The recommended structure and content of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF are as follows:

I. HIGHLIGHTS AND INTRODUCTION

Recurrent disasters in Malawi have had far-reaching impacts on various development sectors, such as agriculture, education, infrastructure, housing, food, energy, health, water and other sectors of the country’s economy. In particular, these disaster events have undermined the stability of livelihoods among the most vulnerable communities, including women, children and the elderly and contributed to severe social and economic setbacks to the development and poverty reduction priorities and pose a threat to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Tackling the underlying risk factors in natural and built environments and people’s social and economic conditions remains one the most difficult tasks of disaster risk management (DRM) in Malawi. The strategic approach to this challenge has been broadly described genres “mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development”. However, to a more considerable extent, mainstreaming DRR is a governance process that enables the systematic integration of DRR concerns into all relevant development spheres. In other words, responsive, accountable, transparent and efficient governance structures where DRM can be institutionalised as an underlying principle of sustainable development.

At the global level, there is an acknowledgement that efforts to reduce disaster risks must be systematically integrated into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development and poverty reduction, good governance and disaster risk reduction, which are mutually supportive objectives such that to meet future challenges, accelerated efforts must be made. For instance, the adoption of the three global landmark events of 2015: The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), have created new windows of opportunities for mainstreaming DRR within development strategies by recognising the need to ‘mainstream’ DRM into development, that is, to consider and address risks emanating from natural hazards in medium-term strategic development frameworks, in legislation and institutional structures, in sectoral strategies and policies, in budgetary processes, in designing and implementation of individual projects and in monitoring and evaluation.

The Sendai Framework, in particular, has broadened the task of mainstreaming to include the private sector, cultural heritage and tourism. It has advocated an all-of-society and whole-of-government approach for DRR. At the national level, the Government of Malawi has made significant strides in mainstreaming DRM into sustainable development. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) recognises the role of comprehensive DRM in ensuring the well-being of Malawians and the protection of its national assets from disasters. This overarching strategic framework makes it imperative that DRM does not remain the responsibility of any single organisation of the government; instead, it must be the responsibility of every organisation at all levels, both within and outside the government. This is in line with what the Sendai Framework describes as the “all-of-society and all-of-State” approach.
In 2018, the Malawi Government developed the National Resilience Strategy (NRS). The NRS introduces a new sense of common purpose to break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity in Malawi by bridging development and humanitarian interventions and prioritising a continuum of more predictable livelihood support ‘packages’ that target vulnerable households. Successive disasters affecting a larger number of vulnerable people call for a pivotal shift that moves from responding to disasters after they occur to prevent their occurrence from undermining people’s livelihoods and their ability to benefit from opportunities to improve their well-being. The NRS focuses on addressing the major climatic shocks that the country faces, primarily drought or dry spells and floods.

Looking beyond 2030, the Malawi Government has developed the Malawi 2063 agenda which recognizes the huge impact that disasters have on the country’s socio-economic development and attainment of the national development goals outlined in the seventh enabler of the Malawi Agenda 2063. In line with the Sendai Framework, the Malawi 2063 articulate the need for an improved understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard characteristics; the strengthening of disaster risk governance, including national platforms; accountability for disaster risk management; preparedness to “Build Back Better”; recognition of stakeholders and their roles; mobilisation of risk-sensitive investment to avoid the creation of new risk; resilience of health infrastructure, cultural heritage and work-places; strengthening of international cooperation and global partnership, and risk-informed donor policies and programs, including financial support and loans from international financial institutions. The Malawi 2063 (GoM, 2020) states the following on pages 45 and 47, respectively, in reference to mainstreaming DRM in development:

“With recurring natural disasters and climate adversities, Malawi shall develop systems to break the cycle of environmental degradation and increase resilience. These include integration of disaster risk reduction and financing into sustainable development and planning as well as the promotion of climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building for sustainable livelihoods through Green Economy measures” - Page 45;

“Close monitoring, evaluation and management of macroeconomic and fiscal policy instruments, as well as the adoption of disaster risk management and resilience strategies, will be paramount as these risks will affect the speed of meeting our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance aspirations” - Page 47.

Despite several efforts both at national and local authority levels, Malawi continues to experience the impacts of disasters attributed primarily to climate change, population growth, and increased poverty levels, among others, which have impacts on achieving sustainable development goals and the aspirations of the Malawi 2063.

II. MTR SF METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

A cognisance that the period to 2023 marks the midpoint in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, as well as other related agreements, a midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework (MTR SF) was spearheaded at the National level by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) with support from UNDRR and UNDP to assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practice, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030 emphasis “that the Sendai Framework provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner”.

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DoDMA led the country’s midterm review process through a consultative process with various stakeholders, including government ministries, departments and agencies, local authorities, civil society organizations, academia, private sectors, United Nations agencies and development partners. The consultations commenced in July 2022, where a questionnaire was sent to 88 institutions: 20 MDAs, 10 UN Agencies, 4 International Development Agencies (World Bank, USAID and FCDO, European Union), six private sectors, five local universities, 15 local NGOs and 28 local authorities. The department proceeded with a stakeholder’s consultation workshop where 65 participants from the government, NGOs, UN Agencies, Development partners, Academia, private sector and 5 district councils were invited to contribute to the MTR-SF. The information gathered from the consultation process assisted the Task Team that was put in place to develop the country-level report.

III. RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

Climate change, urban pressure and inadequate disaster preparedness are increasingly transforming natural hazards, such as floods, drought, strong winds and dry spells, into disastrous events causing life and economic losses. The risk of disasters caused by natural hazards has increased since 2015, as Malawi was heavily hit by the 2015, 2019 and 2022 cyclones-induced disasters and the 2016 drought. Nevertheless, since the adoption of the SFDRR in 2015, DRR has increased in the Malawi Government's development agenda. While the SFDRR 2015-2030 has been the roadmap for Disaster Risk Reduction, other global agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, the New Urban Agenda and the Biodiversity Agenda, have contributed to the formulation of strategies such as the National Resilience Strategy which aims at breaking a cycle of food insecurity and at the same time promoting a culture of safety through the implementation of disaster resilience interventions.

Malawi has developed policies and strategies, for instance, the MGDS III, Malawi 2063, and NRS, among others, that aim at strengthening resilience. At local authority levels, Malawi has been able to mainstream DRM into the District Development Plans, implemented various risk reduction interventions such as dykes as one way of reducing the impacts of floods as well as building capacity of stakeholders on aspects of DRM, working with schools as agents of change as well as engagement of the private sector in the implementation of disaster preparedness measures e.g. Early Warning Systems. The country has experienced some challenges in the in the implementation of the SFA mostly emanating from the lack of available resources for domesticking the framework at local authority levels and the inadequate capacity to implement the Sendai Partial Risks Assessments are undertaken by different stakeholders at the institutional level using different approaches e.g. PVCA, City-Rap, and Integrated Context Analysis (ICA). APES, Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). However, there has yet to be a comprehensive risk assessment undertaken so far to understand root causes as the assessments are not done covering wider areas.

A. Progress towards the Outcome and Goal

Since its adoption, the SFFDRR has guided a wide range of measures that the Malawi government and stakeholders pursued to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional interventions that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience. In addition, several other policies, legislation, and guidelines have been revised or developed locally to address emerging development challenges and capitalize on emerging issues. Key among these are:
Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (2017-2022)
National Disaster Recovery Framework (2017)
National Resilience Strategy (NRS) (2018-2030)
Disaster Risk Management Bill (that was prepared in 2018, pending enactment)\(^1\); and more recently,
Malawi 2063 and its 10-year implementation plan
National Urban Policy (2017)
National Meteorological Policy (2019)

These policies, plans and strategies, particularly the Malawi 2063 strive to create wealth that is inclusive of those segments of the society that are vulnerable and marginalized, including “the elderly, and persons with disabilities, who may need social assistance to realize their human rights fully”. It also seeks to improve the shock sensitivity of the social protection system by enabling poor and vulnerable people to prepare for, cope with and adapt to shocks. This is done in a manner that protects their well-being; provides sustainable graduation pathways out of extreme poverty; and enhances their economic and social well-being through better earnings, resilient livelihoods, and improved schooling outcomes, among other strategies advanced by Malawi 2063 (GoM, 2020).

The policies, plans and strategies advocate adopting disaster risk management and resilience strategies for attaining a Malawi that is inclusively wealthy and self-reliant. Some notable achievements since the adoption and domestication of the SFDRR in Malawi included the following, among others:

i. **Development of the National DRM Policy:** In recognition of the country’s vulnerability to adverse effects of climate change, the Malawi Government and other stakeholders realized that the nature of climate change impacts in the country necessitated a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) policy that recognizes the multiple dimensions and cross-cutting nature of disasters in the face of climate change. The policy was developed to guide disaster risk management mainstreaming in the country by providing policy strategies that would achieve the long-term goal of reducing disaster losses in lives and the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and the nation as envisioned in theme three “Social Support and Disaster Risk Management” in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDSII). The policy facilitated the effective coordination of disaster risk management programmes in the country. It also provided a common direction to all government, non-governmental organisations, private sector organizations, media and development partners at national and local levels on how to implement disaster risk management programmes and activities in Malawi effectively. 

ii. **Development of the Operational Guidelines for DRM:** The DRM Operational Guidelines (OGs) have been developed to guide the implementation of disaster risk management (DRM) policies and

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\(^1\) The DRM Bill is considered more pro-active and comprehensive on DRM than the prevalent legislation
programmes by Government Agencies, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), private sector and other stakeholders in the face of imminent risk of disasters in Malawi. The OGs primarily aim to provide a comprehensive framework for DRM in Malawi and to provide operational guidance to lead agencies and other stakeholders involved in DRM, as well as the general public. The Operational Guidelines have been conceived to meet immediate operational needs and provide a basis for common understanding, discussion, validation, consensus and continuous improvement in ongoing efforts to reduce Malawi’s vulnerability to most common disasters. The scope of the OGs encompasses all hazards, at all times, throughout the country, and they apply to all agencies charged with DRM roles and responsibilities.

iii. Development of the Disaster Risk Management Handbook: The Handbook provides essential information on how to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate different kinds of hazards affecting the people of Malawi at all levels. It also provides a common understanding of disaster risk management (DRM) concepts. It has been designed to be used as a tool by communities, civil society organizations, religious bodies, government ministries and departments and other stakeholders who are involved in DRM. The Handbook has been developed for these stakeholders to provide a standardized approach to DRM among all practitioners in the country.

iv. Development of DRM plan for local authorities: The DRM plans were developed to guide local authorities on responding to disasters and mitigating their impacts. The plans were developed while recognising that the local authorities experienced several types of disasters which caused damage to property and infrastructures and, in some cases, had led to the loss of human lives. The DRM Plans were expected to assist the councils in outlining the various roles that individuals and institutions have prior to, during and after disaster occurrences. The plan would enable to draw experts to analyse and map up all hazards in the cities, thereby helping in guiding the development of the cities by ensuring that hazard-prone areas are avoided, or the resilience infrastructure is considered.

v. Incorporation of DRM into the District’s Development Plans: In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government, DRM has been mainstreamed into the district development plans (DDPs) and social-economic profiles. The DDPs acts as a local development blueprint that provides guidance and direction in the design and implementation of development programmes and project at the district and community level. It is envisaged that districts can handle and implement DRM aspects as part of their standard development plans.

vi. Integration of DRM into School Curricula: To address DRM issues systematically, NDRM policy laid out several strategies to build capacity in DRM through formal and informal learning sectors. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, DRM has now been incorporated into primary and secondary school curricula through the development of supplementary teaching materials, and learning aids for both primary and secondary schools. It was observed that DRM is an immerging issue, teachers did not have specific training on DRM in primary school; nevertheless, they are required to teach the topics on DRM in primary schools. A need arose that necessitated the production of supplementary reference materials (sourcebook) for the teachers to reference and study as they deliver topics on DRM. A sourcebook for primary school was developed, for primary and secondary school teachers.
Furthermore, in collaboration with the Malawi University of Science and Technology, DRM was introduced at the local university so that BSc and MSc courses on DRM are now offered. So far, Malawi has more than 60 graduates in DRM.

vii. **Development of the National DRM Communication Strategy:** The National Disaster Risk Management Communication Strategy (NDRMCS) ensures that those exposed to disasters are informed about the risks and are aware of the measures to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from hazards. The NDRMCS target many stakeholders nationwide. These include the community, local government, NGOs, the private sector, politicians, government agencies, opinion formers, religious leaders, development partners and the general public. The strategy also targets policymakers that play a critical and strategic role in policy development and implementation of disaster risk management programmes. Through the NDRMCS, the project supported several awareness-raising efforts on disaster risk management and climate change throughout its duration, which included, among others; 366 radio jingles, and 48 radio programmes that were aired on community radios in Mchinji, Salima and Karonga districts to raise awareness among rural communities.

viii. **Established the National DRM Platform:** The National DRM Platform was established to share new knowledge and experiences and encourage coordination of ongoing DRM initiatives among DRM stakeholders. The establishment of the National Platform for disaster risk management was in line with the SFDRR and the National Disaster Risk Management Policy for Malawi. The National Platform for Disaster Risk Management has the following objectives: To serve as a coordination mechanism to enhance multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination for the sustainability of disaster risk management (DRM) activities through a consultative and participatory process in line with the implementation of the National DRM Policy and the Hyogo Framework for Action; To foster an enabling environment for developing a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness, through advocacy of and awareness-raising on DRM and the necessity and importance of integrating DRM into development policies, planning and programmes; and To facilitate the integration of DRM into national policies, planning and programmes in various development sectors as well as into international or bilateral development aid policies and programmes.

ix. **Gender Mainstreaming:** Gender was considered throughout the implementation of the projects, whether government-led or donor-supported, especially for activities within communities. Women, in particular, are more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters than men, therefore, a particular emphasis was placed on ensuring women access DRM information and benefit from the response, recovery and adaptation initiatives. This was achieved through, for example, awareness-raising events, drama and arts groups, among others.

**Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding**

Among other NDRM Policy Priority Areas is understanding disaster risk, which stresses that policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on understanding disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for pre-disaster risk assessment, prevention and mitigation and the
development and implementation of appropriate risk reduction and effective response to disasters. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) seeks to reduce vulnerability and enhance the resilience of its population to disasters and socio-economic shocks through the development, updating and dissemination of location-specific disaster risk information, including hazard and vulnerability maps to decision-makers, the general public and communities at risk, among other strategies.

In Malawi, no significant multi-hazard risk assessments have been undertaken. Civil society organizations organisations have done most risk assessments on one or two hazards and the assessments have been localized to their target districts. Hence, there are no agreed national standards for the multi-hazard risk assessments and the format for undertaking them varies from one institution to the other. This is mainly due to lack of resources to undertake a comprehensive risk assessment. However, currently we are undertaking very comprehensive spatial district baseline studies that will guide us with damage and loss assessments among others. If NGOs were better coordinated, their spatial baseline data could be consolidated but this is not happening.

During the period of this MTR-FM, the government through DoDMA was in the process of undertaking a comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessment with support from the World Bank under the Malawi Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Project (MRDRMP) covering 35 local authorities in the country. The products of risk assessment will enhance public awareness of existing hazards and support the implementation of various resilience building interventions.

More specifically, the objectives will be to:

a) Identify and assess hazards (priority hazards include: floods, drought, Landslides and strong winds) in the local authorities2;

b) Undertake the following assessments:
   i. Extent of exposure of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas to any priority hazards to estimate the quantitative risks associated with that hazard in the area of interest.
   ii. Vulnerability to provide insight into the interaction of a single hazard or a multi-hazard with the exposure and all dimensions of vulnerabilities (physical, environmental, social, economic and cultural) over different periods.

c) Establish baselines for risk levels in each of the local authorities;

d) Develop a National risk profile at the right scale and with a methodological approach that allows disaggregation of results into risk profiles for each local authority;

e) Knowledge and technology transfer to DRM stakeholders, including DoDMA, on the risk assessment methodology, as well as the application of GIS for risk assessment knowledge to DoDMA and academia;

Indigenous Knowledge/local knowledge has also been key to the risk assessments and investments decisions in the communities over the past 7 years. Community members have for a long time depended on the indigenous knowledge to determine risks such as the occurrence of drought, before scientific climate information was accessible. Despite the advances in technological and scientific knowledge, indigenous

2 A local authority refers to a local government area which in this instance includes a district, municipal, town and city as defined in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 2010.
knowledge remains crucial for risk informed decisions in the communities. The integration of the scientific knowledge and indigenous knowledge helps communities to understand risk and early warning messages. There are several risk and vulnerability assessment approaches employed by DRM actors in Malawi, that integrate the use of indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge such as the Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP), Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA), Participatory Approach for Climate Services (PICSA); and the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) among others.

Progress in Risk Governance and Management

Government, through DoDMA, developed a National Disaster Risk Management Policy that the Cabinet approved in 2015 to effectively coordinate the implementation of disaster risk management programmes in the country. In 2013, the government commenced the review of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991 and a Disaster Risk Management Bill was developed. The Bill, when passed, will replace the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991. DoDMA also finalized the preparatory processes for the devolution of functions and resources to local authorities\(^3\) in 2017 and has subsequently devolved the DRM functions and responsibilities to the local authority levels. The DRM Policy, DRM Bill and the Devolution Plan call for strengthening the capacity of local authorities to coordinate and implement disaster risk management programmes, particularly, to reduce disaster risks and build resilient Malawi. The country also has a National Climate Change Management Policy and recently revised its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) guiding climate resilience actions in the country.

The local authorities have DRM plans that were developed to guide how to respond to disasters and mitigate their impacts. The plans were developed while recognising that the local authorities experienced several types of disasters which caused damage to property and infrastructures and in some cases had led to the loss of human lives. The DRM Plans will guide the design and implementation of priority disaster risk management and climate resilience interventions in local authorities by identifying DRR measures applying them in to development activities, including them in a strategy document (DDPs) that guides annual planning and budget allocations and local investment instruments aimed to building resilience. The DRM Plans consider and recognise the important role that women, girls, children and people living with disabilities have to play in disaster risk management and emphasised active representation of these groups in developing the disaster risk management plan.

At the national level, the Government of Malawi has made significant strides in mainstreaming DRM into sustainable development. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III recognizes the role of comprehensive DRM in ensuring the well-being of Malawians and protecting the national assets from disasters. This overarching strategic framework makes it imperative that DRM does not remain the responsibility of any single agency or organization of the government; instead, it must be the responsibility of every development organization at all levels, both within and outside the government. This is in line with what the Sendai Framework describes as the “all-of-society and all-of-State” approach. This further makes it imperative that, based on the national strategic framework on DRM, broad national guidelines should be established for mainstreaming DRM across every development sector at all levels in unambiguous terms.

\(^3\) “Local Authority” means a District Council, Town Council, Municipal Council or City Council constituted under the Local Government Act, 1998
Malawi has no guidelines for mainstreaming DRM. As such, there is inadequate understanding and little appreciation in all sectors the costs and benefits of mainstreaming DRM and in the process, leading to insufficient investment in disaster risk reduction for resilience. By the time this MTR SF was undertaken Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), with financial support from the World Bank was in the process of developing the National Guideline for Mainstreaming DRM. It is expected that such guidelines will provide a step-by-step approach to be followed by each sector in mainstreaming DRM.

The guidelines will be developed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Guide central government in budget allocation and screening of development investment projects;
2. Guide government ministries, departments and agencies to integrate DRM into their sectoral policies, plans and laws;
3. Guide local authorities for the comprehensive integration of DRM in development plans, budget allocation and investment projects;
4. Guide DoDMA in coordinating DRM mainstreaming in the country, across all levels of governance and stakeholders; and
5. Assist industry and private productive sectors to become aware of the risks they are exposed to and to put in place strategies to handle risk appropriately.

The National contingency plan was developed and is reviewed annually. This plan takes into account gender sensitivities. The overall objective of the National Contingency Plan is to help ensure that government, development partners and civil societies mount a timely, consistent and coordinated response in times of disasters to minimise potential humanitarian consequences and ensure the early recovery of affected communities. 14 districts out of 28 also have contingency plans which are also reviewed annually. Besides the government, most NGOs have contingency plans specific to their operations, which can supplement government efforts in emergencies. Despite the good efforts in developing contingency plans, the plans are not resourced which makes its operationalization difficult. The review of the plans mostly depends on resources from NGOs and other development partners.

At the institutional level, various INGOs develop Emergency Preparedness Plans, which are reviewed every year to take into account recent trends and occurrences. Response plans are made through the EPPs, some organisations preposition items for disaster response. The private sector has evolved to be a partner in delivering response initiatives in times of disaster. The Ministry of Education guides the implementation of Education in Emergency programme that aims to ensure that learning sessions are not interrupted when disasters occur. The Ministry of Health also has mechanisms that ensure the continued delivery of health services in times of disaster (Mobile clinics). The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security is also actively involved in risk management through crop weather insurance initiatives.

Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience

Generally, experience with the different risk financing and insurance initiatives has been challenging in Malawi. While the potential of disaster risk financing is high in Malawi, it is a relatively very new concept, and as such, the level of understanding has been very limited and particularly around how these tools can be linked to ongoing and necessary investment in risk reduction. Beyond issues related to conceptual understanding, the design and applicability of models that determine trigger points for pay-outs are still
developing and in some instances, have led to misconceptions among stakeholders. It also remains difficult to sustainably mobilise financial resources for risk financing and operationalization of a contingency fund.

It was then against this background that in 2018, the Malawi Government, through the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) developed a five-year Disaster Risk Financing strategy (2018 – 2023) to act as a reference document for all relevant stakeholders in understanding the fiscal risks of disasters as well as financial instruments that the country would employ in the next five years to anticipate, prepare and better respond to natural disasters. The strategy outlines strategic priorities, financial instruments to be adapted and an implementation plan. The DRFS was earmarked to enhance Malawi’s financial resilience to disasters through sound risk assessments, a portfolio of adequate disaster risk finance instruments; mechanisms and clear rules which ensure that resources are effectively channeled to intended beneficiaries; and continued disaster risk reduction efforts.

In 2022, the Government of Malawi, through the Ministry of Agriculture, received funding from the African Development Bank amounting to USD 10 million to implement the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Programme (ADRiFi) from 2022 to 2024. The programme is expected to enhance the country’s resilience and response to climate shocks by improving the management and financing of climate disaster risks. This will be achieved through capacity building on disaster risk management and the promotion of an innovative risk financing tool that will cushion the government from the financial impacts of episodes of drought and foster sovereign risk transfer as a viable solution to address the risks of climate disasters. Through a strategic collaboration with the African Risk Capacity (ARC), the outcomes of ADRiFi in Malawi will be: (i) enhanced government preparedness to respond to climatic shocks when they occur and (ii) strengthened resilience of rural communities from drought. It is planned that in the very near future the Programme will also integrate flood insurance when the product is available from ARC.

Apart from the government efforts, a shift has also been depicted in the operations of the Non-Governmental Organisations in Malawi, whereby there are some increasing investments in risk reduction. Organisations are contributing to different risk reduction measures e.g. the construction of flood dykes, evacuation centres, risk transfer mechanisms like insurance, among others.

One key challenge in financing is that DoDMA does not have a separate vote in the national budget and is not directly provided with funds for DRR through central Government. However, funds are provided to ministries and departments for their development activities which turn out to be DRR activities.

Progress in Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’

Significant investments have been made in the early warning infrastructure since 2015. The Malawi Government secured funding from GCF to implement the M-CLIMES Project (2017- 2023). The project was designed to support the Government of Malawi (GoM) in taking steps to save lives and enhance livelihoods at risk from climate-related shocks and disasters. In its lifespan, the project is expected to address technical, financial, capacity, and access barriers related to weather and climate information (CI) by enhancing national and sub-national hydro-meteorological capacities for early warning and forecasting, by developing and disseminating tailored climate information products targeting smallholder farmers (women and men) as well
as fisher folk, and by strengthening the capacity of communities to respond to climate-related disasters. The project was developed and aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III). The Theory of Change (TOC) for this project aims to strengthen adaptive capacity and reduce exposure to climate change risks, based on the achievement of the following project three key outputs:

- Expansion of observation networks that generate climate-related data to save lives and safeguard livelihoods from extreme climate events;
- Development and dissemination of products and platforms for climate-related information/services for vulnerable communities and livelihoods; and
- Strengthening communities’ capacities for use of EWS/CI in preparedness for response to climate-related disasters.

Malawi, with support from UNDRR is in the process of establishing myDEWETRA, an early warning system platform which was conceptualized to strengthen effective disaster preparedness through multiple measures from the access to risk information, data, forecast tools, display data on exposure, vulnerability and hazard both in a temporal or spatial way and to build real-time scenarios of risk and damage.

Malawi recognizes the serious threat that the ongoing COVID-19 global outbreak poses to the country. The Government, in fulfilling its primary role of protecting the lives of its vulnerable citizens during disasters and reducing their exposure to risk through preparedness, spread control and case management, led the development of the National Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Preparedness and Response Plan. The plan has been developed to establish operational procedures for preparedness and response to COVID-19 based on risks identified by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and other emerging context-based criteria. This multi-sectoral plan aims to ensure the prevention of the further spread of COVID-19 into the country, preparedness and timely, consistent and coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This Response Plan is based on the worst-case scenario of multiple cases in multiple locations with increased local transmission.

The plan was developed through the cluster system approach led by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs. There are 15 operational clusters in the plan, namely: Health, Inter-cluster coordination Protection and Social Support, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH), Education, Food Security, Transport and Logistics, Nutrition, Agriculture and Shelter and Camp Management. The following are ad hoc clusters: Public Communication Cluster, Economic Empowerment Cluster and Security and Enforcement Cluster, Local Governance; and Employment and Labour Force Protection. The Government of Malawi (GoM), through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs is responsible for the overall coordination, while the Ministry of Health is the technical lead for the implementation of the plan. The Presidential Committee on COVID-19 is the high-level coordination structure instituted by the State President to oversee Cross-Government preparedness and response activities of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Committee is being supported by the National Covid-19 Secretariat, which is manned by a National Covid-19 Coordinator. The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) chaired by the Secretary to the President and Cabinet Comprising Controlling Officers from all government ministries provides policy guidance and leadership in the implementation of the plan.

The Malawi Government adopted the Cluster System in preparing and responding to disasters. The current MHCP system makes use of 11 operational clusters, namely: Agriculture; Food Security; Nutrition; Health;
Education; Inter-cluster Coordination, Protection; Shelter and Camp Management; Transport, Logistics and Communications; Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Search and Rescue (SAR). Emergency response and implementation of the Contingency plan is led by DoDMA, as the lead of the inter-cluster coordination cluster, assisted by the relevant line ministries with support from UN agencies, NGOs and inter-agency coordination platforms. Considering that government has the primary responsibility for preparedness, response and recovery and rehabilitation, each cluster is led by a government ministry or department. It is supported by a UN agency or the Malawi Red Cross Society, serving as a co-lead.

B. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation

Disaster Risk Management work has benefited immensely from the partnerships and collaboration at different levels. Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, Malawi has seen more collaboration in DRM with a wide range of stakeholders including different government sectors, private sector, research institutions/academia, NGOs and also international collaboration. The Government of Malawi established institutional arrangements in DRM through the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act (1991). The Office of the President and Cabinet, through the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee, directs the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and supporting technical committees to coordinate the implementation of disaster risk management at national level. In the districts, coordination is through the District Executive Committees and Civil Protection Committees at district, area and village levels. The Disaster Risk Management policy (2015), the National Resilience Strategy (2018) and other policy documents also recognise and promote the roles of different actors in disaster risk reduction at different levels.

Community Level

Community members and community-based organisations have formed an integral part of risk reduction efforts within the past seven years. The government through DoDMA has partnered and collaborated with community members, promoting the direct and continued involvement of at-risk communities in the decision-making process, investments in community-based disaster risk management (CBDRMs) projects at the village level in joint partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Community Based Organizations, NGOs, local government and communities. Such partnerships provide inclusive, active and community-owned processes aimed at addressing the drivers of disaster risk creation; disaster risk reduction; and societal resilience building, within the context of local and indigenous knowledge and wisdom (Dewald Van Niekerk, 2012).

Past investments in CBDRMs have supported several community risk reduction initiatives including; risk mitigation works e.g. catchment conservation works; Community preparedness mechanisms (e.g. First aid trainings, identification of evacuation routes); Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery works (e.g. infrastructure development where communities themselves contribute through provision of labour, Sand or building etc).

Sub-National Level

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4 Inter-agency platforms are technical forums where discussion on implementation parameters are discussed to guide the clusters in responding to disasters.
Central and District Level Partnership

Malawi approved the National Decentralization Policy in 1998, aimed at devolving the administrative and political authority to the local councils (district councils and city councils). Despite the approval of the policy in 1998, many of the sectors, including DoDMA, were yet to devolve some of their functions to the district councils. The district offices were still operating at the Local Authority (LA) level with their functions and financial resources still administered from DoDMA Headquarters. DoDMA launched the devolution plan in 2016, which was a commitment or DoDMA to bring disaster risk management service delivery closest to the people.

The fiscal and functional Devolution marked a positive milestone towards the execution and coordination of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programmes in a responsive, timely, effective, efficient and inclusive manner. Through the devolution, local councils are now responsible for among others: Development and implementation of disaster risk management plans; Mainstreaming of DRR into development plans, projects and programmes; Advocacy for the enforcement of appropriate building codes and safety measures; Promotion of sustainable and long-term disaster risk reduction measures; Strengthening and integrating early warning systems, including community based early warning systems; The establishment, capacity building and coordination of Civil Protection Committees (CPCs); and Conducting participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments.

The devolution of some of DoDMA’s functions to Local Authorities has enhanced the bottom-up approach in disaster risk management contributing to effective and efficient service delivery. Currently, Planning starts from the local level feeding into the national Plans. The local planning and implementation of DRM interventions further strengthens the local participation and ownership by all beneficiaries and stakeholders. The devolution has also allowed DoDMA to focus more on the central roles of planning, development of standards and resource mobilization at the national level, thereby improving the institution’s strategic focus.

National Level

The Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act (1991), supported by the National DRM Policy, 2015, provides Institutional Coordinative Arrangements for DRM in Malawi. The structure gives a platform or the different players to take an active role in Disaster Risk Management.

The structure provides for coordination and collaboration between different government sectors at ministry/department level, coordination with the NGOs, CSOs, Media, Academia, UN Agencies, Donors and the Private Sector. Malawi has technical sub-committees (also known as clusters) on Early Warning, Agriculture and Food Security, Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Transport and Logistics, Search and Rescue, Shelter and Camp Management, protection, and coordination and assessment. There is also a Technical Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical committee; and the National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee. Through these coordination platforms, Malawi has registered a rise in the number of different players taking an active role in disaster risk management.

National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee
The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) comprises Principal Secretaries of all line ministries and departments, the Malawi Red Cross Society, four Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and United Nations (UN) agencies which are co-opted when the need arises. The committee provides policy directions in the implementation of disaster risk management programmes in the country and reports to the cabinet. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the Government.

**Joint Technical Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management**

The 29th sitting of the National Technical Committee on Climate Change deliberated on the linkage of climate change initiatives with Disaster Risk management (DRM) in light of the National Resilience Strategy.

To improve efficiency and effectiveness of CC and DRM sectors, the Joint Technical Committee is mandated to:

- a) Provide technical guidance and direction on the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and accountability of climate change and Disaster Risk Management interventions in Malawi. This will include guidance on geographical and sectoral targeting of interventions based on national priorities and needs.
- b) Provide a platform for the exhibition of technologies and sharing of knowledge, skills and information on research, studies, and best practices, as well as outcomes and decisions from global, regional and national platforms.
- c) Act as a clearing house for studies, concept notes, research findings, annual work plans etc.
- d) Ensure or encourage interlinkages of efforts on climate change and Disaster Risk management players in the country.
- e) Act on recommendations made by the Steering Committee
- f) Ensure linkages between district and national-level committees
- g) The Committee shall provide a summary of recommendations, decisions and areas that need policy direction to the Steering Committee for approval and or endorsement.

**Humanitarian Country Team**

The Humanitarian Country Team comprises of Heads of UN Agencies, international and local NGOs, the Government, and the Malawi Red Cross Society. This team is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC). To coordinate the current response, donors and heads of Government Ministries and Departments have been co-opted into the HCT, the highest level of coordination outside government coordination structures.

Beyond the DRM institutional structures, DoDMA further worked with consortiums to build and strengthen capacities at the community level for effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes including disaster response: Joint Resilience programme, development and Planning on resilience DRR interventions targeting communities and urban areas with various household level tailor made packages. Through the Joint Resilience Programme (PROSPER) UNDP continue to strengthen district and community institutions and mechanisms through capacity building of district and community structures in Disaster risk reduction in 9 local authorities in Malawi.

Malawi Red Cross Society has been working with local vulnerable communities to promote Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) strategies aimed at building their resilience to mitigate the
effects of disasters. Currently, Malawi Red Cross Society has reached out to 70,000 people and is also mainstreaming an entrepreneurship approach to ensure that there is increased income. The Malawi Water Shed Management Programme, with funding from the World Bank and other related resilience projects, promote a strong local culture for DRR, investment and proactive measures needed to support local development structures such as village and area development committees and civil protection committees (CPCs) at district and city assembly and below levels for a response orientated DRR.

**Government-Private Sector Partnerships**

Private Sector involvement in disaster risk reduction has been recognized for several years at the international level, as of significance in the disaster risk management efforts. Malawi has made strides over the past seven years in getting the private sector involved in disaster risk Management, however, the progress has been slower and the Private sector’s perceived role in risk reduction is still narrow. The private sector’s role in resilience has often been limited to corporate social responsibility. There is also a limited understanding or appreciation of potential commercial opportunities in the field of resilience, or even of the importance of protecting a business’ own assets and supply chains against natural hazards.

**Regional Collaboration**

Malawi has also benefited from the regional and international collaboration in DRR. Malawi has Memorandum of Understanding with neighbouring and regional countries. Malawi has an MOU for collaboration in DRM/DRR activities that are transboundary with Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. An example is the collaboration of Malawi in the works to retrain Ruo in the boarder area with Mozambique. The same applies to the Songwe basin catchment management with Tanzania, its being done collaboratively between Malawi and Tanzania.

The collaborations is in all critical sectors that are DRR related, the Department of Animal Health and Livestock, Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and the Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, just to mention a few, have the transboundary cooperation in the neighbouring countries. The cooperation and collaboration has added to the improved management of boarder and transboundary disaster risk reduction interventions.

It was evident with the management of COVID-19 that the Health Sector-Transboundary collaboration on surveillance with Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania helped to cease the fire that was lit by the pandemic. Proper screening and quarantining condition including the intensified vaccination in the neighbouring countries.

At regional level, SADC and COMESA have been pivotal in spearheading DRR issues, the annual, biannual, quarterly get together for SADC Ministries for Disaster Risk reduction and management have been instrumental in sharing regional standards and guidelines in the management of disasters in the region.

Malawi has benefited immensely in the management of disasters and has been able to showcase some strides made in the course of implementing the Sendai framework. One example is how the national strategies like the National Resilience Strategy and the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy fed into the

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implementation and actualisation of the outcomes of the Sendia framework. The African Union and the rest of the world has been pivotal in helping the proper reporting and timely submission of the required data, as well as enforcing the standard compliance and pushing countries to adhere to the monitoring requirements of the Sendai.

Malawi has also benefited from the international funding mechanism to finance DRR work e.g. through the Green Climate Fund. Malawi accesses resources through the MCLIMES project to improve the country’s capacity for more accurate and reliable early warning systems, leading to early action.

**Challenges**

Despite the considerable progress in DRR financing, the ratio is still highly skewed towards response. The DoDMA as a DRM coordinating department does not have a separate vote in the national budget and is not directly provided with funds for DRR through the central Government. However, funds are provided to ministries and departments for their development activities which turn out to be DRR activities. Data on the finances of such activities is not disaggregated to allow for a clear analysis of the total amount for DRR activities.

**Recommendation**

Intensification of advocacy on the significance of investing in DRR. DoDMA should be supported with adequate DRR funds by creating a budget line and a vote in the national budget. DoDMA will then be able to provide dedicated funds to allow the functionality of the established CPCs, especially at the District level (DCPC). Creating a budget line for DRM in ministries and departments and city, municipal and district councils.

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**C. Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework**

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<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Type of Indicators</th>
<th>Progress made so far</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. Substantially reduce disaster mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.</td>
<td>(A1, A2, A3) Reduced number of deaths and missing persons per 100,000 population</td>
<td>• Implemented social safety nets programmes (MNSSPII), MVAC etc) • Activated the Search &amp; Rescue Sub-Tech Committee • Constructed 10 Evacuation Centres in disaster-prone districts</td>
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B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

| (B1-B7) Reduced number of people affected by hazards, reduced number of people required to be evacuated, required to be assisted with food and non-food items, physically Injured, traumatized, houses damaged and livelihoods disrupted. |
|• Commenced development of Disaster Information Management System |
|• Constructed flood mitigation dykes along some problematic rivers |
|• In progress of constructing flood protection bands in problematic rivers |
|• Undertook community mapping and Vulnerability Assessment exercise in selected local authorities |
|• In progress of undertaking a National MHRA |

C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

| (C1-C10) Reduced direct economic losses, reduced agricultural losses in terms of area and economy, reduced losses to Industrial facilities, commercial facilities, cultural heritage, schools, road network, critical Infrastructure, etc. |
|• Implemented various insur- resilience programmes both at National and authority levels |
|• Implemented Recovery Programmes following PDNA Reports (2012, 2015, 2016 & 2019) |

**Targets**

| Type of Indicators |
|**PROGRESS MADE** |

| Targets |
|**D. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities.** |
|**(D1-D5)** Reduced damage to critical infrastructure, electricity plants, transmission lines, health facilities, education facilities, transport facilities (roads, rail lines, airports, etc.) basic services, |
|• Developed safer housing/ schools construction guidelines |
|• In progress of finalizing National Building Regulations |
| --- | --- |
| F. Elicit substantial regional and International cooperation to Implement national action for DRR in line with SFA. | (F1-F8) Enhanced technical, financial and operational support from donors through Official development assistance and other means. |
| G. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030. | (G1-G6) Enhancement in EWS infrastructure, forecasting systems, population served by EWS and forecasting and a number of local government units and relevant agencies having preparedness plans, contingency plans, risk assessment capacities and risk information procedures. |
|  | • Developed and operationalised the Malawi Agenda 2063; National Resilience Strategy |
|  | • Operationised the National DRR Platform for Malawi |
|  | • Developed DRM Plans and Cont. Plans (covering few local authorities) |
|  | • MNSSPII |
|  | • Developed MH EWS Protocols and Standards (draft) |
|  | • Developed Guidelines for the establishment of CBEWS |
|  | • Developed the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy |
|  | • Multiple donor and inter-agency platforms, joint mobilisation of resources, transboundary cooperation on flood early warning, active participation in regional DRR Platforms |
|  | • Established A-CBEW, scaled national Early Warning Systems (ODSS FFGS) |
|  | • Installed a lightening detection system covering entire Malawi |
|  | • Installed 2 lake buoys along lake Malawi |
|  | • Undertook community mapping covering 18 local authorities |
IV. CONTEXTUAL SHIFTS, NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES


The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed some gaps in coordination on the overall implementation of COVID-19 responses at all levels. The pandemic shifted the focus and resources from other hazards and other risk reduction efforts as there was a need for more resources for COVID response. The pandemic also presented challenges in the implementation of DRR activities due to the regulations which had to be adhered to. Overall, despite some vulnerabilities/gaps observed, the country showed good progress in the capacity to manage pandemics of such nature. Currently, Malawi is also experiencing an outbreak of Cholera which requires the coordinated efforts between different sectors and utilizing the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic. Malawi intends to further strengthen the transboundary collaboration with neighboring countries for health hazards especially on surveillance, proper screening and quarantining where required.

Increased trends/frequency of cyclones has led to frequent flooding disasters thereby putting pressure on the emergency management system as there is often a need for the country to respond to disasters. In addition, the socio-economic factors like high inflation are driving the high costs of living and contributing to high poverty levels in the nation. This presents the government with a challenge of allocating resources towards social protection systems while at the same time investing in DRR.

A. Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond)

- Disaster loss and damage: Damage and loss assessment methodologies are available and staff have been trained on how to use them. Officers from line ministries were trained on how to conduct a post-disaster needs assessment. The exercise was in one of the districts which is frequently affected by floods. Further, when a disaster of big magnitude occurs, a joint assessment exercise is undertaken. The joint mission comprises members of the government, CSO and UN agencies. Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/national authorities and partner agencies and recommendations on how these can/will be overcome in the future.

  Challenges: Training covered only a few stakeholders. Recommendation: There is a need to train more officers at the national and district level.

- Need to strengthen the use of space-based technologies for systematic weather observations. Systematic observation is, therefore, the foundation of a climate services value chain that connects observations to decisions-making to both understand climate change and support decisions on climate change action and sustainable development. Through this value chain, systematic observations will be able to provide the data that underpins climate models, forecasts on various timescales, tailored products and services, and early warning systems.

B. PROSPECTIVE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There will be a need to strengthen the following:
i. Health - Establishment of PHIM through finalisation of the Public Health Act; Establishment of Public Health Emergency Operation Centres at all levels; Construction of infrastructure to manage highly infectious Conditions; Capacity to manufacture drugs and commodities.

ii. Food Systems: Irrigation Systems, Mega Farms; Operationalisation of the seed act; Pass On Programs; Farm Mechanization; Crop diversification; Manufacturing of fertilisers in the country (Agriculture),

iii. Water and Sanitation System

iv. Construction of the High yielding boreholes to curb the drought situations

v. Construction of multipurpose dams

vi. Construction of sanitation facilities and solid waste management

vii. Energy Systems

viii. Scale up the use of Solar and LPG Gas

ix. Include multiple players to produce as well as distribute e.g. Mini-grids

x. Financial systems

xi. Operationalisation of the Disaster Risk Financing Fund; DRM Strategy; Climate Change Fund (Finance)

Recommendations for realising the Outcome and Goal of the Sendai Framework

▫ There is a need for UNDRR to set aside financial resources to implement SF.

A. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding

▫ There is a need to develop guidelines on integrating climate risk in all sectors
▫ There is a need to intensify local participation, including women and children in DRR

B. Progress in Risk Governance and Management

a. At the national level

   - There’s a need to expedite the process of enacting the DRM bill into an act. The bill has concretised the paradigm shift from traditional response to risk reduction and resilience.
   - The DRM policy should be mainstreamed in all MDAs and flexible whenever a policy diffusion is needed.

b. At the local level

   - Vibrant risk communication and education systems.
   - Strengthening the capacity (training opportunities on issues related to disasters)

c. At the regional level

   - Disaster Risk Financing; at the SADC level, could support member states and stakeholders in which every state is mandated to contribute an agreed amount in case a disaster erupts.
   - Reduce trade barriers within the region.

d. At the international level
- Support and engage in activities in advance of the forecast of disasters by decreasing vulnerability.
- Imminent deployment of funds to support during a disaster
- Support and establish foundations for long-term recovery.

e. Within specific systems or domains
   - Introduce electronic-based learning platforms.
   - Reduces data tariffs in situations where online learning is needed.
   - Deliberate efforts needed to counter the social impacts of pandemics for vulnerable groups.
   - Public Health Act of 1948, be revised to accommodate pandemic response and new public health policies and, support the health infrastructure and health information systems to manage the current and future epidemics.
   - Labour and Employment act should be flexible and include Fair Labour Standards whenever a disaster erupts.

DRM policy is being revised. Need to improve the implementation of the policy
Revising the Public Health Act- In Progress

C. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience
- It is important to review and consider the different disaster risk financing policy options available to Malawi and other SADC member states to inform policy positions at the country level regarding preferred options or combinations thereof to build comprehensive disaster risk management systems.

D. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation
There is need for deliberated efforts to strengthen PPP in areas of insurance so the private partners can do that post disaster maintenance.
Energy, health, agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Infrastructure Development
Increased funding to government, capacity building

C. ANNEXES
- States are encouraged to include an annex with the result of national consultations, the data reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor, and other relevant data.
- States may want to include additional annexes to showcase best practices and policies that have advanced implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- States are expected to include copies of national and local DRR strategies or Weblinks to them.
States could include a list of all the actors consulted in preparing the report, as well as a repository of comments from stakeholders.

UNDRR Secretariat Focal Points

If you have further questions, please address these to the below UNDRR MTR SF focal points in your region. Voluntary national reports and stakeholder reports may also be submitted to the following UNDRR Secretariat personnel:

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