

Report 2004-2008



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Federation-wide Tsunami Semi-annual Report: Maldives

Appeal No. 28/2004

This report covers the period 1 May through 30 September 2008, but reports cumulative totals from December 2004 onwards.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



American Red Cross psychosocial support staff playing with children during the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day celebration on 8 May 2008. The programme was officially closed in a ceremony held in Male' on 26 June 2008, during which project materials were handed over to relevant government ministries as well as the interim planning group working towards the formation of the Maldivian Red Crescent.
Photo: International Federation/ Necephor Mghendi.

In brief

Executive Summary: Four years after the devastating tsunami ripped through the peaceful archipelago of the Maldives, Red Cross Red Crescent tsunami recovery programmes have contributed immensely to restoring lives. During the reporting period, implementation of outstanding programme activities by the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the International Federation Secretariat progressed at a slow pace due to the onset of the wet season, the Muslim fasting month of Ramazan and the prevailing political climate.

American Red Cross: The psychosocial support programme (PSP) was formally closed on 26 June 2008. Prior to the official closing ceremony, final meetings were held on each of the 76 target islands. The programme reached a total of 66,136 beneficiaries.

Installation of household septic tanks in the central islands of Dhaalu Kudahuvadho, Kaafu Maafushi and Kaafu Guraidho was delayed because septic tanks on the islands did not meet the required durability and quality standards. These works were halted for some time to allow the contractor address the quality issues. A solution has since been found and installation resumed in September 2008; at least 360 of 700 household septic tanks have already been installed, with household and street pipe connections ongoing. Related to this, the two sewer infrastructure systems on the southern islands of Villingili and Dhaandho in Gaafu Alifu atoll were tendered during the period under review and the engineering contract awarded. Additionally, the American Red Cross held water conservation workshops in Dhaalu Kudahuvadho, Kaafu Maafushi and Kaafu Guraidho. The workshops provided information on the islands' water tables or groundwater lens, safe collection and storage of

rainwater and water conservation.

British Red Cross: As projected in the previous report, livelihoods and disaster management programmes on all Phase 1 islands [Laamu Maabaidhoo, Laamu Fonadhoo, Laamu Isdhoo, Laamu Isdhoo-Kalaidhoo and Thaa Madifushi] were completed and formally closed in June 2008. The focus has since been on construction of 250 houses in Thaa Vilufushi and preparing for the relocation of the Vilufushi community back to their island once the programme is completed. The housing programme has so far attained a completion rate of 94.2 per cent and is on track to be fully completed by December 2008.

French Red Cross: The monitoring of the grants distributed to 120 households in Laamu Gan continued. An additional nine houses were completed in Laamu, bringing the total completed and handed over to 91. At the same time, the electricity network on the new settlement was completed and construction of the road network began. Meanwhile, the French Red Cross consulted the community on three community projects — a youth centre, a guest house, and sport facilities; construction of these community projects has begun and is expected to continue into 2009.

International Federation Secretariat: The inspection of the 562 houses in the island of Raa Dhuvaafaru has been completed, and the identified defects — which are minor and mainly to do with aesthetic aspects — are currently being rectified. Community and school buildings have been fully completed and were officially handed over to the relevant government ministries at the end of August 2008. This will enable the ministry of education to fit the schools out to be ready for the new school year in 2009. The administration building, on its part, needs to be fully functional before the process of relocating beneficiary families to their new island begins as it will be the focal point for information and administration of the new community. Likewise, works on waste water collection and disposal system on Raa Dhuvaafaru have been completed, with commissioning of the pump stations and training of community operators already done. To optimize household and community rainwater harvesting on the island, every house is fitted with one 2,500-litre household rainwater tank and in-ground water well. In addition, 14 community tanks, each of 10,000-litre capacity, have been installed in the school and community buildings.

Community consultation, participation and equity challenges continued to be addressed in order to prevent tensions created by perceived or real imbalances in recovery assistance. In this regard, new methods of getting information to the community were initiated during the reporting period, with International Federation Secretariat staff appearing on live radio shows to answer call-in questions from the community. It has been communicated that following completion of the houses and community buildings, the transfer of over 4,000 beneficiaries from internally displaced persons (IDP) camps on five islands to their new community on Raa Dhuvaafaru will begin in early December 2008.

Meanwhile enhancement of risk reduction approaches to promote the resilience of communities against potential future disasters continues to be a priority. This is being done through construction of hazard resistant housing, provision of rainwater storage capacity to ensure availability of safe drinking water during dry seasons, and raising awareness in community-based risk identification. Training of island disaster management committee and disaster management task force members continued. Please refer to [Programme Update no. 1](#) and Programme Update no. 3 (to be issued in December) for the progress made during the first and second semesters of 2008.

Click here for the [Global Tsunami Semi-annual Report](#) and collective Red Cross and Red Crescent financial report

Click here for other [Tsunami Semi-annual Reports by country](#)

Click here for a [list of national societies](#) currently involved in the tsunami operation

Operational Overview

During the past five months, Red Cross Red Crescent programmes continued involving relevant stakeholders, including government and island authorities, various beneficiary and host groups. There was anxiety and increasing interest in communities for the process of resettlement to their new homes. This meant that Red Cross Red Crescent partners had to prioritize clarification of roles and responsibilities within their own arena, the government and other stakeholders. Gaps caused by inadequate information sharing by relevant authorities continued to fuel rumour mongering in the communities. By encouraging communication and collaboration, the British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the International Federation Secretariat in particular have continued to play a key role in supporting communities to get answers to their questions/concerns with regard to the resettlement dates and processes.

During the reporting period, implementation of programme activities by the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the International Federation progressed at a slow pace due the onset of the wet season, the Muslim fasting month of Ramazan and the prevailing political climate. Ramazan slowed down some activities, mainly because the target community and island officials had limited time and energy to participate in meetings and discussions, while bad weather disrupted travel and field monitoring visits.

Meanwhile, progress in the implementation of the reform programme brought changes to the nation's political and institutional framework. The reform agenda had envisaged the revision of the constitution prior to the country's first multi-party elections in late 2008. During this period, the process peaked with the ratification of a new constitution on 7 August 2008. This signalled the beginning of the campaign period in preparation for the country's first democratic, multi-party presidential election. The run up to the elections has made it difficult to organize community meetings due to the involvement of community members and island officials in electoral campaigning. The electoral campaigns have also heightened expectations for increased government support to tsunami-affected families. Many of the people who were affected by the tsunami [and are still living in temporary shelter] have expressed their dissatisfaction with the government's post-tsunami reconstruction efforts, which they deem to be moving too slowly and unable to meet community expectations. Accusations of favouritism and provision of assistance to displaced persons based on their political leanings are also rife. Some presidential candidates have promised to resettle all tsunami-affected people still in IDP camps within a year, should they win the upcoming presidential election.

To ensure that the impartiality of the Red Cross Red Crescent is not jeopardized in the prevailing politically-charged environment, all planned community engagements — especially grassroots meetings aimed at addressing beneficiaries' concerns regarding the relocation process — have been postponed until after the presidential election is concluded. Nevertheless, the Red Cross Red Crescent has taken the opportunity to address concerns by the IDP community with regard to the pace of reconstruction. While acknowledging that for people whose homes and livelihoods were destroyed by the tsunami, particularly those living in transitional shelters, each day of waiting is a day too long, the Red Cross Red Crescent has stressed that from the outset it committed that quality would not be compromised for the sake of speed. Beneficiaries should expect and receive the best planned and best implemented programmes; these take time to complete, more so considering the logistical challenges in the Maldives. Likewise, investment in community consultation has also added time to the reconstruction process but it has been necessary to ensure that the people the projects are intended to benefit agree with what is being undertaken.

Performance Table

Programmatic Performance Indicators	Total
Overall estimated number of persons reached by the Red Cross Red Crescent and partners	256,000 ¹
Total number of persons with access to an improved water source	103,900
Number of persons with access to improved waste management facilities	92,400
Number of hospitals and clinics completed	26
Number of houses completed	542
Number of houses under construction	972
Number of households that have received livelihood support grants	1,490

The above programmatic indicator table shows cumulative achievements up to 30 September 2008.

[Click here for table showing quantitative analysis of the tsunami operation by performance indicators](#)

Health and Care

Red Cross Red Crescent health and care activities in the Maldives have focused on improving access to safe water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, promoting better waste management, psychosocial support, and raising awareness on health risks. The waste management and health awareness components were concluded in the previous reporting period.

During this reporting period, the International Federation Secretariat completed installation of waste water collection and disposal system on Raa Dhuvaafaru. Commissioning of the pump stations and training of community operators has already been undertaken, and the seven trained community operators are currently engaged to clean the system and seal the lids. Once the cleaning work is done the system will be flushed to ensure that it is operational before the community moves in. Meanwhile, meters are being installed and the pumping and outfall stations are being connected to the electrical network.

To optimize household and community rainwater harvesting on Raa Dhuvaafaru, the International Federation Secretariat has ensured that each of the 562 houses constructed on the island is fitted with one 2,500-litre household rainwater tank and in-ground water well. In addition, 14 x 10,000-litre community tanks have been installed in the three schools and two community buildings.

The American Red Cross continued conducting water conservation workshops in Dhaalu Kudahuvadho, Kaafu Maafushi and Kaafu Guraidho islands. The workshops provided participants with information on the islands' water tables or lens, safe collection and storage of rainwater, and water conservation. Additionally, good progress was made in promoting children's hygiene and sanitation. Grade 1 to 7 pupils on the islands of Dhaalu Kudahuvadho and Kaafu Maafushi went through the six steps of hygiene promotion, including hand washing and tooth brushing exercises. All teachers in schools on the two islands were trained as hygiene promoters, and they facilitated the sessions with assistance from American Red Cross staff. The teachers said that they are now using the hygiene toolkit in their everyday classes. However, there is still the challenge to advocate for the adoption of the hygiene toolkit into the school curriculum — by the ministry of education — to ensure that these efforts are sustainable.

¹ The figure includes the beneficiaries of a measles vaccination campaign where the American Red Cross, its Measles Initiative partners (United Foundation, UNICEF, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization) and the government of the Maldives vaccinated more than 80 per cent of the country's population, consisting of boys/men between ages 6 and 25, and girls/women aged 6 to 35 (encompassing women of child bearing age). It was the first time in the country's history that a mass vaccination programme of this nature had been conducted. The figure also includes the number of people reached by the ministry of health with information on prevention of dengue and chikungunya fever (pamphlets jointly produced by the International Federation and the Maldives department of public health were extensively distributed in Male' and the atolls). It is also assumed that community grants provided by the British Red Cross benefited the entire populations of targeted islands.

Following completion and handover of waste water collection and disposal systems in Dhaalu Kudahuvadho, Kaafu Maafushi and Kaafu Guraidhoo [by the International Federation Secretariat], the American Red Cross began installing household septic tanks on the three central islands. However, further progress was hampered by the fact that household septic tanks on the islands did not meet the required durability and quality standards. The installation works were consequently halted for some time to allow the contractor address the quality issues. A solution has since been found and installation resumed in September 2008; to date, at least 360 of 700 household septic tanks have been installed, with connection of household and street pipes ongoing. Construction work is now scheduled to be completed in February 2009. Related to this, the two sewer infrastructure systems in the southern islands of Gaafu Alifu Villingili and Gaafu Alifu Dhaandhoo were tendered during the period under review and the engineering contract awarded. The engineering contractor has since completed the detailed design, approvals of the design and the environmental impact assessment have been obtained from the relevant government ministry, and construction is now scheduled to begin in November 2008.

Construction of a sewerage system on Thaa Vilufushi — by the British Red Cross, as part of its project of constructing 250 houses in the new settlement — commenced during the period under review. As at end September 2008, the project was 84 per cent complete. It is projected to be substantially completed by end November 2008, although the outflow will take a further anticipated three months.

As indicated in the previous report, the Thaa Vilufushi community had expressed concerns with regard to the outflow, necessitating a re-adjustment to the original design. As expected, the new design resulted in additional costs for the project. During this period, costing for the extension of the outflow to the ocean side of the island was received; it confirmed that costs far exceeded the available funds. As such, the British Red Cross communicated to the government and island authorities that it would not be in a position to extend the outflow. Following further discussions and meetings with the government, British Red Cross is now looking to implement a revised design, enabling treated wastewater to be re-used on the island for greening and agricultural activities and consequently re-charging the island's water lens.

With regard to remainder works on the main sewer system in the new settlement of Laamu Gan, no progress was made during the past five months. As outlined in the previous report, the system was handed over to the government (by the International Federation Secretariat) to complete due to continued disruption and vandalism by community members. Dialogue with the government on the way forward continued, but with no tangible results. This situation has had a direct impact on works on the sewerage project of the French Red Cross [for the eastern part of the new Laamu Gan settlement], which is supposed to cover 110 houses. Sewer works by the French Red Cross could not proceed as expected. There is a big concern that the future beneficiaries of the houses will not be able to move into their new homes once they are completed since the overall sewerage network — which was initiated by the International Federation Secretariat and handed over to the government to complete — will not be fully operational in time. The matter is further complicated as the overall system would not function without the completion of the DN225 main, for which the government is also responsible.

The American Red Cross formally closed its psychosocial support programme on 26 June 2008. Prior to the official closing ceremony, final meetings were held on each of the 76 target islands. At the time of completion the programme had reached a total of 66,136 beneficiaries, with 1,145 community facilitators and 173 government ministry personnel trained — 73 as crisis intervention technicians and 100 as crisis intervention specialists. The school facilitator's training course reached 212 teachers across seven atolls. The teachers have the capacity to identify stress in children, provide psychological first aid and conduct resilience activities. Additionally, school chests (with materials needed for conducting resilience activities in the classroom for one school year) and books on how to conduct resilience building activities in the classroom (for three age groups: preschool, 6-11 and adolescents) were provided to all programme schools.

Shelter and community construction

With the smaller housing construction projects having been completed during 2007, focus in 2008 has been on the larger construction programmes; Raa Dhuvaafaru (International Federation Secretariat), Thaa Vilufushi (British Red Cross) and Laamu Gan (French Red Cross).

The International Federation Secretariat attained considerable progress on its Raa Dhuvaafaru reconstruction project, which is the largest single Red Cross Red Crescent project in the Maldives. The project encompasses construction of 562² houses, a pre-school, a primary school, a secondary school, an auditorium, a community administrative



Some of the houses under construction on Thaa Vilufushi: the project progressed at a good pace, achieving 94.2 per cent completion by the end of September 2008.

Photo: British Red Cross/Alastair Burnnett.

complex, a health centre (funded by the German Red Cross), a sports facility, a waste management centre, electricity distribution network/power station and a road network. During the period under review, full inspection of all houses was attained and the identified defects — which are minor and mainly to do with aesthetic aspects — are currently being rectified. Community and school buildings were completed and officially handed over to the relevant government ministries at the end of August 2008. The handover paves the way for the ministry of education to fit the schools out ready for the new school year, 2009. The administration building, on its part, needs to be fully functional before the process of relocating beneficiary families to their new island begins as it will be the focal point for information and administration of the new community.

Meanwhile, the defects liability period for the 109 houses constructed by the International Federation Secretariat on Dhaalu Kudahuvadhoo ended during the reporting period. However, the problem earlier identified with seven of the Phase 2 houses was not fully addressed during this period. Investigations were completed by the government's housing and infrastructure redevelopment unit (HIRU) and the consultant to determine how the problem occurred and to propose appropriate rectification measures. The International Federation Secretariat will follow up with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that the matter is expediently resolved, a project completion certificate is issued and that the project closed by the end of 2008.

The British Red Cross continued with construction of 250 houses on Thaa Vilufushi. The project progressed at a good pace, achieving 94.2 per cent completion by the end of September 2008. It is expected that full completion will be attained in November 2008. A security plan is being developed for the houses so as to minimize the risk of theft or vandalism prior to handover of the houses to the future beneficiary community. The tender for the power system on Thaa Vilufushi was awarded during the period under review; this component is 22 per cent complete. Although the overall progress is a couple of weeks behind schedule, the projected completion date has been set as March 2009. Orders for all equipment and materials have now been placed.

Construction of a secondary school by the British Red Cross on Thaa Vilufushi also began during the period under review. As at end of September 2008, the project was 12.16 per cent complete, with full completion projected to be attained in February 2009. The quality of works has so far been good and a significant amount of the bulk materials required has been delivered to the site. A number of meetings have been held with the contractor to agree a plan to increase productivity. This includes increasing the number of workers on the island from the current 75 to 100 by mid October 2008, and increasing weekly productivity by up to 5 per cent.

² Out of a total of 600 houses, the Red Cross Red Crescent has funded 562 and the Government of Maldives 38.

Additionally, a revised work plan will be agreed with the contractor, setting clear weekly targets that should be met over the coming months. In the meantime, tender documents for the procurement of necessary equipment for the school have been prepared by the ministry of education. The tender is scheduled to go out in October 2008, with equipment to be delivered in March 2009.

The French Red Cross completed nine houses in Laamu and handed them over to beneficiary families, bringing the total number of houses completed to 91. Construction works on the remaining 160 houses on Laamu Gan progressed at a good pace during the period under review. At the same time, the electricity network on the new settlement was completed and construction of the road network began. The French Red Cross consulted the community to seek its view on three community projects — a youth centre, a guest house, and sport facilities — whose construction begun during the reporting period. Once completed, these facilities, as well as extension of the regional hospital, will benefit the entire island community rather than the IDP community alone.

Construction of health facilities on Raa Dhuvaafaru and Thaa Vilufushi was completed during the reporting period. The two projects are funded by the German Red Cross, implemented by the ministry of health, and monitored by the International Federation Secretariat and British Red Cross respectively. The two health centres have been taken over by the ministry of health. The president of German Red Cross is expected to make an official visit to the Maldives in early October 2008, during which he will formally hand over the facilities to the government. Separately, the French Red Cross is funding and extending the Laamu Gan regional hospital. Works progressed at a modest pace during the period under review.

Consultation with the government, the IDPs and host communities continued so as to increase programme ownership and to strengthen stakeholder relationships. Through its recovery and field assistant teams, the International Federation Secretariat maintained constant communication with the future residents of Raa Dhuvaafaru. This was done through community-wide consultations, hand-delivery of beneficiary lead newsletter and a participatory radio programme. The British Red Cross and French Red Cross also continued to prioritize beneficiary communication and community integration activities. The former kept the IDP community on Thaa Buruni informed on progress of the Thaa Vilufushi project via newsletters, island updates, focus group discussions, frequently asked question brochures, community information boards, and a hotline. Likewise, the French Red Cross implemented a ‘communication for development’ project with the view of increasing dialogue with community members on the projects in Laamu Gan and Laamu Mundhoo. However, grassroots community engagement activities were later postponed due to Ramazan and the politically-charged climate. Monthly site visits to Raa Dhuvaafaru and Thaa Vilufushi were also put on hold until after Ramazan and conclusion of the upcoming presidential election.

Livelihoods

The devastation brought by the December 2004 tsunami caused many families to lose their income earning capacity. In the immediate aftermath, the economic conditions for many in the most affected islands looked grim. The loss of livelihoods, in addition to loss of life and property and the resulting psychological stress for the affected, prompted the British Red Cross and French Red Cross to consider disbursement of grants to allow people to invest and support their own recovery.

It is worthy noting that repair and reconstruction activities following the tsunami have created additional opportunities in construction and transport. This may have compensated partially for the losses in other sectors, though some of the impacts are short-term in nature. However, though the booming construction sector and its related transport sector will not last forever, there will be some long-term benefits by local entrepreneurs as well as the populations of both the host and project islands.

Nilaveli Construction Pvt Ltd was contracted by the French Red Cross in 2006. The company has since been working on several Red Cross construction projects. After completing the construction of a power house in Thundi as well as housing projects in Mukurimagu and Mundhoo, the French Red Cross felt it was time to have a chat with Mr. Abdul Hakeem Amir — the owner — about his experience working with the Red Cross. Below is an excerpt of the 10 September 2008 interview.

French Red Cross (FRC): Mr. Hakeem, tell us about your experience working with the Red Cross for nearly 20 months now?

Hakeem: I have, throughout, found that there was a kind cooperation and mutual understanding between us.

FRC: If you had an opportunity to advice the government, donors, and international agencies [regarding their reconstruction efforts], what would you tell them with regard to getting things done in an island setting such as Laamu Gan?

Hakeem: The benefit to both sides could be building relationships and interaction with the local communities. At the very beginning, there was some level of communication that was missing and people didn't recognize what was going on in Gan. As a consequence, we faced some problems mainly because of the lack of understanding and communication. Now relations have improved a lot; there is more interaction with the local communities, and people are more informed about what is going on in their island.

FRC: Let us talk about your partnership with the French Red Cross. How has your construction business benefited. How does it look now compared to, say, two years ago?

Hakeem: 2 years ago my company was small, but now my business has increased and I have gained a lot of experience in the construction field, thanks to the Red Cross.

FRC: With regard to the business side of your company, how are things now after working for the French Red Cross?

Hakeem: During the last 2 years I have gained a lot of benefits, I've strengthened my capacity and built confidence, increased my business, and created contacts with contractors and suppliers from Malé. I feel that my company is now bigger and better. Now people know what its capacity is and how our expertise has increased, thanks to the opportunities given to me by the Red Cross.

Disbursement of all grants by the British Red Cross was completed during the previous period and the programme closed in June 2008. At the time of completion, grants amounting to over USD 660,000 had been distributed to the benefit of over 8,000 people. The main focus of community activities during the period under review was on preparing for the relocation of the IDP community to Thaa Vilufushi. In particular, effort was put on how the utilities infrastructure in the island will be managed and maintained. The British Red Cross also began identifying potential negative impacts on the host community — Thaa Buruni — that it could be able to assist in addressing once the IDP community relocates to Thaa Vilufushi.



Volunteers work in the agriculture community nursery and learning centre in Laamu Gan. It was set up in collaboration with UNDP and Care Society, a local NGO. **Photo: French Red Cross/ Kian Abbassian.**

The French Red Cross completed disbursing asset grants to 120 households in Laamu Gan during the previous reporting period. Focus during the current period was on monitoring and encouraging community involvement so as to continue minimizing tensions between the host and the newly-settled communities. Activities of the agriculture community nursery and learning centre in Laamu Gan continued.

Disaster Management

systems, environmental protection, livelihoods, etc — rather than merely reconstructing houses and other infrastructure the way it was before. In designing the programme, the International Federation Secretariat took into consideration that prior to the tsunami the Maldives had little direct experience of the effect of major natural disasters. It also recognized that due to this, the tsunami wiped out development gains accrued through years of patient endeavour in island communities within which its impact was greatest. This, therefore, highlighted a need for comprehensive risk reduction measures linked to effective disaster preparedness mechanisms, and exposed a need for disaster management to be regarded as the responsibility of everyone — not least the island communities themselves.

In line with the ‘build back better’ approach, which was adopted by the government and all humanitarian actors responding to the tsunami in the Maldives, the disaster management (DM) programme was incorporated to tsunami recovery action plan. ‘Building back better’ applies to all the sectors that needed to be improved — disaster preparedness, reconstruction of community buildings, water and sewage

Disaster management work during this period focused on finalizing implementation of activities reported in the previous report. It should be noted that taking into consideration that tsunami recovery projects would soon be coming to an end, in 2008 the International Federation Secretariat launched [Appeal 2008-2009](#) for the Maldives. The appeal outlined programmes that were focused on enhancing community resilience, creating an environment for the establishment of a national society in the Maldives and enabling it to start functioning and delivering services. Consequently, the long-term DM programme that started as part of tsunami recovery appeal has been transferred to the annual appeal. Progress made in the programme is, consequently, being reported under that appeal. Please refer to [Programme Update no. 1](#) and Programme Update no. 3 (to be issued shortly) for details on the progress made during the first and second semesters of 2008.

Meanwhile, the continued lack of a national society imposes a substantial limitation on the range of possibilities for effective and sustainable DM programme development and capacity building. In the absence of the society, the local members of the International Federation Secretariat programme team are regarded and supported as a ‘proto DM programme team’ of the Maldivian Red Crescent. This, however, has significantly limited opportunities to perform the normal DM roles of a national society both at national and community levels.

Host National Society Development

The Maldives is one of the few countries in the world without a national Red Cross or Red Crescent society. Prior to the December 2004 tsunami many of the locals had never heard of the Red Cross. The process of forming a local national society was initiated in September 2005 and there are hopeful indications that it will be completed soon following the submission of a Red Crescent Bill to parliament. A programme update focusing on this process has been issued at page <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual08/MAAMV00108pu2.pdf>.

Working as a Movement

The 'Maldives Red Cross and Red Crescent Tsunami Operation In-country Strategy 2006-2008' outlined the Red Cross Red Crescent coordination structure. It has since served as an efficient mechanism to ensure a consistent, coherent and coordinated approach to successfully address common objectives and effectively address common challenges. The success of the coordination structure has been largely due to the continued and active participation of the four Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in the country.

Close coordination is also maintained through joint field monitoring visits. During the period under review, the Red Cross Red Crescent continued providing quarterly reports to the government, giving updates on progress and implementation challenges. The reports were expounded through presentations to key government ministers and heads of departments. Also, joint high-level meetings between Red Cross Red Crescent partners and government ministers were arranged to discuss common pressing issues and seek the necessary government action.

Looking Forward

American Red Cross

- Begin construction works on the southern islands sewer systems.
- Complete works on the central island (Dhaalu Kudahuvadho, Kaafu Maafushi and Kaafu Guraidho) sewer systems.
- Organize an island exchange visit for sewer operators from the central islands to Shaviyani Komandoo. The purpose is for the operators to learn, first-hand, how to successfully manage their sewer utilities, thus ensuring long-term maintenance and operations.

British Red Cross

- Complete the physical construction works on Thaa Vilufushi.
- Reach a common agreement with Red Cross Red Crescent partners for joint management of defects liability periods.
- Support the government-led relocation process in Thaa Vilufushi.
- Establish utility management and maintenance capacity for the Thaa Vilufushi community.
- Close the Maldives office at the end of May 2009.

French Red Cross

- Hand over the electrical system, houses, schools, community centre, sports centre, hospital, and the three community projects (youth centre, guest house and sport facilities) in Laamu Gan.
- Reinforce the capacity in the nursery and community centre in Laamu Gan.
- Increase the awareness of the Laamu Gan population on drug abuse, environment, and HIV and AIDS.
- Close Maldives office in March 2009.
- Monitor the defects liability period.

International Federation Secretariat

- Complete the Raa Dhuvaafaru project and support the government in relocating beneficiary families from IDP camps on five islands to their new island.

Contact information:

For further information specifically related to the tsunami operation, please contact:

Maldives:

- Federation country office in the Maldives: Per Jensnaes (head of country office), email: per.jensnaes@ifrc.org; phone +960.332.1987; fax +960.332.1951;

Federation secretariat in Geneva:

- Federation secretariat in Geneva: Lesley Schaffer, (Sri Lanka and Maldives regional officer); email: lesley.schaffer@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.730.4854; fax +41.22.733.0395,
- Priya Nair (tsunami grants officer), email: priya.nair@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.730.4295
- Oscar Vispo (tsunami operations web communications officer); email: oscar.vispo@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.730.4570

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Figures represent progress achieved up to 30 September 2008

FIGURE 1: Analysis of programmatic performance indicators for Maldives

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators		Total
1	Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners (using coverage methodology only, not by sector)		256,000 ¹
Health & care including water & sanitation infrastructure			
2	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary settlements)		N/A
	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (permanent settlements)		N/A
	Total no. of persons with access to an improved water source		103,900²
	Total no. of persons targeted for access to an improved water source (planned)		111,200
3	No. of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to Sphere standards ³)		92,400
4	No. of persons certified or skilled in community-based first aid (including psychosocial).		2,200 ⁴
5	No. of persons reached by community-based health services.		64,300 ⁵
6	Hospitals & clinics built or rehabilitated	Operational/In use	25
		Completed	26 ⁶
		Under construction	1
		In planning phase	0
	Total number of hospitals & clinics to be provided		27
Shelter & community construction			
7	Transitional shelters built	Completed	1,084
		Under construction	0
		In planning phase	0
	Total number of transitional shelters to be provided		1,084

¹ The figure includes the beneficiaries of a measles vaccination campaign where the American Red Cross, its Measles Initiative partners (United Foundation, UNICEF, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization) and the government of the Maldives vaccinated more than 80 per cent of the country's population, consisting of boys/men between ages 6 and 25, and girls/women aged 6 to 35 (encompassing women of child bearing age). It was the first time in the country's history that a mass vaccination programme of this nature had been conducted. The figure also includes the number of people reached by the ministry of health with information on prevention of dengue and chikungunya fever (pamphlets jointly produced by the International Federation and the Maldives department of public health were extensively distributed in Male' and the atolls). It is also assumed that community grants provided by the British Red Cross benefited the entire populations of targeted islands.

² Two rainwater harvesting British Red Cross projects ensured provision of 30 tanks of 5,000-litre capacity on 2 islands for the 2 communities (population figures for both islands is 2,062). A demographic survey conducted by the International Federation in August 2008 established that the number of beneficiaries for Dhuvaafaru Island has increased from the initial 3,600 to 4,057 during their four years in IDP camps.

³ That is, less than 20 persons per latrine, communal latrines segregated by gender, water and hygienic supplies are available.

⁴ Figure also includes numbers trained in basic first aid.

⁵ A majority number was reached with dengue and chikungunya prevention campaigns, following an outbreak in late 2006/early 2007.

⁶ German Red Cross-funded health centre on Dhuvaafaru completed and taken over by the ministry of health but not operational as the beneficiary community is yet to relocate.

8	Permanent houses built	Occupied	469
		Completed	542 ⁷
		Under construction	972
		In planning phase	0
Total number of permanent houses to be provided			1,514
9	Schools built or rehabilitated	Operational/In use	7
		Completed	10 ⁸
		In progress	4
		In planning phase	0
Total number of schools to be provided			14
10	Other community structures built or rehabilitated	Operational/In use	135
		Completed	140
		In progress	6
		In planning phase	2
Total number of other community structures to be provided			148⁹
Livelihoods			
11	No. of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement		20
	No. of households that have received livelihood support grants		1,490
12	Range and average grant size (in local currency): RANGE		2,000 – 60,360
	AVERAGE GRANT SIZE		MVR 25,803
Disaster management			
13	% of population covered by pre-positioned stocks		N/A
14	No. of communities targeted for developing a disaster preparedness or contingency plan for all major risks	Completed	18
		Planned	18
15	No. of persons trained in vulnerability and capacity assessments or community-based disaster management		490
Programme support and coordination			
16	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations working/operational in country		4
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations contributing programme data to this report		9
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations newly arrived this reporting period		0
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations exiting this reporting period		0
	# of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations with plans to exit in the next 6 months		1
Beneficiary & community participation			
17	Estimated PERCENTAGE of projects with one or more forms of local participation ¹⁰		100%
Sustainability			
18	% of projects with a sustainability plan or documented exit strategy		90%

⁷ Some beneficiaries of new houses are still living temporarily in Male' and on other islands. 66 houses constructed by the Red Cross Society of China, with co-funding by China Charity Federation, in Sh.Funadhoo were handed over to the government. Beneficiaries will move in once electricity is connected by the government.

⁸ Schools on Dhuvaafaru completed and handed over to the government but not operational as the beneficiary community is yet to relocate. They will be operational in the new school year 2009.

⁹ Figure has been updated to include waste water collection and disposal systems on seven islands.

¹⁰ Degrees of beneficiary participation are defined as follows: (1) Gather information – Beneficiaries provide information to project planners; (2) Consult – Beneficiaries comment on different project options; (3) Actively participate – Beneficiaries design the interventions and participate in implementation; (4) Empower beneficiaries to participate – Beneficiaries design the interventions, participate in implementation, assess performance and are trained and encouraged to continue to act on their own in the future.

Other data points to be included:

No./List of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations working/operational in country:

1. American Red Cross
2. British Red Cross
3. French Red Crescent
4. International Federation

No./List of Red Cross Red Crescent organizations contributing programme data to this report:

1. American Red Cross
2. Australian Red Cross
3. British Red Cross
4. Canadian Red Cross
5. Chinese Red Cross
6. French Red Crescent
7. German Red Cross
8. International Federation
9. Singapore Red Cross

FIGURE 3: Analysis of knowledge sharing and active learning performance indicators

Knowledge sharing and active learning					
By Country	Total	Health & Care	Shelter & Community Construction	Disaster Management	Livelihoods
Number of evaluations, reviews or formal assessments completed or in process this period	24		21		3
Number of evaluations, reviews, formal assessments planned for next period	5	2	2		1
New technical documents available from Red Cross Red Crescent this period (evaluation reports, lessons learned reports, sectoral guidelines, tools, policies etc.) by type by national society		American Red Cross: Beneficiary septic tank maintenance guide (water and sanitation)		International Federation: Guidelines for action - island community disaster management	
Knowledge sharing/active learning events underway or completed (involving one or more International Federation members) this reporting period, by type by national society					British Red Cross: Cross-programme livelihoods learning workshop
Knowledge sharing/active learning events planned for next period by national society		American Red Cross: PSP stakeholder meeting on final evaluation report			