

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Maldives

Appeal No. MAAMV001

9 December 2008

This report covers the period 1 June to 31 December 2008.

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.



Delivery of first aid training resulted in the award of standard first aid qualifications to 33 volunteers in Kaafu Dhiffushi, Kaafu Himmafushi and Kaafu Maafushi. In this picture, a programme officer conducts one of the training sessions. **Zein Hassan/International Federation.**

In brief

Programme purpose: All [Appeal 2008-2009](#) programmes for the Maldives are focused essentially on creating the environment for a National Society to be established and begin its work. Their foundation is tsunami recovery programming – which inspired the need for the Maldivian Red Crescent. They will eventually become the core programmes of the new National Society.

Programme summary: Tsunami recovery programmes provided an opportunity for Red Cross Red Crescent work to be visible to the Maldivian community, thus establishing goodwill and better understanding about its humanitarian nature. This understanding opened the way to support the formation of a Maldivian National Society, a process which has been ongoing since September 2005. Though it is now three years since the process started, the interim planning group (IPG) tasked to steer it has covered significant groundwork. In early November 2008, a Red Crescent Bill — drafted by the government in collaboration with IPG — was submitted to the People's Majlis (Parliament), signalling that the process could be concluded soon.

During the reporting period, all community-based disaster management, vulnerability and capacity assessment, and first aid activities planned for 2008 were concluded in the 11 target islands (five in Raa atoll and six in Kaafu atoll). Meanwhile, communities of Raa Hulhudhuffaru and Kaafu Guraidhoo prepared and submitted proposals for disaster risk reduction projects related to priority findings of their respective vulnerability and capacity assessments. The Raa Hulhudhuffaru project relates to construction of a multi-purpose safe refuge facility, while the Kaafu Guraidhoo community is seeking to procure recycling equipment to enhance proper waste management on the island.

Delivery of first aid training resulted in the award of standard first aid qualifications to an additional 33 volunteers in Kaafu Dhiffushi, Kaafu Himmafushi and Kaafu Maafushi. Potentially, these community volunteers have the capability to provide emergency first aid services for 3,263 people. Additionally, 36 volunteers — 21

female and 15 male — in Gnaviyani Foamullah and two islands of Addu atoll (not among the programme's target islands) were trained in standard first aid. Furthermore, 24 local employees of Dhaalu Chaaya island resort and 14 members of the Maldives Girl Guides Association were trained in standard first aid.

Exposition of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values continued to form an integral part of disaster management programming and awareness raising events. It was also intensified by the information and organizational development teams, as part of the effort to promote the emerging Maldivian Red Crescent throughout the archipelago.

Collaboration with the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) continued, through representation on both its general steering committee and a specialist working group guiding the development of a Disaster Management Act and a national disaster management plan. This process was concluded in August 2008, with ministerial approval for the Disaster Management Bill to be submitted to the People's Majlis. With regard to the formation of a local Red Crescent society, the International Federation continued working closely with the IPG, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, the Attorney General's Office, ministry of health, and the ministry of information, legal reforms and arts.

Following completion of planned community activities, focus shifted towards capacity building within programme teams. This was linked to the development of culturally and environmentally appropriate training curricula, methodologies and materials. Participation by local programme staff in regional forums, trainings and meetings increased significantly over the second half of 2008.

Financial situation: As reported in the first programme update, activities implemented during the first half of 2008 were funded through the tsunami recovery operation (funding for [Appeal 2008-2009](#) came in the second quarter of the year). For this reason — and considering that a local National Society has not been formally constituted to date — a substantial part of the 2008 budget could not be utilized. Consequently, all pending activities for 2008, and their corresponding budget lines, have been carried over to 2009. The actual value budget for 2008 is CHF 221,900. The adjustment also takes into account that the humanitarian values programme is now fully covered by the tsunami operation.

[< Click here to go directly to the financial report >](#)

No. of people we help: The integrated disaster management and health and care, organizational development and humanitarian values programmes have reached over 24,000 beneficiaries during the year.

Our partners: The National Disaster Management Centre, ministry of atolls development, ministry of health, ministry of education, faculty of health sciences, island authorities, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Context

The most notable development during the period under review was on the progress made in implementing the reform programme aimed at bringing changes to the nation's political and institutional framework. Earlier, a road map had been agreed for democratization, and political parties — which had been previously banned — could be registered after the end of June 2005. The reform process reached its peak on 7 August 2008, with the ratification of a new constitution. The new constitution materialized as the result of four years of debate in the Special Majlis (parliament). Its ratification by the country's president brought in a separation of powers, a bill of rights and paved the way for the first multi-party, democratic presidential elections.

The run up to the election made it difficult for the Red Cross Red Crescent to organize community meetings and trainings due to the involvement of community members and island officials in electoral campaigning. Furthermore, Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the Maldives deferred all planned community engagements — mainly dissemination campaigns and promotion of the nascent Maldivian Red Crescent — until after the presidential election was concluded. This measure was taken to ensure that the neutrality of the Red Cross Red Crescent was not jeopardized in the prevailing politically-charged environment.

On 8 October 2008, the Maldives held its first democratic, multi-party presidential election. The first round was contested by six candidates, including the incumbent who had ruled for 30 years upon being elected in 'yes or no' referendums since 1978. Though the incumbent won the first round, he failed to obtain more than 50 per cent, which was required for a categorical victory. As such, voting went to a second round — on 28 October 2008 —

which pitted the incumbent against a former political prisoner. With all votes counted in this second round, the former political prisoner won 54 per cent. The win brought an end to the 30-year rule of Asia's longest serving leader.

The new president was sworn in on 11 November 2008 — as the fourth president of the Maldives — and immediately reiterated his five campaign pledges of affordable housing, medical care for all, fighting drug abuse, a nation-wide transport system and reduced costs of living. Fulfilment of the above pledges will, however, be a Herculean task. Like other parts of the world, the Maldives is feeling the impact of the global financial crisis. The minister of finance recently issued a warning of potential troubles ahead, saying the country has debts amounting to over 50 per cent of its gross domestic product. This means that the new government will have to increase earnings to offset an anticipated budget while at the same time strive to deliver on election pledges.

In addition to the not-so-good financial picture, the security situation in Male', the capital, has deteriorated, with cases of gang violence again on the rise. On the eve of the presidential election, a 15-year old boy was stabbed in the head and chest; days later he succumbed to the fatal injuries. Since then several incidents of violent crime — mostly involving stabbing or beating — have been reported in the city. The frequency of thefts and house break-ins has also increased, with some Red Cross Red Crescent personnel falling victims. Other social problems that continue to be a major concern are child abuse and drug abuse.

The Human Rights Commission of the Maldives has attributed the increase in these social problems to the psychological impact of growing up in areas of overcrowding and to the breakdown of many families due to the hardships they face. In its recent report on the housing situation in the country¹ — released on 20 November 2008 — the commission pointed out that up to 68 per cent of families in Male' live in accommodation that fails to meet the adequate housing criteria. It notes that the average number of persons sharing a room has reached five to six. Such conditions have been blamed for stimulating a ripple effect of social disorder for the families, particularly the children caught in the situation, and thus the rising cases of social problems such as gang warfare and drug abuse.

Meanwhile, the country's first biological and behavioural survey (BBS) reveals that the Maldives is potentially at risk of an HIV and AIDS epidemic. The BBS was conducted jointly by the UN and the government, between May and August 2008, with the aim of providing baseline data for a better understanding of the national situation of the most-at-risk populations. The report — which is yet to be released in full, but its key findings have been widely circulated by the media — notes that the country has key risk factors, including low condom use, frequent sharing of needles and syringes among drug users, low awareness of the threat of HIV and AIDS, and the lack of a well-established intervention programme. This stresses the need for the government, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, to exert effort to come up with an intervention programme that offers a full range of services — outreach education, screening and treatment, and condom distribution. In the meantime, surveillance needs to remain at the forefront of the country's HIV response².

Progress towards outcomes

Integrated Disaster Management, and Health and Care

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Community-based disaster management	Risk and vulnerability to the effects of disasters are reduced, through a community-based approach focused on developing disaster management and first aid skills and capacities of community members.
2. Infectious diseases prevention and control	Increased awareness, preparedness and involvement of community in health risk reduction.
3. First aid	A first aid programme for community and commercial scope is developed to increase first aid knowledge and skills.
4. National society and community capacity building	The capacity of the future Maldives National Society is developed in community disaster preparedness and post-disaster response through an integrated approach for the formation and building the National Society capacities at the branch level.

¹ <http://www.hrcm.org.mv/publications/otherreports/HousingAssesmentEng.pdf>

² Biological and Behavioural Survey on HIV and AIDS in the Maldives – 2008

Achievements

Community-based disaster management (CBDM)



Community volunteers practising first aid skills during a basic training session conducted in Foamullah. **Zein Hassan/International Federation.**

During the reporting period, CBDM training was delivered — variously — to a total of 68 members of island task forces in Raa Meedhoo, Raa Alifushi, Kaafu Huraa, Kaafu Maafushi and Kaafu Dhiffushi. Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) exercises were also successfully facilitated, engaging the active participation of communities in these islands. In the course of these exercises, each of the islands drew up disaster emergency and risk reduction plans that included contingency provisions covering a population of 7,312.

Raa Hulhudhuffaru and Kaafu Guraidhoo island communities developed proposals for disaster risk reduction projects, linked to priority findings of their respective VCAs, and submitted them to the International Federation for funding consideration. The Raa Hulhudhuffaru project relates to construction of a multi-purpose safe refuge facility, while the community of Kaafu Guraidhoo is seeking to procure recycling equipment to improve on waste management practices on the island. The required documents and arrangements for the Raa Hulhudhuffaru project were finalized and a memorandum of understanding was signed in the last week of November 2008. As for the Kaafu Guraidhoo project, the International Federation has initiated the procurement process; a request for quotations to supply the required machines has been sent out.

both the general steering committee and a specialist working group guiding the development of a Disaster Management Act and a national disaster management plan for the Maldives. The development process was concluded during the period under review, with ministerial approval obtained for a 'Disaster Management Bill' and related issues to be submitted for debate by the country's parliament.

Collaboration with the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) continued through representation of the International Federation on

Infectious diseases prevention and control

No specific activities were conducted in this context during the reporting period. However, as reported in the first programme update, issues related to infectious disease control will be addressed in the context of a more comprehensive approach to public health, through the development of community-based first aid (CBFA) as an integral component of disaster risk reduction. In this regard, three members of the disaster management team were trained as community-based health and first aid master trainers. The training was supported by the International Federation's South Asia regional office in New Delhi, India.

First aid

Delivery of first aid training resulted in the award of standard first aid qualifications to an additional 33 volunteers in Kaafu Dhiffushi, Kaafu Himmafushi and Kaafu Maafushi. Potentially, these community volunteers have the capability to provide emergency first aid services for 3,263 people. Additionally, 36 volunteers — 21 female and 15 male — in Foamullah and two islands of Addu atoll (not among the programme's target islands) were trained in standard first aid. Furthermore, 24 local employees of Dhaalu Chaaya resort and 14 members of the Maldives Girl Guides Association were trained in standard first aid; the trainings were conducted in collaboration with the First Aid Practitioners' Network.

National Society and community capacity building

In the continued absence of a National Society, locally employed staff of the International Federation's disaster management programme has increasingly come to be regarded as 'proto' staff of the nascent Maldivian Red Crescent. Given this, institutional capacity building initiatives during the reporting period focused on the development of these staff members. In such a context, two members of the team participated in a 10-day community-based disaster risk reduction training course conducted by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Bangkok, Thailand earlier in this period. One of them returned to the ADPC in mid-November to early December 2008 to pursue an advanced course in disaster management.

Working alongside colleagues from the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, four local staff members of the disaster management programme participated in field testing of a new, standardized community-based disaster risk reduction curriculum for national societies of the South Asia region. The curriculum is being developed by the ADPC for the International Federation. The programme coordinator acted as a facilitator to the event, which was held in Sri Lanka in September 2008. The performance of the Maldives team was outstanding, and in October 2008 two team members were invited to facilitate in the final field-testing in Bangladesh.

Following the development and approval of a concept paper during the previous period, the programme conducted a joint search and rescue, water safety and life saving training of trainers event organized by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society. Selected community volunteers from target islands of Kaafu and Raa atolls joined volunteers of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society for this training, which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in early December 2008.

Two new programme officers were recruited during the reporting period. Both were previously engaged by the British Red Cross under its tsunami recovery programme; one in its community-based disaster management programme and the other in the communications department. The two have brought fresh insights and widened the knowledge and skills base of the programme team. Currently, the programme team is developing a range of culturally-appropriate disaster management and community health training materials for the nascent Maldivian Red Crescent. They cover programme components such as VCA, CBDM and CBFA; development of the materials will be finalized in 2009, by the International Federation's programme team together with the new Maldivian Red Crescent.

Exposition of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values continued to form an integral part of all community-based activities. During the period under review, the disaster management team worked closely with other programmes — and in collaboration with the Maldivian Red Crescent interim planning group — to conduct Red Cross Red Crescent orientation exercises in Foamullah and two islands of Addu Atoll. During the exercises, members of the team conducted first aid training and made a substantial contribution to awareness raising events intended to demonstrate the value and importance of voluntary commitment to organized disaster preparedness in the communities.

Challenges

Throughout the year, the standard first aid programme component has been implemented without any element of health in the target island communities. This was due to lack of trained community-based health and first aid trainers. To bridge this gap, three members of the disaster management team were trained as community-based health and first aid master trainers during the reporting period. This increased capacity will enable the programme team to conduct community-based health and community-based first aid training — more relevant to Maldivian context — in the near future.

Capacity and Organizational Development

Programme component	Component outcome
1. National society development	A Maldives national society is formed, recognized and functioning.
2. National society and community capacity building	Capacity of the national society is developed in community disaster preparedness and post-disaster response, through an integrated approach for the formation and building the Maldivian Red Crescent capacities at the branch level.

Achievements

National society development

Formed in January 2007, the interim planning group (IPG) was given the task of steering the Maldivian Red Crescent formation process to the point of legal recognition by the government, and up to the subsequent first general assembly. As such, the initial work of IPG focused on finalizing the Maldivian Red Crescent's statutes and rules of procedure, along with other legal instruments required for recognition. Under the previous political context, recognition was to be attained through a Presidential Decree. Therefore, in the first programme it was optimistically reported that "there are hopeful indications that the process will be concluded soon". However, linked to the reform process, a new national constitution was ratified in August 2008. Through it, clear provisions were made for a separation between the country's executive and legislative functions. In the case of the Maldivian Red Crescent, this meant that the president was no longer entitled to issue the decree as earlier expected. Instead, legal recognition either had to be achieved through registration of the Maldivian Red Crescent as a non-governmental organization — under the existing Associations Act — or through a separate Red Crescent Bill to be adopted by the parliament.

A special programme update was issued on 10 November 2008, focusing entirely on the Maldivian Red Crescent formation process, from 2005 to date. The update also included achievements made in this regard as well as complexities involved. Please refer to the [Programme Update no. 2](#) for details.

The recent developments have meant that the focus shifts from matters related to the National Society's legal foundation to the overall task of developing its programmes, organizational structure and overall relevance. The aim is to ensure that within two to three years, the new Maldivian Red Crescent can fulfil the ten conditions for recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and can thereby become a member of the International Federation, as well as strive to become a well-functioning National Society. Therefore, from October 2008 a number of meetings — involving the IPG, the International Federation and Partner National Societies with presence in the Maldives — have been held with the purpose of developing a shared understanding and promoting participation in the strategic development process. Eventually, a Maldivian Red Crescent strategic development plan will be outlined.

At the same time, specific activities crucial to the functioning of the future Maldivian Red Crescent took place during the reporting period. Inspired by a visit from the volunteering officer of the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, the IPG established a volunteering policy sub-committee in August 2008. In November — after two months of dedicated work — the sub-committee submitted a draft Maldivian Red Crescent volunteering policy, elaborated on the basis of experiences gathered from other National Societies. Additionally, in November, two members of the organizational development team attended the South Asia regional Red Cross Red Crescent organizational development meeting in New Delhi, India. Their participation was useful in promoting future linkages and knowledge-sharing between the Maldivian Red Crescent and other National Societies in the region.

National society and community capacity building

The delayed legal recognition and formation of the Maldivian Red Crescent has significantly hampered progress in building up capacities at the branch and island/community levels. Without a legal base, no individual can formally sign up as member or volunteer of the Maldivian Red Crescent. Likewise, no branches or island units can formally be put in place. With a few exceptions when IPG members have participated, most field activities undertaken have been carried out by the International Federation's Secretariat in the name of 'the Maldivian Red Crescent in formation'.

Nevertheless, the field activities undertaken during the period under review constitute an important dual purpose preparatory work. The first purpose is keeping the interest alive among individuals and communities that already have expressed their interest to join the Maldivian Red Crescent. The second is reaching out to new individuals and communities and encourage them to join the Maldivian Red Crescent in the near future. Additionally, the database of future members/volunteers still contains names of over a thousand individuals spread across several island communities. And, as mentioned in the disaster management programme section, local staff and volunteers attached to Red Cross Red Crescent programmes are considered to constitute a key human resource of the future Maldivian Red Crescent. The ongoing skill improvement among these staff and volunteers can thus be seen as an important element of National Society capacity building.

Meanwhile, the three Partner National Societies implementing tsunami recovery programmes in the Maldives (American Red Cross, British Red Cross and French Red Cross) continue to advocate for support within their target communities and to encourage direct beneficiaries and community members at large to consider themselves as potential Maldivian Red Crescent members and volunteers. In fact, the majority of names in the ‘Maldivian Red Crescent human resource database’ are of volunteers mobilized through the tsunami recovery programmes. In recent discussions, the Partner National Societies have confirmed their willingness to contribute to the Maldivian Red Crescent development process when winding up their tsunami programmes — either through their human resources or by providing physical assets — whenever appropriate.

Challenges

Three years after the first initiatives were taken, the Maldivian Red Crescent has not reached the point of being recognized by its government. As a result, it has not been able to formally constitute itself and develop its programmes and organizational structure. This reality implies that the substantial activities for the organizational development and disaster management programmes and their corresponding budget allocations have had to be moved forward to 2009. Nevertheless, significant preparatory work has been done for ‘the days to come’, i.e. after the recognition has been achieved through the Red Crescent Bill currently before parliament.

The drawn-out legal recognition process should, however, not be interpreted as a lack of interest from the side of the Maldivian authorities. In fact, the authorities have shown a good will during the entire process. Rather, there are other factors causing the process to be relatively slow. Firstly, it has to be remembered that the entire process started from ‘zero’, in a country which basically had no knowledge about the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement prior to the tsunami; development of confidence and mutual understanding takes time. Secondly, the Maldives is going through a bold political reform process, with its system changing, and it is now gradually opening up.

At the same time, starting from scratch also means opportunities. The National Society development process brings great opportunities to get it right from the very beginning, and make the Maldivian Red Crescent a model National Society. The International Federation is committed to supporting this process, as it would contribute to the attainment of Global Agenda Goal 4 — increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Humanitarian Values

Programme component	Component outcome
Promotion of Principles and Values	Awareness of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the Fundamental Principles is increased.

Achievements

Exposition of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values continued to form an integral part of the annual appeal and tsunami recovery programmes. External dissemination of information on the future role of the Maldivian Red Crescent and on the work and principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent continued. On the basis of the communications plan earlier elaborated with assistance from the South Asia regional office communications manager, promotion of the Maldivian Red Crescent during the reporting period focused on the southern islands.

In June 2008, the International Federation conducted community presentations and induction sessions in Laamu Gan, in collaboration with the French Red Cross. The communications consultant engaged to support the IPG also organized the Maldivian Red Crescent promotion sessions in Laamu Fonadhoo, in cooperation with the British Red Cross — during its partner coordination meeting. Community presentations were held in June in Kolhufushi and Muli islands of Meemu atoll during the closing ceremonies of the psychosocial support programme of the American Red Cross. Additional community presentations and Maldivian Red Crescent promotion sessions were conducted in August 2008; these covered Gnaviyani Foamullah and two islands of Addu atoll.

Challenges

As with other programmes, promotion of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values across the country has been affected by the continued absence of a Maldivian National Society. Whereas National Society staff and volunteers would be doing the actual promotion, the International Federation Secretariat staff members have had to assume this implementation role.

Finally, implementation of activities at the community level was deferred during the run up to the presidential election. This was meant to prevent potential politicization of small and focus group discussions due to diverse political opinions. Activities remain on hold until after parliamentary elections are held in early 2009.

Working in partnership

Collaboration with NDMC continued, through representation on both its general steering committee and a specialist working group guiding the development of a Disaster Management Act and a national disaster management plan. With regard to the formation of a local Red Crescent society, the International Federation continued working closely with the IPG, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, the Attorney General's Office, ministry of health, and the ministry of information, legal reforms and arts.

In the Red Cross Red Crescent cooperation and coordination context, the International Federation and Partner National Societies with in-country presence — American Red Cross, British Red Cross and French Red Cross — continued to support the IPG in promoting the nascent Maldivian Red Crescent. Dissemination and information sessions were incorporated in the closing ceremonies of tsunami projects as well as in community partnership meetings. Within the Secretariat, programme teams continued to work closely with their counterparts from the South Asia regional office in New Delhi and the zone office in Kuala Lumpur. Both offices continued to provide support to the country office, including procurement of items not available in-country. Furthermore, the Maldives participated in several regional/zone initiatives, trainings and forums. These include the field testing of a community-based disaster risk reduction curriculum for national societies of the South Asia region, the regional organizational development meeting, Asia Pacific communications and media relations forum, and the search and rescue, water safety and life saving training of trainers event organized in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The new National Society will inherit the goodwill that the Red Cross Red Crescent tsunami recovery work as well as collaboration with the government and island communities has generated. This goodwill would ensure that the Maldivian Red Crescent receives support from key stakeholders and thus position itself in the delivery of services. However, to ensure that the new society makes an immediate impact, focus will be put on raising adequate resources for a longer term excellence programming.

Looking ahead

Formal existence of the Maldivian Red Crescent will see the role of the International Federation's delegation in the Maldives transition from an 'implementer' to 'facilitator'. In the meantime, the International Federation has initiated support to the IPG in developing a two-year strategic development plan. The draft plan would be tabled for adoption by the inaugural general assembly of the Maldivian Red Crescent. Priorities in the short-term were outlined in [Programme Update no. 2](#), issued in November.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMV001 - Maldives

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAMV001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	154,300		67,600	0	0	221,900
B. Opening Balance	0		0	0	0	0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
Canadian Red Cross	316,482		140,250			456,732
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)			265,000			265,000
Hong Kong Red Cross	325,454					325,454
Swedish Red Cross	720					720
C1. Cash contributions	642,656		405,250			1,047,906
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Canadian Red Cross	103,600		129,250			232,850
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)			235,000			235,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	103,600		364,250			467,850
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	746,255		769,500	0	0	1,515,755
D. Total Funding = B + C	746,255		769,500	0	0	1,515,755
Appeal Coverage	484%		1138%	#DIV/0	#DIV/0	683%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0		0	0	0	0
C. Income	746,255		769,500	0	0	1,515,755
E. Expenditure	-103,419					-103,419
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	642,837		769,500	0	0	1,412,337

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMV001 - Maldives

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAMV001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		154,300		67,600	0	0	221,900	
Supplies								
Other Supplies & Services	20,000							20,000
Total Supplies	20,000							20,000
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	22,000	15,379					15,379	6,621
Total Transport & Storage	22,000	15,379					15,379	6,621
Personnel								
International Staff	88,400	49,543					49,543	38,857
National Staff	26,000	15,708					15,708	10,292
Consultants	4,500							4,500
Total Personnel	118,900	65,252					65,252	53,648
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	32,000	11,528					11,528	20,472
Total Workshops & Training	32,000	11,528					11,528	20,472
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000	19					19	5,981
Information & Public Relation	1,000							1,000
Office Costs	22,000	9,110					9,110	12,891
Communications		575					575	-575
Financial Charges		40					40	-40
Total General Expenditure	29,000	9,743					9,743	19,257
Programme Support								
Program Support	0							0
Total Programme Support	0							0
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		1,518					1,518	-1,518
Total Operational Provisions		1,518					1,518	-1,518
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	221,900	103,419					103,419	118,481
VARIANCE (C - D)		50,881		67,600	0		118,481	