

Existing IEC materials review - Malawi

(Step 2 of the Self-Recovery Protocol)



Promoting Safer Building Working Group

October 2020 Meeting

IEC search and selection

Shelter related IECs in the context of Malawi.

Sources:

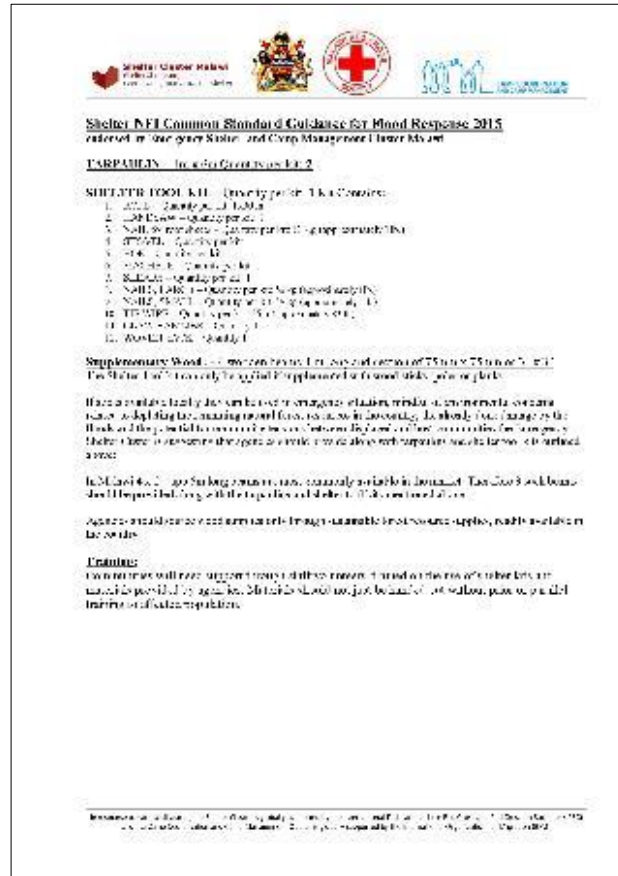
- GSC website
- Humanitarian Library
- NGOs and UN agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, IFRC, CRS among others

Most of the materials relate to the 2015 floods

- Guidance notes
- Manuals, handbooks
- Shelter design/construction guides
- Training curricula
- Communication materials
- Reports

100+ documents database / 20 most relevant

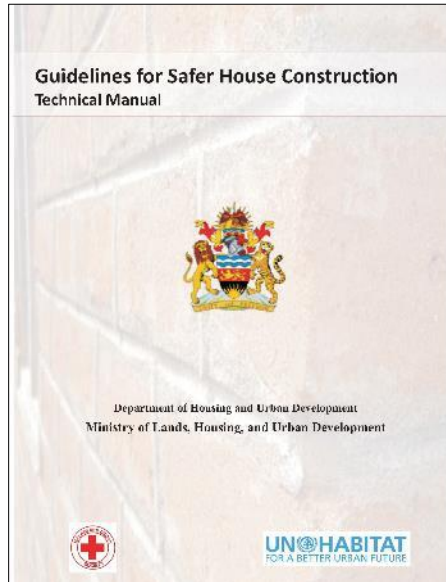
Guidance notes



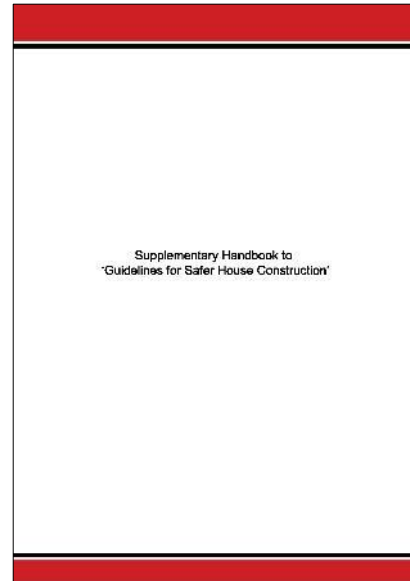
GSC - Shelter NFI Common Standard Guidance for Flood Response 2015 endorsed by Emergency Shelter and Camp Management Cluster Malawi

- Instructive
- Specifications of tools/materials/kits (construction + HH)
- Emergency focused

Manuals & Handbooks



GoM / MRC / UNHABITAT – Guidelines for Safer House Construction. Technical Manual

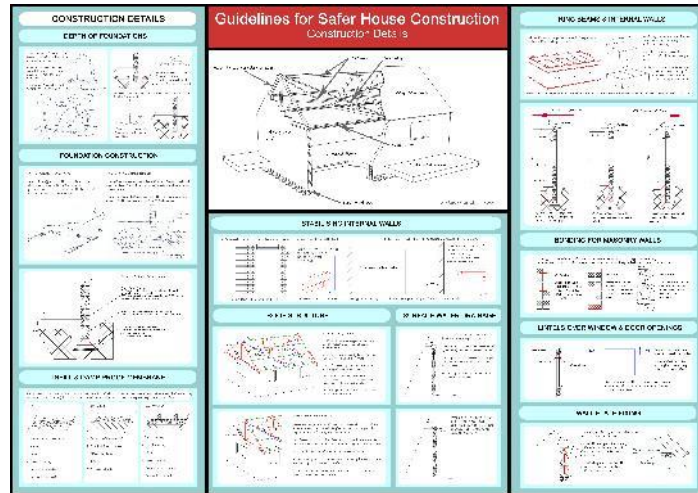


MRC – Supplementary handbook to Guidelines for Safer House Construction

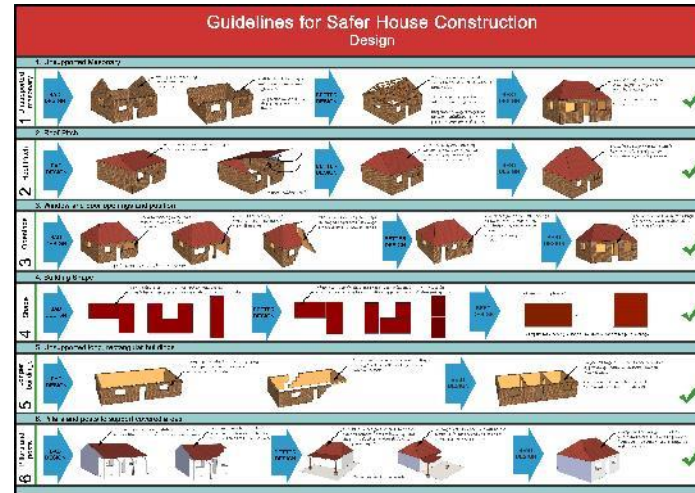


MRC – (2) Repair and Retrofit Handbook for dwellings in Malawi + Revision

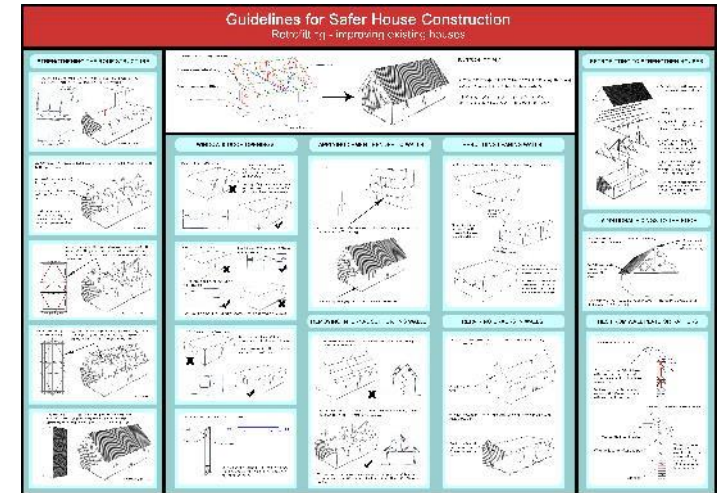
Shelter design/construction



MRC / GoM – Guidelines for safer house construction. Construction details



MRC / GoM – Guidelines for safer house construction. Design

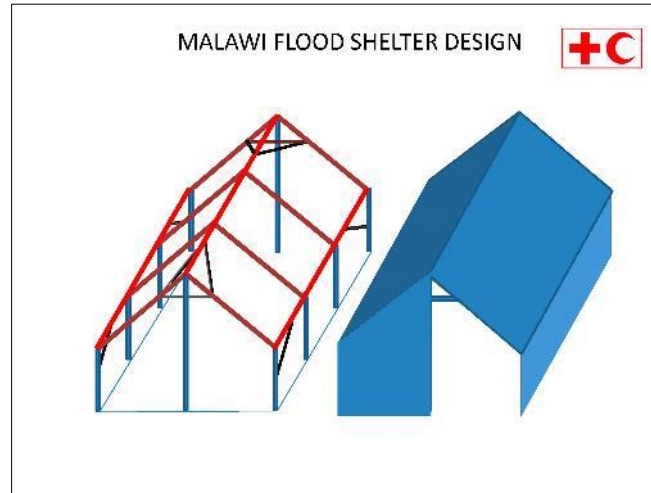


MRC / GoM – Guidelines for safer house construction. Retrofitting - Improving existing houses

Shelter design/construction



CADECOM / CRS – Affordable Housing for Flood Risk and Heavy Rain



IFRC – Malawi flood shelter design



IFRC / Malawi Red Cross – Malawi flood temporary shelter design procedure

Shelter design/construction

IOM MALAWI EMERGENCY SHELTER CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

1.1. Materials Required:

- 1.1.1. Cement
- 1.1.2. Sand
- 1.1.3. Bricks
- 1.1.4. Timber
- 1.1.5. Plastic sheeting
- 1.1.6. Nails
- 1.1.7. Rope
- 1.1.8. Tools

1.2. Construction Method:

- 1.2.1. Prepare the site by clearing any debris and leveling the ground.
- 1.2.2. Lay out the perimeter of the shelter using ropes or stakes.
- 1.2.3. Construct the walls using bricks and mortar, ensuring they are level and square.
- 1.2.4. Build the roof using timber poles and plastic sheeting, secured with ropes.
- 1.2.5. Finish the interior by sweeping and cleaning.

Item	Quantity	Unit	Remarks
Cement	10	bags	For 10 people
Sand	10	m ³	For 10 people
Bricks	1000	pieces	For 10 people
Timber	10	m	For 10 people
Plastic sheeting	10	m ²	For 10 people
Nails	10	kg	For 10 people
Rope	10	m	For 10 people
Tools	10	sets	For 10 people

IOM – IOM Malawi
Emergency Shelter
Construction Guidelines

ALL HANDS VOLUNTEERS

Temporary Shelter Layout and Cut Guide

Introduction:

This document is intended to serve as a quick reference for volunteer operators conducting Emergency Shelter Construction for Migration (ESCM) and All Hands Volunteers (AHV) temporary shelters. The following information will be taught to Volunteer Operators by IOM Shelter Assistance and AHV Case Coordinators prior to beginning construction on the IOM-AHV temporary shelter projects.

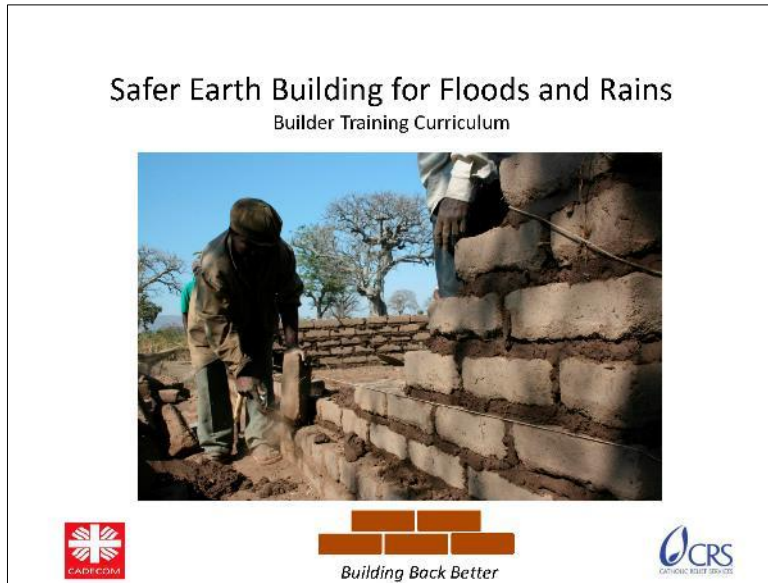
1. Pre-planning

- Length: 4 meters
- Width: 3 meters
- Roof height: 2.5m (1.8m)
- Roof pitch: 1:1 (1:1)
- Roof area: 12 m²
- Roof slope: 1:1 (1:1)
- Roof pitch: 1:1 (1:1)
- Roof pitch: 1:1 (1:1)

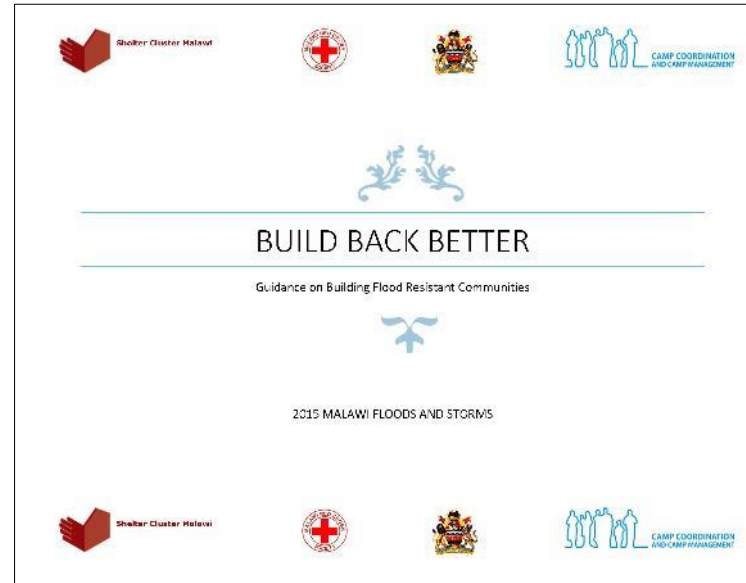
Item	Description	Quantity
1.1.1	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.2	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.3	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.4	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.5	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.6	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.7	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.8	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.9	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1
1.1.10	4m x 3m x 2.5m	1

IOM / All hands volunteers –
Temporary Shelter Layout and
Cut Guide

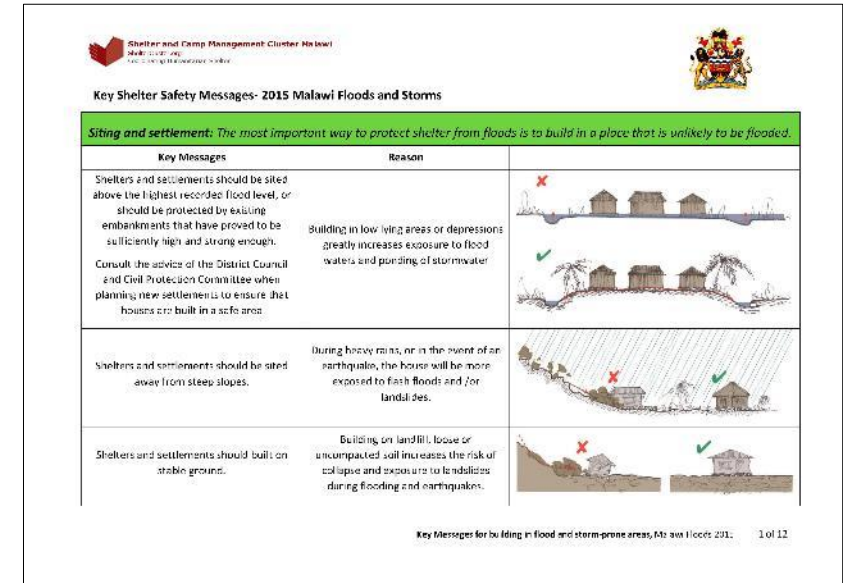
Training & Communication



CRS / CADECOM - Safer Earth Building for Floods and Rains + Builder Training Curriculum (2)



GSC- BUILD BACK BETTER
Guidance on Building Flood Resistant Communities



GSC- Key Shelter Safety Messages- 2015 Malawi Floods and Storms

Reports

Salvage will be a major part in terms of decision and attribution, some for retail items. In normal times, it can be used for community activities such as sports, music and singing, drama, etc. The school will reduce education of learning, but it will be used as a school in normal times.

Photo 1: A group of people standing in a field, possibly a community meeting or training session.

Photo 2: A group of people sitting on a bench, possibly a community meeting or training session.

Photo 3: A traditional mud-brick house, possibly a model of a resilient building.

LIVING WITH FLOODS

For most communities living in areas that normally experience low to moderate level flooding, reducing the general level of risk. Such communities need to be supported to build flood-resilient buildings.

UN HABITAT is supporting a disaster risk reduction program in the area of Malawi's Chilwa District.

Objective:
To reduce vulnerability to floods for communities living in areas that normally experience low to moderate level flooding by reinforcing local capacities through innovative and locally-led interventions for floods to support the resilient strategy of living with floods rather than avoidance.

Accomplishments:
• Demonstration houses, model plots and pilot houses, focus centers constructed in villages of Malawi and Mozambique.

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Photo 4: A modern building, possibly a model of a resilient building.

extending impact

FACTORS INFLUENCING HOUSEHOLDS TO ADOPT HAZARD-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES IN POST-DISASTER SETTINGS

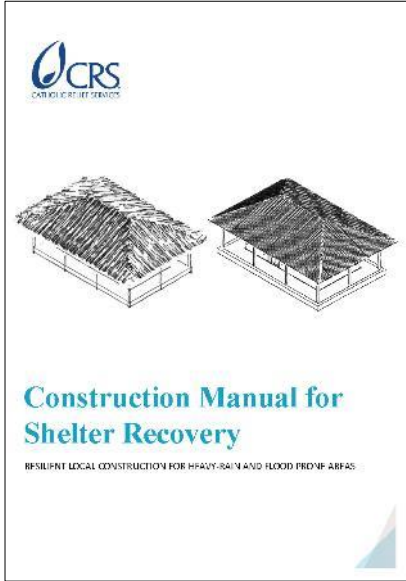
ICRS
CAMPUS FOR RISK SERVICES

UN HABITAT – Living with floods

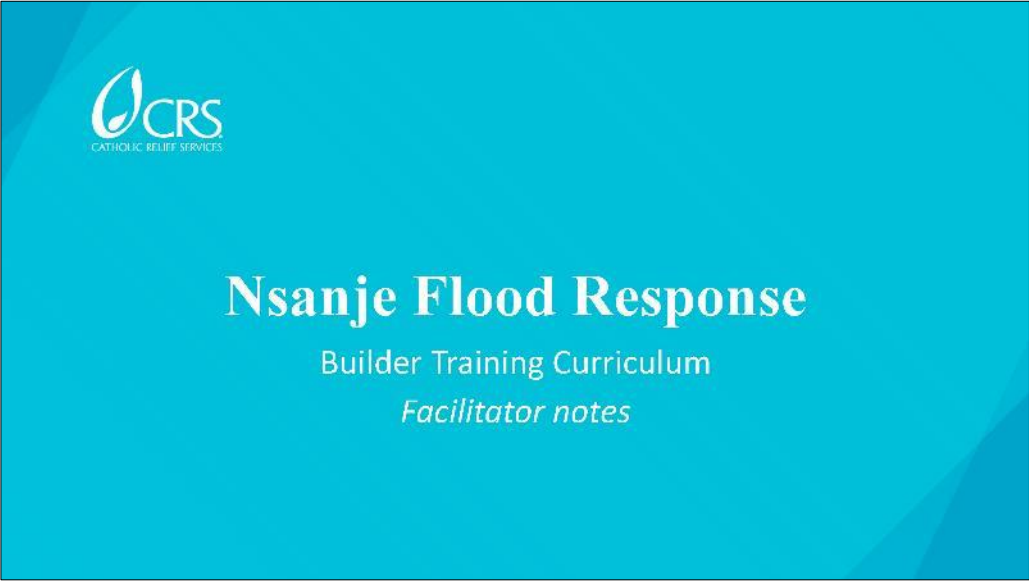
CRS

- Constructing Homes by Adapting Traditional Building Resilient Strategy for living with Floods (case study)
- CRS - Malawi Floods and Rains Recovery Program. Learning from tradition (report)
- Extending impact. Factors influencing households to adopt hazard-resistant construction practices in post-disaster settings + review (2)

Current



CARD / CRS – Construction Manual for Shelter Recovery. Resilient Local Construction for Heavy-Rain and Flood Prone Areas



CARD / CRS – Nsanje Flood Response. Builder Training Curriculum facilitator notes + presentation (2)