

Query Tools for Government Sector Department of Malawi: Prevention/Mitigation (Considering Cyclone /Floods/Drought)

Stakeholder Consultation Tools: Organize meeting/ Workshop/ FGD/KII with relevant government line ministry and sector departments

Policy framework	Review Policy Agenda/ Strategy	Review Programmatic actions	Gap identification			Recommendations
			Identify Programmatic Gap	Identify Interventions Gap(Project /Scheme)	Means of Verification /Indicators/Queries	Gender inclusivity and Empowerment
Review DRR/DRM/CCA policy framework						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Government disaster risk financing strategy/Framework•Climate fiscal framework•The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) -•National Resilience Strategy (NRS) 2018-2030•National Disaster Risk Management Communication Strategy (NDRMCS) 2020-2023•Review Malawi Resilience and Disaster Risk Management (MRDRMP) 2016-2024•Growth and Development Strategy (Malawi)•National Plan of Action to Combat Gender-Based Violence in Malawi 2014 – 2020•Comprehensive national migration policy. Resilient disaster proof critical infrastructure planning for serving community during disaster onset.•National Risk Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Sector policy, strategic plan, priority areas:•Agenda and strategic priorities over the gender inclusivity, SDG targets (climate actions, women empowerment) etc.• Review DRR/DRM/CCA policy framework, agenda and strategic priorities over the gender inclusivity, SDG targets (climate actions, women empowerment) etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Time horizon of framework approach and targets, goal settings, mandates of gender empowerment through undertaking programmatic actions at national/sub national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) No of DRM Annual development programs (ADP)/projects undertaken at national and sub-national levels.2) Budget allocation for DRR/DRM/CCA capacity building and allocation of implementation of women empowerment capacity building projects /schemes at local level (district /village level)3) Review total budgetary allocation for the reconstruction and rehabilitation (DRR/CCA) of major cyclone (Cyclone Freddy Kenneth, , Eloise, Idai) , Major flooding , major drought , review the allocations for gender empowerments and resilience building interventions (DRM/DRR) proportionately ,4) Review the GDP return from women headed entrepreneurship, and rural growth to local economy (District wise investment and growth). Structural Risk reduction/mitigation infrastructure project (hydrological, water control structures, irrigation water retention , flood control, irrigation drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) DRM – Projects (Non-structural development) – hydrometeorological early warring (cycle, flood, drought, flash flooding, landslide, heavy rainfall, thunderstorm) at local level, sectoral early warning/incident tracking and situation reporting, operational forecasts on Food security & Agriculture, SGBV, WASH, diseases outbreaks, hunger, small holder farming, value chain operations, input demand and supply (online tracking)2) DRM – Projects capacity building (structural, duty bearer, sectoral implementation capacity and gender empowerment3) Review total budgetary allocation for the reconstruction and rehabilitation (DRR/CCA) of major cyclone (cyclones Idai, Kenneth, Eloise), Major flooding, major drought, review the allocations for gender empowerments and resilience building interventions (DRM/DRR) and proportionately the GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review programmatic, projects and budgetary annual targets for closing the gap gender inequalities and & achievement of enhancing women head household resilience to disaster (qualitative and quantitative of sector specific)• % Women, youth, adolescent girls having access to sectoral services, basic utility services to coping with multi-hazard and disaster emergency (local, sub-national and national level). Enhanced Adaptive capacity and resilience to disaster and hydrometeorological hazards.• % Women headed household level disaster risk and vulnerabilities reduced, enhanced coping and resilience capacity (local, sub-national and national level).	

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			<p>improvements, bridge, culverts, borehole, irrigation pump set ,) boosting agricultural</p> <p>5) DRM/DRR/Climate Risk financing framework and strategic priorities, budgetary segmentation /allocations for women empowerment/women led-entrepreneurship development</p>	<p>contribution from women headed entrepreneurship, and rural growth to local economy (District wise investment and growth) . Structural Risk reduction/mitigation infrastructure project (hydrological, water control structures, irrigation water retention, flood control, irrigation drainage improvements, bridge, culverts, borehole, irrigation pump sets) boosting agricultural growth and DRR.</p> <p>4) Budget allocation for DRR/DRM/CCA capacity building and allocation of implementation of women empowerment capacity building schemes/projects at district /village level (local level)</p> <p>5) WASH sector, integrated water sector development, heath</p> <p>6) Sectoral DRR projects (WASH, integrated Water sector, agriculture, fisheries, livestock etc.) , value chain development, total budgetary allocations and allocations for women empowerment growth and DRR.</p> <p>7) Budget allocation for DRR/DRM/CCA capacity building and allocation of implementation of women empowerment capacity</p>		

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				building schemes/projects at district /village level (local level.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local Governance improvement for closing the gender inequality gap. •Gender dimensional local government power structure and governance process •Improvement of gender machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elected Women member/chairman (people’s representative) in local government body/local constitutes (village government, District Government, Regional Government), local DRR committee, Village DRR committee, Technical Working Troup, Women Village Chief, and other local body/Sectoral TWG/Committees, association (CBO, CSO) etc. •Local Government policy reforms for inclusive participation gender (proportionate with population) to the local administrative constituency (women, youth group, adolescence girls) representation to local government constituencies. 	Gender friendly /harmonized Local legislation, Assembly, Constituency with gender proportionate seats for women representatives, youth, girls etc. (above 50%) in local planning and decision-making making process.	No of advocacy and capacity building initiatives on this regard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of gender having awareness and participation in local government constituencies, planning, budgeting and decision-making process • Empowerment of gender machinery at national and subnational level • Indicative gap identification for systemic /structural improvement of gender machinery • Partnerships between GRB initiatives and pro-poor budget movements • Networks of GRB experts strengthened. • Mainstream disaster risk reduction into women-focused development work. • Integrate women’s needs and concerns into a broad-based community development agenda in disaster-prone areas. • existing disaster risk reduction/resilience policies and programmes gender responsive and mainstream DRR into gender polices and plans. • % women and girls’ participation and leadership in disaster risk education • Women and youth Civil society organizations: such as NGOs, women’s rights based organizations (WRO), human rights organizations, and women’s organizations and groups • The Media, Academic and research agencies • United Nations agencies 	
	Inclusive planning and Gender Responsive Budget (GRB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective gender participation and advocacy on Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) at District, Village level Development planning and Budgeting process (DRR/DRM/CCA) •Addressing Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) of project, budget allocation and target beneficiaries (checklist) 	Organize Open budget discussion & discloser policy, open budget book, development plan book etc.	% of women headed households are having raised awareness level and understanding about the target budget, no of projects to be implemented for marginalized/underprivileged /poor women livelihood empowerment at village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of Gender Marker, Age Marker tool kits, • Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) consideration in Development Planning and Budgeting process , Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) •% of women having understandability of scheme and budgets for women development through the national media broadcasts (AM radio/ community radio /TV) 	

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender risk and resources GIS maps/Atlas(showing the geolocation of women headed green entrepreneurs, commercial farmland, small holder farms, fishery farms, agroforestry, Value chain locations etc. for risk assessment, impact forecasting, growth tracking . 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender access to local agroecology, natural resources ecology, water resources, agroforestry, wetlands, etc.) Gender easy access to tenure cultivable lands, open waterbody for boosting local economy(since 70% rural growth sectoral(agriculture) workforces are female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender friendly policy, provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizontal Sectoral policy & programmatic actions are gender friendly. Local government gender inclusive policy harmonization process 	Capacity enhancement intervention for improve access to local resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women having understandability, awareness, access to local resources Review SDG result tracker, National Platforms for DRR Local Platform for DRR The Malawi Growth Strategy and Development Strategy (MGDS) Food Security Information Systems (FNSIS) Health Information System (HIS), Planning information management system (PLMIS) 	
	<p>For improving DRM governance at country level of UN agency UNDAF prioritization.</p> <p>UN agency specific Strategic Plan and programmatic support, nexus building, Intensive and strategic partnership with government sectors over the DRM/DRR/CCA interventions and sector development , women empowerments.</p>	Government -UN level of partnership after the events of major cyclonic disasters, floods, droughts	Level of UN prioritization in DRM/DRR programmatic areas in capacity building, sectoral development and disaster /climate resilience building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of UN DRM/DRR/CCA projects with NIM/Desk modality under implantation No of projects on cyclone, flood, drought recovery project implemented (total allocation) No of co-finances projects 	<p>% GDP growth from rural development sectors, value chain operations</p> <p>% total households & women headed households are resilient to climatic hazards</p>	
Strengthening government planning Ministry, Planning commission in risk-informed planning, strategy development and decision-making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk informed Policy, strategy, planning institutional capacity of Planning Ministry, Planning Commission, planning officials. DRR/CCA progmmare planning by relevant line ministries, sector line departments. Identify of Entry point for Differential gendered impact of multi-hazard and climate risk and vulnerability integration in planning process 	<p>1)National level robust ICT infrastructure and sectoral MIS system on data capturing, process and Informed tools-based risk Prevention framework, indication action plans, risk reduction policies, national prevention framework that consider the gender focused development, gender integration on sectoral planning process</p> <p>2)Enhanced institutional capacity of line ministry, sector departments with robust methodology, ICT tools,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of CRVA informed tools integration planning and programing, project development . Review the institutional capacity of sector department, state and non-state actors developing informed DRM/DRR/CCA plans. Risk informed tools recurrency utilization in Planning, strategy development, project design, procurement, M & E cycle considering the tailor-made SADD datasets and gender maker are well 	Capacity development initiatives, projects, interventions, trainings learning conducted to institutions, duty bearers, actors, sector department for strengthening gender responsive DRM/DRR/CCA planning, budgeting and decision and project implementation and M & E cycle.	<p>1)Planning process utilizing the risk-informed tools, database, Local Government GIS maps, risk atlas, sector risk and vulnerability maps,</p> <p>3)Informed tools for gender analysis in sectoral assessment and DRR/DRM/CCA planning considering the gender inequalities in government sectoral basic services delivery at local level</p> <p>2)Methodology, tools and guidelines of CRVA, community risk assessment, PDNA, JNA, Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment (RINA) & Initial assessment by NDMO/Sector department/humatniran agency in first 1-6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours for saving lives</p>	

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		instrument, process, networks in precision multi-hazard and climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA), PDNA, JNA, Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment (RINA). 3)Having ICT capacity in development and customization of tailormade national, subnational level detailed risk repository, risk atlas, multi-hazard risk atlas, database, tailormade informed tools sufficiently for sectoral planning and strategy development	addressed in every planning process. •Gender representation in disaster management agency /decentralization process. Sectoral planning and service decentralization process •gender Inclusive participation at local governments power structures and process, Bottom-up DRM /DRR/ /CCA planning process, Effective Disaster recovery planning process, Disaster risk management DRM planning process (Preparedness, contingency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Institutional Capacity of training institutes /R & D organizations/Academia imparting training to sectoral planning desk in informed tools and gender risk integration in development planning process at national and sub-national level •% of DRM/DRR/CCA projects design, implementation, M & E cycle sufficiently informed by the multi-hazard, disaster and climate risk and vulnerability over the differential gender group (sector wise) •Review sectoral MIS system, informed planning tools, national data archives, statistical SADDD data gathering tools and process. •Review gendered multi-hazard, disaster and climate risk integration in sectoral DRM/DRR/CCA planning at national and subnational level. •Review capacity of CRVA, PDNA, RINA, JNA and other Needs assessment groups, stakeholders, community at the frontline. 	(utilization of drone, satellite image, UAV, GIS maps, CRVA maps and elements database) 3) Early Action Protocol (EAP) considering SADDD (capturing geolocation of women small holders, enterprises, green entireness in multi-hazard impact prone, vulnerable areas. 4) Methodology, tools process for analyzing gender impacts after conducting CRVA, PDNA, RINA, JNA and other assessment using SADDD , tools and process for clearly defining the differential impacts on exposure, risk , vulnerability and sensitivity over gender for better preparedness , operational planning and capacity building. 3) Capacity of national Statistical Office, sector department and relevant R & D organizations in gender impacts disaster and multi-hazard and climate risk and vulnerability SADDD data collection, and GIS based informed tools processing, identifying where informed tools needed and generate additional data that captures gender issues including by organizational and household survey. 4)Evidence based planning and gender responsive planning capacity of planning department, sector department 5)Capacity development of the National Statistical Office, Ministry for development planning, relevant line ministries and government officials at national and subnational levels to understand the importance of collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data for DRR policy and planning; and (UN Women in collaboration with the UNDRR) develop the capacity of governments to collect, analyze and report on sex, age and disability disaggregated data) (Without gender analysis and SADDD, the disaster vulnerabilities and impacts of disasters on women and girls are often rendered invisible and this deprioritizes their needs and capacities in disaster risk management and humanitarian response.4)	

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					<p>6)Tailormade SADDD for gender analysis in the necessary information to integrate gender perspectives into disaster risk reduction, climate change, risk-informed development and resilience laws, policies, strategies, plans, programmes, and projects</p> <p>7) Utilization of SADDD data in planning efficient disaster risk reduction, resilience, and risk informed development strategies, programmes, and projects that address both men’s and women’s needs and reduce the inequalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pre & post disaster GDP contribution from the sectoral projects implemented/under implementation (Fiscal Year) on DRM,DRR, CCA at local level. Review Statistical sectoral disaggregated datasets on rural growth sector. No of green entrepreneurship developed, women headed entrepreneurs, Value chain operations, market access, small holder farming, sustainable agriculture, subsistence farming, homestead gardening, Adaptive and resilient other DRR/CCA schemes, indigenously knowledges and best practices. 	
National Risk Reduction Strategy :	<p>1) Risk considering in Resilient Physical infrastructure (climate, multi-hazard and disaster proof) , basic service delivery structural development planning</p> <p>2) Level planning process strongly considering the magnitude, frequency, intensity and damage level basic infrastructure, services, critical structures and facilities being heavily damaged past disaster through CRVA/PDNA risk raking, considering Highest Flooding level , damage level .</p> <p>3) District development plan, Village development plan, District and Village level sectoral development plan</p>	<p>Level of institutional capacity in simultaneously consider gender aspects in disaster resilient physical infrastructure and basic utility service trigger structures (WASH, Health, Water, Emergency Shelter, Physical structures, public utility, value chain input/output supply points, drainage structures, points, critical lifeline service delivery structures) at community level.</p>	<p>1)Gender marker, consideration in local infrastructure development planning and considering the root causes of women, children casualties, impacts by the past colossal level disasters.</p> <p>2)Past disaster Gender (SADDD) impact data consideration in planning, designing, implementation of DRM/DRR Projects design and implementation and parallely considering the magnitude and intensity of disaster damage indicators so that investment become effective in saving lives and properties in same magnitude of impending disaster.</p>	<p>Number of projects and interventions being implemented in every fiscal year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •% of beneficiaries women, youth, adolescence girls having access to basic service deliveries •% school dropouts reduced for easily access to basic services in the locality. •No of small holder farmers having understand risk and vulnerability, able to maintain hazard calendar, crop calendar, livelihood calendar etc. 	

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Institutional Coordination mechanisms						
National Coordination Framework	1) Legislation and Regulatory Framework on national Disaster Response coordination 2) UN, State and nonstate stakeholder Coordination mechanism with national Disaster Preparedness and Relief Technical Committee for timely conducting RINA, PDNA (cyclone and floods, Institutional Engagement) over the affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of Functional Coordination amongst the UN-HCT, UNDRR OCHA, UN Global Clusters support for conducting RINA, PDNA, JNA at national and subnational level. Government, UN, Coordination of mobilizing joint resources UN Track Funds, Pooled funds, Central Emergency Relief Fund, DERF etc. in first 2-6 hours, 12/24/72 hours aftermath of cyclonic and floodings strikes and savaging lives at the initial stages. Precision level assessment of Needs and priorities and humatniran actions at the local level, Resource, contingencies, emergency response etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underlaying/indicative programmatic gap identified over the coordination mechanism of last Cyclone (Idai, Kenneth, Eloise) and devastation floods and droughts for minimizing gender and vulnerable group casualties (women, youth, children, and another vulnerable group) 	Capacity building effects undertaken in closing the capacity gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional coordination, functional capacity of NDRM Platform actors in conducting ICT tools (Satellite image on storm surge areas, flooding areas, water logging areas, damaged asserts, Dorne image on damage area, geospatial tools for L & D assessment) driven PDNA, needs assessment , humanitarian assistance priorities and timely actions 	
DRM governance pattern	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 2) Standing Orders on Disaster at (SOD) 3) DRM Plan, Risk contingency plans at national and sub national level	Institutional framework approach, Policy strategy and programmatic structure and process, coordination mechanism, functionaries’ partnership for better managing of impeding/sudden onset multi-hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined roles and responsibilities of state & non state actors led comprehending crisis management in place. Gender representation in systemic procedure, coordination, partnership and at national and subnational level (District and village level DRM committees, plans, actors, stakeholders, volunteers). Review Political visions of inclusive gender representation in planning and decision making process. 	1)Number of interventions in every fiscal year (gender focused DRM). 2)Qualitative and quantitative improvements of DRM governance, awareness raining (gender) at district and village level(improve sectoral coordination in risk assessment and informed development planning) 3)Project design, site selection, beneficiary selection, SADDD data collection and repository development while developing annual developments plan on DRR/DRM/CCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of beneficiaries (women, youth, adolescence girls) having access to basic service deliveries , awareness about impending multi-hazards and disasters % school dropouts reduced for easy access to basic services in the locality. No of small holder farmers having understand risk and vulnerability, able to maintain hazard calendar, crop calendar, livelihood calendar etc. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk financing framework Climate Fiscal Framework 	Local Government Climate Fiscal Mobilization Framework	1)Revenue generation, Resource mobilization strategy (internal &	Capacity, constraints, barrier of legal reinforcement of revenue (tax, toll) collections from local	No of projects are being funded by internal sources	% of households having access to much needed basic lifeline services at local level.	

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		external sources) to address the climate crisis. 2)Indicative budget allocation are required for DRR/CCA interventions 3)Annual targets, source of revenues collections.	sources/enterprises for mobilizing funding for the most prioritized sectoral development, improving lifeline basic service deliveries for mitigation of disaster risk and vulnerabilities (WASH, Health and other Growth sectors e.g., Agriculture, Fishers, livestock)			