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# Zambia

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) - interim

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## Outcomes for 2007-2009

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### Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### **Outcomes:**

The Zambian Government has established an institutional framework namely the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) within the Office of the Vice President. The country has also established the National Disaster Management Structure made up of government, the UN system, donors, private sector and civil society.

To strengthen the operations of DMMU and the Disaster Management cadre in the country, the Government enacted the Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2010 which gives the disaster management cadre the legal framework for guiding disaster management and risk reduction in the country. It is hoped that an enabling legal framework will further enhance the realization of the goals of the Disaster Risk Reduction framework.

In trying to strengthen the Disaster Management operations at all levels in the country, DMMU has opened offices in all the nine (9) provinces of Zambia. This is in the quest of ensuring that DRR activities are mainstreamed not just at the national level but at all levels of governance.

To give the activities of Disaster Risk reduction a sectoral focus, Disaster Risk Reduction focal point persons has been appointed to represent all the key Ministries. DMMU has also embarked on capacity building of these DRR focal point persons so that they become knowledgeable flag carriers for the Unit.

Furthermore, DMMU has continued to coordinate DRR activities and is the secretariat of all DRR related fora such as the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), the Disaster Management Consultative Forum (DMCF) and at the lower levels the Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs) and the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC).

### Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

#### **Outcomes:**

The enactment of the Disaster Management Act has given the Disaster Management cadre made up of the UN, Government, NGOs both local and international and Faith Based Organizations the legal mandate in which to operate. It has also given the DMMU, which is the secretariat of this structure some muscle to take to task all institutions that do not comply with the DRR requirements in the country.

At National level, DMMU working in collaboration with all relevant line Ministries and UN agencies prepare a Contingency Plan that ensures preparedness to the impending disasters forecasted by the Early Warning System with the view to mitigating the impact thereof.

Further, DMMU is currently making arrangements to align the Policy and the Operations manual which expire in 2010 in line with the Disaster Management Act. The institution is further working on Statutory Instruments which will then operationalise the Act and afford Disaster Managers in the country to

implement it.

At the district level, the Provincial Offices have embarked on the training of the DDMCs and the opening of operational accounts. So far, the Offices have trained 18 districts and of these twelve have operational accounts. It is also gratifying to see more and more Non Governmental Organizations take up Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities at this level. CARE and World Vision have been very instrumental in taking DRR activities at this level.

Some Provinces have also enhanced the network of satellite committees at the community level which has enhanced the functioning of disaster operations.

The Government has procured early warning equipment which will be installed at the local level in North-Western Province to enhance early warning information at that level. Plans are underway to scale up this programme once it proves effective.

### **Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### **Outcomes:**

The Disaster Risk Reduction Plan for Lusaka City has been drawn up and will be implemented from 2010 to 2011. The Unit has also been very active in ensuring that Climate Change activities are complemented by DRR activities. Communities living in disaster prone areas are being relocated to more secure locations with necessary infrastructure being put in place.

## **Strategic goals**

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### **Area 1**

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

DRR is being mainstreamed in the policies, strategies and programmes of all stakeholders at all levels. Sectors such as Agriculture, water and sanitation and education are implementing DRR activities at the local and district levels. Furthermore DRR and related activities are being harmonized at all levels in line with Government Decentralization policy.

### **Area 2**

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

At National level, DMMU working in collaboration with all relevant line Ministries and UN agencies prepare a Contingency Plan that ensures preparedness to the impending disasters forecasted by the Early Warning System with the view to mitigating the impact thereof.

The Government is strengthening capacities of all levels of the Public Service with particular emphasis on Councils and Communities which will enhance participatory risk management.

The Disaster Management cadre has opened up satellite committees at the local level in order to strengthen capacity of communities to conduct DRR and respond to emergencies if need arises. These have been trained to conduct community participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis leading to development of disaster plans.

Indigenous knowledge is also being tapped at local level to strengthen the resilience of the communities to disasters.

### **Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### **Strategic Goal Statement:**

The government working with stakeholders has supported Satellite Disaster Management Committees in flood prone areas to build on higher grounds. The communities have been equipped with clean water and adequate sanitation facilities. These committees have been trained in river bank protection, flood control and embankment. Schools and clinics have also been built in these areas where the affected communities have been taken. Fishing communities have been trained to use appropriate fishing methods and gear that protect the eco-system.

### **Priority for action 1**

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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#### **Core indicator 1**

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?**

-- not complete --

#### **Means of verification:**

\* Yes: National development plan

\* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

\* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

\* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

\* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

**Description:**

Zambia has approved separate frameworks for DRR and Decentralization. Presently, debate is underway on assigning the place of both frameworks in the Draft National Constitution. The DRR framework has been substantially implemented (legislative review underway) while the decentralization framework is under implementation.

The Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010 has been enacted giving a legal basis for the operations of the Disaster Management cadre in the country.

For the first time in Zambia, DRR activities have been included in the forthcoming Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP).

**Context & Constraints:**

The successful merging of the two frameworks at the local level will create a robust policy and legal framework with adequate capacity to address the country's DRR in a decentralized fashion.

**Core indicator 2**

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* 5 % allocated from national budget

\* 394,470,529 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

\* 1,627,543.63 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

\* 660,000 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

\* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

**Description:**

The national budget has components of DRR activities in various Ministries such as agriculture; health; Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources; education and the Office of the Vice President under the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit.

**Context & Constraints:**

Resources to adequately address the DRR activities in most of the line Ministries are inadequate. Total

domestic revenues have been declining. In 2007, domestic revenue as a percentage of GDP was 18.4 percent. This figure fell to 15.9 percent in 2010 mainly on account of the global financial crisis that was experienced in 2008. This situation has been exacerbated by the inability to capture the rapidly growing informal sector. In the medium term a comprehensive reform of the current tax system will be undertaken in order to broaden the tax base and increase revenues.

### **Core indicator 3**

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?**

-- not complete --

#### **Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Legislation

\* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

#### **Description:**

The Disaster Management Policy comes with roles and responsibilities to the districts and communities. The District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) have been formed, oriented to the policy and operational manual and are now implementing the contents of the two documents.

Zambia's legislation provides for the performance of some elements of DRR by Councils. This mainly refers to the Fire and Rescue Services. Specific but limited provisions are made in the budget for the delivery of these functions.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Cabinet approved a decentralization policy and implementation framework in 2009. The framework provides for the devolution of DRR to Councils and Communities and thereby positions them to provide an effective first line of risk reduction and mitigation. This process involves organizational restructuring as well as restructuring of financing systems on a large scale. The ranking attained is primarily accounted for by the fact of the framework being now in its first year of implementation.

### **Core indicator 4**

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### **Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?**

Yes

#### **Means of verification:**

\* 21 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 25 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

**Description:**

At the national level, a forum of government, the UN system, NGOs both local and international and donors known as the Disaster Management Consultative Forum (DMCF) is in place. This forum is mainly for information sharing, decision making and resource mobilization to adequately deal with situations as they arise.

The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) also exists and is the technical committee feeding into the DMCF for decision making. It is a forum drawing its membership from Government Ministries, the UN and the NGOs and is charged with the responsibility of conducting research and assessments on behalf of Government and its cooperating partners.

**Context & Constraints:**

The working arrangement under the NDMCF and ZVAC membership is a loose one with institutions not really compelled to take part in the activities of the two (2) fora. Furthermore, there appears to be no common understanding of DRR concepts and approaches among stakeholders hence the need for a DRR framework in the future.

**Priority for action 2**

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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**Core indicator 1**

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Multi-hazard risk assessment

\* 1 % of schools and hospitals assessed

\* 178 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

\* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

\* Yes: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments



**Description:**

The country has carried out the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (CVAA) in 21 districts which is meant to provide for vulnerability and hazard profiling in those districts. Some partner NGOs have carried out some Participatory Comprehensive Assessments in some districts of Western and Southern Provinces.

**Context & Constraints:**

The CVAA will be the basis for mainstreaming DRR activities in development planning. However, the process has been hampered by inadequate funding to carry out the Comprehensive Vulnerability assessment and Analysis in all the districts.

**Core indicator 2**

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Disaster loss database

\* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

**Description:**

DMMU has developed the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which is supposed to be a depository of information related to vulnerability, risks and hazards among other things. The EOC is still being equipped so that it serves as a nerve center for the Early Warning System for monitoring identified hazards in the country.

DMMU in collaboration with the UN has developed an information platform called Zambia Emergency Preparedness and Response System (ZEPRIS). The ZEPRIS is an integrated Information system consisting of a Database System and data sharing platform developed and deployed using a Scalable Data Warehouse (SDW) as the system backbone whose main purpose is to afford all allowed user access to information that they can use for their planning and response activities. Each critical sector will be expected to contribute relevant information to this database. User trainings for stakeholders have already been conducted in Southern, Copperbelt and Western Provinces of the country.

**Context & Constraints:**

There has been difficulty in getting some data from some of the sectors.

**Core indicator 3**

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard**

**events?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively
- \* Yes: Local level preparedness
- \* Yes: Communication systems and protocols
- \* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

**Description:**

The Early Warning Systems for major hazards are in place in Zambia. DMMU is the body that coordinates all Early Warning activities in the country. The Zambia Metrological Department gives warning to weather related hazards such as droughts and floods. The Ministry of Energy and Water Development also gives hydrological data which aids in the determination of floods and also hazards in the country. The National Early Warning Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and FEWSNET gives early warning on Food Security.

DMMU has an Early Warning System Project whose goal is to empower individuals and vulnerable communities threatened by floods and other hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner to reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life and damage to property and the environment. The Project is funded by the World Bank with counterpart funding from the Government Republic of Zambia.

There are also NGOs who are using indigenous knowledge for early warnings at the local level and are using established structures at that level for disseminating such early warning information.

**Context & Constraints:**

There are efforts to try and use local radio stations to disseminate early warning information at the district and community levels. However, resources for the districts for carrying out this activity are rather limited.

**Core indicator 4**

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- \* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

\* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

\* No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

**Description:**

Risks include transboundary diseases for both human and livestock.

**Context & Constraints:**

Animal diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) mainly prevalent in North Western border of the country and have been difficult to contain. There are plans to embark on vaccination exercises that involve neighbouring governments doing their own vaccination of these trans-boundary diseases at the same time.

## Priority for action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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### Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?**

No

**Means of verification:**

\* No: Web page of national disaster information system

\* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

**Description:**

A number of assessments have been done on common disasters that the country experiences e.g. droughts and floods. This information is disseminated to all levels and is stored by DMMU.

**Context & Constraints:**

The challenge is to have information that is in a format that is usable and readily available to all stakeholders. There are also challenges of poor technology infrastructure at community level which continues to hamper progress at that level.

We are now working on a web based common platform (ZEPRIS) with World Food Programme (WFP) which will be available for all who need information. The platform will develop links with other institutions.

### Core indicator 2

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* No: Primary school curriculum

\* No: Secondary school curriculum

\* Yes: University curriculum

\* Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

**Description:**

The country has had a regional course where Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and disaster management are taught. Participants from various institutions have in the past attended this course. At tertiary level, the Mulungushi University and the University of Zambia have introduced courses relating to disaster management in their curricula.

**Context & Constraints:**

The major challenge remains to take the subject to the lower levels of school curricula at Primary and Secondary.

**Core indicator 3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

**Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?**

No

\* No: Research outputs, products or studies

\* No: Research programmes and projects

\* No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

**Description:**

The country has developed tools for conducting multi-hazard risk assessments. There are also capacities for doing rapid and impact assessments.

**Context & Constraints:**

Although there is capacity to conduct impact assessments, there is still a gap in relating investments in DRR to reduced losses due to this investment when disasters strike. This has made the calculation of cost benefit analysis difficult.

## Core indicator 4

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

### Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities?

Yes

### Means of verification:

\* Yes: Public education campaigns.

\* Yes: Training of local government

\* Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

### Description:

Currently the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit have been conducting awareness campaigns on the national television and radio. There are plans to utilize local radio stations with messages transcribed in the local language. Furthermore, capacity is being built in the District Disaster Management Committees to conduct awareness campaigns in their districts. The Unit has also recently expanded its presence in all the nine provincial centers and it is expected that these offices will be a major conduit for public awareness raising in those Provinces.

### Context & Constraints:

Lack of funds for comprehensive country wide public awareness to be mounted and also capacity building for all the districts and Satellite Disaster Management Committees

## Priority for action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## Core indicator 1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

### Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

### Means of verification:

\* Yes: Protected areas legislation

- \* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- \* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- \* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- \* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

**Description:**

The country has the National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA) which identifies priority activities that respond to Zambia’s urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change. The NAPA prioritizes agriculture, health, water and energy and natural resources as the sectors where adaptation programmes need to be immediately carried out. The country has also developed the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The NCCRS has been developed to support and facilitate a coordinated response to climate change issues in the country. The Strategy will enable Zambia position itself strategically to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change.

**Context & Constraints:**

Coordination is still required to bring all on board. Further, resources to conduct the DRR activities are inadequate.

**Core indicator 2**

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

- \* Yes: Crop and property insurance
- \* No: Employment guarantee schemes
- \* Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- \* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- \* Yes: Microfinance
- \* Yes: Micro insurance

**Description:**

Government through the Fifth National development Plan (FNDP) has developed programmes aimed at reducing vulnerability of communities that are most vulnerable. Social safety nets have also been developed for the portion of the community that is most vulnerable to help build resilience.

**Context & Constraints:**

The resources to implement these programmes are not adequate.

**Core indicator 3**

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

The country experienced steady growth in 2007 and part of 2008. There has been an increase in employment levels and macro-economic fundamentals look strong. The country also recorded an increase in non – traditional agricultural exports giving more income to the people.

**Context & Constraints:**

The global economic downturn that has driven commodity prices downwards threatens to reverse these gains

**Core indicator 4**

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

-- not complete --

**Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?**

-- not complete --

**Means of verification:**

\* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

\* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

\* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

\* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

**Description:**

-- not complete --

**Context & Constraints:**

-- not complete --

**Core indicator 5**

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

-- not complete --

**Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?**

-- not complete --

**Means of verification:**

\* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

\* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

**Description:**

-- not complete --

**Context & Constraints:**

-- not complete --

**Core indicator 6**

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

-- not complete --

**Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?**

-- not complete --

**Means of verification:**

\* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

\* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

**Description:**

-- not complete --

**Context & Constraints:**

-- not complete --



## Priority for action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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### Core indicator 1

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

#### Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

#### Means of verification:

\* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

\* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

#### Description:

The country has a disaster management policy and an operations manual in place. These stipulate the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders in disaster management. Focal point persons charged with the responsibility of mainstreaming DRR into the key sectors' programmes have also been appointed.

The country has further developed fora for sharing information, decision making and for tackling the required assessments.

#### Context & Constraints:

Technical and Institutional capacities are in place but need to be strengthened and require adequate resources for them to implement DRR activities.

### Core indicator 2

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

#### Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

#### Means of verification:

\* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

\* Yes: Operations and communications centre

\* Yes: Search and rescue teams

\* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

\* Yes: Shelters

\* Yes: Secure medical facilities

\* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

**Description:**

A contingency plan built around eight (8) sectors namely agriculture, health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, human settlement and shelter, logistics and information management and emergency communication is in place. A number of districts have been trained to develop Preparedness plans.

**Context & Constraints:**

More districts need to be trained in the development of preparedness plans.

**Core indicator 3**

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

**Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?**

Yes

**Means of verification:**

\* Yes: National contingency funds

\* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

\* No: Catastrophe bonds

**Description:**

The contingency plan is costed and resources to implement the identified activities are then sourced. For recovery, after the in-depth assessment an action plan to aid recovery is further developed.

**Context & Constraints:**

The resources required to fully conduct these activities are usually inadequate.

**Core indicator 4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

## **Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?**

Yes

### **Means of verification:**

\* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

\* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

\* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

\* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

### **Description:**

During disasters, the Disaster Management Consultative Forum becomes a key forum for information exchange among stakeholders with the coordination of DMMU. The Emergency Operations Center becomes the center for the exchange of information and decision making for the disaster at hand. After the event, ZVAC undertakes an in-depth assessment to ascertain the full extent of the damage done by the disaster.

### **Context & Constraints:**

DMMU working with the other stakeholders conducts a lessons learnt session to see where improvements need to be made. Unfortunately, currently the Emergency Operations Center is not yet fully equipped.

## **Drivers of Progress**

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### **a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

#### **Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:**

Yes

#### **If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:**

Yes

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (CVAA) has been done for 21 districts and some named NGOs have done Participatory Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessments in Western and Southern Provinces.

The comprehensive vulnerability assessment and analysis needs to be scaled up to cover the remaining districts to develop a baseline for all hazards in the country. This will form the basis upon which DRR activities will be mainstreamed.

## **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The operations of DMMU do take into consideration the gender perspective. Livelihoods that promote the well-being of both genders are taken on board when programming of recovery activities is done. For example, in the agricultural sector men do certain activities that may be different from those women engage in. When designing recovery programmes for these livelihoods, the sector ensures that there is a balance between these activities. DMMU has also gone further to incorporate protection issues (gender-based violence and child protection) in its assessments. Further, the tools developed for assessments take into consideration engendered social protection issues which has a special focus on women issues and children.

## **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

Disaster risk reduction focal point persons have been appointed in key ministries. The Unit has been building capacity in those that have been appointed as focal point persons to ensure that they understand what DRR is all about.

## **d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The assessments done by DMMU incorporate issues related to protection. Like in any community, there are households that are at different levels of well-being. Assessments done by ZVAC include aspects of wealth ranking which identifies households that are well-off and those that are desperate. In so doing, interventions are designed that help bridge this gap.

## **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), which is charged with the responsibility of conducting assessments, comprises the government, civil society and the UN system. The activities that are conducted at district level, be it for response or recovery purposes, include everyone at that level.

Further, at the tactical level, government, the UN system and the civil society meet to make the necessary decision to minimize the impact of a disaster and also plan DRR activities.

## **f) Contextual Drivers of Progress**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

DRR activities will be mainstreamed in key ministries.

## **Future outlook**

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### **Area 1**

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

Although there is a Disaster Management Act in place, Statutory Instruments which would assist in the implementation of the Act are not yet in place.

The funds dedicated to DRR activities are currently low.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Now that the DM Act is in place, it is hoped that institutions involved in DRR Activities will be compelled to foster DRR activities.

### **Area 2**

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

There is a problem of enforcement of standards and building codes in the country. This is mainly because of limited funding to the institutions charged with the responsibility of enforcing these standards and codes. Some communities have settled in hazard prone areas and are there faced with a lot of disasters every year.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

There is need to increase the budgetary allocation to institutions charged with the enforcement of building standards and codes.

There is already a programme of relocating communities leaving in disaster prone areas to better areas. This is being done with their consent.

There is need for capacity building in disaster preparedness and prevention in all the districts in the country.

### **Area 3**

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of*

*emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

**Overall Challenges:**

Risk and vulnerability profiles have not been compiled for all districts and this has slowed the incorporation of risk reduction approaches into programmes of affected communities.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

The plans to scale up the CVAA have been drawn and it is hoped that vulnerability and risk profiles will be elaborated for all districts. This will form a baseline on which future DRR interventions will be tailored and will form a basis for the measurement of the impact of such interventions.