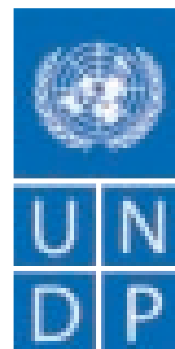


2007 ZAMBIA

Human Development Report

Enhancing household capacity to respond to HIV and AIDS



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Human Development Report

Enhancing household capacity to respond to HIV and AIDS

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Message from the Government

HIV and AIDS is one of the major development challenges facing Zambia. The epidemic has affected every fabric of human existence. It has become the major cause of illness and death among the young and middle aged Zambians, who are the most productive age group. Consequently, it has deprived households and society of a critical human resource base. Further, it is reversing the social and economic gains the country is striving to attain. It has also continued to diminish the chances of alleviating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality, reducing child and maternal mortality and ensuring environmental sustainability. In effect, HIV and AIDS is among the factors limiting the achievement of the MDGs.

In view of the foregoing, the Zambian Government has declared HIV and AIDS as a national disaster and emergency requiring concerted efforts for all relevant stakeholders. While there have been major advancement in HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care in Zambia, efforts to significantly scale up responses to HIV and AIDS have been inadequate.

In view of the above, it is clear that HIV and AIDS is a huge challenge to development and therefore, there should be no business as usual. In trying to respond to this challenge, I urge all our cooperating partners to consider coming up with strategies that will help to prevent new infections; designing programmes that address specific problems brought about by HIV and AIDS such as taking care of children orphaned by the disease; and mitigating the effects of HIV and AIDS on poverty.

Furthermore, a more systematic approach is needed to build local capacity to manage a comprehensive response to the epidemic. To this end, the focus of the Report on enhancing household capacity to respond to HIV and AIDS is very appropriate and timely. Therefore, I would like to encourage all our development partners to read this Report and consider how they can adopt some of the ideas in the Report.



Ng'andu P. Magande, M.P.
Minister of Finance and National Planning

Foreword

The

2007 Zambia Human Development Report (ZHDR) focuses on the sixth Millennium Development Goal (MDG), which is combating HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases. It particularly emphasises enhancing household capacity to respond to HIV and AIDS. It is the fifth in a series of bi-annual Reports that have been produced since 1997. The topics addressed since then have included poverty, provision of basic social services, employment and sustainable livelihoods, and eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

The Report places households at the centre of Zambia's efforts to respond to HIV and AIDS because the immediate impact is felt at the household level. The effects are felt through various ways, which by aggregation adversely affect socio-economic sectors in varying degrees at the macro level. Focusing on the households gives a better opportunity to understand the many facets of HIV and AIDS and how the epidemic can be holistically addressed.

The Report pursues the theme of the household's capacity to respond to HIV and AIDS from three key inter-related and mutually reinforcing aspects. Firstly, the relationship between HIV and AIDS and human development. The Report shows that HIV and AIDS undermines all the tenets that constitute human development as can be seen in falling life expectancy, low educational attainment and standards of living. Secondly, the impact of HIV and AIDS on achievement of the MDGs. The 2007 MDG Progress Report states that Zambia is on track to achieving all the MDGs, except for maternal mortality and environmental sustainability. However, there is a real danger that this progress will be undone if the response to HIV and AIDS is not intensified and won. Thirdly, enhancing household capacity to respond to HIV and AIDS. The household where the negative impacts of the epidemic are first felt needs to be recognised as the first and central line of action against HIV and AIDS.

The Report recommends that for households to be effectively involved in responding to HIV and AIDS, the development process should be made more supportive to HIV affected households. Macro-level institutions should be strengthened so that HIV and AIDS do not unravel their capacity to deliver on their mandates. Adaptive structures at the district level, which are closer to households and communities, should be allowed to flourish. HIV-affected households should be helped to rebuild capital asset base.

This Report was formulated through a consultative and participatory process, which involved all the relevant national stakeholders and external reviewers from the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy and other Country Offices. The preparation process was guided by the NHDR National Advisory Committee. I hope that it will be a useful policy tool for the Government and its development partners in the collective fight against HIV and AIDS in Zambia. I commend the analysis and recommendations contained therein to a wide readership and welcome any comments on how to improve its value.



Aeneas C. Chuma
UNDP Resident Representative

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Balance sheet of Human development in Zambia

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

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

Zambia Human Development Reports

2007: Enhancing Household Capacity to Respond to HIV and AIDS. **2003:** The Reduction of Poverty and Hunger in Zambia: An Agenda for Enhancing the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. **1999/2000:** Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods. **1998:** Provision of Basic Services. **1997:** Poverty. These reports and other UNDP Zambia publications are available online on www.undp.org.zm.

National Human Development Reports - the concept

National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) are advocacy tools for promoting human development through national focus on critical development issues within a country. They are also used to facilitate debate and dialogue on critical development issues, provide independent policy advice, primarily to government, on how to address such challenges, and also help to build consensus around a shared vision for the broadening human choices. Furthermore, in line with their people-centered approach and the capacity to monitor both progress and challenges in Human Development, NHDRs are important advocacy tools, at the country level, to track progress in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. NHDRs from all over the world are accessible on <http://hdr.undp.org>.



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