

AFRICA CONTEXT INDICATORS

A datasheet on Economic Development, Trade, Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy

ZAMBIA

NOVEMBER 2018

Region¹	Sub-Saharan Africa
Subregion	Southern Africa
Income Group	Lower middle income

★ = Self-Reliance Indicator



Economic Development

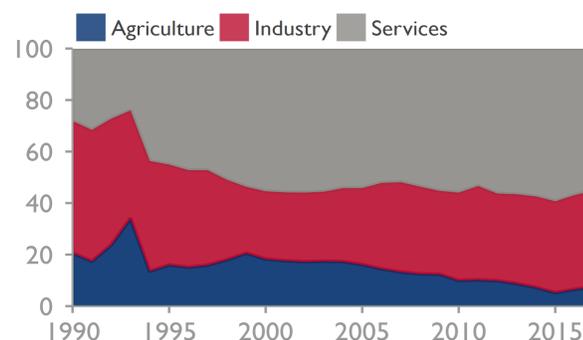
	Zambia	SSA	Year
★ GDP per capita (PPP) ²	\$4,050	\$4,724	(2017)
★ Poverty rate (\$5/day) ³	85.1%	84.6%	(2015)
Real GDP growth (annual %) ²	4.1%	3.7%	(2017)
Inflation, end of period consumer prices (%) ⁴	8.0%	9.8%	(2018)
Real interest rate (%) ²	3.0%	6.8%	(2017)
Personal remittances received, per capita ⁵	\$5	\$29	(2017)
Gross capital formation (% of GDP) ²	38.2%	24.0%	(2016)
Household consumption (% of GDP) ²	51.4%	73.5%	(2016)
Government expenditure (% of GDP) ²	16.1%	17.7%	(2016)
Net exports (% of GDP) ⁵	-1.1%	-12.3%	(2017)
★ Economic Gender Gap (0-1, 1=equality) ⁶	0.66	0.70	(2015)
Labor force participation rate (%) ²	74.8%	68.3%	(2017)
Male ²	79.7%	74.3%	(2017)
Female ²	70.1%	62.4%	(2017)



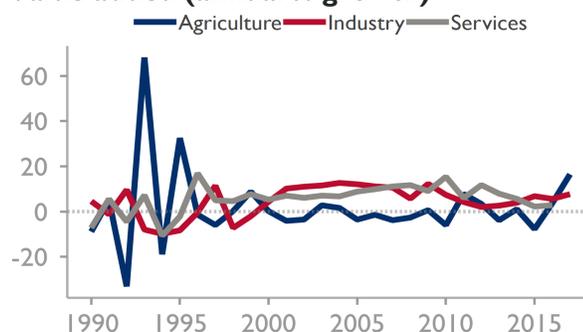
Trade

★ Trade freedom (0-100, least to greatest freedom) ⁷	78	67	(2018)
Tariff rate for imports (%) ⁸	10.6%	10.1%	(2016)
Tariffs faced by exports (%) ⁸	2.6%	3.1%	(2016)
Complexity of tariffs index (1-7, higher is better) ⁸	6.2	6.2	(2016)
Border compliance (hrs) - time to export ²	120	105	(2017)
- time to import ²	120	146	(2017)
Documentary compliance (hrs) - time to export ²	96	97	(2017)
- time to import ²	72	116	(2017)
★ Export diversification (0-1, lower is better) ⁹	0.66	0.45	(2016)
Trade (% GDP) ²	71.6%	72.1%	(2017)
Top 3 export categories to US by value ⁶	Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones; Misc. Non-Ferrous Base Metals for Metallurgy & Cermets; Copper		(2017)
Top 3 import categories from US by value ⁶	Civil Engineering and Contractors' Plant and Equipment; Rubber Tires and Accessories; Mechanical Handling Equipment, and Parts		(2017)

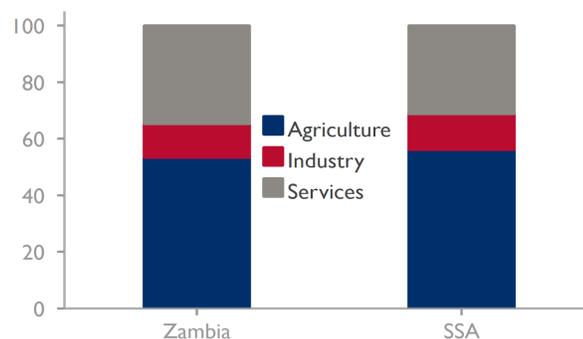
Value added (% of GDP)²



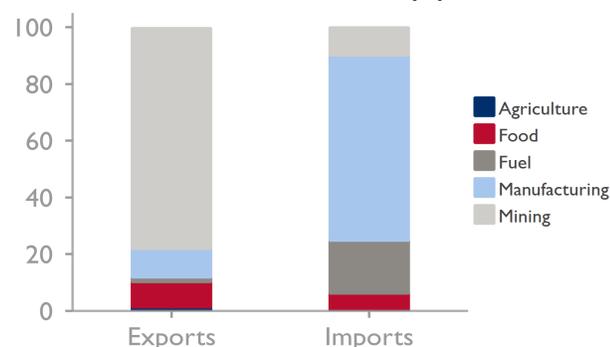
Value added (annual % growth)²



Employment by sector (%), 2017²



Shares of merchandise trade (%), 2015²





Agriculture

	Zambia	SSA	Year
Arable land (% of agricultural area) ¹¹	15.9%	28.5%	(2015)
Permanent crops (% of agricultural area) ¹¹	0.2%	5.1%	(2015)
Permanent meadows & pastures (% of ag area) ¹¹	83.9%	66.4%	(2015)
Irrigated land (% of agricultural area) ²	n/a		
Agricultural policy costs (1-7, higher is better) ¹²	3.73	3.56	(2017)
Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land) ²	55.9	18.1	(2015)
Cereal yield (kg/ha) ²	2,418	1,407	(2016)
Agriculture value added/worker (\$US) ²	\$664	\$1,772	(2017)
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.) ²	45.9%	23.2%	(2015)
Children under 5 stunted (%) ²	40.0%	35.1%	(2013)
underweight (%) ²	14.8%	18.7%	(2013)
wasted (%) ²	6.3%	8.4%	(2013)



Environment and Natural Resources

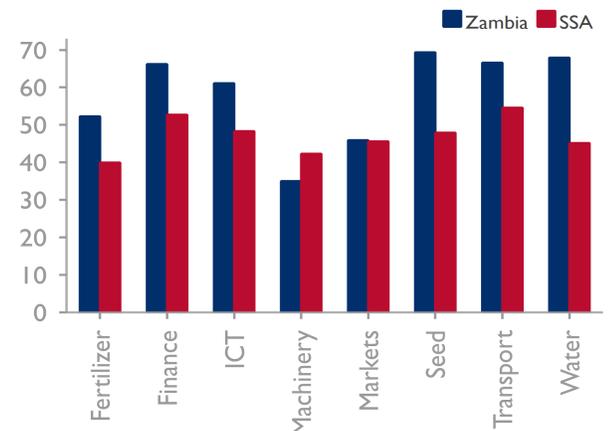
★ Biodiversity and Habitat Protections (0-100) ¹³	98.8	70.2	(2018)
Tree Cover Loss Index (0-100, higher is better) ¹³	16.5	16.3	(2018)
ND-GAIN Vulnerability (0-1, higher is worse) ¹⁴	0.54	0.55	(2016)
ND-GAIN Readiness (0-1, higher is better) ¹⁴	0.32	0.27	(2016)
Water dependency ratio (%) ¹⁶	23.5%	32.1%	(2014)
Freshwater withdrawals (% of total agriculture) ²	73.3%	66.4%	(2002)
industry ²	8.3%	7.3%	(2002)
domestic ²	18.5%	26.3%	(2002)
★ Child Health (0-100, higher is better) ¹⁷	51	48	(2017)
People with improved sources of drinking water urban (% of urban population) ¹⁸	89.2%	87.6%	(2013)
rural (% of rural population) ¹⁸	46.9%	50.7%	(2013)
Population using improved sanitation facilities urban (% urban population) ¹⁹	49.0%	43.2%	(2015)
rural (% rural population) ¹⁹	18.7%	22.3%	(2015)
Population practicing open defecation (%) ²	15.2%	25.4%	(2015)
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) ²	707.2	588.9	(2014)



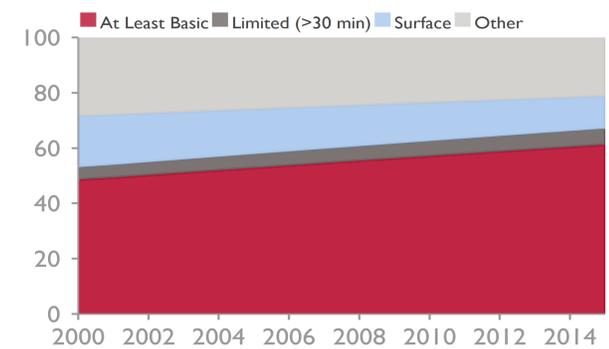
Energy

★ Electricity production (kWh per capita) ²⁰	873.5	461.0	(2016)
Renewable electricity output (% of total) ²	97%	50%	(2015)
CO2 emissions (MT per capita) ²	0.3	0.8	(2014)
★ Business Environment (0-100, higher is better) ²¹	57	47	(2017)
Firms: Electricity is a major constraint (%) ²²	27.1%	38.5%	(2013)
Firms: Number of power outages/month ²²	5.2	7.0	(2013)

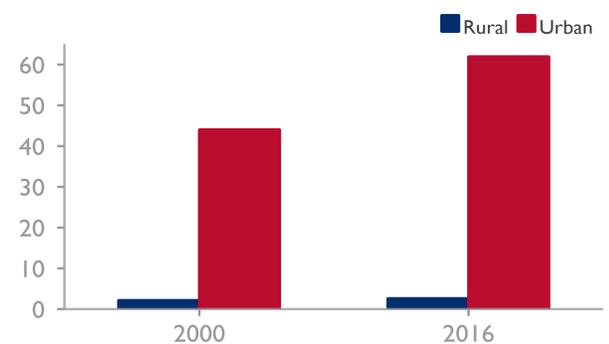
Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017: Distance to Frontier Score (0-100, higher is better), by Category²³



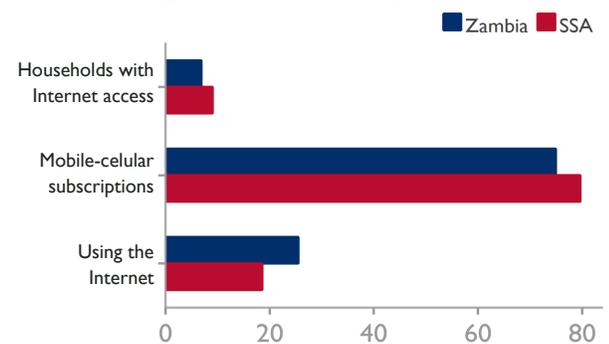
Water Source by type (%)¹⁹



Access to Electricity (%)²



★ Select Components of the ICT Use Self-Reliance Indicator (per 100 inhabitants), 2016²⁴



★ ICT Use (1-7, higher is better)²⁰

Zambia 1.84 | SSA 1.83

Sources: 1. Regions based on USAID classifications; 2. World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI); 3. World Bank, PovcalNet; 4. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database (WEO); 5. Calculated by Data Services, based on World Bank, World Development Indicators; 6. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Gender Gap Report; 7. Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom; 8. World Economic Forum (WEF), Enabling Trade Index; 9. UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTADstat; 10. U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), Trade DataWeb; 11. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), FAOSTAT Land and Fertilizer Data; 12. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Competitiveness Index; 13. CIESIN and Yale, Environmental Performance Index (EPI); 14. Notre Dame Climate Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index; 16. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), AQUASTAT; 17. CIESIN, Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI); 18. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), STATcompiler; 19. WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene; 20. World Economic Forum (WEF), Networked Readiness Index; 21. Legatum Institute, Legatum Prosperity Index; 22. World Bank, Enterprise Surveys; 23. World Bank, Enabling the Business of Agriculture; 24. International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.