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Appendix: hazard map Zambia
Republic of Zambia

Fast Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital: Lusaka</th>
<th>Official languages: Bemba 30.1%, Nyanja 10.7%, Tonga 10.6%, English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population: 13.8 million</td>
<td>Climate: tropical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density: 18 /sq. km</td>
<td>Pop. Affected by natural disasters (average/year/mln people): 32 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative regions: 9 provinces</td>
<td>World Risk Index: 59 (173)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major ethnic groups: Bemba, Tonga, Chewa, Lozi, Nsenga, Tumbuka, Ngoni, Lala</td>
<td>Cordaid sectors: Entrepreneurship, DRR, H&amp;W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major religion: Christian 75%, Muslim and Hindu 24%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Hazards

Natural Hazards

Floods
Zambia experiences floods on average every other year or so but they are said to have increased in frequency in the last two decades. Floods may leave a lot of damage and affect large numbers of people, but they are rarely fatal. The floods occur often and people are used to them. Sometimes the floods are more extensive and impacting than others. The latest flood in Zambia happened in March 2010, displacing hundreds of families. The main affected districts had been in the North Western and Lusaka province. The Rainy Season is from October to March (and is getting shorter) and flood season generally runs from December to April.

Drought
Droughts occur every several years in Zambia, and the frequency seems to be increasing. More than 4% of the population is exposed to immediate drought threat. Generally the south of Zambia, Western, Southern and Lusaka provinces are the most drought prone, as well as a region in south of Bangawelu Lake. Previous drought events occurred from February to April and in August. A recent drought in 2005 affected over 1 million people in the low-veldt areas of Southern, Western and North-Western provinces.

Epidemics
In Zambia there is a very high degree of risk of infectious diseases. The most common diseases are bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, malaria, plague and schistosomiasis. HIV/AIDS prevalence is at a staggering 13.5%. The entire Zambia is vulnerable to a multitude of other climate-sensitive diseases such as dysentery, cholera, respiratory infections and malnutrition. These diseases are more pronounced in the provinces that are most vulnerable to climate change/variability. Zambia experiences a high number of epidemics. It is the most fatal hazard in the country by far. Late 2008 early 2009 a cholera epidemic spread across the country, particularly in the Northern and Southern

provinces and districts of Lusaka, and killed near 200 people. Due to lack of drainage systems, poor hygiene, and sanitation, cholera prevails in the peri-urban settlements. In the last 2 years, averages of 7,000 cholera cases were confirmed nationally with a case fatality rate of 2.2% each year. Waterborne diseases spread easily during flood disasters.

Environmental hazards
Zambia faces air pollution and resulting acid rain in the mineral extraction and refining region, as well as chemical runoff into watersheds. There are also situations of deforestation, soil erosion and desertification which can exacerbate already hazardous situations such as flooding.

Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index (out of 187)</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Adult literacy rate (% aged &gt;15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (USD)</td>
<td>1299</td>
<td>Mean years of schooling (of adults)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini Coefficient</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>Gender inequality index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Global hunger index (&gt;20 alarming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Corruption perceptions index (10 = clean)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zambia is sparsely populated. Most people are clustered around Lusaka, Copperbelt, Mongu, the south-east border with Mozambique and the far north. The southern part of the country is more prone to natural hazards like droughts and floods than the northern part.

A large part of the population in Zambia is dependent on rainfed agricultural production and/or on businesses related to agriculture. These groups are very vulnerable when it comes to natural hazards. Also, Zambia has a large number of people with HIV/AIDS and they are a particularly vulnerable group.

Capacity

Government
The Zambian Government has established an institutional framework, the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), and a National Disaster Management Structure made up of the government, the UN, donors, private sector and civil society. A Disaster Management Act was implemented to create a legal framework. The DMMU of the Government of Zambia is a special unit under the Office of the Vice-President who aims to provide a “safety net” for protection of the citizens and their assets and the environment against disasters through a pro-active, community-based, developmental and multi-sectoral approach that combines disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation and integrates disaster management into national development. However, there is still a focus on response rather than prevention.

DRR is included in national and local policy but some aspects, such as financial resources and operational capacities. Resources to address the DRR activities in many of the ministries are inadequate.

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Decentralisation policies have been implemented and there is some local performance of DRR by local councils but the budget is limited. Early warning, preparedness and communication systems are in place at some levels but not everywhere. It seems that at the local level efforts are made but resources are lacking. This also seems to be the case for country awareness to risks.\textsuperscript{17}

There is a forum of government, UN, NGOs and donors at the national level named the Disaster Management Consultative Forum (DMCF). This forum is used for information sharing, decision making and resource mobilisation. The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) feeds the DMCF with technical information. Yet, these organisations are not very strong as members are not very committed and engaged and there is not a common understanding of DRR. There is also no national information system readily available for all stakeholders.\textsuperscript{18}

**Civil Society**

Different organizations and local communities focus more on disaster risk management lately. The interest has grown as natural disasters have become more frequent. However, the civil society is fragmented and cooperation with the government is weak.

**International Coordination**

WB, UNDP, USAID and the EU are working together with the government to invest in disaster management and climate adaptation. There is no ECHO and OCHA in Zambia.

**Synthesis**

Zambia is not a high risk country. Major hazards are experienced locally. The following points illustrate the main risks in this country based on hazards, vulnerability (as population exposed) and history.

- Floods affect the most people in Zambia. They occur yearly and sometimes cause several thousands of households’ displacement.
- A possible threat in Zambia is drought. Half a million people are exposed to it directly. Due to the effects of climate change we might expect that drought occurrence and intensity will increase.
- Zambia is facing a very high HIV/AIDS prevalence of 13,5%.

**Resources & Contacts**

Marja Rijerse PO DRR Cordaid HQ: Marja.Rijerse@cordaid.com