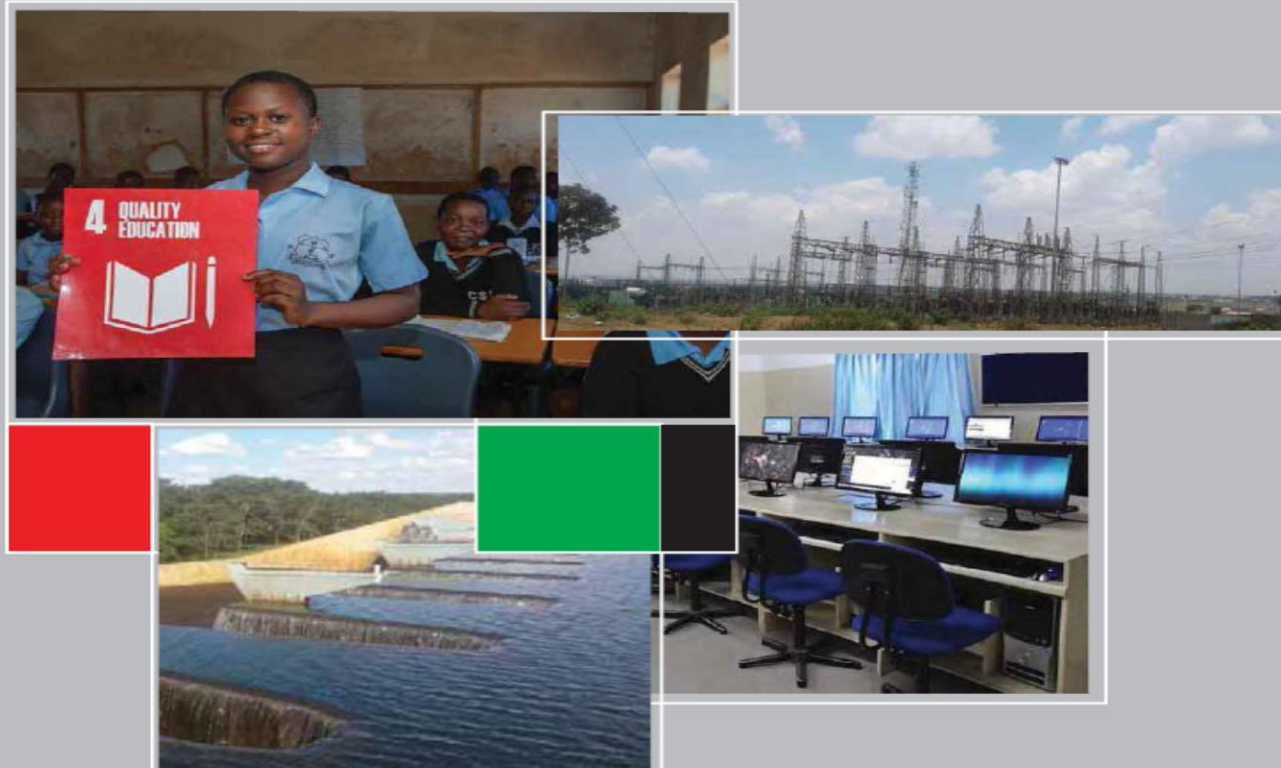




Government of Malawi

THE MALAWI GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (MGDS) III (2017 - 2022)

Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

2015

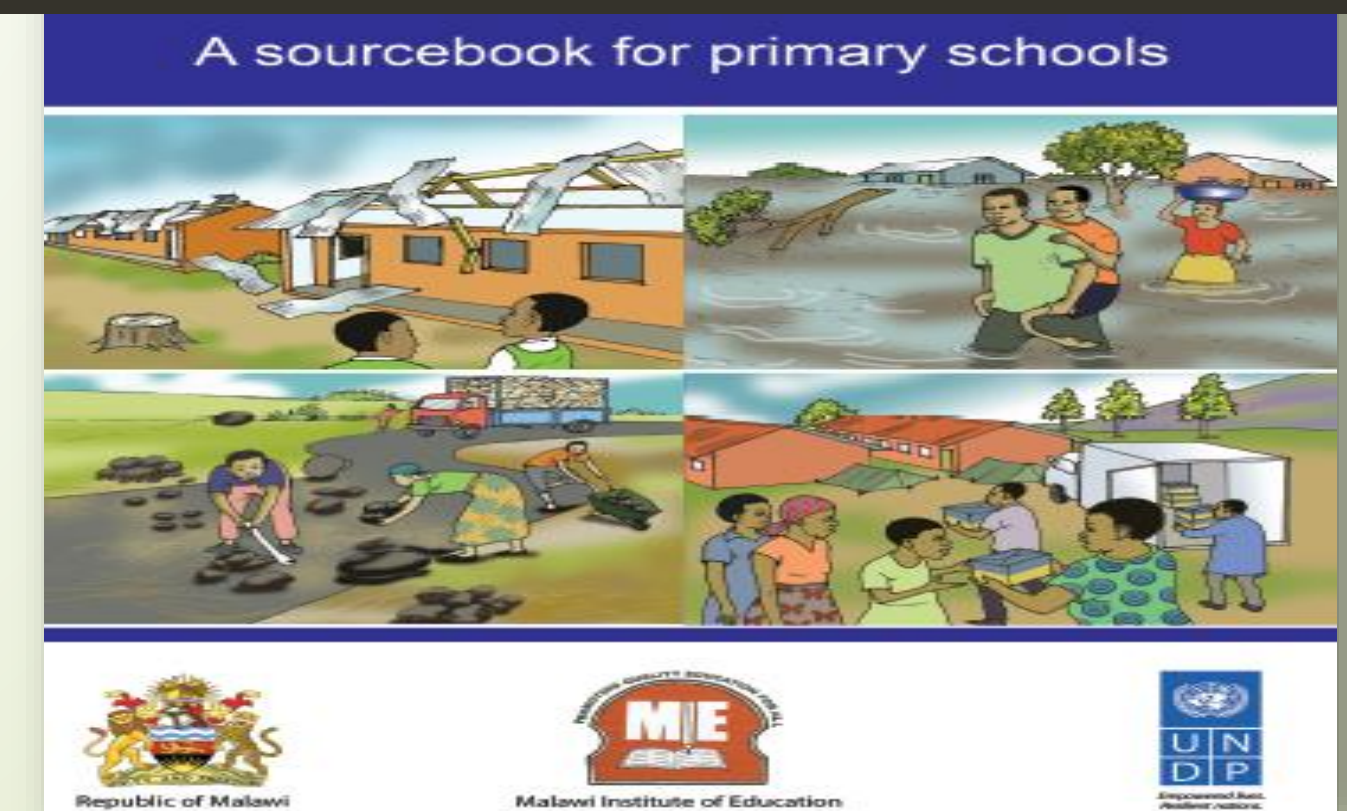


Safer House Construction Guidelines

Bureau TNM



SADC DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP: Malawi Presentation



Outline

- Introduction
- DRM Institutional Arrangement
- Key DRM Instruments Linking SFDRR and SDGs
- Data Availability Linked to SFDRR & SDGs
- Current DRM Interventions and Funding
- Challenges

Hazards and Disasters in Malawi

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- Frequency & magnitude of disasters has increased since the 1990s.
- More people affected
- The increased trend is attributed to **climate change, population growth and urbanization.**
- **Most disasters in urban areas result from poor urban planning and enforcement failures**
- Disasters have a direct negative impact on poverty and food security in the country.
- These disasters undermine Government's efforts in achieving the SDGs through the MGDS

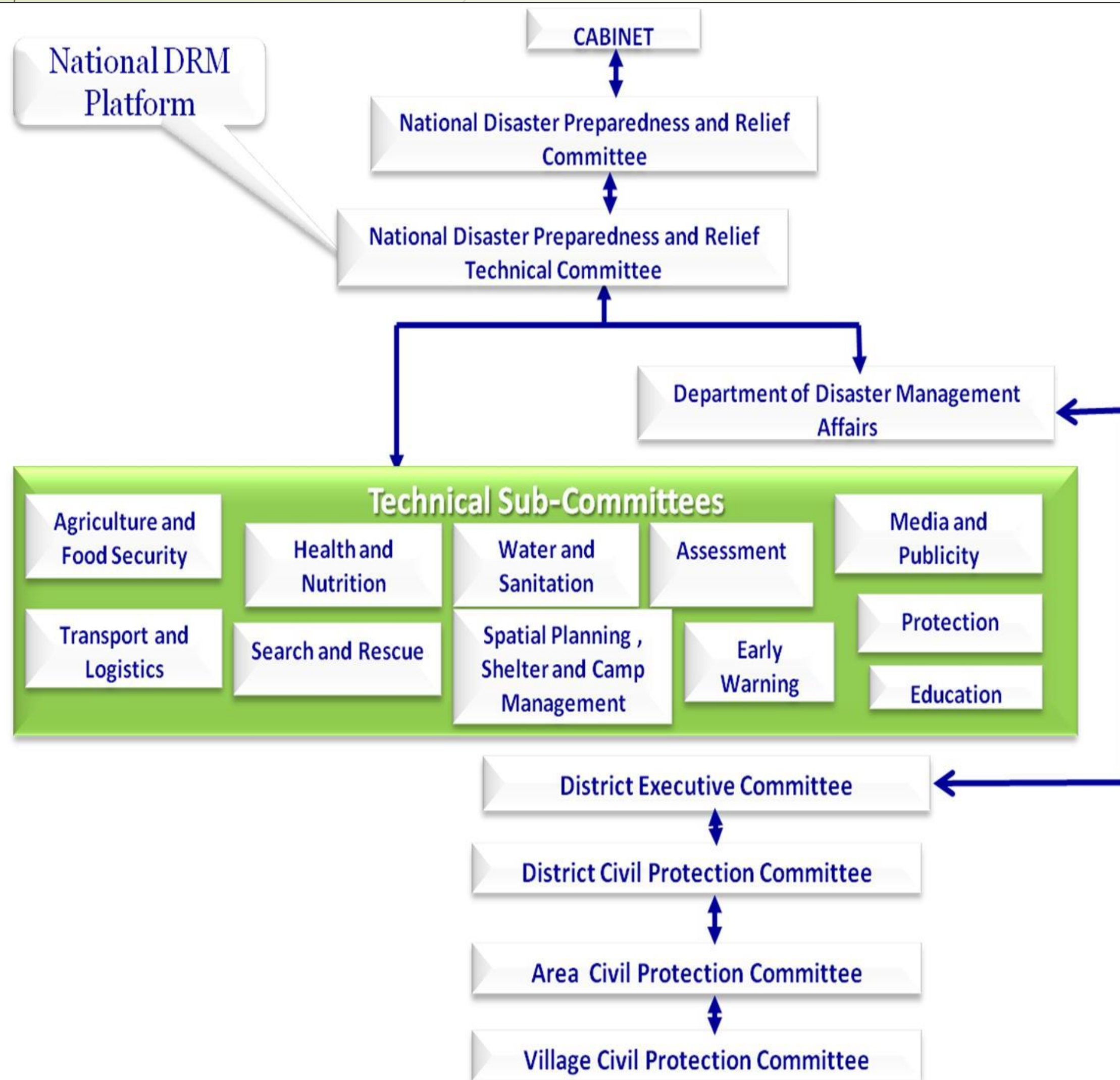
DRM Structure

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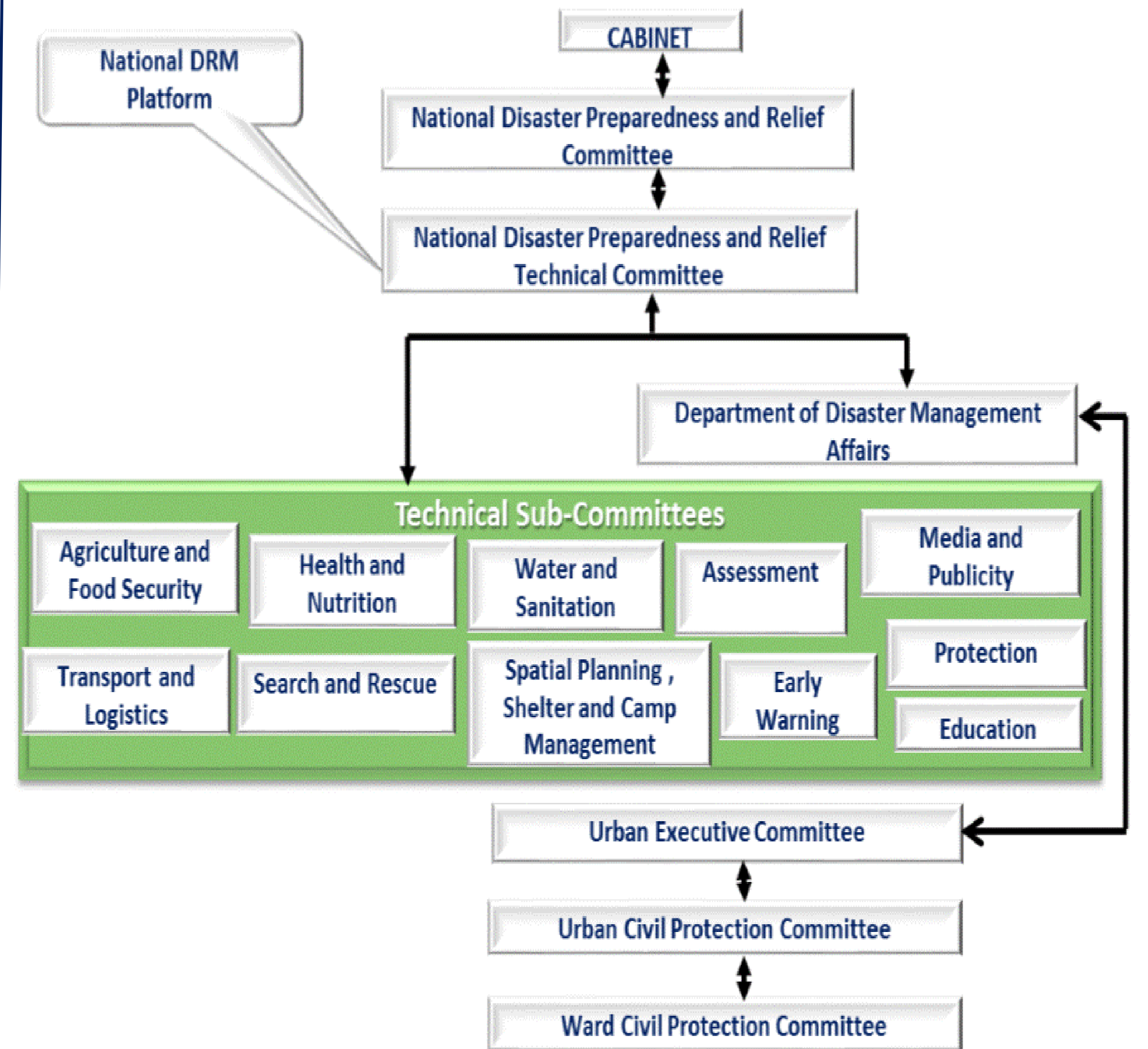
- At local level, there are Civil Protection Committees at:
 - ✓ City
 - ✓ Municipal
 - ✓ District
 - ✓ Area/Ward
 - ✓ Village level
- ➡ The District Commissioner is responsible for coordinating disaster risk management functions at district level and CEO responsible at City/Municipal level
- ➡ All disaster incidents are supposed to be reported to the DC or CEO, who then submits a report to DoDMA

Current DRM Institutional Structure

District



Urban



Malawi's Cluster System

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Cluster	Lead agency (chair)	Co-Lead	Cluster Rep at Council
Coordination, communication and assessment	DoDMA	UNRCO	ADDRMO/DO
Agriculture and food security (divided into agriculture and food security)	MoAFS	FAO/WFP	DADO
Health, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition	MoH	WHO	DEHO/DHO
	DoHAN	Unicef	DEHO/DHO
Shelter and camp management	MoLH	MRCS	Housing Officer
Water and sanitation	MoWDI	Unicef	DWO
Protection	MoGCSW	Unicef	DSWO
Education	MoEST	Unicef	DEM
Transport, logistics and communication	MoTPW	WFP	DoPW
Search and Rescue Cluster	MDF, FIRE DEPT, MoHS	MRCS	

Key Instruments Linking SFDRR, Paris Agreement and SDGs

Socio-Economic
Growth

Reducing social, economic and environmental losses

Disaster Risk Management Policy-Pre SFDRR

- Mainstreaming DRM into sustainable development
- Identifying, assessing, monitoring disaster risks
 - Strengthening early warning systems
- Building a culture of safety and resilience
- Reducing the underlying risk factors
- Strengthening preparedness for effective response and recovery

MDGS III

Theme: "Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation."

Four outcomes directly linked to the four priority areas of the SFDRR:

- Improved understanding of disaster risks
- Increased resilience of communities to disasters through investing in disaster risk reduction
- Strengthened disaster risk management governance at all levels
- Enhanced disaster preparedness for effective response, and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

NDRM Bill

- Need for a more comprehensive legal framework addressing all aspects of disaster risk management
- Paradigm shift from disaster preparedness/relief to disaster risk management

National Resilience Strategy

- Resilient agricultural growth;
- Risk reduction, flood control, early warning and response systems;
 - Human capacity, livelihoods, and social protection;
- Catchment protection and management

National DRM Tools Linked to International DRM Instruments

National DRM Profile- 1949 to 2019

- DRM Database/ Disaster Management Information System (**underway**)
- PDNA Reports (2012, 2015, 2016, & 2019)
- 2019 DRM base line report
- 2019 DRM Bill
- 2019 Draft DRM Communication Strategy
- DRM Plans for Cities, municipals and a town council
- 2018 Disaster Risk financing Strategy
- 2018 National Resilience Strategy
- Guidelines on the Implementation of CBEWS
- Safer housings and Schools construction guidelines
- Annual MVAC Reports
- Household Integrated & Demographic Survey Reports
- **Others (Annual Reports on Accidents, Health, Nutrition, Agricultural databases)**

Funding for DRM:

- Almost all resources for disaster response come from Government through a special Vote Called Unforeseen Vote.
- Resources are made available when a disaster strikes- **Reactive**
- Almost all Risk Reduction Activities, Reconstruction and Recovery are financed through development project some of which are listed below
- Local Councils are now financed directly for some preparedness and lighter activities to do with response and risk reduction
- Funding for Risk reduction from government remains a challenge

Current DRM Interventions

A nation that is resilient to disasters and builds back better while fostering an inclusive sustainable development

Disaster Recovery Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes

The Malawi Drought Recovery Project – 2016 Drought

- ❑ Improving Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods
- ❑ Enhancing Drought-Resilience and Preparedness
- ❑ Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
- ❑ Program Management

AfDB Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (PCIERP)- 2019

- ❑ Enhanced Agricultural Productivity and Resilience
- ❑ Sustainable Socio-economic Infrastructure Development
- ❑ Institutional Strengthening and Programme Management (Disaster risk governance and preparedness)

Disaster Risk Management for Resilience (DRM4R) Programme 2019-2023:

- ❑ Strengthened capacity of national and local-level disaster risk and resilience governance
- ❑ Improved delivery of risk reduction and early recovery services in disaster prone urban and rural areas
- ❑ Improved capacity for gender responsive planning, monitoring and evaluation of the disaster risk management sector.

Saving Lives and Protecting Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Malawi: M-CLIMES

- ❑ Expansion of observation networks that generate climate-related data
- ❑ Development and dissemination climate-related products
- ❑ Strengthening communities' capacities for use of EWS/Climate Information (EWS/CI)

Malawi Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Project (MRDRMP)-2020

Under Development

General Challenges affecting DRM in Malawi

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- Most stakeholders unable to share their DRM plans and progress in project implementation
- Inadequate public investment (budgetary support) for disaster reduction due to limited appreciation for the costs and benefits of risk reduction
- Lack of integrated disaster early warning system to ensure effective information dissemination on hazards
- Lack of comprehensive enabling legal framework for DRM
- Limited capacity/investments in information technology systems for DRM
- Limited involvement of the private sector in risk reduction programmes and activities
- Limited awareness among policy makers, including councilors and MPs on DRM
- Lack of holistic approach in disaster risk assessment: consider risks in both urban and rural areas

Zikomo
kwambiri