



**GFDRR**  
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

# ACP-EU

## NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

**Focus Day on Post Disaster Response and  
Recovery Frameworks**

ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017

# Session 2: ACP-EU NDRR Program sharing country experiences and lessons learned

---

***Malawi***

*Boyd A. Hamella*

*Office of the Vice President (OVP)*

*Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)*

ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017

# Malawi

## General Context

- ❑ Malawi has an estimated population of 17.3 million
  - 17.2 percent of this is urban population
- ❑ Likoma district measures 28 Km<sup>2</sup> and is made of Likoma (17 sq km) and Chizumulu (11 sq km) islands
- ❑ The Islands are situated in Lake Malawi on the Mozambican side, but they belong to Malawi

## Country Risk Profile:

- ❑ Natural Hazards
  - Floods ranks high
  - Drought
  - Dry spells
  - Migratory pests
  - Strong winds
  - Earth quack in the North
  
- ❑ Major Risk
  - Floods
  - Dry spells/Drought
  
- ❑ Combined losses reduce GDP by 1 to 1.7 percent in real terms

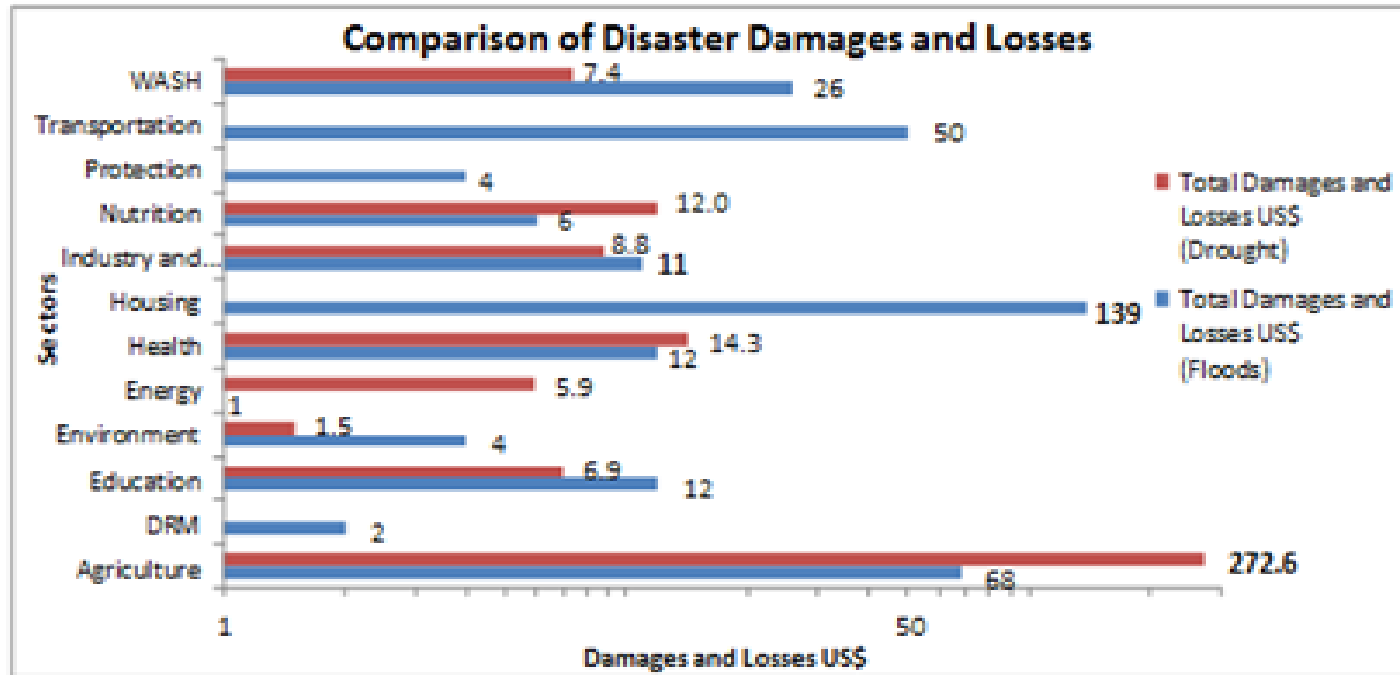
# Major events in the last 20 years

| year                 | Disaster                                 | Impact   |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 2000,2001,2004, 2005 | Drought / dry spells                     | Inadequate food & related effects                                |
| 2012,2013            | Dry spells with some parts flooding      | Declined agricultural produce                                    |
| 2012                 | Floods in Nsanje                         | Half the district population rendered homeless and food insecure |
| 2009                 | Earth Quake in karonga                   | 4 deaths and infrastructure damage                               |
| 2015                 | Floods affected 15 district of 28 (ND)   | Cross sector loses   |
| 2016                 | Drought affected 24 of 28 districts (ND) | Cross sector losses  |

| YEAR | Affected pop. | Projected national population | % OF AFFECTED POPULATION |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2005 | 4,224,400     | 12032030                      | 35.10962                 |
| 2006 | 833,000       | 12378632                      | 6.729338                 |
| 2007 | 519,200       | 12735218                      | 4.076883                 |
| 2008 | 673,498       | 13102076                      | 5.140391                 |
| 2009 | 147,492       | 13520098                      | 1.090909                 |
| 2010 | 1051525       | 13946592                      | 7.539655                 |
| 2011 | 201,854       | 14388550                      | 1.402879                 |
| 2012 | 1,630,007     | 14844822                      | 10.98030                 |
| 2013 | 1,461,940     | 15,316,860                    | 9.544645                 |
| 2014 | 640,009       | 15,805,239                    | 4.049347                 |
| 2015 | 2,833,212     | 16,310,431                    | 17.37055                 |
| 2016 | 6,491,847     | 16,832,910                    | 38.56639                 |

# Impact of 2016 drought and 2015 floods per sector in (USD) (PDNA)

## EFFECTS OF 2016 DROUGHT AND 2015 FLOODS PER SECTOR IN (USD) (PDNA)



# DRM institutional organization

---

- ❑ Institutions in charge of DRM
  - *Office of the Vice president,*
  - *Department of Disaster Management Affairs*
  - *Commissioner- Two Technical Divisions i.e Risk reduction & Response and Recovery :Structure*
  
- ❑ *Institution in charge of CCA*
  - *Ministry of Natural Resources Energy and Mining,*
  - *Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and*
  - *Department of Environmental Affairs*
  - *If yes, please present it and specify frequency of meetings*



# DRM National Strategy in place ? Not purposely crafted that way

We have the National Resilience Plan (NRP)

Its themed, breaking the cycle of food insecurity

Its Strategic components are:

- *Resilient Agricultural Growth*
- *Catchment Protection and Management*
- *Flood Control, Early Warning and Response Mechanisms*
- *Household Resilience*

We also have a recovery framework aimed at coordinating recovery interventions of the floods and drought disasters, the priority interventions are complimentary to the strategic interventions of the NRP

We have DRM operational guidelines, now under review to incorporate the emerging issues from the Policy and the Bill

# DRM Platform and DRM Policy in Place

## ❑ DRM National Platform ?

- A National Platform was established in 2013 and meets bi-annually,
- ToRs gives room for other meeting as need arises.
- Its membership is drawn from government MDAs, NGOs, donors, academia, private sector, media...and
- Incorporates participants from district councils and community representatives, including traditional leaders

## ❑ A national DRM Policy

- was approved in 2015.
- It is aligned to the Hyogo Framework for Action.
- Implementation is incorporating elements from the Sendai Framework that were not part of the HFA or policy



# DRR and CCA part of the National Development Strategy

- *DRR is a thematic area of MGDS II and CCA is one of the priorities in the MGDS II.*
- *Under theme 3: “Social Support and Disaster Risk Management Disaster Risk Management” the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS-II) stresses the need to promote recovery and resilience of the population from disasters. In alignment with the MGDS-II,*
- *Climate change as a priority area, emphasis is on the need to strengthening DRM coordination mechanisms among stakeholders; enhancing remote sensing technologies; developing an integrated national Early Warning System; and implementing CCA & mitigation measures in disaster prone areas.*

## Existing Legislation, Building Codes

1. Currently using the disaster preparedness and relief act of 1991;
  - challenge is that it is focused on disaster relief,
  - processes of bringing in a new legislation are almost complete.
2. Building codes exist at city council level, though most are outdated and in process of being reviewed.
3. A national building code/standard is being developed as part of the recovery processes from the floods, that will provide a more comprehensive framework.
4. Deliberate effort made to incorporate some elements of DRM in legislations under review e.g. Land Act.
5. Have national multi-hazard construction guidelines that has been revised as part of recovery process and will later on be part of the legislation being developed on building

# POST DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT- FLOODS

2014/15  
Floods

Affected 15 of 28  
districts

Affected 1.1  
million households

Displaced 230,000  
people

106 people killed

172 people missing

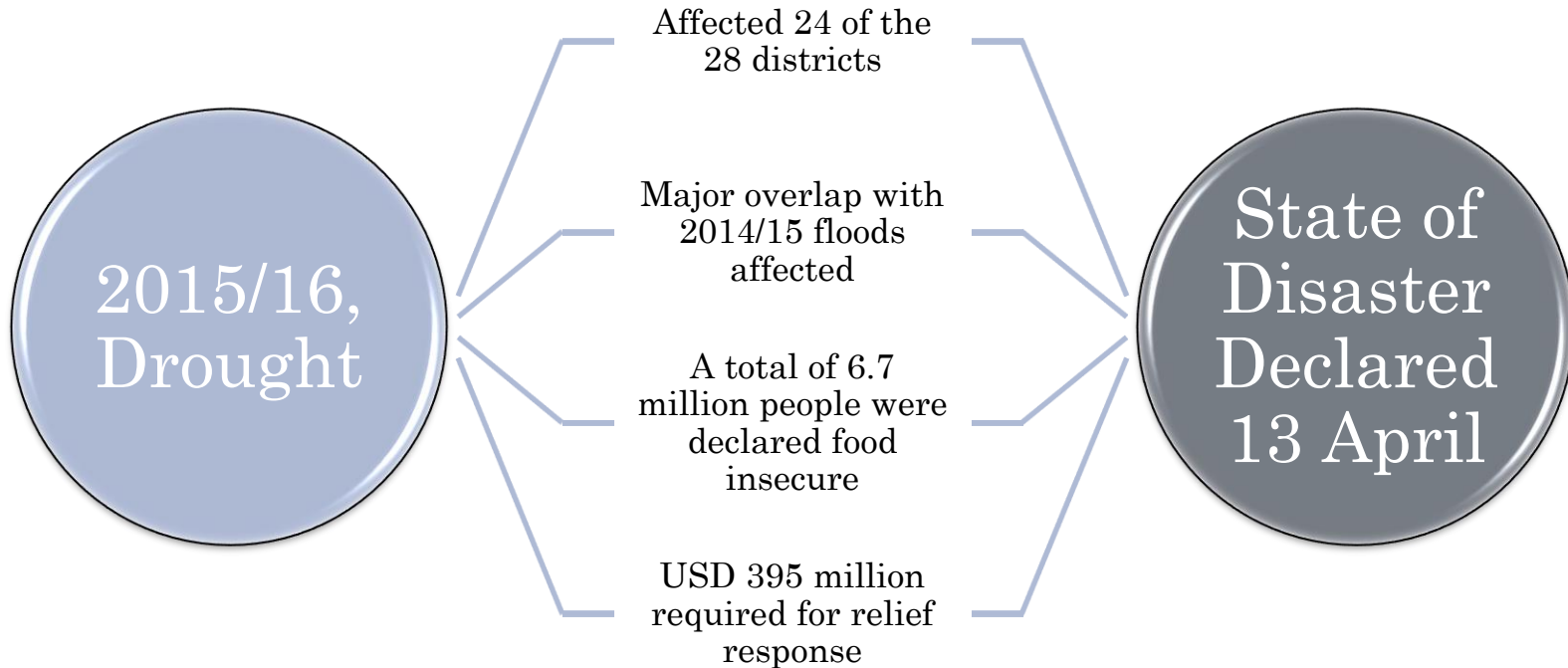
64,000 hectares of  
land flooded

2.8 million  
rendered food  
insecure

State of  
National  
Disaster  
Declared 13  
January

6/13/2017

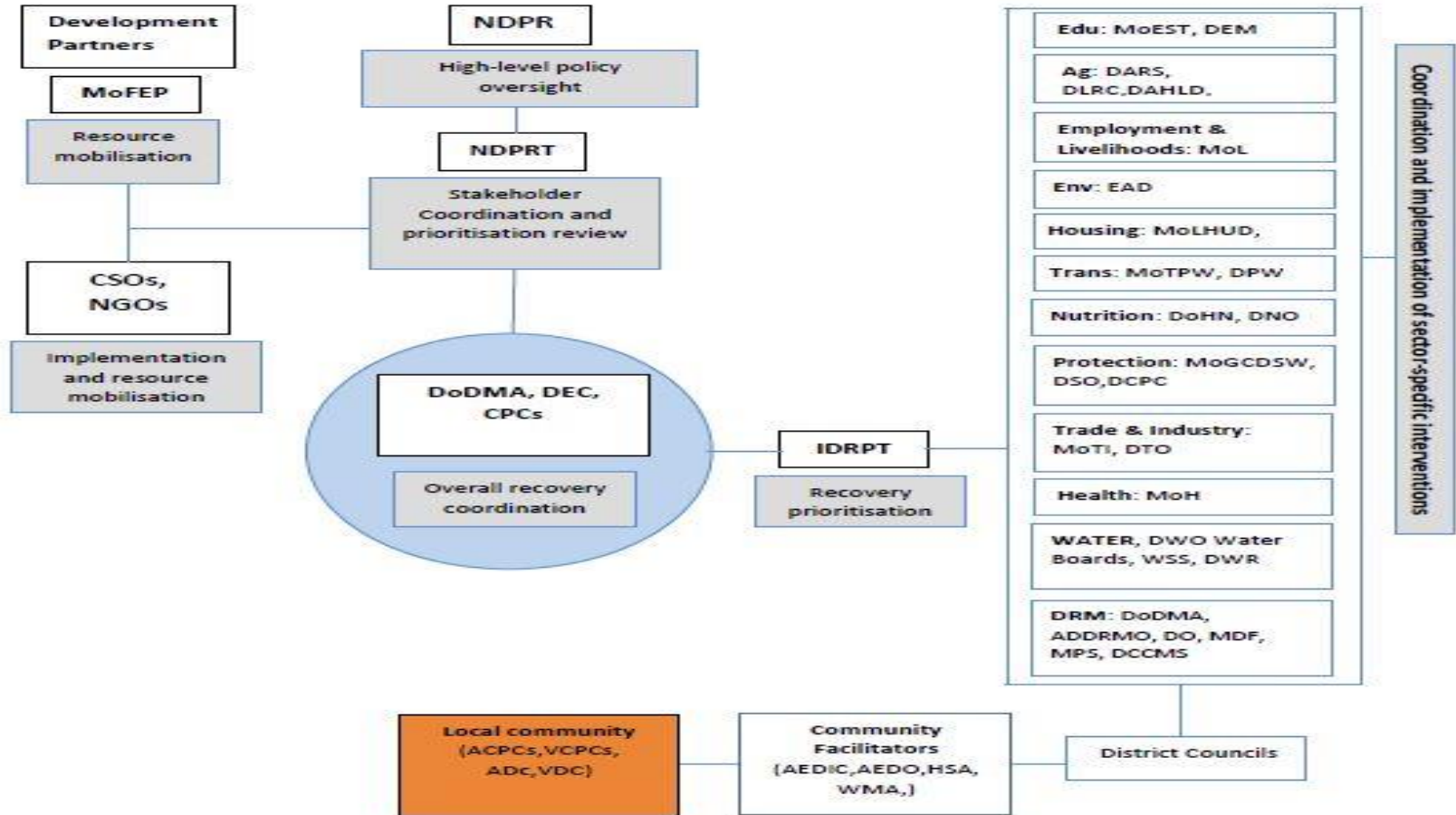
# POST DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT DROUGHT



# Government Response & Processes

- After the PDNA that was conducted by multi stakeholder (inter agency), ie MDAs, DP, NGOs, INGOs, Private sector etc.
- (Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee MVAC) firmed up the assessment
- Government negotiated a flood recovery project in 2015 and a Drought recovery project in 2016
- The Flood Recovery framework was developed, now revised to incorporate the drought issues
- DoDMA coordinated the whole process with other stakeholders as indicated below

# Implementation Structure of the NDRF



# Name of Assessment presented (continued)

## Major results : effects and impacts

| Event          | Action  | Result/Effects  |
|----------------|---|---|
| Flood - 2015   | Declaration of National disaster by President     | Development Partners, NGOs, Individuals, Countries came forward to help,  |
| Drought - 2016 | Declaration of National Disaster by President     | Development Partners, NGOs, Individuals, Countries came forward to help,  |
|                | Developed a National Disaster Recovery Framework, | Guiding the implementation of Recovery interventions by DP, INGOs, NGOs,  |
|                |   | Implementing disaster recovery and prevention activities at District level. This is to mitigate the impact of disasters |
|                | Reconstituting CPCs in all districts              | Coordinate the disaster risk reduction, mitigation, build resilience and enhance response and recovery                  |

# Recovery Phase NDRF (currently Drought & Floods)

---

- ❑ Recovery Strategy (National Disaster Recovery Framework)
- ❑ *Guide governments and other implementing stakeholders to prioritise implementing PDNA findings, as well guide recovery investment and resources allocation across short-term humanitarian needs and medium to long-term reconstruction;*
- ❑ *Help articulate a vision for recovery; define a national recovery strategy, guide strategic decision-making processes at the national and district levels; coordinate and Prioritise multi-stakeholder interventions cross-sectoral and geospatially; and monitor outcomes across all recovery and reconstruction programmes; and*
- ❑ *Guide the government and all stakeholders to better address longer-term disaster vulnerability through coherent programmes bridging the gap between recovery and development.*



## Assessment follow up

---

### ❑ Recovery and Leverage

- The DRM issues are supported by the Ministry of Finance through the Unforeseen Circumstances vote. The resources under this vote are released on request and after the disaster occurs.
- With the recent experience on DRM issues there a change in approach to focus on resilience and risk reduction. The Department therefore has requested funds from the Treasury to invest in prevention, risk mitigation, and resilience building activities.
- Due to the disasters, the Department has receive financial support from different NGOs, however the it is the World Bank interventions that are in form of projects.
- After the floods of 2015 the World Bank extended a grant to the tune of USD 84 million for recovery interventions
- After the drought of 2016, the bank extended a grant a loan to the tune of USD104 million
- UNDP is supporting DRM through different programs, Scaling up early warning system among others.

# Achievements to Date

Following the development of the Recovery framework that was developed preceding the two National disasters, the following have been achieved:

- Reached to 6.7 million people with relief (food & non food) items to the victims of the disasters
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction infrastructures of Roads and Bridges
- Reconstruction of Critical water Irrigation Schemes and Water Supply
- Construction & rehabilitation of min and medium scale irrigation schemes to complement and augment the food production
- Reconstruction of Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure
- Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Education and Health Facilities
- The Country has developed a National Resilience Plan expected to be operational from July 2017
- Finalized the devolution plan, so that some DRM issues could be handled at district level
- Managed to mobilise resources for the local councils in the coming financial year

## Achievements to Date continued .....

- Verification of land use maps and designed detailed layout plans
- Finalized production of safer housing construction guidelines
- There is less progress on the Drought project as it has just been operationalized in March 2017
  - However the food procurement component of the project was implemented and completed
- There is much progress in the UNDP project regarding the DRM program and improvement of early warning systems

# Lessons learned and challenges

---

- ❑ The ACP-EU NDRR Program in the aftermath of the disasters
  - *Supported the PDNA and recovery framework development processes*
  - *Built national capacity in post disaster recovery and general disaster resilience*
  - *Has assisted in institutionalizing post disaster recovery among national and district level actors*

# Lessons learned and main challenges continued

- DRM issues need to be approached as a multi stakeholder business
- Need for continuous political support, we have achieved substantial recovery because there was political will;
- More collaboration with NGOs is essential;
- Need to emphasise that recovery framework is a living document by incorporating new disasters in the exiting RF;
- Financial support remains a major challenge, e.g. majority of flood RF interventions not yet funded/done

End of presentation

Thank you- Zikomo kwambiri