**IV. Financing**

**SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS**

- **Sanitation**
  - Urban: Not available
  - Rural: Not available

- **Drinking-water**
  - Urban: Not available
  - Rural: Not available

**Financial reporting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure reports available</th>
<th>Adequate budget estimates available</th>
<th>Financial report approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitorling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracking of progress in access to services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCING PLAN**

- **FINANCING PLAN CONSISTENTLY AGREED AND FOLLOWED**
  - Yes

- **FINANCING PLAN AGREED AND DECISIONS INSUFFICIENTLY IMPLEMENTED**
  - No

**Implementation of Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People living in rural areas with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living in urban areas with disabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V. Equity**

**Affordability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordability schemes available in each region</th>
<th>Affordability schemes with barrier or difficulty applying or not applicable</th>
<th>No charges or rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National WASH expenditure (US$ millions): 159.9**

- **Urban**
  - National: 159.9
  - Rural: Not available

**Sanitation & Drinking-water Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANITATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**URBAN:**

- National: 97.5
- Rural: Not available

**RURAL:**

- National: 62.4
- Rural: Not available

**COVERAGE OF POPULATION BY SUBSECTOR**

- **Drinking-water**
  - National: 61%
  - Rural: 31%
  - Urban: 96%

- **Sanitation**
  - National: 31%
  - Rural: 19%
  - Urban: 49%

**CHANGE IN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS TO TARGET INEQUITIES (PERCENTAGE POINTS)**

- National: 0%
- Rural: 0%
- Urban: 0%

**Populations not in target inequity**

- National: 0%
- Rural: 0%
- Urban: 0%

**FINANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- **Domestic commitments**
  - More than 75% of what is needed.

- **External sources**
  - Between 50% and 75% of what is needed.

**WHO/CED/PHE/WSH/18.15**

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I. Governance

**NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>PLANS</th>
<th>POLICY FORMALLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH in schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNED TO</th>
<th>LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Entities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAFETY PLANNING**

- Mitigate accidents
- Manage safety planning

**COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODERN SANITATION</th>
<th>LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES**

- Ensure environmental sustainability of water services
- Maintain sewer systems and treatment facilities
- Ensure drinking-water quality meets national standards
- Regulate drinking-water quality and treatment facilities

II. Monitoring

**DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING**

- Policy and strategy
- Resource allocation
- Financial planning and expenditure
- Performance monitoring and evaluation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion

**PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR OF MOST RECENT JSR</th>
<th>SANITATION</th>
<th>DRINKING-WATER</th>
<th>HYGIENE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 SANITATION JOINT SECTOR REVIEW (JSR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### I. Governance

#### National Policies and Plans, Existence and Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS</th>
<th>EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIPELINE PLANS</td>
<td>POLICY FORMALLY APPROVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO), Zambia</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other authorities</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Commercial Utilities and Local Authorities

- High.
- Moderate.
- Low.

#### Urban Sanitation Policy

- Under Sustainable Development Goal 6, there is a greater focus on sustainability measures.
- Under GLAAS 2016/2017, ZAMBIA, Country Highlights - Sustainability Measures Included in Policy/Plan

#### Sustainable Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNED TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep rural water supply functioning over the long term</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve reliability and continuity of urban water supply</td>
<td>Commercial Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate disused drinking-water hand pumps</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard safety of latrines on occasions</td>
<td>Health Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain sewer systems and treatment facilities</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve climate resilience</td>
<td>Health Authorities, Commercial Entities, and Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate disused WASH systems in health care facilities</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard water and/or sewerage management</td>
<td>Health Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure drinking-water quality meets national standards</td>
<td>Water Resources Management Authority, Water Resource Management Authority, Health Authorities, and Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Coordinating Mechanisms: Existence and Level of Coordination

- Mechanism exists to coordinate WASH actors
- Mechanism does not exist to coordinate WASH actors

#### Coordination Mechanisms

- Include the following: environmental sanitation, water resources management, water-related environmental protection, and water-related environmental protection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION</th>
<th>PLAN DEVELOPED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED FULLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED PARTIALLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED MODERATELY</th>
<th>NOT IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanism exists to coordinate WASH actors</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanism does not exist to coordinate WASH actors</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Community and User Participation

- Urban sanitation
- Rural sanitation
- Other drinking water
- Rural drinking water
- Urban sanitary systems and treatment facilities
- Health institutions, commercial entities, and local authorities
- National and local/provincial WASH planning
- Policy development
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and expenditure
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion

#### User Participation: Processed, Defined in Law Policy

- Level of participation: Defined in law policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER PARTICIPATION: PROCESSED, DEFINED IN LAW POLICY</th>
<th>LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drinking water</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking water</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitary systems and treatment facilities</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health institutions, commercial entities, and local authorities</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and local/provincial WASH planning</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy development</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community mobilization</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial planning and expenditure</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of regulations</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health promotion</td>
<td>Defined in law policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### III. Monitoring

- Data Availability for Decision-Making
- Policy and strategy
- Resource allocation
- Status and quality of service delivery
- Financial health
- Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks
- Public health policies for reducing disease transmission
- Public health policies for responding to disease transmission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING</th>
<th>PLAN DEVELOPED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED FULLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED PARTIALLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED MODERATELY</th>
<th>NOT IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy and strategy</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status and quality of service delivery</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health policies for reducing disease transmission</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health policies for responding to disease transmission</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. Monitoring

- Joint Sector Review (JSR)
- Year of review: July 2014
- Section covered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOINT SECTOR REVIEW (JSR)</th>
<th>PLAN DEVELOPED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED FULLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED PARTIALLY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED MODERATELY</th>
<th>NOT IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy and strategy</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status and quality of service delivery</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health policies for reducing disease transmission</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health policies for responding to disease transmission</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Implementation

- Top three development partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top three development partners</th>
<th>Total funding in millions of dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Impact of Increased Human Resources Capacity

- Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.
- Partial benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.
- Moderate benefit.
- Limited benefit.
- No benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

#### Impact of Increased Human Resources Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT OF INCREASED HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITY</th>
<th>TOTAL FUNDING IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

---

[http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/]
I. Governance (continued)

SAFETY PLANNING

Water supply planning
Sanitation safety planning

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors

Does the Coordination Mechanism:

1. Ensure environmental sustainability of water services
2. Safely reuse wastewater and/or faecal sludge
3. Safely manage wastewater and/or faecal sludge
4. Rehabilitate disused drinking-water hand pumps
5. Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools
6. Safe use of wastewater
7. Faecal sludge collection
8. Municipal wastewater
9. Infection prevention and control strategy
10. Water and sanitation in schools
11. Water and sanitation in health care facilities
12. Hygiene promotion
13. Hygiene promotion in schools
14. Hygiene promotion in health care facilities
15. Hygiene promotion
16. Rural sanitation
17. Urban sanitation
18. Rural drinking-water
19. Urban drinking-water
20. Water-related environmental protection
21. Water pollution control
22. Waste in health care facilities
23. Water rights/allocation
24. Water pollution control
25. Water pollution control
26. Water pollution control
27. Water pollution control
28. Water pollution control
29. Water pollution control
30. Water pollution control
31. Water pollution control

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation: Plans exist, but only moderate levels of implementation.

Does the Coordination Mechanism:

1. Ensure environmental sustainability of water services
2. Safely reuse wastewater and/or faecal sludge
3. Safely manage wastewater and/or faecal sludge
4. Rehabilitate disused drinking-water hand pumps
5. Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools
6. Safe use of wastewater
7. Faecal sludge collection
8. Municipal wastewater
9. Infection prevention and control strategy
10. Water and sanitation in schools
11. Water and sanitation in health care facilities
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14. Hygiene promotion in health care facilities
15. Hygiene promotion
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20. Water-related environmental protection
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23. Water rights/allocation
24. Water pollution control
25. Water pollution control
26. Water pollution control
27. Water pollution control
28. Water pollution control
29. Water pollution control
30. Water pollution control
31. Water pollution control

Does the Coordination Mechanism:

1. Ensure environmental sustainability of water services
2. Safely reuse wastewater and/or faecal sludge
3. Safely manage wastewater and/or faecal sludge
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5. Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools
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8. Municipal wastewater
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11. Water and sanitation in health care facilities
12. Hygiene promotion
13. Hygiene promotion in schools
14. Hygiene promotion in health care facilities
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16. Rural sanitation
17. Urban sanitation
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23. Water rights/allocation
24. Water pollution control
25. Water pollution control
26. Water pollution control
27. Water pollution control
28. Water pollution control
29. Water pollution control
30. Water pollution control
31. Water pollution control

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM:

1. Ensure environmental sustainability of water services
2. Safely reuse wastewater and/or faecal sludge
3. Safely manage wastewater and/or faecal sludge
4. Rehabilitate disused drinking-water hand pumps
5. Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools
6. Safe use of wastewater
7. Faecal sludge collection
8. Municipal wastewater
9. Infection prevention and control strategy
10. Water and sanitation in schools
11. Water and sanitation in health care facilities
12. Hygiene promotion
13. Hygiene promotion in schools
14. Hygiene promotion in health care facilities
15. Hygiene promotion
16. Rural sanitation
17. Urban sanitation
18. Rural drinking-water
19. Urban drinking-water
20. Water-related environmental protection
21. Water pollution control
22. Waste in health care facilities
23. Water rights/allocation
24. Water pollution control
25. Water pollution control
26. Water pollution control
27. Water pollution control
28. Water pollution control
29. Water pollution control
30. Water pollution control
31. Water pollution control

III. Monitoring

Joint Sector Review (JSR)

Year of most recent JSR: 2016

Sanitation

Goal

WHO

Regulatory authority for setting tariffs
Legally binding national standards
Collection of coverage data
Collection of data on quality
Collection of data on service quality
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions

Health

Regulatory authority for setting tariffs
Legally binding national standards
Collection of coverage data
Collection of data on quality
Collection of data on service quality
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions

Drinking Water

Regulatory authority for setting tariffs
Legally binding national standards
Collection of coverage data
Collection of data on quality
Collection of data on service quality
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions

Waste

Regulatory authority for setting tariffs
Legally binding national standards
Collection of coverage data
Collection of data on quality
Collection of data on service quality
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions
Data available and used for a majority of decisions

Globally, large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Little or no benefit.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

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Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.

Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

Partial data or only used for a minority of decisions.

Limited availability.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity.
**IV. Financing**

**REPORTED WASH EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE OF FINANCING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Financing</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>US$ 10.2 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.8 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORTED WASH EXPENDITURE BY SUBSECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>US$ 8.0 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.4 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>US$ 2.2 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.4 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td>US$ 0.0 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.0 million</td>
<td>US$ 0.0 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCIAL REPORTING**

- Expenditure reports available and include all expenditure vs. committed funding.
- Government, donor-financed, and non-donor-financed expenditure reports are available.
- More reports are available: see reports section on UN-WASH website.

**SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saniitation</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water supply</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water quality</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zambia**

*Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data*

**DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES**

- **Population (millions), 2017**
  - Urban: 11.1 M
  - Rural: 5.9 M
- **% Urban, 2017**
  - 60%
- **Population growth rate, 2017**
  - 3.01%

**HEALTH ESTIMATES**

- **Infant mortality (per 1000 live births), 2017**
  - National: 31
  - Urban: 21
  - Rural: 41
- **Life expectancy at birth, 2015**
  - National: 61
  - Urban: 71
  - Rural: 51
- **Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (total, 2012)**
  - National: 2,678,360
  - Urban: 688,000
- **Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (urban, 2012)**
  - 100

**WASH FINANCIAL ESTIMATES**

- **Government WASH budget (US$ millions), current US$, 2016**
  - National: 12
  - Government WASH budget as a percentage of GDP (%), 2016: 0.17
- **National WASH expenditure (US$ millions), current US$, 2016**
  - 160
  - National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (%), 2016: 9.64

**V. Equity**

**GOVERNANCE**

- Plans for sustainable population group: existence and level of implementation
  - Poor populations: Yes
- kein
  - Indigenous populations: Yes
- kein
  - Internally displaced persons and/or refugees: Yes
- kein
  - Women: Yes
- kein
  - People living with disabilities: Yes
- kein

**MONITORING**

- Tracking of progress in access to services
  - Poor populations: Current state: ✔

**FINANCE**

- Specific financial measures to increase access for:
  - Above 75% of what is needed.
  - Covers over 80% of costs.
  - Covers between 50% and 80% of costs.
  - Between 50% and 75% of what is needed.
  - Less than 50%.

**SUSTAINABILITY**

- Change in budget allocation to target inequity (percentage change)
  - % Financing, % budget allocation:
  - 10%