

# Malawi

## 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:**

To mainstream DRR into policies, programmes and plans of all sectors in government, non-governmental organisations and donor agencies.

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), as a government institution mandated to coordinate and direct all DRR activities in the country, is spearheading this through sensitisation meetings. The DoDMA has been making presentations on DRR during meetings and workshops for different stakeholders.

## 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:**

To build and strengthen capacities at community level for effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes including disaster response.

DoDMA working with District Assemblies and Non Governmental Organisations has been resuscitating and re-orienting Civil Protection Committees at district, area and village levels. The committees have been reoriented on their roles in disaster risk reduction as opposed to only focussing on disaster response.

## 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:**

To adopt tools and mechanisms for incorporation of risk reduction preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

After the response to the 2007/08 floods, DoDMA coordinated the implementation of a post floods early recovery programme based on needs assessment that undertaken after the floods response. Following the implementation of the recovery programme, a project to mainstreaming DRR in mitigation and preparedness programming has been developed and is being implemented in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts, two districts which were badly affected by the 2008 floods.

## Priority for action 1

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

## **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

### **Description:**

Although Malawi does not have a Disaster Risk Management Policy, there is in place institutional framework for DRR from the national to community level. This was put in place through the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991 which provided for the establishment of the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) at national level and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). The NDPRC provides policy directions on the implementation of DRR programmes in the country to the DoDMA. The DoDMA also serves as the secretariat of the committee. DoDMA is in the Office of the President and Cabinet. The committee comprises Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments and 3-5 Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). At district, area and village level, there are Civil Protection Committees (CPCs) which coordinate DRR activities. The effectiveness of the CPCs varies from district to district. There is, however, need to build their capacity. DoDMA plans to start the development of a Disaster Risk Management Policy in July 2009. This will be after a DRR Framework has been developed in June 2009. Between May and June, stakeholders will participate in the development of a DRR Framework for Malawi. The Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act needs to be updated. This will be done after the DRM policy has been developed. The Government of Malawi has given priority to DRR as evidenced by putting DRR together with Social Protection as Theme 2 of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, which is the overarching development strategy for Malawi.

### **Context & Constraints:**

1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack of a DRM policy. As pointed out earlier, the policy development process will start in July 2009. It is hoped that once the policy has been developed all stakeholders involved in DRR will know the priority areas for Malawi and the mechanisms for implementing programmes

2. Lack of financial resources. Government ministries and departments do not have budgets for DRR. There is need for them to start budgeting for DRR activities so that they can easily integrate DRR into their programmes and plans.

3. Lack of capacity in DRR at national and district level. There is need to build capacity in DRR through training at national level ( for both government and NGOs) and at district level and community levels.

4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change. Since DRR is Climate Change adaptation, there is need for close collaboration between implementors and donors of DRR and Climate Change activities in order to ensure that both programmes are adequately funded.

## **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:**

Adequate funds for DRR are not available at national and district level from government. DoDMA budgets for DRR activities but the funds allocated to the department are not adequate. District Assemblies who do the actual implementation do not have a budget for DRR. Most of the DRR activities being implemented are funded by donors. It is, however, expected that government will start allocating more funds for DRR to DoDMA as a result of giving priority to DRR.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. Lack of adequate funds for DRR at national and district level. At national level, only DoDMA gets funds for DRR, although these are inadequate. All other ministries and departments and District Assemblies do not have budgets for DRR. There is, therefore, need for budget lines for DRR to be created in government ministries and departments and District Assemblies.

**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:**

Local assemblies in Malawi are decentralised and DoDMA works hand in hand with District Assemblies in the implementation of DRR activities which are done at the community level. The principle in decentralisation empowers local communities to ensure sustainability of DRR activities. Delegation and devolution of powers are fully practised such that both implementation, monitoring of activities are executed at grassroot level by all stakeholders in DRR. Involvement and participation of communities in DRR has further been facilitated through the establishment of Civil Protection Committees at district, area and village level.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. Limited resource availability. This can be addressed through:

- a) Encouraging partnership in implementation of DRR activities.
- b) Pooling of resourcing e.g the use of sector wide approaches.
- c) Involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the planning of DRR activities.

2. Lack of skilled man power

Solution: Capacity development for all personnel dealing with DRR at district, area and village level. The capacity building ought to include sensitising CPC members of their roles and responsibilities.

3. Inflating figures of affected households when reporting on the impact of disasters by some CPCs. This can be addressed through training the committee members on assessments.

**Core indicator 4**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

A national platform for DRR does not exist although we have in place a National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee. DoDMA feels that a national platform is required because the NDPRC has only government and few NGO representation. The platform will bring together all stakeholders involved in DRR. During the period May - June 2009, a Workshop on DRR is planned during which a DRR Framework will be developed. During that workshop, participants will be sensitised on the need for a national platform so that a decision could be made as to whether a platform should be established in the country. Follow up activities will depend on the outcome of the workshop.

**Context & Constraints:**

Sensitisation of stakeholders on the national platform delayed due to preoccupation with responding to floods by DoDMA. DoDMA has now more staff members and should be able to undertake the activity as planned between May and June 2009.

## 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:**

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

**Description:**

National and local risk assessments have been conducted by different organisations but not in a systematic and coordinated manner and as such no comprehensive hazard profile has been developed for the country. Plans, however, are underway to conduct a national hazard and risk mapping exercise starting with disaster prone areas. The Department of Surveys has developed a project proposal for the hazard and risk mapping exercise.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. Lack of financial resources for undertaking the hazard and risk assessment exercise. Expertise is available in the country in the Departments of Surveys, Physical Planning, Meteorological Services and Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development to undertake the exercise. What has been lacking is financial resources. A donor is yet to be identified for the project proposal that has been developed.

**Core indicator 2**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Some monitoring system is in place and data is being collected on social economic vulnerabilities of the country e.g the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee(MVAC) within the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. The DoDMA maintains a disaster profile which records disasters that have occurred, impact of the disaster and action taken to assist those affected. The profile is being improved

into a data base and the work will be completed in early May 2009.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. Commitment of members to activities of MVAC. MVAC is a multi sectoral committee with representation from government, NGOs and UN agencies. For the committee to undertake its activities efficiently, there is need for commitment from members to make themselves available when needed.

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Early warning systems for specific hazards exist but there is no comprehensive early warning system for all hazards. The Department of Meteorological Services provides seasonal forecasts and weather bulletins which provide early warning for food security and floods. Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development provides monitors water levels which provide early warning for floods. Dissemination of the EWS to communities is a challenge although it has worked at times. Sometimes, communities do not access the information timely for its utilisation hence they end up being affected by disasters. A recommendation has been made to set up an Early Warning Systems sub committee for all disasters under the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of a comprehensive effective integrated early warning system for all hazards. This is likely to be addressed when the sub committee being proposed is established.

**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:**

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

**Description:**

Since national and local risk assessments are yet to be undertaken, transboundary issues have not been taken into account. However, when the assessments will be undertaken, transboundary issues would have to be addressed since some disasters affect both Malawi and its neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Tanzania. An example is the flooding of Songwe river in Karonga which affects areas in both Malawi and Tanzania.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of resources to undertake national and local risk assessments

**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:**

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

**Description:**

DoDMA maintains a national disaster profile which records disasters that have occurred in different parts of the country, the extent of damage or impact and action taken to assist those affected. The profile dates back to the 1960s. It is currently being transformed into a database which will allow for queries to be made. The database will be completed by early May 2009. The national profile currently is not available to all stakeholders through networks but it is provided upon request.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. The national disaster profile in its current format was not user friendly. As it is being transformed into a database, it will allow for different reports to be generated which will be useful for different stakeholders.

**Core indicator 2**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

As a country, there are no DRR education materials that have been developed and DRR is not integrated in school curricula(primary, secondary). Plans, however, are underway to introduce DRR courses at the university level. Plans are also underway to engage the Ministry of Education to incorporate DRR during the next school curriculum review in eight years time. There are no training and capacity building initiatives at national level in DRR at a professional level

**Context & Constraints:**

Education institutions have not been engaged to explore the introduction of DRR into their courses and curricula. There is, therefore, need for this engagement to be done.

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Not much research on tools for multi-risk assessments has been done. But recently some studies have been done on the economic impact of disasters. One of the studies was on economic and financial decision making in DRR which was funded by UNDP. Another one currently being undertaken (2009) is on Economic Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Assessment funded by the World Bank.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of funding has been the major constraint to undertake the research. Expertise is available in country to undertake the research on methods and tools for risk assessments once funding is available.

#### **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:**

While there is no public awareness strategy in place, DoDMA undertake public awareness meetings with communities in flood prone areas every year to sensitise them on the need to be prepared for coming rainy season and where necessary on the need to relocate upland before the rains. This has resulted in some communities in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts, which are very prone to floods in the southern part of the Malawi, relocating permanently upland from low lying flood prone areas. This, in the end, has resulted in reducing the number of households affected by floods. There is, however, need for other stakeholders, such as government, NGOs and UN agencies to also take on this responsibility of sensitising communities as they implement their activities.

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

1. Lack of adequate funds for the activity.
2. The media are yet to be fully involved. They only participate when invited but there is need for them to take a proactive approach.

#### **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:**

Environmental management policies in the country do incorporate DRR and seek to reduce underlying risk factors. For example, the requirement that Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) be undertaken for all major projects seeks to ensure that all developmental activities do not exacerbate the vulnerability of communities. There is also a link between DRR and environmental management and this is reflected in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in which DRR activities have been prioritised for implementation to reduce vulnerability of communities.

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

1. Lack of enforcement of environmental regulations and legislation. Although Malawi has an Environmental Management Act and Policy, lack of enforcement has resulted in lack of protection of the environment. This has resulted in environmental degradation in some areas thereby contributing to

disasters such as floods.

## **Core indicator 2**

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

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

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

### **Description:**

Most social development policies being implemented are contributing towards reducing vulnerability of populations at risk. The Social Support (Social Protection) policy which is about to be approved (2009) has clearly indicated the link between social support and DRR. A pilot cash transfer project that is currently being implemented in a number of districts in the country has positively contributed to reducing the vulnerability of households that are being targeted most of whom are elderly with orphans. The food and nutrition security policy advocates for increased production of food for self sufficiency.

### **Context & Constraints:**

1. Lack of adequate financial resources for implementation of planned activities. Although the social development policies and plans may have activities which can contribute to reducing vulnerability, lack of funds, sometimes, makes it difficult or impossible to implement such activities. This results in the populations at risk not being assisted.

## **Core indicator 3**

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

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

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

### **Description:**

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy has a number of key priority areas which will contribute towards the economic development of the country. These include agriculture and food security; irrigation and water development; transport infrastructure development; integrated rural development and energy generation and supply. A lot of development projects under these priority areas are being implemented in the country and they are contributing to reducing vulnerability of economic activities.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Need for more funds. Since many Malawians are poor, there is need for more funds in order for more development to be implemented so as to have a bigger impact of reducing the vulnerability of communities.

## **Core indicator 4**

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

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

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

### **Description:**

Currently, there is no policy framework for human settlements especially for the rural setting. While building codes exist for buildings in towns, they don't exist for houses in the villages where most of the disasters occur. Development of a Settlement policy framework is one of the activities to be undertaken under the UNDAF cluster work plan for 2009. The development of the policy framework will ensure that DRR is incorporated in human settlements.

**Context & Constraints:**

Poverty of most people in the rural areas results in their constructing weak houses which are usually damaged when affected by disasters. There is need for these people to be empowered economically.

**Core indicator 5**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Effective 2008, the country has an Early Recovery Framework which has provided for the integration of DRR in post disaster recovery and rehabilitation. The framework was developed during the implementation of a post flood early recovery programme in 2008 which was being implemented for the first time in Malawi.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of adequate funds. Effective integration of DRR in post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes will depend on availability of adequate funds for implementation of planned activities.

**Core indicator 6**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There is a requirement that EIAs be undertaken for all major development projects. This requirement ensures that there is an assessment of the disaster risk impacts of such major projects.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of adherence to findings of the EIAs. This could result in a development project contributing to disasters although the risks were identified in the EIA. The vulnerability of communities could, therefore, be increased. There is, therefore, need to strictly enforce findings of EIAs to avoid increasing vulnerability of communities.

**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:**

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

**Description:**

As already pointed out, Malawi does not have a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy although it is planned to start the policy development process in July 2009. In the meantime, DoDMA has coordinated a process of developing Operational Guidelines for DRM. The guidelines apportion roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders during risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery of different hazards. The hazards covered are floods, drought, accidents (rail, road, marine, aviation and fire), landslide, earthquake, diseases, pest outbreaks, economic disturbance, civil strife and refugees. The roles and responsibilities have been categorised for stakeholders at national level and district level. A draft document was completed in December 2008 and has been circulated to stakeholders for comments. Consultations with stakeholders will take place in May and June 2009 in order to finalise the guidelines. The guidelines will ensure a coordinated approach during preparedness, response and recovery since every stakeholder will know their role and responsibility.

**Context & Constraints:**

- 1.No policy
2. Lack of funds for institutions, especially government, to enable them undertake their roles and responsibilities.

**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:**

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

**Description:**

So far 9 out of 15 flood prone districts have developed flood contingency plans. There is need for the rest of the flood prone districts to develop contingency plans and review them annually. Since 2006/07 rainy season, a National Contingency Plan has been developed in Malawi. Initially, the process was being led by UN agencies but during the 2008/09 season, it was agreed that the process should be led by Government. The DoDMA, therefore, led and coordinated the process of developing the 2008/09 National Contingency Plan. There was also more involvement of government ministries and departments and NGOs.

The Department of Civil Aviation conducts regular rehearsals to test their response mechanisms. atahere is need for other stakeholders to do the same.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. Lack of funds for the development of contingency plans in the other flood prone districts.
2. Lack of regular rehearsals.
3. Lack of contingency plans at community level. Since disasters occur in the community, there is need for the development of contingency plans at that level so that communities are aware of what they should when a disaster occurs.

### 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:**

Institutions dealing with DRR have some resources that are allocated to improving disaster preparedness capacities though the amounts are very limited and donors wishing to support DRR activities are not as generous when allocating such funds. As government, there is a National Disaster Appela Fund for disaster response. However, most of the times disbursement of funds is delayed.

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

Delays in disbursement of funds for disaster response

### 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:**

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

#### **Description:**

From 2007, emergence preparedness and response as well as planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts are used as inputs into the planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts. Sectoral ministries and departments are responsible for rehabilitating damaged infrastructure under their sector. Disasters now provide a learning experience and responses undertaken help to provide lessons for future direction. From August 2008 to January 2009, DoDMA coordinated the implementation of a post floods early recovery programme to help communities restore their livelihoods but at the same time help them build resilience. Such activities are undertaken collaboratively with other humanitarian actors such as NGOs.

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

Inadequate financial resources allocated for activities

## 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?:**

No

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

There have been studies / reports done on some of the hazards in the country, but these have not been widely circulated and discussed. DoDMA is coordinating DRR studies that are brought to its attention so that information is properly coordinated and stored in a proper data bank.

**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):**

Gender issues have been advocated for sometime now in the country and there are some gender disaggregated data available and in some cases is being applied for decision making purposes. Gender concerns too sometimes inform policy and program conceptualization and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way especially effective 2006.

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

**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):**

Designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level do not have the necessary and prerequisite capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations. However, efforts are underway to build the required capacity from the district level to local communities. This is undertaken both by the government and other partners involved in DRR. This will ensure that local institutions, area and village civil protection committees, communities, volunteers have the required knowledge and skills in DRR

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

**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):**

Currently, DRR programs do take into the account the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

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

**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):**

DoDMA implements DRR programmes and activities in collaboration with NGOs. A project on mainstreaming DRR mitigation and preparedness programming in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts, for

example, involves three NGOs namely Goal Malawi, Action Aid International Malawi and Evangelical Association of Malawi. There is, however, not much involvement of the private sector. There is need to engage them so that they can participate

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

### **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):**

Development of Operational Guidelines for DRM which apportion roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders.

## **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:**

Lack of financial resources for use in:

- a. Policy formulation to provide national guidance in implementation of DRR activities by all stakeholders in the country.
- b. Building capacity to have skilled manpower to be engaged in issues of DRR since it is a new phenomenon and it is being confused a lot with issues of climate change. Skilled personnel also required so that proper approaches are used in DRR i.e. right based and participatory
- C. Getting committed staff

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Govt with its partners intends to conduct an intergration of DRR into sustainable development polies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention mitigation preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

### **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:**

As of now, the main challange is the availability of funds which is cross cutting in all the activities pertaining to implementation of DRR in the country.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Government with cooperating partners have made great strides in implementing a post flood recovery project to restore the livelihoods of the affected households. All activities done are considered as learning experiences so as to do better next time. In view of this fact, the country is making alot of strides in both capacity development and implementation of DRR activities in order to come up with a recovery

framework

### **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:**

In adequate funds for use in conducting DRR activities .

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

Looking forward to having a country that has in place all the legal instruments, and guidelines including an early recovery framework to provide guidance on the implementation of DRR activities in order to achieve a systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of the affected communities