National Disaster Recovery Framework: Malawi

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COUNTRY PROFILE

- Population *(millions)* 16.8
- Size 118,480 sq km
- Pop. Density 139/sq km
- Divided into 3 regions with 28 districts
- Economy Agriculture based: 35% of GDP
- Prone to floods, dry spells, storms,
RF Development Process

- Follows heavy flooding in Jan. 2015: 15 districts, 1.1 mil affc., 106 deaths
- Recovery key priority of the NDRM Policy
- Translates PDNA recovery and reconstruction needs into prioritised interventions
RF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Process commenced after PDNA report launch
  - PDNA conducted in 15 districts
  - National and local level consultations/input

- RF based on Sendai–version of GFDRR-WB-UNDP-EU DRF Guidelines, March 2016

- Used multi-stakeholder, inter-departmental prioritization taskforce
  - Led by government (DoDMA), support from World Bank, UNDP, EU, NGOs
KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Policy alignment
- Building back better & smarter
- Focus on resilience
- Community participation
- Decentralised approach
- Multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination
- Integration of gender and other cross-cutting issues
- Build on ongoing development initiatives
Goal

To restore affected livelihoods and infrastructure while building back better (BBB) and smarter, as well as sustainably improve the resilience of affected communities.

Vision

Reinforce individual and community resilience to natural hazards while fostering equitable, inclusive, and participatory reconstruction that builds back better.
Prioritization, cross-sectoral and geo-spatial: through district and national level workshops

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<th>Priority Sectors</th>
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<th>Nsanje</th>
<th>Zomba</th>
<th>Chiradzulu</th>
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Financial needs based on priority interventions identified by district and national sector stakeholders

Financial requirements classified into short-term (12 months), medium-term (24 months), and long-term (48 months).

Gaps have been established by analysing sector needs against known recovery resources commitments.

Analysis include commitments from the public sector, international financing institutions, bilateral donors, development partners.
Various projects underway supported by different donors, e.g. WB, UNDP, Gov’t.

Implementation by individuals.

Emphasis on resilience and building back better

RF integrated into national resilience programme
Lessons learnt

- Government leadership crucial
- Need for some level of political commitment
- Think beyond just physical infrastructure for BBB
- Involvement of all stakeholders: central and local government, chiefs, NGOs, donors, private sector, academia...
- Financial availability
- Timeliness: not delayed, not too early
- Proper monitoring mechanisms
THANK YOU!