanzania: National Bureau of Statistics, Uganda: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Zambia: Central Statistics Office

**Indicator 5.1: Maternal Mortality Rate**



Source: CSO: Demographic and Health Surveys

**Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**



Source: CSO: Demographic and Health Surveys. Adm: HMIS, Ministry of Health.

## Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6A is to have halted by 2015 and begun reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The HIV infection rate is mainly monitored by international agencies. *Condom use during last high-risk sex* is the percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 that had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse. This is measured through surveys by the CSO.

*Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS* is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who reject the two most common local misconception about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

## Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

There are ten indicators measuring progress towards this goal, ranging from CO2 emissions to how many people are living in slums. The only ones so far disseminated by the CSO are obtained from household surveys: Access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities.

## Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

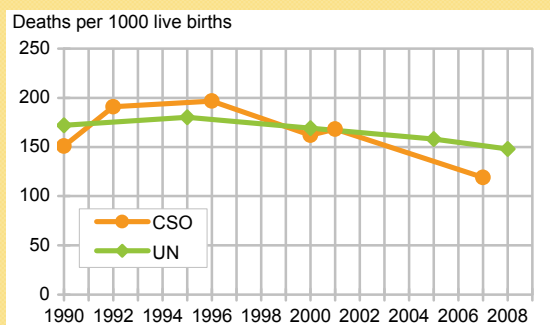
The last of the millennium goals is measured by 16 different indicators. Eight of the indicators measure the amount of official development assistance (ODA) and debt relief the country receives, while four relate to market access. These eight indicators are collected internationally. One indicator is access to medical drugs. The last three relate to phone lines/internet and is in Zambia collected by the Ministry of Communications and Transport.

### International approved versus official national data

UN is in charge of collecting the MDG data, and is therefore the main international source for MDG indicators. The data in the UN database is collected from different sources and by different methods, and are approved by UN. The national data is the official statistics of the specific country. Indicator 4.1 is collected by UNICEF, and the UN data on this indicator is estimated. UN estimates in cases when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based often on data collected from national sources, such as surveys or administrative records. The national data on this indicator is collected by CSO in Demographic and Health Surveys and the censuses in 1990 and 2000.

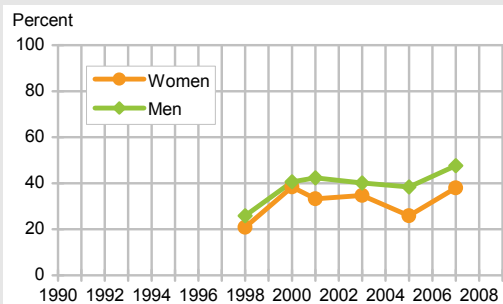
The data from CSO and UN cover mainly different years, but the graph shows that the trends are roughly equal. There is no documentation, neither in nor linked to the database, on how UN estimates this data and what national data that constitutes the basis for the estimates.

### Indicator 4.1: Under-five mortality rate



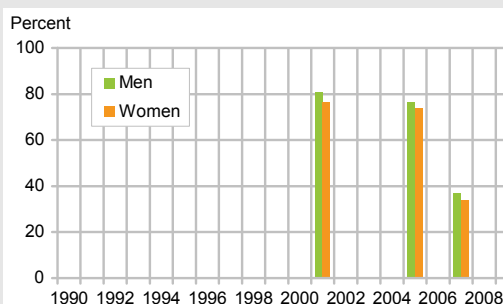
National data: CSO: Demographic and Health Surveys and Census data  
International data: UN MDG database: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

### Indicator 6.2: Condom use at last high risk sex, 15-24 year-olds



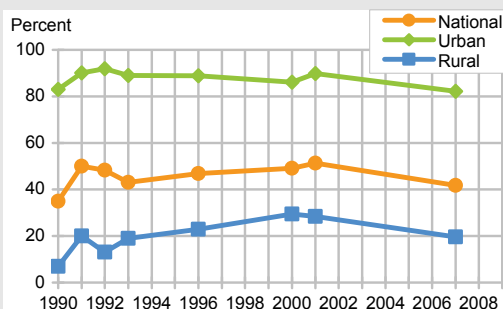
Source: CSO: DHS 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007 and , 2002, 2004, 2006.. Adm: Educational Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Education

### Indicator 6.3: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS



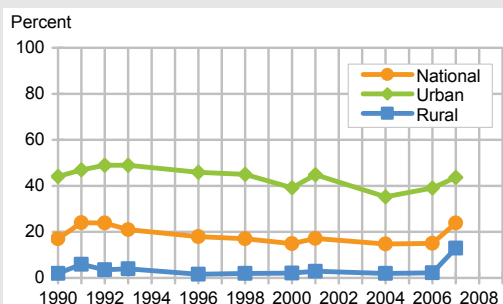
Source: CSO: Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005 and DHS 2001, 2007

### Indicator 7.8: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source



Source: PC 1990, 2000, PS 1991, 1993, DHS 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007

### Indicator 7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility



Source: PC 1990, 2000, PS 1991, 1993, DHS 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007, LCMS 1998, 2002, 2004, 2006

## 1. Introduction

Statistics Norway's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) project aims at disseminating figures from national sources (census, survey and administrative sources) together with the international ones from the United Nations and the World Bank. The purpose is to make the national data and relevant documentation easily accessible to the users in Norway and in partner countries. A database and factsheets for each of the partner countries has been produced. These factsheets contain some of the available statistics, but the main tool for dissemination is the database to be found at [www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg](http://www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg).

The project is based on a cooperation between Statistics Norway and the national statistics offices in seven countries: Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. National data in the database is delivered by the national statistics offices, while the international data is drawn from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSTAT) database on the MDGs.

This is a documentation of the metadata relating to the national Millennium Development Goals statistics. It is disseminated by Statistics Norway (SN) and Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Zambia. The information has mainly been collected by Linda Chonya and Janet Ncheke, CSO, and Siv Irene Pedersen and Anne Abelsæth, SN. The work is coordinated by Siv Irene Pedersen in Statistics Norway.

Zambia is a country in Southern Africa bordering on Angola, Botswana, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. With a population of 13 million (2010) distributed on a total of 752 614 square kilometres. The Victoria Falls is situated on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe, as are the Zambezi and Kariba Dam. Zambia was in 2007 the largest producer of cobalt and the fourth largest producer of copper in the World. Zambia gained its independence in 1964. The official statistics office in Zambia is Central Statistics Office (CSO), based in the capital Lusaka ([www.zamstat.gov.zm](http://www.zamstat.gov.zm)).

### 1.1. Collecting MDG data

#### Collecting National Data

There are several relevant sources for national data. It is important to collect not only the data itself, but also documentation on how the data was collected and the weaknesses and strengths of the data.

There are some surveys especially relevant for collecting data for the MDG indicators:

- Demography and Health Surveys (DHS)
  - DHS is a nationally-representative household survey that provides data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health and nutrition. The DHS is often conducted by MICRO International. Some countries' national statistical office, however, has conducted DHS style surveys without involving MICRO International.
- Integrated Household Surveys (IHS)
  - IHS is conducted by national statistical offices. The content of IHS can change, and therefore the relevance for the different MDGs will also change.
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
  - MICS is programme developed by UNICEF. It is meant to fill data gaps for monitoring the situation of women and children through statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of socio-economic and health indicators. This household survey programme is the largest source of statistical information on children. Almost half of the MDG indicators are

collected through MICS, making it one of the largest single sources of data for MDG monitoring.

- Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ)  
CWIQ focuses on access, usage and satisfaction of households with public service, supplemented by some welfare and demographic information, and is representative at district level.
- Population Censuses

#### Relevant surveys and censuses in Zambia:

- Census of Population and Housing (PHC) 1990
- Census of Population and Housing (PHC) 2000
- Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992
- Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996
- Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02
- Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007
- Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2005
- The Social Dimensions of Adjustment, Priority Survey I (PSI) 1991
- The Social Dimensions of Adjustment, Priority Survey II (PSII) 1993
- The Nutrition and Household Food Security Analyses of Zambia, Priority Survey II 1995
- Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) I 1996
- Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) II 1998
- Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) III 2002-03
- Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) IV 2004-05
- Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006
- Household Budget Survey 1991
- Household Budget Survey 1993
- Household Budget Survey 2002
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1999 (rerun by UNICEF in 2003)
- Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) 2006
- Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 1998
- Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2000
- Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2003
- Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005

#### **1.1.1.1.1. Administrative data**

Administrative data relevant for the different indicators will be collected from the following ministries:

Ministry of Health: Goal 4, 5, 6, and target 1C and 8E.

Ministry of Education: Goal 2, and indicator 3.1 and 6.4

Ministry of Labour: Target 1B and indicator 3.1

Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources: Goal 7

Ministry of Finance and National Development: Target 8B and 8D

Ministry of Communications and Transport: Target 8F

#### **Obtaining the international data**

The United Nations (UN) uses several ways to obtain the data. Data initially were to be collected from different types of data collection, in particular surveys and administrative data. This does not always happen. The UN agencies use different procedures for data collection:

#### Country data (C)

The figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted BY THE COUNTRY to meet international standards)

#### Country Adjusted (CA)

The figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability—that is to comply with

internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age groups, education, labour and industry, etc)

Estimated (E):

The figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated.

Modelled (M):

The figure is modelled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates—other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon (example: maternal mortality or slums, to a certain extent)

Global Monitoring Data (G):

The figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for the global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level, because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (example: population below 1\$ a day)

Non-Relevant (N):

The figure is not available because the indicator—as defined for the global monitoring—does not apply to the circumstances of the specific country, and therefore is not reported

Not Available (NA):

A figure was not provided, or the method by which the figure was calculated is unknown

Different international institutions are responsible for collecting different indicators for the UN MDG database. Included is some information on these institutions.

*Food and Agriculture  
Organisation (FAO)*

FAO's own description of its nature and purpose: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. We help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since our founding in 1945, we have focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. FAO serves as a knowledge network. We use the expertise of our staff - agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals - to collect, analyse and disseminate data that aid development. A million times a month, someone visits the FAO Internet site to consult a technical document or read about our work with farmers. We also publish hundreds of newsletters, reports and books, distribute several magazines, create numerous CD-ROMS and host dozens of electronic fora.

AQUASTAT is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture developed by the Land and Water Division. It collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country and by region. Its aim is to provide users interested in global, regional and national analyses with comprehensive information related to water resources and agricultural water management across the world, with emphasis on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO is responsible for collecting data for indicators 1.9, 7.1 and 7.5

*International  
Telecommunication Union  
(ITU)*

ITU is the leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services. For nearly 145 years, ITU has coordinated the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promoted international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, worked to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world, established the worldwide standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communications systems and addressed the global challenges of our times, such as mitigating climate change and strengthening cybersecurity.

ITU also organizes worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums, such as ITU TELECOM WORLD, bringing together the most influential representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology for the benefit of the global community, and in particular the developing world.

ITU is responsible for collecting data for target 8F.

*Inter-Parliamentary Union  
(IPU).*

IPU's own description of its nature and purpose: The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments of sovereign States (Article 1 of the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union). It was established in 1889. The Union is the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue and works for peace and co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy. To that end, it:

- Fosters contacts, co-ordination, and the exchange of experience among parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries.
- Considers questions of international interest and concern and expresses its views on such issues in order to bring about action by parliaments and parliamentarians.
- Contributes to the defence and promotion of human rights -- an essential factor of parliamentary democracy and development.
- Contributes to better knowledge of the working of representative institutions and to the strengthening and development of their means of action.

The IPU supports the efforts of the United Nations, whose objectives it shares, and works in close co-operation with it. The Union also co-operates with regional inter-parliamentary organizations, as well as with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which are motivated by the same ideals. The IPU is financed primarily by its members out of public funds. The site of the Union's Headquarters is Geneva (Switzerland).

IPU is responsible for collecting data for indicator 3.3.

*Joint United Nations  
Programme on HIV/AIDS  
(UNAIDS)*

UNAIDS' own description of its nature and purpose: UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative joint venture of the United Nations family, bringing together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations in the AIDS response to help the world prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV, and mitigate the impact of the epidemic. With its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the UNAIDS Secretariat works on the ground in more than 80 countries worldwide. Coherent action on AIDS by the UN system is coordinated in countries through the UN theme groups, and the joint programmes on AIDS. Cosponsors include UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. UNAIDS helps mount and support an expanded response to AIDS – one that engages the efforts of many sectors and partners from government and civil society.

UNAIDS uses the UN's MDG database. UNAIDS is responsible for collecting data for indicator 6.1.

*The International Labour Organization (ILO)*

The ILO's own description of its nature and purpose: The ILO is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency in that it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes. This unique arrangement gives the ILO an edge in incorporating 'real world' knowledge about employment and work. The ILO is the global body responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. Working with its Member States, the ILO seeks to ensure that labour standards are respected in practice as well as principle. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues. In promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights, the organization continues to pursue its founding mission that labour peace is essential to prosperity. Today, the ILO helps advance the creation of decent jobs and the kinds of economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress.

ILO has data on Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), but they do not have their own MDG database on their web site. ILO is responsible for collecting data for target 1B and indicator 3.2.

*The World Bank (WB)*

The World Bank's own description of its nature and purpose: The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. We are not a bank in the common sense. We are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but collaborative role to advance the vision of an inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes that include investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)).

The World Bank has its own database that includes MDG indicators. The World Bank is responsible for collecting data for target 1A and target 8D.

*United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*

UNICEF's own description of its nature and purpose: UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care. UNICEF is non-partisan and its cooperation is free of discrimination. In everything it does, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority. UNICEF aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social, and economic development of their communities. UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the



realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

UNICEF uses UN's MDG database. UNICEF is responsible for collecting data for goal 4 and indicators 1.8, 5.1, 5.2, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.7, 6.8. Together with WHO, UNICEF also collects data on indicators 5.5, 7.8 and 7.9.

*United Nations Department of Economy and Social Affairs (DESA)*

DESA's own description of its nature and purpose: The Department of Economic and Social Affairs promotes and supports international cooperation to achieve development for all, and assists governments in agenda-setting and decision-making on development issues at the global level. DESA provides a broad range of analytical products and policy advice that serve as valuable sources of reference and decision-making tools for developed and developing countries, particularly in translating global commitments into national policies and action and in monitoring progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

DESA uses UN's MDG database. DESA is responsible for collecting data for indicators 5.3 and 5.4. Together with UNFPA, DESA also collects data on indicator 5.6

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics*

UNESCO's own description of its nature and purpose: UNESCO - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. For this specialized United Nations agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs. Education, Social and Natural Science, Culture and Communication are the means to a far more ambitious goal: to build peace in the minds of men. Today, UNESCO functions as a laboratory of ideas and a standard-setter to forge universal agreements on emerging ethical issues. The Organization also serves as a clearinghouse – for the dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge – while helping Member States to build their human and institutional capacities in diverse fields. In short, UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its 193 (as of October 2007) Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO is working to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture. This role is critical, particularly in the face of terrorism, which constitutes an attack against humanity. The world urgently requires global visions of sustainable development based upon observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which lie at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities.

UNESCO uses UN's MDG database. UNESCO is responsible for collecting data for goal 2 and Indicator 3.1.

*United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)*

UNEP's own description of its nature and purpose: Environmental development is key to achieving overall sustainable development. UNEP's work to promote environmental sustainability, the object of Millennium Development Goal 7, underpins global efforts to achieve all of the Goals agreed by world leaders at the Millennium Summit. UNEP supports assessments of environmental conditions and trends including building the capacity of its many partners to generate the information necessary for sound environmental decision making to support sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Goals. UNEP's work encompasses:

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends.
- Developing international and national environmental instruments.
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.
- Facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development.

- Encouraging new partnerships and mind-sets within civil society and the private sector.

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a collaboration between the [United Nations Environment Programme](#), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organization, and [WCMC 2000](#), a UK-based charity.

UNEP-WCMC Vision: A world where biodiversity counts

UNEP-WCMC Mission: To evaluate and highlight the many values of biodiversity and put authoritative biodiversity knowledge at the centre of decision-making

UNEP-WCMC Mandate: The Centre has a mandate from the UNEP Governing Council to provide a range of biodiversity-related services to UNEP, the biodiversity-related conventions and their constituent party-states and other bodies in the non-governmental and private sectors (Decision GC 22/1/III). Other more specific mandates derive from the UNEP Governing Council, decisions taken by Conferences of the Parties to specific international conventions, the World Parks Congress and elsewhere.

UNEP is responsible for collecting data for indicator 7.3. UNEP-WCMC collects data on indicator 7.7. Together with WCMC and UNEP-WPDA collects data on 7.6

*United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate  
Change (UNFCCC)*

Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty -- the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC) -- to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. More recently, a number of nations approved an addition to the treaty: the [Kyoto Protocol](#), which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures. The [UNFCCC secretariat](#) supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the COP, the subsidiary bodies and their Bureau.

UNAIDS is responsible for collecting data for indicator 7.2.

*The United Nations Human  
Settlements Programme  
(UN-HABITAT)*

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

UN-HABITAT's strategic vision is anchored in a four-pillar strategy aimed at attaining the goal of Cities without Slums. This strategy consists of advocacy of global norms, analysis of information, field-testing of solutions and financing. These fall under the four core functions assigned to the agency by world governments - monitoring and research, policy development, capacity building and financing for housing and urban development.

UN-HABITAT is responsible for collecting data for indicator 7.10

*United Nations Population  
Fund (UNFPA)*

UNFPA's own description of its nature and purpose: UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

UNFPA uses the UN's MDG database. Together with DESA, UNFPA collects data on indicator 5.6

*World Health Organization  
(WHO)*

The WHO's own description of its nature and purpose: WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nation's system. It is

responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats.

WHO does not have their own MDG database, but they have a database called Core Health Indicators that includes the indicators WHO is responsible for. WHO is responsible for collecting data for indicators 6.5, 6.9 and 6.10. Together with UNICEF, WHO also collects data on indicators 5.5, 7.8 7.9 and 8.13.

*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/ The Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC)*

OECD brings together the governments of countries committed to democracy and the market economy from around the world to:

- Support sustainable economic growth
- Boost employment
- Raise living standards
- Maintain financial stability
- Assist other countries' economic development
- Contribute to growth in world trade

The organisation provides a setting where governments compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and coordinate domestic and international policies.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC, [www.oecd.org/dac](http://www.oecd.org/dac)) is the principal body through which the OECD deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries

OECD/DAC is responsible for collecting data for targets 8A and 8B, and indicators 8.8 and 8.9.

*World Trade Organization (WTO)*

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

WTO is responsible for collecting data for indicators 8.6 and 8.7.

## **1.2. Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

The first millennium development goal is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and consists of three targets:

1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

The goal consists of 9 indicators.

### **Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day**

Target 1A is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day, and consists of three indicators:

Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people below \$1 (PPP) per day

Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio

Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 1.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

*Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people below \$1 (PPP) per day*

#### **UN definition and relevant divisions**

The poverty rate at \$1.25 a day is the proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). Purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factor, private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a US dollar would in the United States. This conversion factor is applicable to private consumption.

#### Division of indicator

The MDG indicator uses the international poverty line (\$1 (PPP) per day). Due to the release by the International Comparison Program, the World Bank postponed publishing poverty estimates using the international poverty line. The World Bank did publish numbers based on the national poverty line. According to the World Bank, the national population below national poverty line is defined as:

“...the percentage of the country's population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population weighted subgroups estimates from household surveys.”

Due to different advantages and disadvantages of using the two poverty lines, we will include both of them in the database

#### **Obtaining the international data**

The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group, using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Only nationally representative surveys that are of good quality, contain sufficient information to produce a comprehensive consumption or income aggregate, and allow for the construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income are used. As described above, poverty indicators are produced for each country based on an international comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries. The World Bank has records from 675 household surveys covering 115 developing countries collected between 1979 and 2007. More than 1.2 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 96 percent of the population of developing countries. Not all these surveys are comparable in design and sampling methods. Non-representative surveys, though useful for some purposes, are excluded from the calculation of international poverty rates. There are 508 surveys for 115 countries used for deriving poverty estimates.

The basis for the data on international poverty level is calculated through global monitoring data. The basis for the data from Zambia is expenditure and estimates from Household Budget Survey 1991, 1993 and 2002 and Living Condition Monitoring Survey 1996, 1998, 2002-03 and 2004-05. The documentation on how the data has been estimated based on these data is not available.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

1991: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 12.7, page 117.

1993: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 12.7, page 117.

1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figure.

1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figure.

2002-03: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002/3, table 13.7, page 118, has national, rural and urban values. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.

2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figure.

2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures.

#### **Administrative sources**

No administrative data found

*Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio*

#### **UN definition**

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty, or to reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line to zero, through perfectly targeted cash transfers. In the UN database, data reported with a value of 0.5 signify a poverty gap of less than 0.5 percent.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group, using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Only nationally representative surveys that are of good quality, contain sufficient information to produce a comprehensive consumption or income aggregate, and allow for the construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income are used. As described above, poverty indicators are produced for each country based on an international comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries. The World Bank has records from 675 household surveys covering 115 developing countries collected between 1979 and 2007. More than 1.2 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 96 percent of the population of developing countries. Not all these surveys are comparable in design and sampling methods. Non-representative surveys, though useful for some purposes, are excluded from the calculation of international poverty rates. There are 508 surveys for 115 countries used for deriving poverty estimates.

The basis for the data on international poverty level is calculated through global monitoring data. The basis for the data from Zambia is expenditure and estimates from Household Budget Survey 1991, 1993 and 2002 and Living Condition Monitoring Survey 1996, 1998, 2002-03 and 2004. The national source for the expenditure data is not defined. The documentation on how the data has been estimated based on these data is not available.

#### **National sources**

*CSO*

1991: Priority Survey I (PSI) 1991, table 11.8, page 138. Based on national poverty line.

1993: Priority Survey II (PSII) 1993, table 10.8, page 119. Based on national poverty line.

1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 12.8, page 137. Based on national poverty line.

1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 12.4, page 118. Based on national poverty line.

2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002-03, table 13.7, page 118, poverty gap ratio. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys. Based on national poverty line.

2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 12.6, page 116, has national, rural and urban values.

2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. Based on national poverty line.

**Administrative sources**

No administrative data found.

*Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption*

**UN definition**

The poorest quintiles' percentage share of national income or distribution is the share that accrues to the bottom fifth (quintile) of the population.

**Obtaining International Data**

The World Bank Development Research Group produces the indicator using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. For most countries the income distribution indicators are based on the same data used to derive the \$1.25 a day poverty estimates. The World Bank is developing a time series database of distributional information. At present, only data for the most recent year and for surveys determined to be nationally representative are reported in the World Bank database. To allow comparability across countries, measures are estimated from the primary data source (tabulations or household level data) using a consistent method of estimation rather than relying on existing estimates. The estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method. Parameterized Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms are mainly used.

The basis for the data on share of poorest quintile in national consumption is calculated through global monitoring data. The basis for the data from Zambia is expenditure and estimates from Household Budget Survey 1991, 1993 and 2002 and Living Condition Monitoring Survey 1996, 1998, 2002-03 and 2004-05. The national source for the expenditure data is not defined. The documentation on how the data has been estimated based on these data is not available.

**National sources**

*CSO*

1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 10.6, page 108 has national, rural and urban values. (Calculated as the sum of the percentages of the first and second per capita income deciles).

1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 10.5, page 96 has national, rural and urban values. (Calculated as the sum of the percentages of the first and second per capita income deciles).

2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002-03, table 11.4a, page 96 has national, rural and urban values. (Calculated as the sum of the percentages of the first and second per capita income deciles). The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.

2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 10.6, page 89 has national, rural and urban values. (Calculated as the sum of the percentages of the first and second per capita income deciles).

2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. Calculated as the sum of the percentages of the first and second per capita income deciles).

**Administrative sources**

No administrative data found.

**Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people**

Target 1B is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, and consists of four indicators

Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed

Indicator 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio

Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed persons living below \$1 (PPP) per day

Indicator 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

Target 1B was added in 2008 after a review of the MDGs.

*Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed*

#### **UN definition**

The growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input. Output is measured as “value added”, which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy inputs. Value added, called “gross domestic product” (GDP) in the National Accounts, represent the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production. Labour input is defined as number of persons involved.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

ILO gathers data to estimate the indicators from international data repositories managed by various international organisations. It rarely collects information directly from national sources. The estimates for the aggregate economy are derived from the Total Economy Database of The Conference Board (TCB) and the Groningen Growth and Development Centre (GGDC) (University of Groningen, the Netherlands). TCB and GGDC have long-standing expertise in developing and analysing data on productivity performance. Complete documentation of sources and methods by country and underlying documentation on the use of PPPs, etc. can be downloaded from the website of the Groningen Growth and Development Centre <http://www.ggdc.net/>. For other countries outside of the OECD, the national accounts and labour statistics assembled from national sources by international organizations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the ILO and the United Nations Statistical Office, are mostly taken as the point of departure. In individual cases use has also been made of national accounts statistics. The total economy series are linked to a benchmark estimate of GDP at market prices in US dollars for 1990 from Maddison (2003, op. cit.). Maddison’s dollar estimates are based on purchasing power parities for GDP. The original PPPs were obtained from the ICP. The PPPs for the total economy used by Maddison represent multilaterally weighted PPPs. Multilateralization implies that the weights of all economies are used to obtain the aggregate PPPs, which makes comparisons between economies fully transitive, i.e. comparisons between economies A and B and economies B and C equal a comparison between economies A and C. The year 1990 was chosen because it is still the latest for which a reasonably comprehensive and reliable set of PPPs can be obtained for a largest possible range of economies in the world economy. The multilateral weighting system for the aggregate economy is the Geary-Khamis system, which essentially weighs PPPs for each country on the basis of its relative size in terms of GDP.

Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records. Limitations

to comparability are often indicator-specific; however, there are standard issues that require attention with every indicator. For example, the precision of the measurements made for each country and year, and systematic differences in the type of source, related to the methodology of collection, definitions, scope of coverage and reference period, will certainly affect comparisons. In order to minimize misinterpretation, detailed notes are provided that identify the repository, type of source (household and labour force surveys, censuses, administrative records, and so on), and changes or deviations in coverage, such as age groups and geographical coverage (national, urban, rural, capital city and so on).

The data on growth rate of GDP per person employed is estimated. The basic data for the estimates are not provided. There is no documentation on how the data has been estimated. There is no information on what, if any, national data has been used.

The World Bank data are from the 2009 World Development Indicators (WDI) database.

#### **National sources**

No national data

#### *Indicator 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio*

#### **UN definition**

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons above a specific age who perform any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or paternal leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition. For most countries, the working age population is defined as persons 15 years and older, although this may vary slightly from country to country.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The ILO has made an intensive effort to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for the employment-to-population rate is based. In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:

- International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)
- United Nations Statistics Division
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications. Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general



reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme was used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters – used in the production of the KILM – had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.

The UN data on employment-to-population ratio is estimated. The basic data for the estimates are not provided. There is no documentation on how the data has been estimated. There is no information on what, if any, national data has been used.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

2005: Labour Force Survey Report, table 6.1, page 23, national. Rural, urban, male and females values.

#### **Administrative sources**

No data found.

*Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed persons living below \$1 (PPP) per day*

#### **UN definition**

The proportion of employed persons living below \$1 (PPP) per day, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of \$1 (PPP) per day.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The ILO has made an intensive effort to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for working poverty is based. In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:

- International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)
- United Nations Statistics Division
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications. Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available to policy-makers and the social partners, and even less so to international organizations seeking to compile global data sets. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme is used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters – used in the production of the KILM – had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.

The data on proportion of employed persons living below \$1 (PPP) per day is calculated through global monitoring data. There is no documentation on what national data, if any, that forms the basis of the calculation. Nor is there any documentation on how the calculations are made.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

No data found.

#### **Administrative sources**

No data found.

*Indicator 1.7 Proportion of  
own-account and  
contributing family workers  
in total employment*

#### **UN definition**

Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers and contributing family workers. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own accounts or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employed jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependant upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a marked-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:

- International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)
- United Nations Statistics Division
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

- Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Most of the information for the indicator Status in Employment is gathered from three international repositories of labour market data: (a) the ILO Bureau of Statistics, Yearbook of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA) database, (b) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL). Additional documentation regarding national practices in the collection of statistics is provided in ILO: *Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics*, Vol. 3: *Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Hours of Work (Household Surveys)*; Vol. 5: *Total and Economically Active Population, Employment and Unemployment (Population Censuses)*. The *Sources and Methods* are available online at the country level on website: <http://laborista.ilo.org>. Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications.

Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available to policy-makers and the social partners, and even less so to international organizations seeking to compile global data sets. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme is used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters – used in the production of the KILM – had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators

The data on proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment is based on country data. The data from Zambia is from Census of Population and Housing (1990, 2000) and from “Household and Labour Force type survey” (1991, 1996, 1998, and 2003). The data from 1998 has a reference period from November-December, and the 2000 data refers to the “usually active population”.

**National sources****CSO**

- 1990: 2000 Census of Population and Housing (PHC) vol. 10, table 6.10, page 84 has national, rural, urban, male and female values. : Priority Survey II, table 7.7, page 70, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1991: Priority Survey I (PSI), table 8.10 page 86, has national, male, female, urban and rural values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added.
- 1993: Priority Survey II (PSII), table 7.7, page 70, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added.
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 9.9, page 89, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added.
- 1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 9.8, page 83, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added.
- 2000: 2000 Census of Population and Housing (PHC), vol. 10, table 6.10, page 84 has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account and contributing family workers are added. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002/3, table 8.8, page 65, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.
- 2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 8.8, page 63 has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added.
- 2005: 2005 Labour Force Survey Report (LFS), table 6.2, page 24, national, male and females values. The values for own-account/self employed and contributing family workers/unpaid family workers are added.
- 2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. The report only has values for family workers/unpaid family workers.

**Administrative sources**

No data found.

**Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

Target 1C is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, and consists of two indicators:

Indicator 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

*Indicator 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age*

UN definition

Prevalence of (moderate or severely) underweight children is the percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for the age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The NCHS/WHO reference standard represent the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished

population, 2.3 percent of the population fall below minus two standard deviations. A new standard reference population, the WHO Child Growth Standards, was released in April 2006 and is also being used to estimate underweight prevalence.

$$\% \text{ of children under 5 that are underweight} = \frac{\text{Number of children under five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard}}{\text{Total number of children under age five that were weighted}} * 100$$

### International sources

Responsible institution: UNICEF

UNICEF's own description of its nature and purpose:

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care. UNICEF is non-partisan and its cooperation is free of discrimination. In everything it does, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority. UNICEF aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social, and economic development of their communities. UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

### Obtaining International Data

At the national level, data are generally available from national household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and national nutrition surveys. For international comparisons and global or regional monitoring, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO compile international data series and estimates based on data from national surveys.

The data on prevalence of underweight children under five years of age is based on country data. The data for Zambia is from the Pilot nutrition Module 1990, Demography and Health Survey (DHS) (1992, 1996, 2001-02, 2007), the Nutrition and Household Food Security Analysis of Zambia, Priority Survey II (1995), and the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2002-03, 2004). Data for 1990, 2002 and 2004 deviates in age.

### National sources

#### CSO

1991: Priority Survey I (PSI), table 14.2, 167 has National, Rural and Urban values. Table 14.3, page 169 has Male and Female Values. The information is for children aged 12 to 23 months. The reference population used does not correspond to UN definition.

1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 9.5, page 115, has National, Male and Female values. Table 9.6, page 117, has Rural and Urban Values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

- 1993: Priority Survey II (PSII), table 13.1, 149 has National, Rural and Urban values. Table 13.2, page 150 has Male and Female Values. The information is for children aged 12 to 23 months. The reference population used does not correspond to UN definition.
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 9.5, page 128. National, Male and Female values. Table 9.6, page 129, Rural and Urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 16.12, page 217, has National, Rural, Urban, Male and Female Values. The Demography and Health Survey (DHS) has a larger sample (DHS=8000 hh, LCMS=6,550), therefore DHS figure is in CSO Worksheet and LCMS figure in the alternative worksheet.
- 1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 15.5, page 158, National, Rural and Urban values. Table 15.6, page 158, Male and Female Values. The information is for children aged 12 to 23 months. The reference population used does not correspond to UN definition. Note: Female changed from 6 to 26 percent due to surrounding values. Report missing, must be checked.
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 11.12, page 181. National, Rural, Urban, Male and Female values. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002-03, table 15.5, page 154, National, Rural and Urban values. Table 15.6, page 155, Male and Female values. However, the reference population used in this table does not correspond to UN definition. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.
- 2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 15.5, page 150, National, Rural and Urban values. Table 15.6, page 153, Male and Female values. The information is for children aged 12 to 23 months. The reference population used does not correspond to UN definition.
- 2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. The information is for children aged 12 to 23 months.
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table D1, page 343. There is a figure (14.6 percent) in table 11.1, page 158 and the MDG table in page xxvii. However, the reference population used in this table does not correspond to UN definition. National, Rural, Urban, Male and Females values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

1995 TO 2008: Ministry of Health HMIS Excel Spreadsheet at the ministry headquarters.

*Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption*

#### **UN definition**

The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived. The undernourished or food deprived are those individuals whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirement.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Data are provided by National Statistical Offices, Ministries of Agriculture and other national institutions in charge of preparing national food balances or engaged in national food security. Data for the calculation of the indicator consist of:

- Food production
- Food trade
- Other information within the framework of the food supply and utilization accounts for the preparation of food balance sheets to estimate of food availability for human consumption (private and public)

- Means of dietary energy consumption (private consumption) on per person per day basis by income or total expenditure levels (deciles of per person income or total expenditure) derived from National Household Surveys collecting food consumption data (private consumption)
- Means of attained heights by sex and age-groups derived from National Anthropometric Surveys
- Population and sex and age population structure as compiled and disseminated by the UN Population Division using country data

The accuracy of dietary energy consumption estimates varies from country to country. Evaluation of accuracy consists both of internal and external consistency checks, based on a complete revision of all related information (underlying concepts, definitions and methods of obtaining data comparisons with other related supplementary information).

Country data on changes of the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption in the population have been very limited during the last three decades due to the insufficient utilization of food consumption data in quantities collected in national household surveys which need to be converted to dietary energy consumption. The dietary energy consumption due to income levels may change over time; hence the variance of dietary energy consumption. Data on height secular trends by sex and age-groups are scarce since countries are not conducting regular anthropometric surveys in the total population but are limited to the child population for nutritional status assessment so that publications are limited to estimates of the prevalence of under-nutrition. Data on sex and age group population structure is updated periodically on the basis of UN Population Division estimates so that changes in both the minimum dietary energy consumption and the variance of dietary energy consumption induced by changes in sex-age population structure are taken into account. FAO has considered the estimate of the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption from two sources of variation: first the variation of energy consumption due to biological factors such as age, sex, height and physical activity level, and second, the variation energy consumption due to income levels

The data on prevalence of proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is calculated by Global monitoring data. The data is based on three years averages, but there is no documentation on what source the averages are based on. There is no documentation on what, if any, national data has been used.

#### **National sources**

No national data found.

### **1.3. Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

The second millennium development goal is to achieve universal primary education. This goal consists of one target, to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course by primary schooling, and three indicators.

#### **Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course by primary schooling**

Target 2A is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course by primary schooling, and is the only target under goal two. It consists of three indicators:

Indicator 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Indicator 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary

Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men  
The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 2.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

*Indicator 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education*

#### **UN definition**

Net primary enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED97<sup>1</sup>) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. Total net primary enrolment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The UIS produces time series based on enrolment data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators. The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors & inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data so that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in an annual “country review” of indicators. National data derived from administrative records are not necessarily based on the same classification over time and may not be comparable with data for other countries, unless exactly the same classification is used. Enrolments data compiled by UNESCO are then adjusted to be consistent with the ICSCED1997 and are therefore comparable across countries.

The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results – if published – will normally be designated as UIS estimates.

The data on net enrolment ratio in primary education in Zambia is mainly from country data. The exception is the 2001 data, where the data is estimated. However, there is no documentation on what national data UNESCO has utilized, nor is there any documentation on what basis they have used for estimating the 2001 data.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

1991: Priority survey I (PSI) 1991, table 7.7, page 62. Net Attendance rate, not enrolment ratio.

1993: Priority survey II (PSII) 1993, table 6.5, page 42. Net Attendance rate, not enrolment ratio.

1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 7.8, page 51, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. Net Attendance rate, not enrolment ratio.

1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 7.6, page 52, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. Net Attendance rate, not enrolment ratio.

<sup>1</sup> *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97)*. Primary education is defined by ISCED97 as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, art and music.



- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 2.5, page 18. Net Attendance ratio, not enrolment ratio, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002-03, table 6.6, page 40, has national, rural and urban values. Net Attendance rate, not enrolment ratio. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.
- 2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 6.7, page 34, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. Net Attendance rate, not enrolment ratio.
- 2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. Net attendance rate, not enrolment ratio.
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 2.4, page 19. Net Attendance ratio, not enrolment ratio. National, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### ***Administrative sources***

- 2000: 2004 Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), figure 2, page 67, for national, male and female values.
- 2001: 2004 Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), figure 2, page 67, for national, male and female values.
- 2002: 2004 Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), figure 2, page 67, for national, male and female values.
- 2003: 2004 Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), figure 2, page 67, for national, male and female values.
- 2004: Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), table 1, page 26, for national, male and female values.
- 2005: Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), table 37, page 31, for national, male and female values.
- 2006: Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), table 13, page 32, for national, male and female values.
- 2008: Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB), table 13, page 20, for national, male and female values

*Indicator 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary*

#### **UN definition**

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education, known as Survival Rate to last Grade of Primary, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education of in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition. Primary definition is defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, art and music.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) produces time series on school enrolment and repeaters based on data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.

The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors & inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data in order that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible

but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in an annual “country review” of indicators. The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results – if published – will normally be designated as UIS estimates.

The data on proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary is different in the countries in question. For Zambia, the data is country data. There is no documentation on what national data has been used.

### **National sources**

#### **CSO**

No data found.

#### **Administrative sources**

2000: 2004 Education Statistical Bulletin, figure 2, page 70, national, male and female values.

2001: 2004 Education Statistical Bulletin, figure 2, page 70, national, male and female values.

2002: 2004 Education Statistical Bulletin, figure 2, page 70, national, male and female values.

2003: 2004 Education Statistical Bulletin, figure 2, page 70, national, male and female values.

2004: Education Statistical Bulletin, figure 2, page 70, national, male and female values.

2005: Education Statistical Bulletin, table 44, page 38, national, male and female values.

2006: Education Statistical Bulletin, table 44, page 53, national, male and female values.

2008: Education Statistical Bulletin, table 44, page 40, national, male and female values.

*Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of  
15-24-year-olds, women  
and men*

#### **UN definition**

Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15-24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The UIS collects global literacy data on an annual basis and updates its statistics twice a year, in April and September. These data are based on observed data reported by countries and territories. Countries and territories are asked to respond to a questionnaire that collects information and data on literacy. The survey package typically consists of the literacy questionnaire and supporting documentation. The primary respondent is the National or Territorial Statistical Office (or equivalent agency) within each respective country and territory.

**Data collected:** these consist of the counts of the literacy status (total, literate, illiterate and not specified) for the population 10 years of age and older by geography (national, urban, and rural), age group (five-year age groups and age unknown) and sex (total, male and female). The questionnaire also includes a set of metadata questions that are asked in order for the UIS and data users to better understand and interpret the literacy data provided as well as forming part of the basis for the selection criteria.

Population and housing censuses are the primary source of basic literacy data. These data are usually collected together with other household characteristics

concerning an individual's educational, demographic and socio-economic status. These literacy data are generally based on self-declaration (i.e. one person, usually the head of the household, indicates whether each member of the household is literate or not). The literacy definition may vary from one country to another. National sample surveys are a second source of literacy data and involve the use of a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. These surveys are often designed to meet immediate data needs and do not always include systematic strategies for future repeats. So even though they may provide timely data, they may not always be a consistently reliable source over time. International sample surveys, such as UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), are a third source and involve the use of a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. These surveys are designed to meet commonly agreed upon international data needs while also providing data for national policy purposes. These surveys are implemented on a regular basis in selected countries globally. They aim to assure cross-national comparability although they often integrate national modules to suit specific country data needs. Modules from international surveys are sometimes added to other on-going national sample surveys. To read more about the details, see <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx>. The international comparability of literacy statistics has been improved in two ways by the UIS. First, by the fact that the data being reported are from data sources that have a similar methodology. Second, UN population estimates are used to calculate the number of literates and illiterates. These estimates are used because they are produced by UNPD using the same methodology and assumptions across countries. When UN population estimates are not available, national population estimates are used.

UNPD provides population estimates by single years of age for countries and territories with populations of 80,000 persons and greater. For countries or territories having a population of less than 80,000 persons, national country population data, when available, are used.

The UN data on literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men is partially country based (1990, 1999, 2002) and partially modelled (2007). There is no documentation on what national data has been utilized, nor is there any documentation on how the data has been modelled.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

- 1990: 2000 Census of population and housing (PHC), vol. 10, table 5.1, page 55, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2000: 2000 Census of population and housing (PHC), vol. 10, table 5.1, page 55, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, calculated from disaggregated data in table 3.3, page 30, calculated national, male and female values. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, page xxvii, table 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, pages 37 and 38 contain disaggregated data. Calculated. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative sources**

No data found.

### **1.4. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

The third millennium development goal is to promote gender equality and empower women. This goal consists of one target, to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels no later than 2015, and three indicators.

### **Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels no later than 2015**

Target 3A is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels no later than 2015, and is the only target under goal three. It consists of three indicators:

Indicator 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 3.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

*Indicator 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education*

#### **UN definition**

Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the populations in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator has three sub indicators:

- Gender parity index in primary level enrolment
- Gender parity index in secondary level enrolment
- Gender parity index in tertiary level enrolment

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) produces time series based on enrolments reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators. The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors & inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data in order that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in our annual “country review” of indicators. The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results – if published – will normally be designated as UIS estimates.

The UN data on ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education for Zambia is partly country data (primary: all data, secondary: 2000 - 2004, 2007) and partly estimated (secondary: 1999, 2005, tertiary: 1999, 2000). There is, however, no documentation on what national data is utilized, nor is there documentation on how the data is estimated and on what data they are estimated.

**National sources****CSO**

- 1991: Priority survey I (PSI) 1991, table 7.4, page 59 (Calculated from gross attendance rate not gross enrolment rate: Female Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) /male GAR) for national, rural and urban values.
- 1993: Priority survey II (PSII) 1993, table 6.3, page 40 (Calculated from gross attendance rate not gross enrolment rate: Female GAR/male GAR) for national, rural and urban values.
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 7.6, page 47, (Calculated from gross attendance rate not gross enrolment rate: Female GAR/male GAR) for national, rural and urban values.
- 1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 7.4, page 49, has national, rural and urban values. Based on reported attendance, not enrolment rate. (Calculated: Female GAR/male GAR).
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 2.5, page 18, has primary and secondary school. Gender parity index values for net attendance ratio. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. National, Rural and Urban values. Definition deviates from UN definition. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002-03, table 6.4, page 38, has national, rural and urban values. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys. (Calculated: Female GAR/male GAR).
- 2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 6.4, page 32, has national, rural and urban values. (Calculated: Female GAR/male GAR).
- 2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. Based on reported attendance, not enrolment rate. (Calculated: Female GAR/male GAR).
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, page xxvii (for primary, secondary and tertiary together). DHS 2007, table 2.4, page 19, has primary and secondary school Gender parity index values for net attendance ratio. National, Rural and Urban values. Definition deviates from UN definition. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

**Administrative sources**

- 2004:** Education Statistical Bulletin, table 91, page 62, national value.
- 2005:** Education Statistical Bulletin, table 91, page 62, national value.
- 2006:** Education Statistical Bulletin, table 88, page 81, national value.
- 2008:** Education Statistical Bulletin, table 93, page 70, national value.

*Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector*

**UN definition**

*The share of women in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in the same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. 'Industry' includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 in the International Standard of All Economic Activity (ISIC-Rev.2) and to tabulation categories C-F in ISIC-Rev.3. 'Services' include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels, transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social and personal services, corresponding to divisions 6-9 in ISIC-Rev.2, and to tabulation categories G-Q in ISIC-Rev.3. Employment refers to the people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified reference period (according to the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), October 1982). Wage employment refers only to wage earners and salaried persons, or "persons in paid employment jobs". Employees are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates,*

bonuses or payment in kind such as food, housing and training, etc. These persons are in wage employment as opposed to self-employment – that is employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers. The different status in employment are defined in according to the ILO *Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment* (ICSE), adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> ICLS (1993).

### **Obtaining International Data**

Comprehensive, detailed statistics on total and paid employment disaggregated by sex, by branch of economic activity, occupation and status in employment are collected annually through a specialised questionnaire for the Yearbook of Labour Statistics sent directly to the official national authorities (ministries responsible for labour, central statistical services, etc.) in all member States and Territories. Statistics are also gleaned from national publications and websites. These statistics are published, respectively, in the ILO *Yearbook of Labour Statistics and the Bulletin of Labour Statistics*, and are also available online in LABORSTA. In addition to the statistics, the Bureau also collects and disseminates the relevant national methodological information used to produce these statistics. The methodological information on national practices is available for consultation at <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>, under "Sources and Methods". To improve country coverage a special action inquiry to national statistical offices was sent out in 2003. It consisted of a questionnaire requesting data, as of 1990, on Paid Employment in Non Agricultural Activities, and Unemployment by Age Group, for totals, women and men separately, from all available data sources (i.e. labour force survey, establishment survey, administrative records, official estimates). The annual questionnaire is pre-filled with the statistics provided in the previous years (maximum of ten), so that when countries update their series they also have the possibility to review, verify and, where needed, modify the data previously provided. In principle, the data are not adjusted, as they are collected through a standard questionnaire, and reported in line with the international classifications. All departures from the international standard definitions and classifications are indicated in notes

The UN data on the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in Zambia is country data, although, there is only data from 1990 and 2000. The data is from labour-related establishment surveys. What surveys and who was responsible for the surveys have not been documented.

### **National sources**

#### **CSO**

**2005:** 2005 Labour Force Survey Report (LFS), table 6.11, page 30.

**2007:** Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, page xxvii.

[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

### **Administrative data**

No data found.

*Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament*

### **UN definition**

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect elections, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

**Obtaining International Data**

The definition provided covers only lower chambers in bicameral parliaments. The number of women in upper chambers not covered, independent on whether the parliament is symmetric or asymmetric. According to IPU 77 parliaments (40.31 percent) are bicameral parliaments. IPU has data on both chambers on their web site. There is a slight difference between the upper and lower chambers concerning proportion of seats held by women. While 15.06 percent of the members of lower chambers are women; the same is true for 14.79 percent of the members of the upper chambers.

The UN data on proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is country data. The UN database has no documentation on the source. According to IPU the data is collected directly from the national parliaments. The inclusion of only unicameral and lower chamber in bicameral parliament has no impact on Zambia, the country has a unicameral systems.

**National sources****CSO**

No data found.

**Administrative data**

1991-2006: Gender Newsletter, July to September 2006, Gender in Development Division (GIDD) Cabinet Office, Table 1 page 7. The report has data for the five year term of office for political office bearers.

1991 figure is for the period 1988 to 1991

1996 figure is for the period 1991 to 1996

2001 figure is for the period 1996 to 2001

2006 figure is for the period 2001 to 2006

**1.5. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

The fourth millennium development goal is to reduce child mortality. This goal consists of one target, to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate, and three indicators.

**Target 4A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Target 4A is to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate, and is the only target under goal four. It consists of three indicators:

Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate

Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate

Indicator 4.3 Proportions of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 4.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

*Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate*

**UN definition**

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any sign other evidence of life – such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.

**Obtaining International Data**

The first step in the process is to proactively seek out all possible sources of data, including vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multi-purpose surveys conducted without

international sponsorship. To seek out national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five mortality rates.

The data on under-five mortality rate is estimated. No documentation is provided on how the estimations has been made, or what national data, if any, has been used.

### **National sources**

#### **CSO**

- 1990: 2000 Census of population and housing (PHC), vol. 10, table 8.1, page 114, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The National figure is for a five year period, 1987- 1991, while the rural, urban, male and females figures are for a ten year period, 1982 – 1991. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 7.2, page 81 has the National figure which is for a five year period preceding the survey, 1987- 1991, while table 7.3, page 82 has the rural and urban values which are for a ten year period preceding the survey. Table 7.4, page 84 has the male and females figures are for a ten year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The National figure is for a five year period, 1987- 1991, while the rural, urban, male and females figures are for a ten year period, 1982 – 1991. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 7.1, page 94 has the National figure which is for a five year period, 1987- 1991, while table 7.3, page 96 has the rural and urban which are for a ten year period preceding the survey (1982 – 1991). Table 7.4, page 98 has the male and females figures which are for a ten year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2000: 2000 Census of population and housing (PHC), vol. 10, table 8.1, page 114, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The National figure is for a five year period, 1987- 1991, while the rural, urban, male and females figures are for a ten year period, 1982 – 1991. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001/2, Table 8.2 page 119, has the National figure which is for a five year period preceding the survey i.e. 1997- 2001. Table 8.3, page 120 has rural and urban values which are for a ten year period preceding the survey i.e. 1992 – 2001. Table 8.5, page 122 has male and females values which are for a ten year period preceding the survey, 1992 – 2001. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) table 8.1, page 118. The National figure is for a five year period, 2003- 2007, while the rural, urban, male and females figures are for a ten year period, 1997 – 2007. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The National figure is for a five year period preceding the survey i.e. 2003- 2007, while table 8.3, page 117 has rural and urban figures for a ten year period preceding the survey i.e. 1997 – 2007. Table 8.4, page 118 has male and females figures for a ten year period preceding the survey i.e. 1997 - 2007. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

### **Administrative data**

No data found.



*Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate*

**UN definition**

The infant mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live birth) of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any sign other evidence of life – such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.

**Obtaining International Data**

The first step in the process is to proactively seek out all possible sources of data, including vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multi-purpose surveys conducted without international sponsorship. To seek out national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five mortality rates. Different data sources and calculation methods often yield widely differing estimates of infant mortality for a given time and place. In order to reconcile these differences, UNICEF developed, in coordination with WHO, the WB and UNPD an estimation methodology that minimizes the errors embodied on each estimate and harmonize trends along time. Since the estimates are not necessarily the exact values used as inputs for the model, they are often not recognized as the official IMR estimates used at the country level. However, as mentioned before, these estimates minimize errors and maximize the consistency of trends along time. Applying a consistent methodology also allows comparisons between countries, despite the varied number and types of data sources. After plotting all available values for infant and under-five mortality, analysts use weighted least squares to fit a multi-spine regression line to the data points and extrapolate the trend to the present. The use of weights allows analysts to make a judgment about the relative quality of each data set and how representative it is likely to be of the population. The last step is to decide which set of estimates (for infant mortality or under-five mortality) is more consistent and to use a model life table to derive the other set of estimates from it. Additional details of the methodology are available in the following working paper:

<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Attach/Capacity/Ind%204-1.pdf>

The data on infant mortality rate is estimated. No documentation is provided on how the estimations has been made, or what national data, if any, has been used.

**National sources**

**CSO**

1990: Census of Population and Housing (PHC) 2000 vol. 10, page 114, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The data is for a five year period, 1987- 1991. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 7.2, page 81 has the National figure which is for a five year period preceding the survey, 1987-1991, while table 7.3, page 82 has the rural and urban values which are for a ten year period preceding the survey. Table 7.4, page 84 has the male and females figures are for a ten year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The data is for a five year period, 1992- 1996. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 7.1, page 94 has the National figure which is for a five year period, 1987- 1991, while table 7.3, page 96 has the rural and urban which are for a ten year period preceding the survey (1982 – 1991). Table 7.4, page 98 has the male and females figures which are for a ten year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2000: Census of Population and Housing (PHC) 2000 vol. 10, table 8.1, page 114, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 8.2, page 119, has national values which are for a five year period preceding the survey i.e. 1997 – 2001. Table 8.3, page 120, has rural and urban values which are for a ten year period preceding the survey. Table 8.5, page 122, has male and female values which are for a ten year period preceding the survey. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, Table 8.2 page 117. The National figure is for a five year period preceding the survey i.e. 2003- 2007, while table 8.3, page 117 has rural and urban figures for a ten year period preceding the survey i.e. 1997 – 2007. Table 8.4, page 118 has male and females figures for a ten year period preceding the survey i.e. 1997 - 2007. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

No data found.

*Indicator 4.3 Proportions of  
1 year-old children  
immunized against measles*

#### **UN definition**

Proportion of 1 year olds children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine. It is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles at the age of 9 months. In certain countries in Latin America and the Caribbean it is recommended for the children to be immunized between the ages of 12 and 15 months.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Data are collected through the WHO UNICEF Joint Reporting Form. This form is sent out by both organizations to the Ministries of Health with expected completion by April 15 of each year.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) compile country data series based on both types of data gathered through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF) on Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. There are three types of data requested and collected through the JRF:

- Administrative coverage data. The number of doses administered as recorded by the health providers; The number of children in the target population, usually live births or infants surviving to the age of one year; and An estimate of completeness of reporting, e.g., percentage of districts in the country that reported their data.
- Survey data (national surveys conducted by DHS, MICS, EPI Cluster or other valid instruments).
- Official national estimate (the estimate of coverage that the Ministry of Health believes to be correct; which may or may not coincide with the administrative or national survey data).

For additional details, see:

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO\\_IVB\\_2007\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_IVB_2007_eng.pdf)

The content of the Joint Reporting Form was developed through a consensus process by staff from UNICEF, WHO and selected ministries of health. Data collected in the Joint Reporting Form constitute the major source of information on estimates of national immunization coverage, reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs), and immunization schedules, as well as indicators of immunization system performances. Surveys are frequently used in conjunction

with administrative data; in other instances they constitute the sole source of information on immunization coverage levels. The principle types of surveys are the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) 30-cluster survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). EPI 30-cluster surveys are frequently conducted by national EPI staff, are designed specifically for measuring immunization coverage, are simple to administer and easy to conduct, but have a precision plus or minus 10% points at 50% coverage. The MICS and DHS are more extensive surveys covering a variety of indicators, have a more rigorous design, and typically have a higher degree of precision, but are more expensive, logistically more complex and the questionnaire is longer and more difficult to administer. Draft reports produced by the WHO UNICEF working group are sent to each country for review, comment, contribution and final approval. Country correspondence adjustments are made to the estimates with consultation to the WHO UNICEF working group upon which final reports are completed. This collaboration prior to the public release of the final estimates is important not only to inform national authorities of the results of the review before its general release, but also to take advantage of local expertise and knowledge. The consultations with local experts attempt to put the data in the context of local events, both those occurring in the immunization system (e.g. vaccine shortage for parts of the year, donor withdrawal, etc.) and more widely occurring events (e.g. international incidences, civil unrest, heightened political commitment to immunization, etc.).

As mentioned previously, there are no adjustments made to reported data in cases where data for a country was available from a single source, usually the national reports to WHO. There is also no attempt to group countries based on income, development levels, population size or geographic location. The resulting estimates are based only on data from that country. Immunization coverage levels vary over time, and while there are frequently general trends, there is attempt to fit the data points to curve using smoothing techniques.

The data on proportions of 1 year-old children immunized against measles is estimated. No documentation is provided on how the estimations has been made, or what national data, if any, has been used.

### **National sources**

#### **CSO**

- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 8.8, page 98 has national, rural, urban, male and female values which are for children aged 12 to 23 months. Deviates from the UN definition. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 8.8, page 112, has national, rural, urban, male and female values for children aged 12 to 23 months. Deviates from the UN definition. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 16.4, page 209. The DHS has a larger sample (DHS=8000 hh, LCMS=6,550), therefore DHS figure is in CSO worksheet and LCMS figure in alternative.
- 1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 15.4, page 156, has national, rural and urban values while table 15.3 has male and female values. This indicator is for children aged 12 to 23 months. It deviates from the UN definition.
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 9.13, page 145, has national, rural, urban, male and female values which are for children aged 12 to 23 months. Definition deviates from the UN definition. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

- 2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002-03, table 15.4, page 153, has national, rural and urban values which are for children aged 12 to 23 months. Definition deviates from the UN definition. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.
- 2004: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2004, table 15.4, page 148, has national, rural and urban values for children aged 12 to 23 months. Definition deviates from the UN definition.
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 10.3, page 142, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. Check page xxvii also. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

1995 to 2008: Ministry of Health Excel HMIS Spread Sheet at the Ministry Headquarters.

### **1.6. Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

The fifth millennium development goal is to improve maternal health. Goal five consists of two targets:

5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

The goal consists of five indicators.

#### **Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Target 5A is to reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio, and consists of two indicators:

Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 5.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

#### *Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio*

##### **UN definition**

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is 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, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).

##### **Obtaining International Data**

Data on maternal mortality and other relevant variables are obtained through databases maintained by WHO, UNPD, UNICEF, and WB. Data available from countries varies in terms of the source and methods. Primary sources of data include vital registration systems, household surveys (direct and indirect methods), reproductive age mortality studies, disease surveillance or sample registration systems, special studies on maternal mortality, and national population censuses. Given the variability of the sources of data, different methods are used for each data source in order to arrive at country estimates that are comparable and permit regional and global aggregation. For a detailed description of the methodology please refer to the following, forthcoming publication: Hill K, Thomas K, AbouZahr C, Walker N, Say L, Inoue M, Suzuki E on behalf of the Maternal Mortality Working Group. Estimates of maternal mortality worldwide 1990 to 2005: an assessment of available data (*Lancet*, 2007). Figures for countries with generally complete civil registration systems and good attribution of cause of death are not adjusted. However, only one third of all countries/territories fall into this group. For another third of countries/territories, country-reported estimates of maternal mortality are adjusted for the purposes of comparability of the methodologies. For the final third of countries/territories—those with no

appropriate maternal mortality data--a statistical model is employed to predict maternal mortality levels. Despite being based on established demographic techniques and empirical data from other countries, there is no guarantee that the country specific point estimates obtained through the statistical model represent the true levels of maternal mortality. Estimated uncertainty margins are not confidence intervals in the epidemiological and statistical sense. Because these margins are extremely wide, one must be wary of interpreting small numerical differences in countries as representing real differences in maternal mortality levels. The wide lower and upper margins around the estimated figures reflect such uncertainty.

The data on maternal mortality ratio is country adjusted data. There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done, why they have been done or how. The national data used is classified under the group of countries that lack complete registration of deaths, but have estimates based on direct sisterhood methods.

#### **National sources**

##### *CSO*

- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 15.4, page 253. Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 10.3, page 136 only has national value. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 15.4, page 253. Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 15.4, page 245. Has national values only. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 15.4, page 253. Has national values only. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

No data found.

*Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel*

#### **UN definition**

Percentage of births attended by skilled personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in life saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Traditional births attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Data are collected through national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). These surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years. Before acceptance into the global databases, UNICEF and WHO undergo a verification process that includes correspondence with field offices to clarify any questions regarding estimates.

The data on proportion of births attended by skilled personnel is country adjusted data. There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done and how they have been done. For Zambia the national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) (1992, 1996, 2001-02, 2007) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1999 (rerun by UNICEF in 2003, all conducted in cooperation with CSO. References are in the UN database.

#### **National sources**

##### *CSO*

- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 8.5, page 94. Figure is sum of "doctor" and "nurse/trained midwife". Table has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 8.5, page 109. Figure is sum of “doctor” and “nurse/trained midwife”. The has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 16.2, page 207. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. The Demography and Health Survey (DHS) has a larger sample (DHS=8000 hh, LCMS=6,550), therefore DHS figure is in CSO worksheet and LCMS figure in alternative.
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 9.6, page 134, has national, rural and urban values. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 9.6 page 132, has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### Administrative data

1999 to 2008: Ministry of Health HMIS excel Spreadsheet at the ministry headquarters.1

### Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Target 5B achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health, and consists of three indicators:

Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate

Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate

Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

*Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate*

#### UN definition

Percentage currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception among women of reproductive age (usually aged 15-49) who are married or in union.

Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) who are married or in union and who are currently using

$$\text{Contraceptive prevalence} = \frac{\text{any method of contraception}}{\text{Total number of women of reproductive age (15 - 49) who are married or in union}} * 100$$

#### Obtaining International Data

Data are produced by the United Nations Population Division using data from nationally representative surveys including the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national family planning, or health, or household, or socio-economic surveys. Survey data from sources other than the National Statistical system are included when other data are not available. The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. If clarification is needed, contact is made with the survey sponsors or authoring organization, which occasionally may supply corrected or adjusted estimates in response. In general, all nationally representative surveys with comparable questions on current use of contraception are included.

The data on Contraceptive prevalence rate is from country data. For Zambia the national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). For the years 1999, 2002 and 2007, the Lactation Amenorrhea Method (LAM)<sup>2</sup> is included as a modern method. The numbers for

<sup>2</sup> Postponement of menstruation due to breastfeeding.

modern methods do not add up to the total for modern methods in 2007, according to the UN notes.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 5.6, page 75.  
Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 4.4, page 41, has national value. Table 4.5, page 42 has rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 5.6, page 75.  
Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 4.4.1, page 49 has national values. Table 4.6.1, page 52 has rural and urban values.  
[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 5.6, page 75.  
Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 5.4, page 75, has national value. Table 5.5, page 76, has rural and urban values. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 5.5, page 74, has national, rural and urban values. The figure from page xxvii includes men, while UN definition does not. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

Data not found.

*Indicator 5.4 Adolescent  
birth rate*

#### **UN definition**

The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15 to 19.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Data is obtained from several sources:

- (a) For civil registration data, data on births or the adolescent birth rate are obtained from country-reported data from the United Nations Statistics Division or regional Statistics Divisions or statistical units (ESCWA, ESCAP, CARICOM, SPC). The population figures are obtained from the last revision of the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects and only exceptionally from other sources.
- (b) For survey data, the data are obtained from surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), MICS and other nationally sponsored surveys. Whenever the estimates are available in the survey report, they are directly taken from it. In other cases, if microdata are available, estimates are produced by the United Nations Population Division based on national data.
- (c) For census data, the estimates are preferably directly obtained from census reports. In such cases, adjusted rates are only used when reported by the National Statistical Office. In other cases, the adolescent birth rate is computed from tables on births in the preceding 12 months by age of mother, and census population distribution by sex and age.

The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women 15 to 19 years of age, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women 15 to 19 years of age. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.

- (a) In the case of civil registration the numerator is the registered number of live-births born to women 15 to 19 years of age during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15 to 19. For the numerator, the figures reported by National Statistical Offices to the United Nations Statistics Division have first priority. When they are not available or present problems, use is made of data from the

regional statistical units or directly from National Statistical Offices. For the denominator, first priority is given to the latest revision of *World Population Prospects* produced by the United Nations Population Division in accordance with the recommendation of the 11th IAEG meeting on MDG indicators. In cases where the numerator does not cover the complete *de facto* population, an alternative appropriate population estimate is used if available. When either the numerator or denominator is missing, the direct estimate of the rate produced by the National Statistics Office is used. Information on sources is provided at the cell level. When the numerator and denominator come from two different sources, they are listed in that order.

(b) In the case of survey data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on retrospective birth histories. The numerator refers to births to women that were 15 to 19 years of age at the time of the birth during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator to person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 by the interviewed women during the same reference period. Whenever possible, the reference period corresponds to the five years preceding the survey. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. For some surveys, no retrospective birth histories are available and the estimate is based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the survey. The information on sources at the cell level provides the name or acronym of the survey together with the beginning and end year of the reference period.

(c) In the case of census data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration. The census provides both the numerator and the denominator for the rates. In some cases, the rates based on censuses are adjusted for under registration based on indirect methods of estimation. For some countries with no other reliable data, the own-children method of indirect estimation provides estimates of the adolescent birth rate for a number of years before the census.

The data on adolescent birth rate is country data for Zambia. The data is three year averages from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS).

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

- 1990: Census of Population and Housing (PHC) 2000 vol. 10, table 7.3, page 102, national values only. Adjusted values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
  - 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 3.2, page 28 has national, rural and urban values which are for a three period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
  - 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 3.2, page 33, has national, rural and urban values which are for a three period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
  - 2000: Census of Population and Housing (PHC) 2000 vol. 10, table 7.4, page 103, national, rural and urban values. Adjusted value. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
  - 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 4.1, page 56, has national, rural and urban values which are for a three period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
  - 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 4.1, page 56, has national, rural and urban values which are for a three period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 4.4 page 59 has values for the years 1990 (Census), 1992 (DHS), 1996 (DHS), 2000 (Census), 2001(DHS) and 2007 (DHS). [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)



**Administrative data**

Data not found.

*Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)*

**UN definition**

*Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)* is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period. *Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits)* is the percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given period that received antenatal care four times or more with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period. A *skilled health worker/attendant* is an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancy, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complication in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained birth attendants (TBA) are excluded. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which should include:

- Blood pressure measurement.
- Urine testing for bacteria & proteinuria.
- Blood testing to detect syphilis & severe anaemia.
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

**Division of indicator**

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage
- Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage

See above for definitions.

**Obtaining International Data**

UNICEF maintains antenatal care data (for at least one visit and four or more visits) and WHO (for at least four visits) and both collaborate to ensure the consistency of data sources. National-level household surveys are the main data sources used to collect data for the antenatal care indicators. These surveys include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. The surveys are undertaken every 3 to 5 years. For mainly industrialized countries (where the coverage is high), data sources include routine service statistics.

Before acceptance into the global databases, UNICEF and WHO undergo a verification process that includes correspondence with field offices to clarify any questions regarding estimates.

The data on Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, is country adjusted data. There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done or how they have been done. The national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, 2001-02 and 2007 and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1999 (reanalyzed by UNICEF in 2003), all conducted in cooperation with CSO. References are in the UN database. The data on antenatal care coverage, at least four visits is country data, and is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02 conducted in cooperation with CSO.

**National sources****CSO**

- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, sum of doctor and nurse/trained midwife, table 8.1, page 89 (at least one visit) for national, rural and urban values. Table 8.2, page 91 (at least 4 visits) for national values only. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, sum of doctor and nurse/trained midwife, table 8.1, page 104 (at least one visit) has national, rural and urban values. Table 8.2, page 105 (at least 4 visits) has national values only. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 9.1, page 128 (at least one visit) for national, rural and urban values. Table 9.2, page 129 (at least 4 visits) for national, rural and urban values. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 9.1, page 124 (at least one visit) for national, rural and urban values. Table 9.2, page 125 (at least 4 visits) for national, rural and urban values. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

**Administrative data**

**1997 to 2008:** Ministry of Health HMIS excel Spreadsheet at the ministry headquarters. Number of visits not stated.

*Indicator 5.6 Unmet need for family planning*

**UN definition**

Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.

Unmet need for family planning =

(Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrhea and whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed + fecund women who desire to either stop childbearing or postpone their next birth for at least two years, or who are undecided about whether or when to have another child, and who are not using a contraceptive method) / (Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union)

**Obtaining International Data**

Unmet need for family planning is measured using data that are gathered in special surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. Data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), collected from ORC Macro, are the primary source of data on unmet need for developing countries. Another important source of data is the Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), which collect data from developing countries, with technical assistance provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Reproductive Health (DRH), MEASURE CDC. In reports from those surveys, women who are married or in a consensual union are considered to have an unmet need for family planning if they report that they are not using contraception, do not wish to become pregnant (either currently – desire to space the next birth – or ever – desire to limit family size), are fecund and sexually active, and are not currently pregnant. In some cases, other national survey efforts, which have incorporated the DHS methodology, but were conducted by national authorities without international technical assistance (e.g., in India), are used as inputs. Similarly, some surveys did not receive technical

assistance from CDC but have followed the CDC methodology for estimating unmet need. National surveys conducted as part of the European Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and other national surveys might also vary in their definition of unmet need. Those differences are flagged with footnotes in the data. The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. If clarification is needed, contact is made with the survey sponsors or authoring organization, which occasionally may supply corrected or adjusted estimates in response. The data are not adjusted.

The data on unmet need for family planning is country data. The data is from Demography and Health Surveys (DHS).

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 6.4 page 73 for national rural and urban values. This includes only married women. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, table 6.5, page 88 has national, rural and urban values. This includes only married women. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 7.3, page 110 for national rural and urban values. This includes only married women. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 7.3.1, page 108 for national rural and urban values. This includes only married women. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

Data not found.

### **1.7. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

The sixth millennium development goal is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and consists of three targets:

- 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
- 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

#### **Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

Target 6A is to have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, and consists of four indicators:

- Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
- Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high risk sex
- Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 6.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results. Indicators 6.2 and 6.3 are always divided by gender.

*Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years*

#### **UN definition**

The prevalence of HIV among the population 15-49 years old is the percentage of individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV. Human Immunodeficiency (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight of infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.

The indicator itself covers HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years, while the UN metadata identifies the age group as 15-49 years.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Regional workshops are conducted every 2 years to produce draft estimates. These are finalized through correspondence with the country. The UNAIDS Epidemiology team collaborates with national counterparts to generate HIV estimates for their country. Typically, the coordinating counterparts are based in the National AIDS Council or in the Ministry of Health, and they receive inputs from the AIDS programme (e.g. ART, Preventing Mother To Child Transmission programmes) and from the Statistics office. Country estimates are collected and reviewed based on new findings at the country level, as well as previous data trends. Country data is validated by country representatives for accuracy. No adjustments are made for international comparability. The data are comparable because of the well-standardised methodologies. HIV estimate data are reported as rounded figures.

The data on HIV prevalence among population aged 15-49 years is estimated. There is no documentation on why the data is estimated, how they have been estimated and what the basis is. Information on what national data, if any, has been used is not been provided.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 14.11, page 238. Data for 15-24 calculated for national, rural, urban, male and female. Covers the five year period preceding the survey. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. The table also has the HIV prevalence rate for population aged 15 to 49 years for national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 14.8, page 235, has data for HIV Prevalence rate for population aged 15-24 years, national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm) Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, tables 14.3 and 14.5, pages 228 and 231 have information on People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage.

#### **Administrative data**

Data not found.

*Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high risk sex*

#### **UN definition**

*Condom use during last high-risk sex* is the percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 that had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

The indicator is divided by gender.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition, most data are available at <http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata>. Nationally representative

population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government offices under the supervision of government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to ensure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn for the entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF for indicators regularly reported by UNICEF, are sent to countries for validation and updating. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

The data on condom use at last high risk sex is country data for Zambia. The national sources for this data have not been provided.

### National sources

#### CSO

- 1998: Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005, table A.5.21, page 139, national, male and female values. Definition deviates, length of relationship decisive. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2000: Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005, table A.5.21, page 139, national, rural, urban, male and female values for the percent of young people who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with non regular partner. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 13.21, page 223 calculated national, male and female values for the percent of young people who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with non regular partner. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2003: Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005, table A.5.21, page 139, national, rural, urban, male and female values. Definition deviates, length of relationship decisive. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2005: Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005, table A.5.21, page 139, national, male and female values for the years 1998, 2000, 2003 and 2005. Data from the last table. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, page xxvii, has national, male and female values. Number of sexual partners not specified. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

### Administrative data

Data not found.

*Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS*

### UN definition

*Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS* is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconception about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

The indicator is divided by gender.

### Obtaining International Data

These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys, and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition most data are available at <http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata>. Nationally representative

population-based surveys, such as the DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government office under the supervision of the government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to make sure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn about an entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF are sent to countries for validation and updates on recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

The data on proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is country data for Zambia. Information on the national data has not been provided, except for the 2006 data (from DHS 2006).

### National sources

#### CSO

2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001/2002, table 13.2, calculated national, male and female values. Definition deviates from UN definition. The DHS indicator is the percent of population aged 15 to 24 years who know two or three ways to avoid HIV, and does not include misconceptions of HIV/AIDS. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

2005: Sexual Behaviour Survey (SBS) 2005, table A.5.3, page 130 has national, male and female values. Definition deviates from UN definition. The SBS indicator does not include the misconceptions of HIV/AIDS. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 13.3.1 page 193 (Women) and table 13.3.2 page 194 (Men). Total value is calculated and does not completely correspond to the MDG table at page xxvii. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

### Administrative data

No data found.

*Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years*

### UN definition

The impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

### Obtaining International Data

These data are collected through household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), behavioural surveillance surveys, and other nationally representative surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition the data are available at: [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org) and [www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata). Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government offices under the supervision of government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to ensure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn for the entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF for all regularly reported indicators are sent to countries for validation and updating. Updates from countries

must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

The data on ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years is country data. There is no documentation on what national data has been used.

#### National sources

##### CSO

2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 18.3, page 303, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### Administrative data

No data found.

#### Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Target 6B is to achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. The target consists only of one indicator, indicator 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.

*Indicator 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs*

#### UN definition

The percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection. The numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other delivery sites. The denominator (the total number of people who need antiretroviral therapy) is generated using a standardized statistical modelling approach. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The number of adults with advanced HIV infection who should start treatment is estimated based on the assumption that the average time from HIV seroconversion to eligibility for the antiretroviral therapy is eight years and, without antiretroviral therapy, the average time from eligibility to death is about three years. These parameters were revised in 2007: The previous estimates were based on the assumption of seven years from seroconversion to eligibility and two years from eligibility to death in the absence of treatment.

#### Obtaining International Data

The data on people receiving antiretroviral therapy are collected through three international monitoring and reporting processes:

1. Health sector response to HIV/AIDS (WHO)  
WHO sends an annual questionnaire to its regional and country offices in the fourth quarter of each year to collect data on key indicators related to the availability, coverage and impact of priority health sector interventions for HIV/AIDS.
2. Prevention of mother to child transmission and pediatric HIV care and treatment (Interagency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Women, Mothers and their Children – IATT)  
An annual reporting form is sent to UNICEF and WHO country offices to facilitate data collection in collaboration with national governments and other in-country implementing partners.
3. UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  
With the adoption of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001,

countries committed to provide a progress report to the General Assembly every two years. The UNAIDS Secretariat facilitates this reporting and develops regular reports for submission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Country progress reports submitted to UNAIDS based on international guidelines for the construction of the core indicators are available online.

All three processes are linked through common indicators and a harmonized timeline for reporting. In order to facilitate collaboration at country level, the country offices of WHO, UNICEF and the UNAIDS Secretariat, work jointly with national counterparts and partner agencies to collate and validate data in a single collaborative consultation process. In addition, at least twice a year, international data reconciliation meetings are organized to review and validate data reported to WHO, UNICEF, the UNAIDS Secretariat, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Where discrepancies are identified between data reported to the different organizations, follow-up letters are sent to UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO country offices in order to liaise with national authorities to seek clarification and resolve discrepancies. Adjustments in reported data by countries are made in case they do not reflect end-of-year values. Furthermore, some countries only report data of the cumulative number of people receiving treatment, and adjustment are made to more accurately represent the value of people 'currently' on treatment at the end of the calendar year.

The data on proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs is country adjusted data. There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done, or how. The data for 2006 is based on data from the national health authorities covering September 2006 in addition to estimates for private facilities. Information on the national data used is not provided for in 2007, except a specification that private sector data is included.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

No data found.

#### **Administrative data**

**2003 to 2008:** Ministry of Health HMIS excel Spreadsheet at the ministry headquarters.

### **Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

Target 6C is to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases, and consists of five indicators:

Indicator 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

Indicator 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets

Indicator 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs

Indicator 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Indicator 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

There is no institution responsible for collecting data for the UN MDG database on indicator 6.6, which also results in missing definition on this indicator. This indicator is divided in three: Notified cases of malaria, Malaria death rate in the population and malaria death rate for children under five years of age.



*Indicator 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria*

There is no international institution responsible for this indicator.

#### **UN definition**

##### Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into three sub indicators:

- Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population
- Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages
- Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, ages 0-4

#### **Obtaining International Data**

There is no international data on this indicator.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

No data found.

#### **Administrative data**

2005: Annual Health Statistical Bulletin, 2006, Ministry of Health, table 2.2, page 12 has data for malaria case fatality rate per 1000 admissions.

2007: Annual Health Statistical Bulletin, 2006, Ministry of Health, table 2.2, page 16 has data for malaria case fatality rate per 1000 admissions.

1998 to 2008: Ministry of Health HMIS excel spreadsheet at the ministry headquarters. Age not stated on malaria death rate. Value is per 1000.

1998 to 2008: Ministry of Health HMIS excel spreadsheet at the ministry headquarters. Notified cases of malaria, Value is per 1000.

*Indicator 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets*

#### **UN definition**

Percentage of children aged 0 – 59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Data from national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS), are compiled in the UNICEF global databases. The data are reviewed in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria (RBM) partnership, launched in 1998 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

The data on proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets is country data. For Zambia the national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2000-01 and 2006.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001/2, table 10.2, page 156, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 12.2 page 180, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

2006: Zambia Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS), 2006, Ministry of Health, table 7, page 15, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.nmcc.org.zm](http://www.nmcc.org.zm).

2008: Zambia Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS), 2008, Ministry of Health, table 7, page 19, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.nmcc.org.zm](http://www.nmcc.org.zm).

*Indicator 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs*

#### **UN definition**

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Data from national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS), are compiled in the UNICEF global databases. The data are reviewed in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria (RBM) partnership, launched in 1998 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

The UN data on proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs is country data. For Zambia the national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2000 and 2004 and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006 (reanalyzed by UNICEF in 2007), all conducted in cooperation with CSO.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001-02, table 10.5, page 159 has national, rural, urban, male and female values. The period is from mid year to mid year, using the starting year. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 12.5, page 185, has national, rural and urban values. Number in page xxvii has a deviating definition. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

2006: Zambia Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS), 2006, Ministry of Health, table 11, page 21, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.nmcc.org.zm](http://www.nmcc.org.zm).

2008: Zambia Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS), 2008, Ministry of Health, table 11, page 27, has national, rural, urban, male and female values. [www.nmcc.org.zm](http://www.nmcc.org.zm).

*Indicator 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis*

#### **UN definition**

*Tuberculosis prevalence* refers to the number of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence"). It is expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV. *The tuberculosis death rate indicator* refers to the estimated number of deaths due to tuberculosis (TB) in a given time period. In this database, the indicator reflects the number of deaths per 100,000 population per year. Deaths from all forms of TB are included. Deaths from TB in people with HIV are included. *Tuberculosis incidence* is the estimated number of new TB cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. TB is an infectious bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lungs are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable within a six-month course of antibiotics.

Division of indicator

The indicator has three sub indicators:

- Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population
- Tuberculosis prevalence rate per year per 100,000 population
- Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population

See above for definitions.

**Obtaining International Data**

Treatment success rates are calculated from cohort data (outcomes in registered patients) as the proportion of new smear-positive TB cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with (“cured”) or without (“treatment completed”) bacteriologic evidence of success.

The data on incidence rate associated with tuberculosis and the data on prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis is estimated. There is no documentation on method used, or any information on what national data, if any, has been utilized.

**National sources****CSO**

No data found.

**Administrative data****Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population; 1990 to 2007:**

Global Tuberculosis Control (GTC), Epidemiological Strategy Financing Report, WHO, 2009, table A3.3, page 202. The ministry of health provided WHO with the numbers of TB patients from which WHO calculated the incidence, rates.

**Tuberculosis prevalence rate per year per 100,000 population; 2000 TO 2007:**

Global Tuberculosis Control (GTC), Epidemiological Strategy Financing Report, WHO, 2009, table A3.4, page 203. The ministry of health provided WHO with the numbers of TB patients from which WHO calculated the prevalence rates.

**The Tuberculosis prevalence rate for 1990** is figure from the table on page 156. Data for years 1990 to 1999 can be downloaded from [www.who.int/tb](http://www.who.int/tb)

**Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population table A3.4**, the data is not clearly explained.

*Indicator 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course*

**UN definition**

*The Tuberculosis (TB) detection rate* is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy directly observed treatment short course (DOTS). The proportion of new smear-positive TB cases under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with or without bacterial evidence of success (“cured”) or without “treatment completed”. At the end of each treatment, each patient is assigned one of the six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes: cured; completed; died; failed; defaulted; and transferred out with outcome unknown. The proportion of cases assigned to these outcomes, plus any additional cases registered for treatment but not assigned to outcome, add up to 100% of cases registered. *TB* is an infectious bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* often causes no symptoms, since the person’s immune system acts to “wall off” the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lungs are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable within a six-month course of antibiotics. Smear-positive is defined as a case of TB where *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacilli are visible in the patient’s

sputum when examined under a microscope. A new case of TB is defined as a patient who has never received treatment for TB, or has who has taken anti-TB drugs for less than 1 month. *DOTS* is the internationally recommended approach to TB control, which forms the core of the Stop TB Strategy (WHO, 2006). The five components are:

- Political commitment with increased and sustained financing.
- Case detection through quality-assured bacteriology.
- Standardized treatment with supervision and patient support.
- An efficient drug supply and management system.
- A monitoring and evaluation system.

In countries that has adopted the *DOTS* strategy; it might be implemented in all or some parts of the country, and all or some of the health-care providers. Only those TB patients notified by health-care facilities providing *DOTS* services are included in this indicator.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator has two sub indicators:

- Tuberculosis detection rate under *DOTS*, percentage
- Tuberculosis treatment rate under *DOTS*, percentage

See above for definitions.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Estimates of incidence are based on a consultative and analytical process in WHO and are published annually. The *DOTS* detection rate for new smear-positive cases is calculated by dividing the number of new smear-positive cases treated in *DOTS* programmes and notified to WHO divided by the estimated number of incident smear-positive cases for the same year, expressed as a percentage.

Estimates of incidence (for additional details, please refer to the TB incidence indicator metadata) are based on a consultative and analytical process lead by the WHO and are published annually.

The data on proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short course is estimated. There is no documentation on method used, or any information on what national data, if any, has been utilized. The data on proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short course is country data. No information on the national data has been provided.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

No data found.

#### **Administrative data**

**Tuberculosis detection rate under *DOTS*, percentage**, Global Tuberculosis Control (GTC), Epidemiology Strategy Financing Report, WHO, 2009, table A3.10, page 209. The ministry of health provided WHO with the numbers of TB patients from which WHO calculated the incidence, rates. [www.who.int/tb](http://www.who.int/tb)

**Tuberculosis treatment rate under *DOTS*, percentage**, Global Tuberculosis Control (GTC), Epidemiology Strategy Financing Report, WHO, 2009, table A3.10, page 209. The ministry of health provided WHO with the numbers of TB patients from which WHO calculated the incidence, rates. [www.who.int/tb](http://www.who.int/tb)

## 1.8. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The seventh millennium development goal is to ensure environmental sustainability, and consists of four targets:

- 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
- 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

### Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 7A is to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, and consists of five indicators

- Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land areas covered by forest
- Indicator 7.2 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)
- Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
- Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
- Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

Indicator 7.4 has no institution that is responsible for collecting data for the UN MDG database, which also results in missing definition on this indicator.

*Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land areas covered by forest*

#### UN definition

Forest is defined in the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominately under agricultural or urban use land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of tree and absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should reach a minimum height of 5 meters (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 meter are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: Areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 meters; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as rubber-wood plantation and cork oak stands. Excluded: Tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantation and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.

#### Obtaining International Data

FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on forest area since 1946. This is done at intervals of 5-10 years as part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). FRA 2005 contains information for 229 countries and territories on more than 40 variables related to the extent of forests, their conditions, uses and values for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005. All data are provided to FAO by the countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate the forest area for different points in time. (For definitions, reporting guidelines and format in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian see (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32180/en>)). Officially nominated national

correspondents and their teams prepared the country reports for the assessment. Some prepared more than one report as they also reported on dependent territories. For the few remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search. Once received, the country reports undergo a rigorous review process to ensure correct use of definitions and methodology as well as internal consistency. A comparison is made with past assessments and other existing data sources. Regular contacts between national correspondents and FAO staff by e-mail and regional/sub-regional review workshops form part of this review process. All country reports (including those prepared by FAO) are sent to the respective Head of Forestry for validation before finalization. The data are then aggregated at sub-regional, regional and global levels by the FRA team at FAO. Documentation: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/home/en/>

The data on proportion of land areas covered by forest is country data for Zambia. No information on what national data has been provided.

### National sources

Data not yet found.

*Indicator 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)*

### UN definition

*Total CO2 emissions:* Estimates of total carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions include anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of carbon dioxide (CO2). The term “total” implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO2 emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and the sector for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). National reporting to the United Nations Convention of Climate Change that follows the International Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests). CO2 emissions/removals by land use, land-use change and forestry are often known with much less certainty than emissions from other sectors, or emissions/removals estimates for LULUCF may not be available at all. In such cases, “total” emissions can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial use, agriculture, and waste.

*CO2 emissions per capita:* Carbon emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country.

*CO2 emissions per \$1 GDP (PPP):* Total CO2 Emissions divided by the total value of the gross national product (GDP) expressed in purchasing power parity (PPPs).

### Division of indicator

The indicator has five sub indicators:

- Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), thousand metric tons of CO2 (CDIAC)
- Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), thousand metric tons of CO2 (UNFCCC)
- Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 (CDIAC)
- Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 (UNFCCC)
- Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), kg CO2 per \$1 GDP (PPP)

See above for definitions.

### Obtaining International Data

The information, including GHG and CO2 data, is usually submitted by Parties through their national UNFCCC focal points, which can be found at:

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/nfp.pl>. The data submitted by Annex I Parties are

subject to a rigorous review process, which is coordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat in accordance with the guidelines agreed under the Climate Change Convention and conducted by international teams of experts. The reviews of national GHG data are conducted annually and the international expert teams check the robustness of the estimates and their correspondence to the methodologies recommended by the IPCC. The results of reviews are publicly available in the form of the so-called review reports which can be found at the UNFCCC website at:

[http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/inventory\\_review\\_reports/items/3723.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/inventory_review_reports/items/3723.php) No adjustments to any international classification are used, but all data have to be submitted electronically in an agreed common format (the Common reporting Format - CRF) and the methodologies for emission calculation should be consistent with those recommended by the IPCC, which is checked during the annual reviews by international expert teams.

The data on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) is global monitoring data. There is no information on what, if any, national data has been used as a basis.

#### **National sources**

**CSO**

Data not found.

#### **Administrative data**

Data not yet found.

*Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances*

#### **UN definition**

The indicator is used to monitor the reduction in the usage of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) as a result of the Montreal Protocol. Therefore only ODSs controlled under the Montreal Protocol are covered by the indicator. Reducing consumption ultimately leads to reduction in emissions since most uses of ODSs finally leads to the substances being emitted into the atmosphere. The Units of Measurement are metric tons of ODS weighted by their Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP), otherwise referred to as ODP tons. This indicator signifies the progress made toward meeting the commitment to phase out the use of ODSs of the countries which has ratified the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances the Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments of London (1990), Copenhagen (1992) and Beijing (1999).

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The data on proportion of land areas covered by forest is country data. There is no information on the national data has been provided.

#### **National sources**

**CSO**

No data found.

#### **Administrative data**

Data not yet found.

*Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits*

There is no international institution responsible for this indicator.

#### **UN definition**

There is no UN definition of this indicator

#### **Obtaining International Data**

There is no international data on this indicator

**National sources**

There is no national data on this indicator.

*Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used*

**UN definition**

Proportion of the total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total renewable water resources). The terms *water resources* and *water withdrawal* are understood as *freshwater resources* and *freshwater withdrawals*.

**Obtaining International Data**

FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on water resources and their use through its AQUASTAT country surveys since 1992. The periodicity of country surveys is about 10 years due to budgetary constraints, but it could be reduced to 3-5 years relatively easily. Data on water resources, expressed in long-term averages of annual values, can be considered stable (they vary annually around a long term average which is constant, except on a long term basis where climate change can induce variations). They have been estimated by FAO on the basis of country information, complemented with available global datasets, and published in 2003 and are available for all countries at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/agl/aglw/docs/wr23e.pdf>. Updates are made when new information becomes available, and the latest country dataset is available online at [http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water\\_res/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_res/index.stm).

Water use data have been collected from information available at country level for the period 1990-2000 through the AQUASTAT country surveys. Estimates of water use, based on a standardized methodology, have been made by FAO for most countries for the year 2000 and are available at <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbases/index.stm>. They are based on country information, complemented, when needed, with expert estimates based on unit water use figures by sector.

AQUASTAT data on water resources and use are also published every 3 years through the UN World Water Development Report. A comparative analysis of available country water resources data is carried out at regular intervals. On that basis, AQUASTAT compiles and updates its best estimates of the main elements of the water balance for each country. AQUASTAT collects statistics on water resources and data on water resources obtained from national sources are systematically reviewed to ensure consistency in definitions and between countries located in the same river basin. A methodology has been developed and rules established to compute the different elements of national water balances. In the case of conflicting sources of information, the difficulty lies in selecting the most reliable one. In some cases, water resources figures vary considerably from one source to another. Existing documentation: <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm>

The data on proportion of total water resources used for Zambia is estimates. There is no information on what method was used or what national data, if any, has been used for the estimation. The data for refers to four-years periods.

**National sources****CSO**

No data found.

**Administrative data**

Data not yet found.



### **Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss**

Target 7B is to reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss, and consists of two indicators:

Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

*Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected*

#### **UN definition**

The unit of measure in this indicator is a “protected area”. The World Conservation Union – IUCN, defines a protected area as an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. “Designated” is defined as: The authority that corresponds according to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decree or the like) officially endorses a document of designation.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is compiled from multiple sources and is the most comprehensive global dataset on marine and terrestrial protected areas available. It is a joint project of UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas working with governments and collaborating non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A major source of information is through the UN List process, which takes place every 4-5 years. As part of this process, key stakeholders review and provide information to assist in the compilation of the UN List of Protected areas. In the intervening period between UN Lists, UNEP-WCMC works closely with national authorities and NGOs to continually update the WDPA, as new information becomes available. Partnerships such as the one between UNEP-WCMC and the European Environment Agency have aided the collection of information on a regional scale. Collaborative projects such as the ‘MPA Global’ project, undertaken through the Sea Around Us Project and the University of British Columbia, with the support of WWF and UNEP-WCMC, have enhanced the amount and quality of marine protected areas data for the WDPA. Early 2008 will see a transition of MPA Global back into the WDPA, which includes the data and the mechanisms for data collection, ready for the re-launch of the redeveloped online WDPA system in 2008. Through the UN List process, every 4 – 5 years, UNEP-WCMC requests national agencies to review current lists (including GIS) of protected areas for their country as well as to provide updated information. In addition to this process UNEP-WCMC works closely with national agencies, NGOs and protected areas experts (through the IUCN WCPA) around the world to review, update and acquire new protected areas data. Once at UNEP-WCMC the data is processed and validated through a number of spatial (GIS) and database tools, developed by UNEP-WCMC, to project and translate the data into the standard WDPA data structure to enable integration into the database. Once the data has been converted it is also compared to the existing information within the WDPA. Where discrepancies or gaps in the dataset exist UNEP-WCMC staff communicate with the data provider and external data reviewers to resolve any issue. Once the review process is complete the data is fully integrated into the published WDPA. The data is adjusted accordingly to account for transboundary protected areas (protected areas that transcend international boundaries) to ensure that the appropriate area / extent from the total area for that site is attributed to the country in which it is contained. Similar adjustments have been made where a protected area transcends both marine and terrestrial environments.

The data on proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected is estimated for Zambia. Area km<sup>2</sup> (Value) is the area designated in that year as listed in the World Database on Protected Areas and may be generated from spatial (GIS) boundary data as outlined in series Metadata sheet in Treatment of Missing Values. Includes areas for which year (Date of Establishment/designation) is unavailable. Sites are

nationally designated. Designated is defined as the authority correspond to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decrees or the alike) officially endorses a document of designation. There is no information on what specific national sources, if any, have been used.

#### **National sources**

Data not yet found.

*Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction*

#### **UN definition**

The indicator *Changes in the Status of Species* indicates the change in threat status of species in their natural habitat, based on population in and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (hereafter 'IUCN Red List'; <http://www.redlist.org>). The world's species are impacted by a number of threatening processes, including habitat destruction and degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species, human disturbance, pollution, and climate change. This indicator measure overall changes in the extinction risk of sets of species as a result of these impacts and the extent to which they are being mitigated. The IUCN Red List Index (IUCN RLI) uses data from the IUCN Red List to show changes over time in the overall threat status (relative projected extinction risk) of representative sets of species. The IUCN Red List is widely recognised as the most authoritative and objective method of classifying the status of the species. It uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to the following categories of relative extinction risk: *Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct and Data Deficient* (IUCN 2001). It has been developed by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) and partners BirdLife International, The Zoological Society of London, Conservation International-Centre of Applied Biodiversity and NatureServe. The IUCN RLI is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain living (i.e. not extinct) in the near future in the absence of any conservation action. The 'near future' cannot be quantified exactly, because it depends on the generation time of each of the species contributing to the index, but in most cases the period can be in the range of 10-50 years for species with short generation length, and 10-100 years for species with long generation lengths. The IUCN RLI value can range from 1 (when all species are categorised as Least Concern) to 0 (when all species are categorised as extinct). An immediate value indicates how far the set of species has moved overall toward extinction. Thus, the IUCN RLI allows comparisons between sets of species in both their overall level of extinction risk (i.e. how threatened they are on average), and in the rate at which this changes over time. A downward trend in the IUCN RLI over time means that the expected rate of future species extinction is worsening (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is increasing). An upward trend means that the expected rate of extinction is abating (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is decreasing), and a horizontal line means that the expected rate of species extinction is remaining the same, although in each of these cases it does not mean that biodiversity loss has stopped. Hence, to show the target of significantly reducing the loss of biodiversity may have been met, and upward IUCN RLI trend is needed at the very least. An IUCN RLI value of 1.0 would show that biodiversity loss has been halted.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

UNEP's own description of its nature and purpose:

Environmental development is key to achieving overall sustainable development. UNEP's work to promote environmental sustainability, the object of Millennium Development Goal 7, underpins global efforts to achieve all of the Goals agreed by world leaders at the Millennium Summit. UNEP supports assessments of environmental conditions and trends including building the capacity of its many partners to generate the information necessary for sound environmental decision making to support sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Goals. UNEP's work encompasses:

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends.
- Developing international and national environmental instruments.
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.
- Facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development.
- Encouraging new partnerships and mind-sets within civil society and the private sector.

Red List assessments are made through an inclusive process, which is open to all interested parties and stakeholders, either through open workshops or open-access web-based discussion fora (e.g. <http://www.birdlifeforums.org>). Contributors include professional scientists, specialists and conservationists from a broad spectrum of institutions, including governments, museums, universities and local, national, regional and global non-governmental organisations. Assessments are given independent scientific review by the appropriate Red List Authority (an individual or organisation appointed by the IUCN SSC to review assessments for specific species or groups of species) to ensure standardisation and consistency in the interpretation of information and application of the criteria. A Biodiversity Assessments User's Working Group and the IUCN Red List Unit work to ensure consistent categorisation between species, groups and assessments. Finally, a Red List Standards and Petitions Working Group monitors the process and resolves challenges and disputes over Red List assessments.

All these data are stored and managed in the IUCN Red List database (IUCN's Species Information Service, SIS), and made freely available through the IUCN Red List website (<http://www.redlist.org>), which is updated annually.

There is no national data on Zambia.

#### **National sources**

Data not yet found.

#### **Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

Target 7C is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and consists of two indicators:

Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

*Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source*

#### **UN definition**

The proportion of the population using an improved water source, total, urban, and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking; piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source available is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigated channels. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the web site of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org).

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the

organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation. To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by review, using a set of objective criteria. New survey data are entered into the JMP database only when the accompanying survey documentation is available to JMP. Provider-based (reported) data are only used when there are no survey or census data available for a country for the period going back to 1980. The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS – which make up over 70 percent of all survey data in the JMP database. The same standard questions are being promoted for inclusion into other survey instruments and can be found at [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org).

The data on proportion of population using an improved drinking water source is estimated. There is no information on what method was used or what national data, if any, has been used for the estimation.

#### **National sources**

##### **CSO**

- 1990: 1990 Census of population and housing (PHC), vol. 10, Zambia Analytical Report, table 11.7, page 166. Proportion of households. In this report, protected and unprotected wells as well as boreholes were grouped together. Hence the information in the spreadsheet is based on piped water only. All values (national, rural and urban) are calculated (see formula spreadsheet). Values for male and female headed households are not in the report. Definition deviated from the UN definition. Data was collected at household level. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1991: Priority Survey I (PSI), table 6.7, page 53 (“sum of protected well; public tap; and own tap), has national, rural and urban values.
- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, Table 2.6, page 19 (“sum of piped into residence; public tap; and well in residence), has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1993: Priority Survey II (PSII), table 5.4, page 33 (“sum of protected well; public tap; and own tap), has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, national value inside front cover on World summit for children indicators. Table 2.7, page 17 summed values for piped into residence; public tap; well in residence; and borehole to get the rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 14.7, page 176, has national rural and urban values (calculated by adding protected well, borehole, public tap and own tap)The DHS has a larger sample (DHS=8000 hh, LCMS=6,550), therefore DHS figure is in CSO worksheet and LCMS figure in alternative.
- 2000: 2000 Census of Population and Housing (PHC), Household and Housing Characteristics Analytical Report, table 3.1, page 20. Proportion of households. The data refers to the proportion of households, male or female

headed households with access to safe water. Definition deviates from the UN definition. Data was collected at household level.

2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001/2, national value inside front cover on World summit of children's indicators. Table 2.7, page 21 has national, rural and urban values calculated by adding piped into dwelling; piped into yard/plot; communal tap; piped to neighbour; protected well in yard, protected public well; and bottled water. Values exclude rain and spring because information on whether these water sources are safe not is not there in the report. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 2.6, page 23, has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

#### **Administrative data**

No data found.

*Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility*

#### **UN definition**

The proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility, total, urban, rural, is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human waste. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise accepted type, flush/pour flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewage or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies of water. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the web site of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org).

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation. To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by review, using a set of objective criteria. New survey data are entered into the JMP database only when the accompanying survey documentation is available to JMP. Provider-based (reported) data are only used when there are no survey or census data available for a country for the period going back to 1980. The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS – which make up over 70 percent of all survey data in the JMP database. The same standard

questions are being promoted for inclusion into other survey instruments and can be found at [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org).

The data on proportion of population using an improved drinking water source is estimated. There is no information on what method was used or what national data, if any, has been used for the estimation.

### National sources

#### CSO

- 1990: 1990 Census of population and housing (PHC), vol. 10, Zambia Analytical Report, table 11.8, page 168. Proportion of households. All values (national, rural and urban) are calculated (see formula spreadsheet). Values for male and female headed households are not in the report. Definition deviated from the UN definition. Data was collected at household level.  
[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1991: Priority Survey I (PSI), table 12.4, page 144, has values for national, rural, urban, male headed and female headed households.
- 1992: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1992, table 2.6, page 19, has national, rural and urban values. Values calculated by adding percentages for own flush toilet, shared flush toilet and ventilated improved pit latrine.  
[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1993: Priority Survey II (PSII), table 11.4, page 127, has values for national, rural, urban, male headed and female headed households. . Values calculated by adding percentages for flush toilet and aqua privy.
- 1996: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996, national value inside front cover on World summit for children indicators. Rural and Urban values calculated by adding percentages for flush toilet and VIP latrines from table 2.7, page 17. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 1996: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1996, table 14.12, page 185, has national rural and urban values (calculated by adding percentages for flush toilet and communal flush toilet) The DHS has a larger sample (DHS=8000 hh, LCMS=6,550), therefore DHS figure is in CSO worksheet and LCMS figure in alternative.
- 1998: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 1998, table 13.7, page 136, has national, rural and urban values. (Calculated by adding percentages for flush toilet and communal flush toilet).
- 2000: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Household and Housing Characteristics Analytical Report, table 3.1, page 20. The data refers to the proportion of households, male or female headed households with access to proper toilet facility. Definition deviated from the UN definition. Data was collected at household level. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2001: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2001/2 table 2.7, page 21 has national, rural and urban values added flush toilet; and ventilated improved pit latrine. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- 2002: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2002/2003, table 14.13, page 140, has national, rural and urban. Values calculated by adding percentages for own flush toilet inside; own flush toilet outside; communal shared flush; and aqua privy. The LCMS 2002-03 is using a different methodology, and is therefore not comparable with earlier and later surveys.
- 2004: Table 14.9, page 140, has national, rural and urban values. Values calculated by adding percentages for own flush toilet and communal flush.
- 2006: Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006, revised figures. Values calculated by adding percentages for own flush toilet inside house, own flush outside house, communal flush and aqua privy.
- 2007: Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007, table 2.8, page 25, has national, rural and urban values. [www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

**Administrative data**

No data found.

**Target 7D: BY 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

Target 7D is by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. The target consists of only one indicator, proportion of urban population living in slums.

*Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums*

**UN definition**

The proportion of urban population living in slums is the proportion of urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking *one or more* of the following conditions:

- Access to improved water
- Access to improved sanitation
- Sufficient living area
- Durability of housing
- Security of tenure

However, since information on secure tenure is not available in most countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum household, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums.

UN-HABITAT's strategic vision is anchored in a four-pillar strategy aimed at attaining the goal of Cities without Slums. This strategy consists of advocacy of global norms, analysis of information, field-testing of solutions and financing. These fall under the four core functions assigned to the agency by world governments - monitoring and research, policy development, capacity building and financing for housing and urban development.

Access to improved water:

Improved drinking water technologies are more likely to provide safe drinking water than those characterized as unimproved. A household is considered to have access to an improved water supply if it uses improved drinking water sources or delivery points (listed below).

Improved drinking water sources include:

- piped water into dwelling, plot or yard
- public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole
- protected dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection.

Unimproved drinking water sources include:

- unprotected dug well
- unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum
- bottled water
- tanker-truck
- surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)

Access to improved sanitation:

Improved sanitation facilities are more likely to prevent human contact with human excreta than unimproved facilities. A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it uses improved sanitation facilities (listed below).

Improved sanitation facilities include:

- flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine
- ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab
- composting toilet

Unimproved sanitation facilities include:

- flush or pour-flush to elsewhere
- pit latrine without slab or open pit

- bucket
  - hanging toilet or hanging latrine
- no facilities or bush or field.

Durability of housing:

A house is considered “durable” if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity.

Sufficient living area:

A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable (minimum of four square meters) room.

Secure tenure:

Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against arbitrary unlawful evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions.

1. According to the situation in a specific city this definition may be locally adapted. For example, in Rio de Janeiro living area is insufficient for both the middle classes and the slum population and is not a good discriminator. It could either be omitted, or it could be formulated as two or more of the conditions such as overcrowding and durability of housing.
2. Bottled water is considered improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene
3. Only facilities, which are not shared or are not public are considered improved.
4. Excreta are flushed to the street, yard or plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location.

**Obtaining International Data**

Household survey data is preferred when available, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) as well as other household data (surveys or censuses), are the preferred sources of data. When household survey data are available, the response categories for questions on access to water, access to sanitation, overcrowding, quality of dwelling and security of tenure are reviewed. Where possible, the response categories are grouped or interpreted according to Expert Group Meeting (EGM) definitions of slum dwellers (e.g., not all surveys or censuses use the same categories to define access to water and sanitation in the same way). Households that lack either of the above conditions are tallied ensuring that, a household lacking more than one condition is only counted once. Proportion of population living in these households is then estimated. Estimated data for this indicator are obtained via the following process. Initially, a country Desk review of primary (published or electronic) sources is conducted. Data can then be obtained either from the country or from official international database publication such as Demographic and Health Survey-DHS (<http://www.measuredhs.com>) or Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey – MICS (<http://www.childinfo.org>) or Integrated Public Use Micro data Series – IPUS (<http://www.ipums.org>), or national official database, or via CDs. Over 350 surveys and censuses have been obtained and used in the estimation of slum dwellers. When household survey data were available the response categories for questions on access to water, access to sanitation, overcrowding, quality of housing and security of tenure are reviewed. In some instances it is possible to cross reference with alternative estimates or sources, or consult other countries with similar characteristics. Many countries in Africa and Asia have done DHS surveys more than once. When these data are available both data files are accessed as a confirmatory measure.



The data on proportion of urban population living in slums is estimated. The national data used as a basis for the estimates are the DHS 1992, 1996 and 2001-02. The decrease in the percentage of slum dwellers is mostly due to a change in the definition of adequate sanitation. In 2005, only a proportion of households using pit latrines were considered slum households, whereas in 1990 and 2001 all households using pit latrines were counted as slum households.

#### National sources

No data found.

### 1.9. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The eight millennium development goal is to develop a global partnership for development, and consists of six targets:

8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

8B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries

8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run

8E: In cooperation with Pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

The goal has 16 indicators, and several of those indicators measures the western world's commitment to the MDGs. The actual connection between targets and indicators varies under this goal, we have tried to put the indicators under the targets thematically connected them.

#### Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 8A is to develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, and consists of one indicator, net ODA (official development assistance), total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

*Indicator 8.1 Net ODA (official development assistance), total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income*

#### UN definition

Net official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institution units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross domestic product (GDP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to the gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represent the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo, Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

#### Division of indicator

This indicator has four sub indicators:

- Net ODA, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI
- Net ODA, to LDCs as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI
- Net ODA, million US\$
- Net ODA to LCDs, million of US\$

#### **Obtaining International Data**

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues.

There is no data available for Zambia.

#### **National sources**

Data not available

#### **Target 8B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries**

Target 8B is addressing the special needs of the least developed countries, and consists of six indicators:

Indicator 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

Indicator 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

Indicator 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

Indicator 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

Indicator 8.8 Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

Indicator 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

*Indicator 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)*

#### **UN definition**

Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credit for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transitional countries as determined by the DAC. Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development. Population programmes/policies and reproductive health includes population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) control including HIV/AIDS and personnel development (population and reproductive health). Basic social services (BSS) also include basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, and multi-sector aid for BSS: Bilateral official development assistance is from one country to another.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator has two sub indicators:

- ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA
- ODA to basic social services, million US\$

#### **Obtaining International Data**

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral

work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues. Existing documentation: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx>

There is no data available for Zambia.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied*

#### **UN definition**

Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Untied bilateral official development assistance is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator has two sub indicators:

- ODA that is untied, percentage
- ODA that is untied, million US\$

#### **Obtaining International Data**

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues

There is no data available for Zambia.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

**Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)**

Target 8C is addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly). The target has two indicators:

Indicator 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

Indicator 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes

*Indicator 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes*

**UN definition**

Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institution units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross domestic product (GDP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to the gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represent the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The landlocked developing countries are, by region:

Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, The Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, The Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Europe: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova (expected from 2003).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia and Paraguay.

Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- ODA received in landlocked developing countries as percentage of their GNI
- ODA received in landlocked developing countries, million US\$

**Obtaining International Data**

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by

DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues

The data on ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes is country data. In the UN MDG database there is data from Zambia based on the OECD DAC database from 2008.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes*

#### **UN definition**

Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institution units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross domestic product (GDP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to the gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represent the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The small island developing states (SIDS) are by region:

Africa: Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, and Seychelles.

Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federate States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Europe: Cyprus and Malta.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the US Virgin Islands.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- ODA received in small island states as a proportion of their gross national incomes
- ODA received in small island states, million US\$

### Obtaining International Data

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues.

This indicator is not relevant for Zambia.

#### National sources

No data available.

*Indicator 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty*

#### UN definition

This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that has been defined to reflect target 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of the least developed countries) of Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.6 is the proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing countries and least developed countries. For the purpose of calculating indicator 8.6, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the EU (25 countries included since 2004) in Europe are considered "developed" regions and areas, following the common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries. The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo, Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar,

Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WHO secretariat. Agricultural products corresponds to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chapter 03). Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of the country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except from goods for inward processing) are not included. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the law of a country apply in full.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- Developed country imports from developing countries, admitted free of duty, percentage
- Developed country imports from the LDCs, admitted free of duty, percentage

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Tariff Schedules and corresponding imports at the tariff line level in the IDB are received directly from WTO Members (Governments). They are processed in a common database format by the WTO Secretariat and disseminated to the WTO Members concerned. If no objections are raised, they are also disseminated to all WTO Members and international organizations via a dedicated website. Data on tariffs, imports, and preferential schemes from ITC and UNCTAD are also taken from official sources and are subject to substantial verification procedures. Existing documentation:

<http://www.mdg-trade.org/Metadata.aspx>, <http://www.mdg-trade.org/Methodology39.aspx>

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Zambia.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries*

#### **UN definition**

This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that has been defined to reflect target 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of the least developed countries) of Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.7 is the average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textiles and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries. Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and EU are considered "developed" regions and areas, following the common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries. The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra



Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo, Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WHO secretariat. Agricultural products corresponds to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chapter 03); in addition to parts of chapters 29, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 50 to 53. Textile is mainly covered in chapters 50 to 60. The bulk of clothing products are found in chapter 61 – 63. Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textile include natural and synthetic fibres and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into three sub indicators

- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products from developing countries
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on textiles from developing countries
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on clothing from developing countries

#### **Obtaining International Data**

The main source of data is the WTO Integrated Data Base (IDB), complemented by information from the International Trade Center (ITC) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Tariff Schedules and corresponding imports at the tariff line level in the IDB are received directly from WTO Members (Governments). They are processed in a common database format by the WTO Secretariat and disseminated to the WTO Members concerned. If no objections are raised, they are also disseminated to all WTO Members and international organizations via a dedicated website. Data on tariffs, imports, and preferential schemes from ITC and UNCTAD are also taken from official sources and are subject to substantial verification procedures. When national tariffs are based on specific rates that are not expressed in ad valorem form, they are converted in ad valorem equivalents to allow for international comparability. There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Zambia.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.8 Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product*

#### **UN definition**

*Agricultural support* is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. For agricultural products, the total support estimates (TSE) represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural fibers and fabrics and article of clothing made from them. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum

of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of the output. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate outputs.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP
- Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries, million US\$

#### **Obtaining International Data**

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Zambia.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity*

#### **UN definition**

Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credit for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transitional countries as determined by the DAC. Activities to help build trade capacity enhance the ability of the recipient country:

- To formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade.
- To stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.
- To participate in the benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce. Those activities are further classified by the First Joint WTO/OECD Report on Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building (2002) under two main categories: Trade policies and regulations (divided into nineteen subcategories) and trade development (divided into six subcategories).
- Donors differ in defining what constitute a single “activity”. Some donors split individual activities into components in order to obtain detailed data on aid allocation to each subcategory. Other classifies the whole activity under the most relevant subcategory. For some donors, the number of records in the database is larger than the number of actual activities.
- In the Joint Report by the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the data are based on the actual number of activities.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page “Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates” completed by

DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide) for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues. The data on ODA to build trade capacity are collected through the joint WTO/OECD Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) (<http://tcbdb.wto.org>). 26 bilateral donors and 19 multilateral agencies reported to the TCBDB since its creation in 2001. Data are collected and then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC and WTO Secretariats. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues. Existing documentation: [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en\\_2649\\_34585\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_34585_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Zambia.

#### National sources

No data available.

### Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run

Target 8D is to deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run. It consists of three indicators:

Indicator 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decisions points

Indicator 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative

Indicator 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

*Indicator 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decisions points*

#### UN definition

Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multinational creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin to receive debt relief. Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) supported program, carry out key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and satisfactorily implement a Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions.

#### Obtaining International Data

Staff of International Development Agency (IDA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) makes an assessment of each country's eligibility for assistance under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and submits a document for the approval of the Executive Boards of the IMF and IDA. When the Board approves the assessment

document, the country is deemed to have reached decision point. Staff of IDA and the IMF assesses country's performance and progress in meeting the requirements for reaching the completion points under the Enhanced HIPC initiative, as set out in the decision point document, and submits an assessment report to the Executive Board of the IDA and IMF. Once the Board approves the completion point document, the country is deemed to have reached completion point1.

All documents related to countries' decision and completion points can be accessed at: <http://go.worldbank.org/9W8I0X55A0> and <http://go.worldbank.org/T0OFS29N10>. Zambia is covered in the documentation on this internet page. But the indicator is not relevant on country level.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative*

#### **UN definition**

Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the threshold established by the HIPC initiative (150 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues. Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multinational creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin to receive debt relief.

#### Division of indicator

The indicator has two sub indicators:

- Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, cumulative million US\$ in end-2006 NPV terms
- Debt relief committed under MDRI initiative, cumulative million US\$ in end-2006 NPV terms

#### **Obtaining International Data**

For each "pre-decision-point" country, World Bank and IMF staffs conduct a mission to undertake a DSA before HIPC debt relief is provided. A key part of the mission is loan-by-loan debt data reconciliation between creditor and debtor loan statements. Once the loan-by-loan debt database has been reconciled they proceed with the calculation of HIPC debt relief and subsequent DSA.

The data on debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative is global monitoring data. Data from Zambia is collected through missions carried out by IMF and the World Bank. The data is so called global monitoring data. Global monitoring data are regularly produced by the designated agency for the global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level, because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only

#### **National sources**

No data available.

*Indicator 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services*

#### **UN definition**

Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interests payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods and services. This series differs from the standard debt to export ratio. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified,

excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) export, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipt and do not include workers' remittances.

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Where formal registration of foreign borrowing is not mandatory, compilers must rely on balance of payments data and financial surveys. A majority of the countries are fully current in their reporting under the DRS and the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the countries' total public debt. In some cases, when debtor reports are not available or incomplete, World Bank staff makes estimates based on previously reported data, creditor reports, and other sources. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the debt statistics. Nevertheless, quality and coverage vary among debtors and may also vary for the same debtor from year to year.

Loan-by-loan information on external debt is reported to the World Bank's Debt Reporting System by the country authorities (ministry of finance or central bank). All data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are provided on a loan-by-loan basis by debtors except for lending by some multilateral agencies, in which case data are taken from the creditors' records. These creditors include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Reports contain annual stocks and flows information as well as terms and conditions of individual loans contracted.

The data on debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is country adjusted data. There is no information on what the basis for the country adjustments are. As of 1998 Zambia reached completion point under the original HIPC initiative.

#### **National sources**

No data available.

#### **Target 8E: In cooperation with Pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries**

Target 8E is to, in cooperation with Pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. The target consists only of indicator 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.

*Indicator 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis*

#### **UN definition**

The *proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis* is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. *Access* is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. *Essential drugs* are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. The World Health Organization has developed the Model List of Essential Drugs, which is regularly updated through widespread consultations with member States and other partners. Progress in access to essential medicines is thus the result of combined effort by governments, strategic partners such as United Nations agencies, public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations and professional associations (WHO Expert Committee on Essential Drugs, November 1999).

#### **Obtaining International Data**

Surveys on access to drugs and prices. Existing documentation:  
[http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/access/OMS\\_Medicine\\_prices.pdf](http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/access/OMS_Medicine_prices.pdf)

No data available for Zambia.

**National sources**

No data available.

**Target 8F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication**

Target 8F is to, in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication. The target consists of three indicators:

Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population

Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population

Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

*Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population*

**UN definition**

A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or Direct Exchange Line (DEL) that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.

Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- Telephone lines per 100 population
- Telephone lines

**Obtaining International Data**

The ITU's Market Information and Statistics (STAT) Unit collects its Telecommunication/ICT data directly from governments by means of an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT. There is data for Zambia in the UN MDG data base.

**National sources**

Administrative data

*Source: Ministry of communications and transport, 2009.*

*Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population*

**UN definition**

A mobile cellular subscriber refers to the use of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscribers and includes analogue and digital cellular systems. This should also include subscribers to ITM-2000 (Third Generation, 3G). Subscribers to public mobile data services or radio paging services not included.

Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- Telephone lines per 100 population
- Telephone lines

**Obtaining International Data**

The ITU's Market Information and Statistics (STAT) Unit collects its Telecommunication/ICT data directly from governments by means of an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT. There is data for Zambia in the UN MDG data base.

**National sources**

Administrative data

*Source: Ministry of communications and transport, 2009.*

*Indicator 8.16 Internet users  
per 100 population*

**UN definition**

The internet is a linked global network of computers in which the users at one computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the network.

**Division of indicator**

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- Internet users per 100 population
- Internet users
- Personal computers per 100 population
- Personal computers

**Obtaining International Data**

The ITU's Market Information and Statistics (STAT) Unit collects its Telecommunication/ICT data directly from governments by means of an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT. There is data for Zambia in the UN MDG data base.

**National sources*****Administrative data***

Source: Ministry of communications and transport, 2009. The rates per 100 inhabitants were calculated using the CSO population data and the Ministry's numbers of subscribers.