



# ZAMBIA'S CHILDREN IN 1995

Key results of a survey  
to monitor progress towards  
goals for children

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invaluable. We are also most grateful to Charlotte Harland of Mano Consultancy Services Ltd. for her assistance in compiling the final document.

Please note that, throughout the document, statistics are referred to by year. Information and data, where indicated, comes from the following sources.

- 1991 - Priority Survey I, CSO, Lusaka
- 1992 - Demographic and Health Survey, University of Zambia and CSO, Lusaka
- 1993 - Priority Survey II, CSO, Lusaka

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## FOREWORD

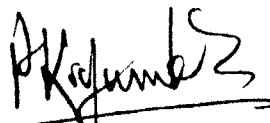
**T**he Government of Zambia is committed to the development of all of its citizens. In a poor country such as ours, the enhancement of human capacity is the key to sustainable improvements in the quality of people's lives.

Children are a particularly important part of this duty, as they are the nation's future. We have a moral responsibility to ensure that every child is given his or her right to education, health, security from abuse and exploitation, recreation and a free conscience.

The Government of Zambia has made a commitment to ensuring that these rights are enjoyed by all children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by Zambia in 1991, obliging us to encompass children in our laws, policies, programmes and activities. To guide our national efforts in doing so, in 1994, the Government approved the National Programme of Action for Children (NPA) which sets out Zambia's major goals and strategies to bring about improvements in the lives of all of Zambia's children. Within the NPA, a number of Mid-Decade Goals were also set for achievement by the end of 1995.

In 1994, President Frederick Chiluba reaffirmed the Government's commitment to achieving the Mid-Decade Goals for Children. On 30 November 1994, the President committed himself and his senior colleagues to monitor progress towards these goals and to "ensure that these goals are not only achieved but sustained."

This report is a summary of the findings of the first year of such a monitoring programme. It highlights the key findings of a national survey carried out by the Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information System (FHANIS) of the National Commission for Development Planning in collaboration with the Central Statistics Office. The survey will be administered on an annual basis, providing us with a yearly assessment of the status of our children and will enable us to review progress towards child development goals and raise awareness of the importance of the National Programme of Action for Children. Through this action, we would like to create a broad alliance between Government, NGOs and all concerned organisations and individuals to meet the challenges we face in promoting rights and opportunities for our children, their future and the future of this nation.



**Hon Lt Col Patrick Kafumukache**  
*Minister of Youth, Sport & Child Development*



**Hon Rev Dan Pule**  
*Deputy Minister, National Commission for  
Development Planning*

## MONITORING THE MID-TERM GOALS FOR CHILDREN

The information contained in this report is based on the results of two household surveys conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for the Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information System (FHIANIS).

Both the urban and rural household survey questionnaire was designed by FHIANIS with technical input from a number of key ministries. Both questionnaires collected information on:

- Household structure and composition
- Education
- Water and sanitation
- Health status and diarrhoea management
- Child immunization and Vitamin A supplementation
- Nutrition, child feeding practices, and salt iodisation
- Food security, consumption and expenditure
- Income sources

The rural questionnaire included additional questions on agricultural production and livestock, poultry and crop production.

The surveys were conducted in two stages. Interviews for the urban survey were held between 23 June and 7 July 1995 and for the rural survey between 13 August and 2 September 1995.

In total, 6,810 households were surveyed - 2,620 urban households in twenty-one districts of Zambia and 4,190 rural households nationally. A comprehensive report on the sampling methodology is contained in Annex 1.

Data from the rural questionnaires was entered and cleaned at the provincial level (with the exception of Central Province and a few districts in Southern Province). Urban data was entered in Lusaka at the CSO. Analysis of the data was conducted by researchers and statisticians at FHIANIS and the CSO respectively.

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## ZAMBIA'S MID-DECADE GOALS FOR CHILDREN



To improve the status and promote the welfare of children, the Government pledged to achieve the following goals by the end of 1995:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| ● Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child.   | <b>ACHIEVED</b>         |
| ● Reduce 1990 levels of severe and moderate malnutrition by 20% or more.  | <b>NOT YET ACHIEVED</b> |
| ● Assist 40 target hospitals and clinics to achieve baby-friendly status as a strategy to ensure that all children are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life.    | <b>ACHIEVED</b>         |
| ● Expand immunisation coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis to 80% or more of children.  | <b>ACHIEVED</b>         |
| ● Ensure that at least 80% of children under two are receiving adequate Vitamin A through a combination of breastfeeding, dietary improvement, fortification and supplementation. | <b>ACHIEVED</b>         |
| ● Achieve iodisation of all salt for human and animal consumption.  | <b>ACHIEVED</b>         |
| ● Ensure that 80% of diarrhoeal cases are treated with oral rehydration therapy (increased fluids) and continued feeding.   | <b>ACHIEVED</b>         |
| ● Increase primary school enrollment and retention rates to at least 80% of school-age children.  | <b>NOT YET ACHIEVED</b> |
| ● Improve enrollment and retention of girls in primary education to reduce the current disparities between girls and boys.  | <b>NOT YET ACHIEVED</b> |
| ● Increase access to clean water for 50% of rural and 100% of urban households by the year 2000.  | <b>NOT YET ACHIEVED</b> |
| ● Increase access to sanitary means of excreta disposal for 50% of rural and 100% of urban households by the year 2000.   | <b>NOT YET ACHIEVED</b> |
| ● Reduce poverty and provide support to children, women and families living in especially difficult circumstances.  | <b>NOT YET ACHIEVED</b> |