

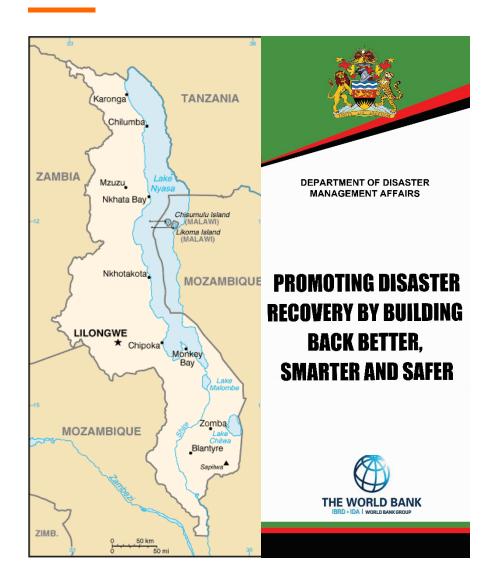
International Recovery Forum 26 January, 2016 Kobe, Japan

Stern Kita

Principal Mitigation Officer, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Office of the Vice President,

Malawi

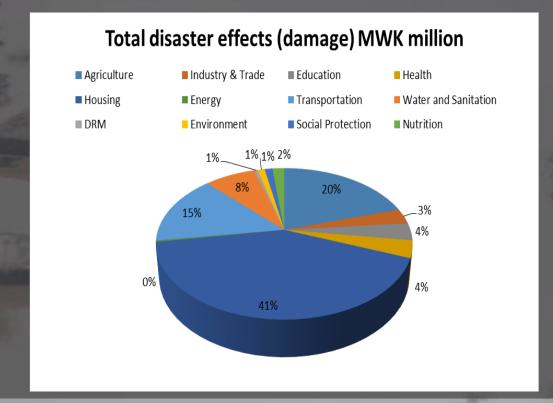
COUNTRY PROFILE

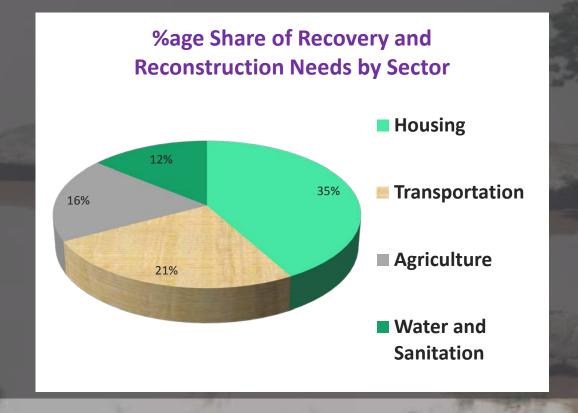




- Population (millions) 16.8
- Size 118, 480 sq km
- Pop. Density 139/sq km
- Divided into 3 regions with 28 districts
- Economy Agriculture based: 35% of **GDP**
- Prone to floods, dry spells, storms,²







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







RF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS





Malawi 2015 Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report



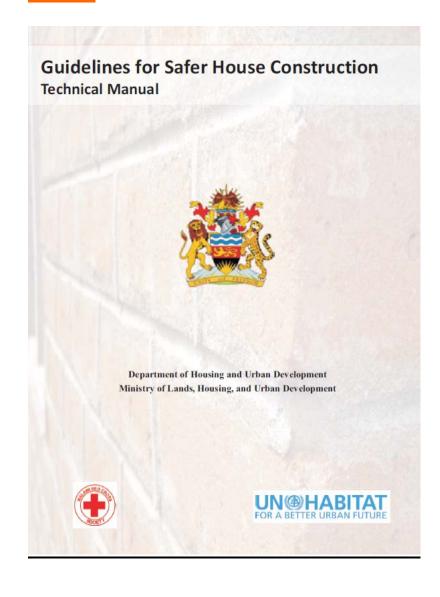




- Process commenced after PDNA report launch
 - o PDNA conducted in 15 districts
 - National and local level consultations/input
- RF based on Sendai-version of GFDRR-WB-UNDP-EU DRF Guidelines, March 2016
- Used multi-stakeholder, interdepartmental prioritization taskforce
 - Led by government (DoDMA), support from World Bank, UNDP, EU, NGOs



KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES



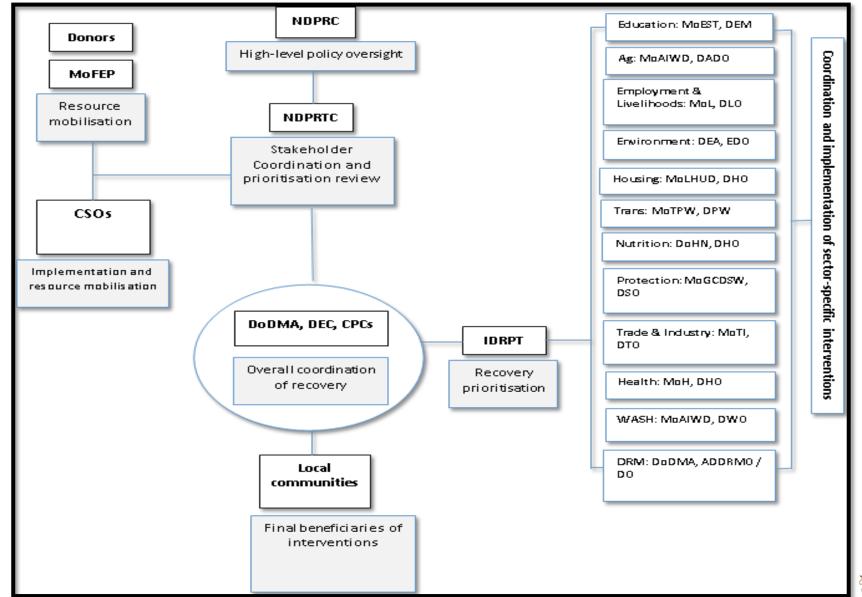
- Policy alignment
- Building back better & smarter
- Focus on resilience
- Community participation
- Decentralised approach
- Multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination
- Integration of gender and other cross-cutting issues
- Build on ongoing development initiatives







INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

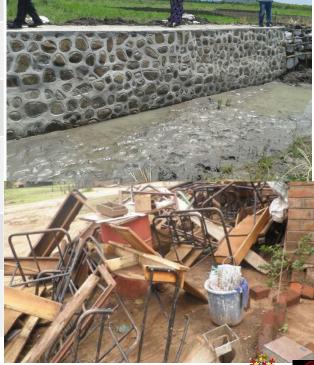


RECOVERY PRIORITIZATION

Prioritization, cross-sectoral and geo-spatial: through district and national level workshops

		Priority Districts				
Priority Sectors	Transport	Chikwawa	Nsanje	Zomba	Chiradzulu	Thyolo
	Agriculture	Nsanje	Mangochi	Chikwawa	Mulanje	Balaka
	Housing	Blantyre	Chikwawa	Phalombe	Zomba	Nsanje
	Health	Nsanje	Phalombe	Zomba	Chikwawa	Blantyre
	WASH	Nsanje	Mulanje	Chikwawa	Blantyre	Balaka
	Education	Chikwawa	Phalombe	Mangochi	Nsanje	Mulanje



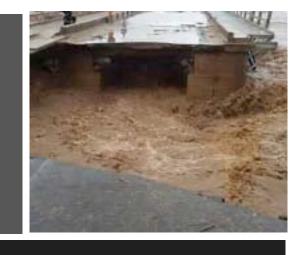


FINANCING FRAMEWORK

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

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





Analysis include commitments from

the public sector, internationa financing institutions, bilateral

donors development partners

IMPLEMENTATION

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





MANAGEMENT AFFAIRS

PROMOTING DISASTER **RECOVERY BY BUILDING BACK BETTER, SMARTER AND SAFER**

THANK YOU!





