Malawi

Interim national progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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Strategic goals 1

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 issues into policies and practices of the government, non-governmental organisation and donor agencies. Department of disaster Management Affairs as a government institution mandated to coordinate and direct all DRR activities in the country to ensure sustainability of all activities. Government also undertakes innovative mechanisms to reduce underlying risks by conducting risk transfer schemes for cereal crops in the country and adoption of environmentally safe technologies like banning of methyl bromide in the tobacco industry and reduction of greenhouse gases to safeguard the ozone layer

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 strengthen capacities at community level for participatinmg and intergrated planning for the post disaster recovery environment risk management plans based on a thorough assessment of risks and causative factors. Flood contingency plans development of seven of the fourteen flood prone districts, some districts with District development plans which form part of the intergral District development plans for the District. Currently the country in the process of formulating an early recovery framework to enable households regain livelihoods after a disaster. Communities empowered to conduct monitoring and provide response to hazards.

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 the implementation of enviromental management and post-disaster recovery programmes and institutionalised at the various levels. Currently the country is in the process of formulating a policy, but already has a draft National Disaster Management Plan, However, mechanisms and tools are being adopted for the implementation of environmental management and post disaster recovery programmes at various levels to reduce underlying risk factors especially in the sectors of food security, water, livelihoods and climate variability to enable local partners and vulnerable communities be provided with increased capacity to prepare for response to and recover from prevailing hazards.

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

Description:
Malawi is probably at level 2. In the past, efforts have been made by different institutions to collect and document data on DRR but this has been done in uncoordinated, unharmonized way and as such there is no proper documentation of such information as such storage data has not been institutionalized in a systematic manner.
Currently the Department of Disaster Management Affairs has plans of improving data collection, collating and analysis and storage but the biggest challenges are both human and financial resources and capabilities e.g. there is a proposal to stock take and document all institutions involved in DRR in the country research papers and reports that have been written on DRR and then establish a resource centre within the DODMA office structures a library.

Context & Constraints:
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

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

Description:
Country without a legal framework-policy in place but with a high institutional commitment. High country (Political) commitment in issues of DRR by placing DODMA centrally in the office of the president and cabinet.

Context & Constraints:
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources
capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.

4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues—Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

**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:**

Substantial achievement attained in achieving core indicator 3. Local assemblies in Malawi are decentralised and DODMA works had in hand with district assemblies in the implementation of DRR activities which are done at the community level. The principle in decentralization amongst others is empowerment of 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 grassroots level by all players of DRR.

**Context & Constraints:**

Limited resource availability—solution

1. Encouraging partnership in execution of DRR activities.

2. Pooling of resourcing e.g., the use of sector wide approaches in the development funding approaches.

Lack of skilled man power

Solution: Capacity development for all personnel dealing with DRR and climate change (CC) activities

**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:**

Country has been sensitised on the need for the development of a multisectoral platform for DRR and some strides had been initiated on it formulation but the country has not achieved much. Mechanisms are underway for putting DRR framework in place through the coordination mechanism has not been officially translated into programs and objectives. Currently accomplishments are being disjointly monitored and evaluated.

**Context & Constraints:**

Lack of adequate human resource in the central institution (DODMA) dealing with DRR issues solution:

Engage more skilled personnel in the department.

Lack of financial resources—solution: to consult UN agencies in particular UNDP to assist with funding.

**Priority for action 2**

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*
**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 assessment have been conducted but not in a systematic and coordinated manner and as such no comprehensive hazard profile has been developed for the nation. Currently, there are initiatives undertaken to empower communities to reduce risks and improve resilience towards hazards. Efforts however are not properly coordinated. Plans however, are underway to conduct a national hazard mapping exercise and profiling. Some studies done on the hazards and community vulnerability to the hazards and information dissemination to stakeholders and communities.

**Context & Constraints:**
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues - Harmonisation of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

**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 being put in place and data is being collected on social economic environmental and physical vulnerabilities of the country e.g. the Malawi vulnerability assessment committee (MUAC) within the Ministry of Economic planning and development. DODMA provides early warning information for floods through information from water & Meteorology institutions.

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2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues - Harmonisation of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.
Core indicator 3

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

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

Description:
No comprehensive capacity assessments for EWS have been carried out in the country and as such there is no EWS in place for all hazards. The existing current EWS however, do reach communities through monitoring its effectiveness is very difficult as there is no standardised format in the dissemination of information channels used in dissemination. It is possible that most communities do not access the information timely for its utilisation.

Context & Constraints:
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2. Lack of financial resources; government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources; government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues - Harmonisation of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

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:
In terms of hazard mapping and risk reduction initiatives there is very little cooperation with neighbouring countries on common and transboundary risk despite experiencing common hazard except for few like locust control and flooding in some of the transboundary risks are really part of local risk assessment in the few afore mentioned hazards but not all. e.g. Songwe River basin project

Context & Constraints:
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources; government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources; government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues - Harmonisation of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.
5. Lack of political will between countries to develop partnerships in conducting disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities at international levels.
Priority for action 3
Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

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

Description:
There is no national information system for DRR in place currently. However, local authorities have access to some information though it is disjointed and not well archived. However, the information that is made available is utilized by various stakeholders when need arises.

Context & Constraints:
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2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.
5. Lack of proper database on DRR and archiving leading to lack of well designated resource centres.

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 available per SE and DRR is not integrated in school curricula (primary, secondary) but plans are underway to incorporate it at the university level. Plans are also underway to start persuading the education authorities to incorporate issues of DRR during the next school curriculum in eight year timeframe. There are no training and capacity building initiatives at national level for DRR at a professional level

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5. Lack of proper database on DRR and archiving leading to lack of well designated resource centres.

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There is no comprehensive or countrywide public awareness strategy, on DRR and hazard exposure. The Media tries to discriminate information on DRR but not in a coordinated manner. However, most of the stakeholders including local communities are aware of the potential hazards in their areas despite lack of comprehensive mapping and profiling. There is some political commitment at the country’s highest level.

**Context & Constraints:**

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3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.
5. Lack of proper database on DRR and archiving leading to lack of well designated resource centres

**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:**

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

**Description:**

There have been a number of research activities that cover DRR and social economic aspects of DRR except that they have not been properly documented and put in a proper data base for archiving. National authorities and research institutions are involved in strengthening capacity for DRR through issues of CC. However, there are no regional monitoring capacities for DRR being developed but has to be in relation to CC.

**Context & Constraints:**

1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR
related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources
capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues—Harmonization of donor
funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.
5. Lack of proper database on DRR and archiving leading to lack of well designated resource centres

Priority for action 4
Reduce the underlying risk factors

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 corporate DRR and where possible do seek to
reduce underlying risk factors e.g. Environment Impact Assessment Act (EIA) seeks to ensure that all
developmental activities should not exacerbate the vulnerabilities of communities. Furthermore,
correlation between environmental policies, practices and DRR have been identified e.g. with the aim of
reducing vulnerabilities of communities to hazards while increasing their resilience to restore their
livelihoods and as such DRR issues are included in the NAPA of the country.

Context & Constraints:
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy-solution,
government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper
guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR
related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources
capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues—Harmonization of donor
funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

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:
Some social development policies do include DRR issues though not explicitly as a DRR practitioner
would have desired. Some though are explicit e.g. food and nutrition policy which amongst others
advocates for the availability access and utilization of nutrition’s, foodstuffs for communities. Food
security policy advocates increased productivity of food from agriculture production for self sufficiency.
Social protection and DRR is theme 2 in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy Policy.

**Context & Constraints:**
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack of proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**
2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment

**Description:**
Some vulnerabilities to the impact of natural hazards have been identified for economic and productive sectors though this is not comprehensive as only major that has been identified that is floods and droughts and there are contingency plans in place for some districts on floods but not all and none for drought.

**Context & Constraints:**
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack of proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

**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, it is not explicitly expressed to provide an indication that DRR is integrated into building codes for new buildings and non comprehensive action plan has been put in place for disaster prone buildings to be identified and reinforced.

**Context & Constraints:**
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

**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 a post flood recovery and rehabilitation plan in place and plans are underway to develop an early recovery framework as post flood activities. However, DRR has not been explicitly integrated into construction of norms and standards.

**Context & Constraints:**
1. Poor coordination of DRR activities as a result of lack proper legal framework i.e. policy -solution, government in the process of putting in place such a legislation, formulation of policy to provide proper guidelines and apportioning of responsibilities for the different institutions involved in DRR activities.
2. Lack of financial resources: government, NGOs and partner agencies to pool resources for use in DRR related issues.
3. Lack of skilled human resources: government, NGOs and partners to engage in human resources capacity development since DRR issues are new on the development agendas.
4. Competition by donor partners who fund DRR and climate change issues-Harmonization of donor funded activities and resources and introduction of sector wide approaches to development.

**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:**
Due to lack of hazard mapping profile for the country, settlement activities are not programmed and as such are not only being conducted in low risk areas. However, DRR activities are taken into consideration in planned and official development projects and not in the informal, unplanned settlements. Plans though are underway to put in place and execute a resettlement framework for people who are currently inhabiting hazardous areas e.g. in flood prone areas of the lower shire valley in the country.

**Context & Constraints:**
Lack of financial resources to conduct a comprehensive hazard mapping to produce a country hazard profile.
Priority for action 5
Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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:
Disaster preparedness is implicitly incorporated into disaster response since the contained in the continuum of disaster risk management cycle. Every year the country prepares itself towards the occurrence of floods. During 2007/2009 rainfall season, a national interagency flood contingency plan was put in place as a preparedness measure against floods. During the same year 4 out 7 districts had their contingency plans reviewed. All agencies involved in DRR and humanitarian activities liaise with DODMA as a government focal institution in DRR. Currently DoDMA is conducting a stock take of such institutions so as to document them.

Context & Constraints:
1. No policy
2. Lack of technical expertise and skills in most of personnel dealing with 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:
4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Description:
In some cases lessons learnt are utilized in preparedness and response planning for the next occurrence of a disaster. However, they are times when this is not done due to some hindrances like lack of adequate funds.

Context & Constraints:
1. DRR issues are not viewed as a core issue in many sectors and hence no need for preparedness. Some institutions believe that they can only invest into what has happened and not into the unforeseen
2. Lack of adequate financial and human resource, and time to to conduct an evaluation of past DRR events and activities.

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 opposed to issues pertaining to CC. As government there is an emergency fund for potential impact of natural disasters though most of times disbursement of funds delayed.

**Context & Constraints:**
Delays in disbursment of the required funds

**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. Disasters now provide a learning experience and responses undertaken thereafter help to provide future direction. Currently, the country is undertaking early recovery activities to help communities restore their livelihoods but at the same time help them build resilience. By so doing helping them to build capacity towards future disasters. Such activities are undertaken collaboratively with all humanitarian actors and DRR practitioners in the country.

**Context & Constraints:**
In adequacy of financial resources allocated for activities when they are required.

**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 been disjointed and therefore, not comprehensive enough. DoDMA is currently coordinating all DRR specific studies 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 the other lower cadres of local communities. This is undertaken both by the government and other partners involved in DRR issues. This will ensure that local institutions, village 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, programs do take into the account the social- environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups through various studies that are undertaken including environmental assessment impact so that communities are not rendered more vulnerable than before as a result of a program that is to be undertaken. The report is then disseminated to all stakeholders for their input and information. The government of Malawi has put in place social protection project on a pilot basis that is currently covering 6 of 28 districts to safeguard against specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities. The problem is that coverage is small due to limitations of financial resources while the number of vulnerable households is big to high poverty levels.

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):
There are some means and resources that have been identified to convey local relevant community
experience or the use of indigenous in DRR. All DRR actors are encouraged to use participatory methodologies in dealing with DRR issues because communities have or can find solutions to their own problems though the use of coping mechanisms and local capacities and knowledge. However, officially such information has not yet been comprehensively collated and synthesized so that it is integrated with local sub national and national disaster risk reduction plan and activities in a meaningful way.

**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):**
Guidelines for DRR developed that indicate how DRR is being mainstreamed into all sectors of disaster response, and that indicate responsibilities and roles of all actors.

**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 challenge 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 a lot 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.