

# Zambia

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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## Strategic goals 1

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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:**

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 Command and Control Structure made up of government, the UN system, donors, private sectors and civil society.

Ministerial Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point Persons have been appointed in 14 line Ministries

In order to strengthen the National Disaster Management structure, the Government is in the process of enacting legislation which will give the Unit the legal authority for guiding disaster management, risk reduction and other disaster management related operations in the country. It is hoped that an enabling legal framework will further enhance the realization of goals and objectives of the Disaster Risk Reduction initiative.

At national level, a platform in the name of National Disaster Management Consultative Forum (NDMCF) has been put in place for sharing of multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction related information.

There is also the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC). This is a technical committee feeding into the NDMCF to enhance decision making.

To give the activities of Disaster Risk reduction a sectoral focus, a committee of Disaster Risk Reduction focal point persons has been established to represent all the key Ministries (which are fourteen for now).

At Provincial level, the Provincial Disaster Management Committee comprising of the Provincial Permanent Secretary, all heads of Government Departments, NGOs both National and Local, private institutions and religious organizations prepare and implement disaster risk and vulnerability reduction programmes in provinces.

At the District level, there is the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). At Community level, there is a Satellite Disaster Management Committee (SDMC).

### 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 line Ministries and UN agencies prepare a Contingency Plan that ensures preparedness for impending emergency situations based on forecast by the Early Warning System with the view to mitigate the impact of a hazard.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has taken a step further by identifying and appointing Disaster Risk Reduction focal point persons in all key Ministries. This move is aimed at positioning the

country for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction interventions in all Government programming.

Currently, the Government is working on the Disaster Management Bill which if passed will strengthen the case for DRR in the country. The review of the disaster management policy is due next year to incorporate DRR issues.

At district level, Capacity building though limited to orientation to the disaster management policy and assessment instruments has been conducted in 12 districts and will continue in the other remaining 60 districts. DMMU has also conducted orientation workshops for the district leadership as well as the Members of Parliament.

### **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:**

Contingency plans are done at the national and district levels for preparedness based on the rain seasonal outlook issued by the Zambia Meteorological Department. The rain season outlook forms the basis for building scenarios upon which the Contingency plan is based.

DMMU has spear-headed the opening of district disaster management accounts in 30 districts. These accounts are meant to support the implementation of disaster management related activities including DRR at the district and community levels.

Capacity building at the district level has also been intensified to ensure that mechanisms and methods are being adopted for the implementation of post disaster recovery programmes.

Sectors such as agriculture, health and education are implementing DRR related activities at the district and community levels.

Working with vulnerable communities, local leadership (traditional and political) a move has been initiated to relocate communities living in flood prone areas to higher lands.

### **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:**

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

**Description:**

The Government of the Republic of Zambia through DMMU is currently working on the bill which once enacted will give legal basis for the institutionalization of disaster management related activities including DRR. The Government has had DRR issues advocated in the current Disaster Management policy although this requires to be strengthened further.

Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point persons have been appointed in key sectors with a view of ensuring information sharing among sectors. This also ensures that synergies between the sectors that have programmes relating to DRR are created.

**Context & Constraints:**

The process of enacting the disaster management bill is already in an advanced stage. This will strengthen the disaster management and risk reduction in the country as it will give a legal basis for the existence of disaster management structures.

**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

**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. DMMU has opened District Disaster Management Accounts in a number of districts to help the district and sub-district levels mount first level responses.

The Government is through, decentralization policy in the process of devolving the disaster response and risk reduction interventions to local authorities.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

**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

**Description:**

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

**Context & Constraints:**

Resources for conducting DRR activities at the national, provincial and district levels are very limited. At the district level, there is also a problem of human resource and thus limiting capacity for the timely

execution of some of the DRR activities.

## **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

### **Description:**

At the national level, a national platform of government, the UN system, NGOs both local and international, private sector and donors known as the Disaster Management Consultative Forum (DMCF) is in place. This forum is mainly a forum 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 committee drawing its membership from government Ministries, the UN and the NGOs and is charged with the responsibility of conducting vulnerability and needs 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.

## **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:**

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

### **Description:**

The Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis has not been done. However, the process of conducting a vulnerability profiling to create vulnerability baseline information is underway. The concept paper and instruments for the assessments have already been developed and sector submissions have been received. Sector submissions contain information such as what the sectors have identified as hazards pertaining to their operation, sources of information on the identified hazards, what sector based gaps in information exist and how those gaps can be filled. Some sectors such as health, environment and agriculture have already developed their vulnerability indicators. The CVAA field based activities are scheduled to take place from August to September, 2009.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The CVAA will form the initial impetus for pushing the DRR agenda forward in the country as the outputs of the survey will be the main inputs in the mainstreaming of DRR in development programming process. However, the process is hampered by inadequate funding to carry out the Comprehensive Vulnerability assessment and Analysis (The budget estimate is about US\$ 2 million).

## Core indicator 2

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

### Level of Progress achieved:

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

### Description:

The Government through DMMU has developed the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which is supposed to house 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 and monitoring of identified hazards in the country.

### Context & Constraints:

The compilation of hazards in the districts has not been done yet as this is tied to the CVAA outputs.

## 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

### 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 with regard 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 other hazards in the country. The National Early Warning Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture working with institutions such as FEWSNET gives early warning information on Food Security.

DMMU is currently working on an Early Warning Systems 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. It is hoped that the move will lead to minimizing of personal injury, loss of life and damage to property and the environment. The Project is funded by the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

### 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

### Description:

Risks include transboundary diseases for both human and livestock.

**Context & Constraints:**

The country has had people coming in from other countries fleeing conflict and other vices from their own country and coming with contagious diseases. The country faces the risk of out-breaks of diseases like cholera, avian influenza and various types of plague from its neighbours.

Animal diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) mainly come in from 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. Protocols are however yet to be signed.

## 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

**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 and managed by DMMU.

**Context & Constraints:**

The challenge is to have information that is in a format that is user friendly and readily available to all stakeholders. Poor technology and infrastructure at community level continues to hamper progress at that level.

The Government through DMMU is now working on the concept of common platform with World Food Programme (WFP). This platform is aimed at providing an online information sharing forum and will be available for all who need the information posted on it. The platform will have links with other institutions at national and regional levels.

### 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

**Description:**

The country has conducted a regional disaster management course where Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and disaster management formed the main modules. Participants from various institutions and countries 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 such as 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

**Description:**

The Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment has not been done. There are efforts at the sector level to conduct multi-risk assessments but these are not very well coordinated.

**Context & Constraints:**

Level of awareness of the importance of this aspect remains low. Funding for strengthening this aspect is limited or not there.

**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

**Description:**

Currently the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit have been conducting awareness campaigns on the national television and radio utilizing English and major local languages. 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 respective districts.

**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

**Description:**

Focal Point persons have been appointed in all line Ministries to ensure that DRR activities are mainstreamed in their programmes. The Government has also commissioned projects relating to DRR to ensure that steady progress is attained in this area.

**Context & Constraints:**

Coordination is still required to bring all on board. Resources to conduct the DRR activities remain 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

**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.

DMMU is charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation and coordination of disaster management policies and programmes. This Unit is guided by the National Disaster Management Policy (2005) which is operationalised by the Disaster Management Operations Manual. The policy provides direction and defines the parameters within which DMMU and other organization/agencies within the integrated national disaster management structure operates.

**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

**Description:**

The country experienced steady economic growth in 2007 and part of 2008. There has been an increase in employment levels. 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 especially raw materials downwards threatens to reverse these gains. Further, the increase in the global food prices has driven inflation up making production more expensive.

**Core indicator 4**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Laws and bi-laws governing planning and management of human settlement incorporate aspects of Disaster risk reduction. Enforcement of building codes at national and district levels are however weak.

**Context & Constraints:**

Local authorities do not have sufficient funds and commitment to monitor and enforce building codes.

**Core indicator 5**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Relief programmes meant for recovery and rehabilitation have been implemented through the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit under the Office of the Vice President. Disaster risk reduction focal point persons have been appointed in all key sectors to main stream disaster risk reduction. Policies that encourage building of better buildings are in place though not enforced as much as they should be.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of commitment, professional resources and skilled personnel not enough.

**Core indicator 6**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Procedures have been institutionalized in the following institutions/ministries: Ministry of Works and Supply, Road Development Agency, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Environmental Council of Zambia, Ministry of Energy and Water Development. All these enforce infrastructural laws and also carry out environmental impact assessments.

**Context & Constraints:**

Inadequate resources and operational capacities in most of the Ministries/Institutions.

**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

### Description:

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

The country has further developed fora for sharing disaster risk reduction related information, decision making and conducting 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. These technical and institutional capabilities need to be taken to the district and sub district levels.

## 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

### 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

### 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. Contingency funds are every year set aside by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

**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

**Description:**

During disasters, the Disaster Management Consultative Forum and DDMC's become key fora 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 emergency situation at hand. After the event, ZVAC undertakes an in-depth assessment to ascertain with detail the extent of the damage during the emergency situation. The In-depth assessment forms the basis for the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

**Drivers of Progress****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?:**

No

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

The comprehensive vulnerability assessment and analysis has not been done to come up with atlases, district hazard profiles for the country. The process for carrying out the CVAA is currently underway to develop a baseline for all hazards in the country. It will cover nine sectors.

**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 and analysis.

### **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. However, there is need to train the DRR focal point persons in disaster risk reduction.

### **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 through 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 of the government, civil society and the UN system. The activities that are conducted at district level, be it for response or recovery purposes, include all key stakeholders at that level.

Furthermore, at the tactical level, government, the UN system and the civil society meet to make the necessary decisions 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):**

Subject to the conducting of the CVAA, DRR activities will be mainstreamed in all key ministries following the appointment of focal point persons.

## 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:**

The country does not have the Act relating to Disaster Management and risk reduction activities. This means that there is no legal basis for the existence of the entire Disaster Management structure in the country. The Government does not therefore have legal authority to compel other players to put in place the necessary DRR plans associated with their respective work environment.

The funds dedicated to DRR activities are also currently low.

#### **Future Outlook Statement:**

The process of enactment of the Disaster Management bill has reached an advanced stage. It is hoped that the Disaster Management bill will be taken to Parliament for enactment before the end of this year. The Act will create conducive environment for the implementation of DRR activities in the country.

### 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 face “emergency situations” year in year out.

#### **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 the consent of the vulnerable communities. One community in Kazungula district has already been relocated while three [3] other communities in Namwala and Mazabuka districts have been identified for relocations. The Government is determined to use this as a long term intervention to disaster risk reduction for communities living in flood/drought prone areas.

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:**

The Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (CVAA) which is meant to profile hazards in all the districts has not yet been conducted.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

The plans to conduct the CVAA are underway. This will form vulnerability baseline on which all future DRR interventions will be based. The outputs of this CVAA will infact be the inputs into the country's subsequent National Development Plans.

The CVAA will have inbuilt arrangement for review ever after five [5] years to understand how the characteristics of the identified hazards and risks would have changed in between.