



ZAMBIA  
Vulnerability  
Assessment Committee

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# 2010 SADC RVAC Dissemination Meeting

## Zambia Country Presentation

**14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> July 2010**  
**Windhoek, Namibia**



# Organizations that participated in the Vulnerability Assessment

- Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Office the Vice President
- Central Statistical Office (CSO)
- Department of Water Affairs (DWA)
- Ministry of Health
- FEWSNET
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of Local Government and Housing
- Ministry of Works and Supply (MWS)
- National Association for the Prevention of Starvation (NAPS)
- National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC)
- United Nations Children and Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Zambia Meteorological Department
- Zambia Relief and Development Foundation (ZRDF)



# Background

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- **The 2009/10 rainy season was characterised by heavy rainfall in most parts of the country. Most parts received normal to above normal rainfall which led to excessive rains which culminated into flash floods and water logging in valleys and low lying areas.**
- **Extreme southern parts of the country experienced a late start while the rest had normal start of the rainfall.**
- **A few areas in Southern province experienced dry spells**
- **NVAC undertook an in-depth Assessment in 17 districts in 6 provinces.**



# Assessment Objectives

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- To determine the extent to which floods and/or dry spell impacted the following sub-sectors:
  - **Crops and livestock**
  - **Livelihoods of affected communities**
  - **Water and Sanitation**
  - **Education**
  - **Human Settlement and Shelter**
  - **Markets**
  - **Infrastructure**
  - **Health and Nutrition status of under-five children**
  - **To determine the areas as well as the population affected**
  - **To determine extent of violence against women and children in flood affected areas.**
- To determine the food and non-food needs in the affected areas, if any



# Assessment Methodology

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- Criteria used for selection of districts were Rainfall and Percentage crop and livestock damage/loss
- Assessment was designed in such a way that data collection was conducted at three (3) levels.
  - District Interview Approach
    - 1 district interview per district
  - Community Interview Approach
    - 14 community interviews per district (one per SEA).
  - Household Questionnaire Approach
    - Two stage stratified sampling employed
    - 14 SEAs per district and 15 households per SEA sampled.



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## Sample size

- 3, 099 households in 208 SEAs covered in 6 provinces targeting 17 districts



# Context

Indicator	Situation
<b>Macro Economic Condition</b> GDP Inflation Rates Exchange rates	National GDP stands at 6.3 % (8% increase compared to 2008 GDP of 5.8%) Economy driven by Mining, Agriculture and Construction Agricultural sector grew by 7.1% in 2009 compared to 2.6 in 2008 In Dec 2009 inflation was 9.9% Inflation was 8.1% in June 2010
<b>Agricultural Production(2009/10)</b>	Production – 2,795,463 Surplus - 1.085,709
<b>Nutrition Status</b> Acute Malnutrition Stunting Diet Diversity Exclusive Breast Feeding	5% (CSO 2007) 45% (CSO, 2007) 61% mother practicing exclusive breast feeding
<b>Water and Sanitation</b> Access Availability	86% for urban population 37% rural population

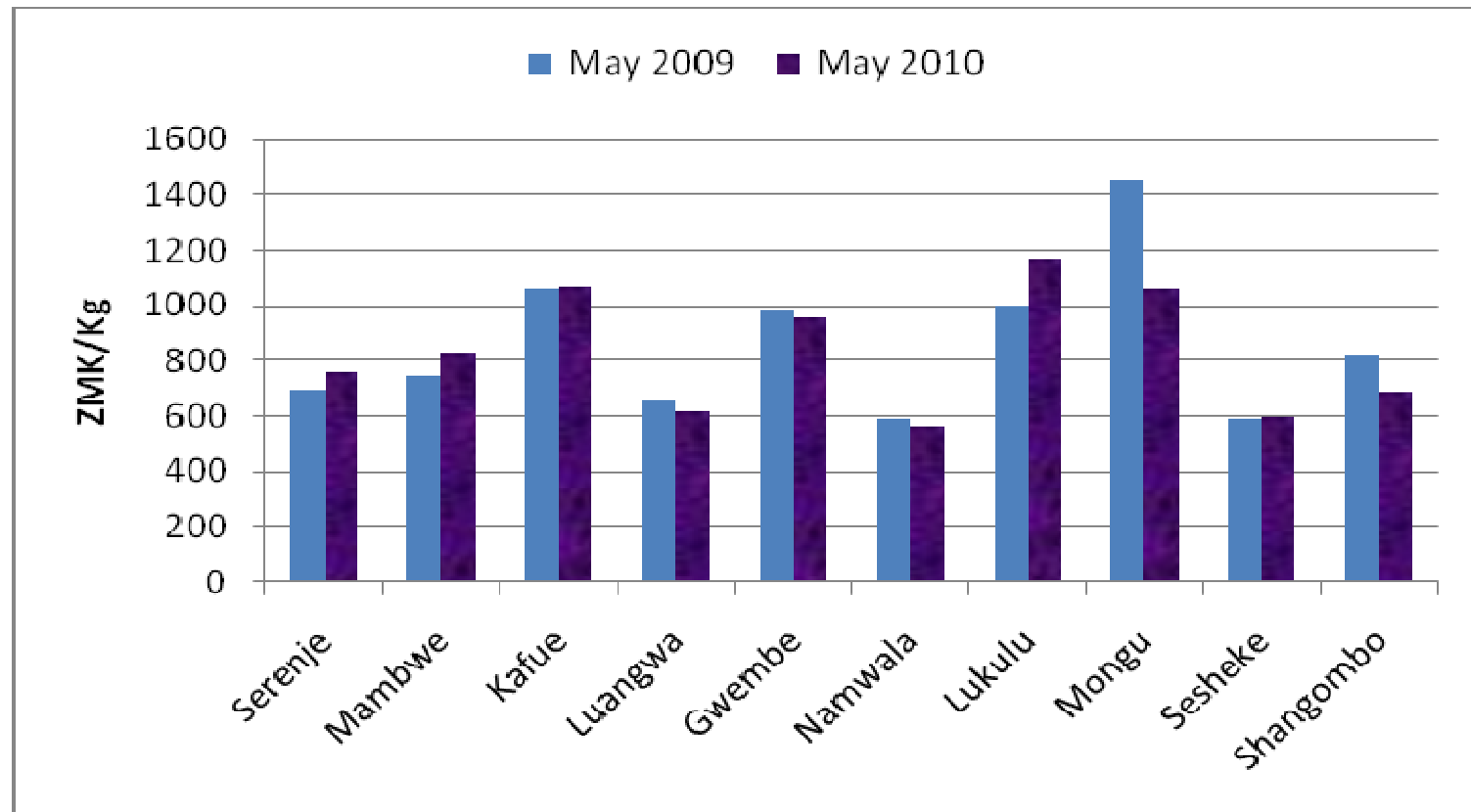


## FINDINGS- 1. FOOD SECURITY

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- Main livelihood that the households in the survey districts engage in was agriculture with 84%
- On average production of staples in the assessed districts increased compared to previous season and maize was most commonly grown(76%).
- Maize prices were stable(6) for most areas or decreased with highest decrease being in Mongu(27% and Shangombo(16%).

## Findings cont'd -Market Situation ; Maize



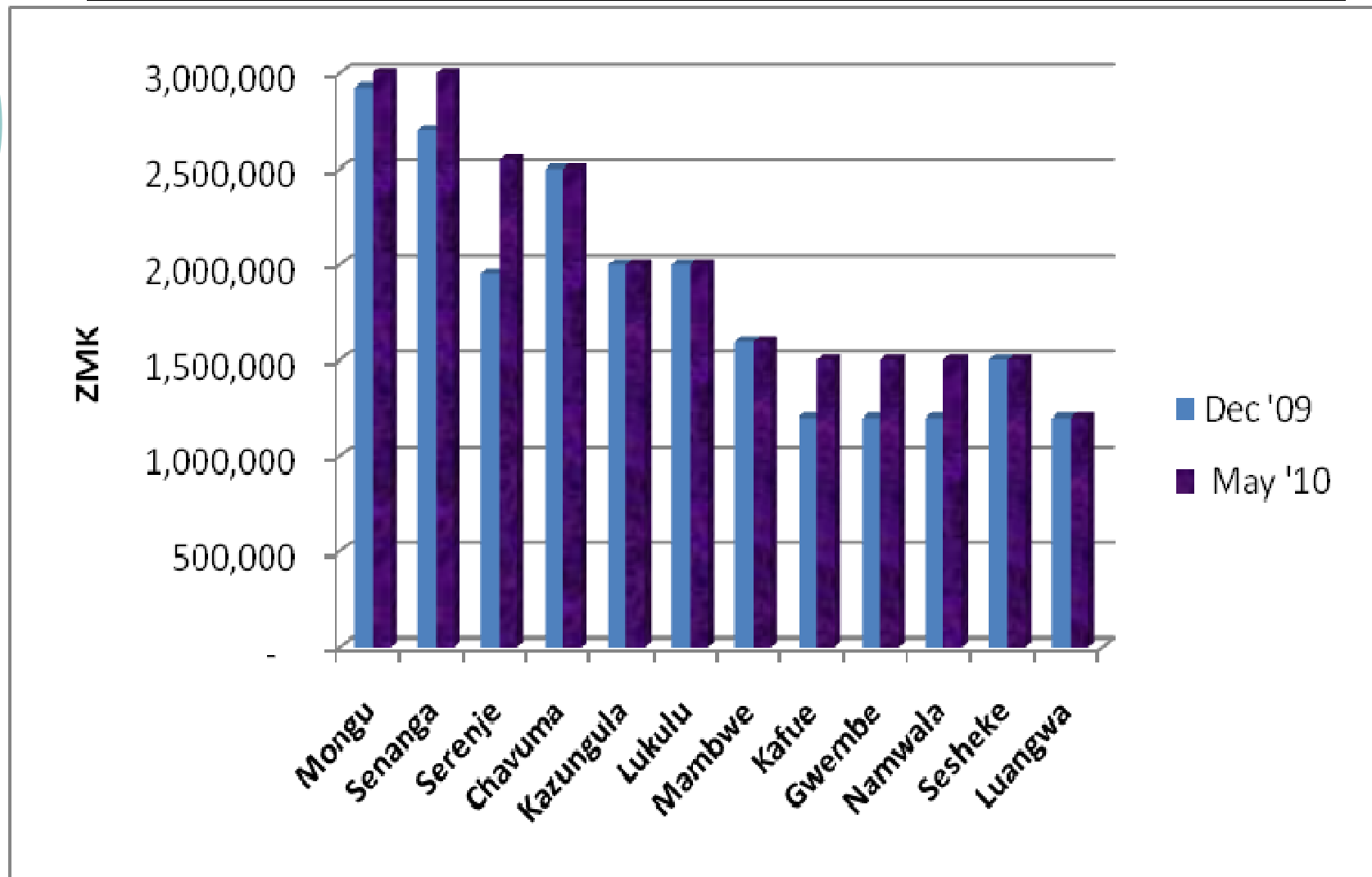


## Market Situ (Continued)

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- maize prices in remained stable or decreased in some districts compared to the situation in May 2009
- Livestock production was key livelihood for most of the assessed districts (Western and Southern Zambia)
- Cattle prices generally same as last year
- Prices increased in 6 districts compared to last year
- Increase suggest household not desperate to sell to meet food needs.
- For some it decreased

# Cattle Prices (Dec 09 & May 10)



# Findings Cont'd – Food Security

## District wise Food Needs Table ;

District Names	Populations Affected	Cereal Requirement (MT)
Luangwa	6,831 (1,139 HH)	359
Lukulu	23,059 (3,843 HH)	1,211
Namwala	18,807 (3,134 HH)	987
Sesheke	4,932 (822 HH)	259
	<b>53,629 (8,938 HH)</b>	<b>2,816</b>



# Coping Strategies

**Sampled households indicated having two normal meals a day (50%). There were very few households that indicated having more than three meals (2%) and one meal (4%) per day.**

- Common coping strategies that sampled households employed were eating of meals with vegetables (50%)**
- Coping strategies relating to expenditure and income were insignificant**
- It is also worth noting that no major unsustainable coping mechanisms were employed to signal stress as a result of hunger from the sampled households. This is a sign that most of these households resilience levels are progressively improving over time.**



# Asset Ownership & Preparedness Measures

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## **Asset Ownership**

- **Numbers of implements per household had grown over the past year signifying that households were not about to migrate from the agricultural sector.**
- **The survey also showed that households did not off-load their household items as a mechanism to fulfill their daily requirements.**

## **Preparedness Measures**


- **Only 14% and 22% of the sampled households were warned about the dry spell and flooding respectively**
- **Despite the warning 23% indicated that they did not take any measures**



## Findings Cont'd – 2. Infrastructure

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- **The infrastructure sector was the worst hit by the 2009/10 floods (Roads, bridges & culverts were washed away).**
- **Some schools and health centres were damaged**



## Findings Cont'd - 3. Health and Nutrition

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- **Diarrhoea and malaria– marginal increase mainly for the displaced.**
- **Immunization Coverage**
  - **Measles coverage – 86.5%**
  - **OPV3 – 91.8 %**
  - **DPT/HepB/Hib3 - 93.5**
  - **BCG – 95.1%**
- **Vitamin A supplementation stood at 71% which was below the required 80%**

# Findings Cont'd - 3. Health and Nutrition

- **Total of 1, 643 children between 6-59 months assessed from the targeted Hhds.**
- **SAM – 6.6% of which 1.1% bilateral oedema**

	Moderate		Severe		Total
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(%)
Wasting	40	3.6	62	5.6	9.2
Bilateral oedema			17	1.0	1
MUAC	56	3.7	16	1.1	4.8



## Findings Cont'd - 6. Protection

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- Incidences of violence against women and children were not very common
- The most common cases in order of ranking were; early marriages (23.6%), assault (19.4%), sexual exploitation (7.2%), rape (5.2%) and child defilement (9%)
- Child Welfare cases such drowning(14.5%) reported



## 7. Water and Sanitaion

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- 43% (1,328) found to be unsafe
- most common sanitary facilities used was the traditional pit latrine (50.7%)



## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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- **There is need to mobilize funds to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure in 66 districts.**
- **Invest in the construction of canals in the flood prone areas based on EIA)**
- **Market intervention in Luangwa, Namwala, Lukulu and Sesheke (off-load commercial maize) to mitigate the food insecurity in these districts until the next harvest.**
- **Four districts namely Mambwe, Chavuma, Gwembe, and Shang'ombo be placed under monitoring**
- **Provide market support to the populations from surplus districts who may not manage to sell the surplus maize to FRA (e.g. WFP purchase for progress).**



## Recomm.Cont'd

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- Provide inputs to vulnerable but viable farmers in disaster prone areas
- Identify safe lands on the uplands and provided with basic infrastructure such boreholes, health and education services for resettling of flood displaced persons
- Introduce alternative sustainable livelihoods for resettled population such as crop production and bee keeping



## Recomm.Cont'd

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- Provision of Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs), rapid diagnostic testing kits for detection of diseases, provision of essential drugs such anti malaria
- Strengthen community participation in good hygiene practices and waste disposal to prevent diarrhea diseases
- Expanded therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs MOH and NGO partners.
- behavior change communication related to infant/ young child feeding and exclusive breastfeeding, Intensify vitamin supplementation



## Recomm.Cont'd

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- Improve access to health and nutrition services through the strengthening of the primary health care system and EPI outreach programs
- Provide psychosocial support and counseling to victims of gender based violence
- Sensitize communities on gender based violence
- Increase availability of chlorine
- Intensify community sensitization in treatment of water
- Continue construction of water facilities



*Thank You*