

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Maldives

Appeal No. MAAMV001

7 July 2010

This report covers the period 1 January to 30 June 2010

“In moving towards 2020, the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies, supported by their secretariat, are resolved to *do more, do better, and reach further* by building on past achievements and established comparative advantage. These are derived from the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, our shared values, respected symbols, privileged legal status, and diverse worldwide capacities for voluntary action at community level and giving national and global voice to the concerns of vulnerable people.”



Clean programme held as part of the celebrations of World Red Cross Red Crescent Day 2010. Photo: Adam Faisal/ IFRC

## In brief

**Programme purpose:** To support the development and delivery of relevant community-based programmes and services by the new Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) national society which aims to save lives, reduce and limit the most urgent underlying causes of vulnerability; promote healthy and safe living; and mobilize volunteers, in a new national society supported to build its capacity to function effectively and fulfil its mandate.

**Programme summary:** With the new MRC having its first General Assembly in August 2009 and recruiting its secretary-general in September of the same year, the start of 2010 provided key challenges to prepare and reinforce its capacity to deliver essential services to its communities, particularly the most vulnerable groups according to its mandate, and guided by Strategy 2020. The reporting period is an overview of accomplishments, challenges, and plans for the future to build a well-functioning national society, aiming to be fully recognized by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in the near future.

This report includes coverage of programme development and actual capacity building of established branches in order to reach the different islands of the country guided by a national headquarters which is undertaking capacity building and resource mobilization to support national activities. A total of four branches have been established to date and another three are in formation. The branches are strategically located in

(CBHFA) programme. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) related activities are also planned to start in the islands through VCA, where the branches have already been established. Each branch, which consists of a minimum of two units, is tasked with the responsibility of extending support to the established MRC units in the islands within its respective territory, and to eventually determine the mechanism of support to other islands.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2010 is CHF 1,069,555 (USD 1.0 million or EUR 814,565), of which 52 per cent is covered. Expenditure overall from January to May 2010 was 50.4 per cent of the budget or 98 per cent of available income. With MRC now starting to support its established branches in programme development and actual service delivery, there is foreseeable increase in expenditure in the coming months. It is therefore hoped that the target budget will be raised and supported by donors within the Movement as soon as possible, to enable the new National Society to carry out and implement its plan and fulfil its mandate.

Aside from Canadian Red Cross and the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China being the major donors during the initial stage of implementation, current support from British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China and ICRC will greatly contribute to sustain the nascent National Society. The Republic of Korea Red Cross also recently indicated its intention to provide long term support to MRC.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

**No. of people we help:** A total number of 18 volunteers from the four established branches were given training-of-trainers in first aid, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). In turn, they organized and trained a total of 90 volunteers from the four branches as CBHFA educators. These educators prepared an action plan in consultation with the community through a VCA process. This will also be used in the disaster risk reduction (DRR) related activities with the communities. The total number of community members consulted was 300.

Furthermore the number of persons trained in first aid from resorts and private establishments to date, totals 190 (as part of the commercial first aid programme). In the coming months, community members will directly benefit in the above initiatives. Community sensitization to the incoming programme and activities of the National Society in CBHFA and DRR totals up to 2,500.

As for membership recruitment to date, MRC has a total of 639 members including the governing board. The president of the Republic of Maldives is also a member of MRC.

**Our partners:** Partner national societies who currently support MRC include American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and Japanese Red Cross Society. Also within the Movement, MRC is supported by ICRC.

Other organizations who work with MRC include UNICEF, UNDP, World Health Organization (WHO), island authorities, Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Education, National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), and the Faculty of Health Sciences.

Contributors to this support plan include British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, and Japanese Red Cross Society. Also contributing to the work of the national society on a bilateral basis is Canadian Red Cross.

On behalf of Maldivian Red Crescent, IFRC would like to thank all contributors and donors for their support of the National Society.

## Context

While the political scene in the country remained generally calm, the disagreement at the Majlis (Parliament) on the bill on decentralized administration whereby 21 administrative areas will be divided into seven provinces was a major concern. The President of the Republic of Maldives will ratify the decentralization bill with amendments with emphasis on economic development. This direction will further guide the new MRC in the establishment of its branches to determine how to be more cost-effective in ensuring territorial coverage for its services where volunteers are organized and trained to support every island in any eventuality and emergency as well as in the general delivery of its relevant services.

In terms of public health and safety, the Drug Bill which was accepted by the Parliament in March 2010, was discussed further by a coalition of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in a workshop conducted in May 2010, aiming at reviewing the new drug laws proposed by the government.

On the environment, sewage and contaminants infiltrating the water and reefs around Malé have been a concern for many years, and as the population grows, so do the health and environmental risks. The Malé Health Services Corporation noted chemicals are also a concern, and may cause many diseases, including ear and throat infections, and diarrhoeal diseases.

The social and environment concerns mentioned can serve as guidance for the new MRC in its programme development relating to health promotion and mobilization of trained volunteers.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

#### The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose	
To enhance capacities, skills, community ownership and resilience in reducing disaster risk and vulnerabilities.	
Programme component	Component outcome
Disaster management planning	Improved ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.
Disaster risk reduction	Risks and vulnerabilities to the effects of disasters are reduced through a community-based approach focused on developing disaster management capacities of community members.
National Society and community disaster preparedness capacity building	The capacity of the Maldivian national society in community disaster preparedness and post-disaster response is developed through an integrated approach that builds the National Society's capacities at the branch level.

### Achievements

#### Disaster management planning

In February 2010, MRC attended an eight-day workshop organized by National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) on disaster management and inter-institutional coordination. The meeting was attended by stakeholders in Maldives from related areas. Discussions were centred on how agencies could contribute and coordinate at times of disaster and emergencies. The meeting supported in positioning MRC as a key stakeholder in disaster management related activities and helped clarify the MRC role in times of emergencies and disasters.

MRC also attended a regional disaster management meeting organized by the IFRC South Asia regional office in New Delhi in February 2010 which enabled MRC to learn from experiences of sister national societies and be informed of their activities.

The MRC programme team participated in the VCA *learning by doing* training in Nepal from 18 February to 1 March 2010. The training was arranged by the South Asia regional office as part of the CBHFA programme. As a result of this training, the programme department was able to provide better VCA training opportunities to the field officers and community volunteers as well as improve the quality of the process of VCAs conducted.

Canadian Red Cross launched a "DRR initiative" grant and called for proposals from the tsunami-affected countries in February 2010. MRC submitted a proposal in February 2010, for a four-year 'Community-based disaster risk reduction in Maldives' project which includes disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

components. The proposal was approved for funding in April 2010 (wherein funding for project will be given for four years from June 2010 to June 2014). Preparations for implementation and drafting of the memorandum of understanding are currently underway.

Up to 24 people, inclusive of 18 volunteers and six staff, were trained in VCA *learning by doing* in March 2010. Consequently, comprehensive VCAs were conducted in six local communities before the implementation of the CBHFA programme. MRC is currently reviewing the VCAs conducted in communities through the CBHFA programme intervention, in order to understand the recurrent vulnerabilities in different communities in Maldives. These assessments were also used as a basis for designing the community-based disaster risk reduction programme to be supported by Canadian Red Cross. They are also being utilized to develop further needs-based programmes for Maldivian communities.

### **Disaster risk reduction**

The VCA process which was conducted with branch communities was the initial process of undertaking community activities directed towards disaster risk reduction. The new MRC has made CBHFA the entry point to the communities considering that during tsunami recovery, the majority of community assessments conducted by disaster management programmes identified unsafe water, poor sanitation systems and health epidemics as the most pressing risk factors. The conduct of VCAs in the islands with established branches was to determine further validity of the information gathered as well as to determine steps with the community insofar as disaster risk reduction is concerned, aside from health interventions. This, being a part of the identified areas that the MRC is expected to support the government in as identified in the strategic national action plan (SNAP). The VCA was conducted by local volunteers under the guidance of MRC-trained community educators.

The approved project proposal on community-based disaster risk reduction supported by Canadian Red Cross (which is to start in July 2010), is an integration of preparedness, mitigation, and response components to increase resilience towards disasters and climate change risks of Maldivian communities. The project will use a strategy of developing the capacity of MRC to strengthen the community service delivery and contribute to building resilience. It will use disaster risk reduction approaches in line with the priorities outlined by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), taking into mind its role under the SNAP on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA).

This will be implemented in six islands with the view of replicating the approach in other vulnerable areas, using lessons learnt, being one of the focus areas of the new National Society.

On World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, MRC-trained volunteers in Malé and the established branches conducted community cleaning which supports DRR as it relates to the theme 'Urbanization' and its impact on communities.

### **National society and community disaster preparedness capacity building**

The new MRC with representation from the established branches participated in various workshops related to DRR and disaster management both locally and internationally in order to build its capacity and better address issues and work with the communities.

Some of the forums in which the MRC staff, members and volunteers participated were:

- Workshop organized by National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) on disaster management and inter-institutional co-ordination which was attended by key stakeholders from related sectors. Discussions were centred on how agencies can contribute and coordinate in times of disaster and emergencies. All participating agencies identified lack of coordination among agencies as a major gap that needs to be filled in attending to any future disaster or emergency.
- VCA training in Nepal arranged by IFRC's South Asia regional office which enhanced the capacity of staff in conducting VCA for MRC units and branches.
- Regional disaster management meeting organized by IFRC's South Asia regional office in New Delhi. The objective was to consolidate the disaster management work plans for 2010 based on the regional/country appeals, and to identify priorities and needs of the national societies in the region.
- Workshop in Indigenous Knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh (with community volunteers from established branches), being part of the strategy to incorporate community practices and knowledge into the everyday programme in national societies.

## Constraints or Challenges

A lack of understanding among the Maldivian community about the specific nature of MRC as a voluntary humanitarian service provider and its role in disaster management has been observed as a major challenge to implementation. It is difficult to gain full participation of the community during the VCA process as they are unaware of the benefits of conducting a VCA, and the impact such information can bring to the community.

Community assessments are also becoming more frequent with more non-government organizations (NGOs) and international non-government organizations (INGOs) working in Maldives and adopting the need-based approach to programming. There are communities where assessments have taken place with no end results in forms of approach or follow-up. Therefore, community interest in how information collected relates to them and the results they bring about loses value, given the insufficient involvement and engagement by communities in such activities. A further complication is the constraint in accessing and obtaining these needs assessments conducted by other organizations in communities.

MRC is scaling up promotion and information dissemination activities to provide understanding of the MRC mandate and services by incorporating this into all MRC activities in communities. The MRC programme team is also currently reviewing the VCA methodology used in order to adapt the process to better suit different communities in Maldives.

Conducting VCAs in communities where needs assessments have been carried out is considerably different from conducting such assessments in communities which have not undergone such a process. Suitable approaches in implementing these assessments will encourage communities in addressing their respective issues.

In Maldives, organizations and major national work is centralized within Malé and over the years traditional collaborative and partnerships have already been set in place. As a new National Society has yet a lot of work to do in order to be recognised and accepted as a partner in programmatic areas (such as Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation by national agencies) and to be invited to such collaborative events. Gradually this is improving with the numerous stakeholder sensitizations being initiated by MRC one of which is the discussions that are to take place (early June) with United Nations agencies. Also the lack of experience and expertise within Maldives in these areas is a constraint, not only to the MRC but to other agencies working on similar projects as well. However, MRC with experienced and trained staff during the Tsunami recovery and future collaborations with existing partner agencies is at a better position to continue quality work in these areas.

## Health and care

### The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose	
To enhance the capacities, skills, community ownership and resilience in reducing vulnerabilities to health threats in disasters and encourage community involvement in health and care activities, resulting in increased awareness, preparedness and involvement in health risk reduction.	
Programme component	Component outcome
Community-based health and first aid	Increased preparedness in communities to cope with health in disasters challenges through integrated community-based health and first aid activities.
Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation	Communities are encouraged to make voluntary non-remunerated blood donations through existing blood donation mechanisms
National society community health capacity building	The capacity of the new Maldivian national society in community preparedness and post-disaster response is developed through an integrated approach for the formation and building capacities at the branch level.

## Achievements

### Community-based health and first aid

During the reporting period, community sensitization was conducted for 2,500 people on the incoming programme and activities of the National Society in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and disaster risk reduction. It also conducted first aid training in resorts and private establishments with a total of 190 participants, as well as extended first aid services to various groups in the capital Malé such as the National Athletics Competition.

To support the four established branches in starting activities, capacity building started on CBHFA where a total of 18 volunteers from the established branches were trained as first aid trainers, basic first aid, CBHFA and vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). They, in turn, organized and trained a total of 90 volunteers from the four branches as CBHFA educators who prepared an action plan in consultation with the community through a VCA process which will be used as well in disaster risk reduction related activities with the communities. Approximately 300 community members were consulted as part of the VCA process.

Results of the VCA conducted revealed:

- Health issues are a priority for communities.
- Vector-borne diseases are a common and recurring problem in island communities.
- Solid waste management is an issue which needs an urgent solution.
- Ground water contamination due to poor sewage systems is an issue in densely populated communities.
- Substance abuse is becoming a major problem in communities especially affecting the younger generation.
- Communities are very much negatively affected by political frustrations which could affect community voluntary work

The incoming months will see the actual work with the community on interventions which are community-based in order to promote health and safer living. With the established branches supported to build their capacity in CBHFA, groups of advocates in the communities organized by the volunteer educators can raise health awareness leading to prevention of diseases. The youth section of the established branches will play a major role as well in this regard.

In addition, the MRC's increased community awareness by providing first aid skills demonstration to the public with different ages participating during the occasion of World Health Day and World Red Cross Red Crescent Day.

#### **Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation**

The role of the MRC in voluntary non-remunerated blood donation is its promotion to the public. This is a component of the CBHFA programme of the National Society. In this regard, MRC coordinates closely with the Ministry of Health and Family, and the Maldives Blood Donors Association.

#### **National Society community health capacity building**

Community health capacity building for the National Society included attendance at local and international health meetings, such as the HIV programme review meeting in Nepal in early-February 2010. This also gave the chance to the MRC representative who attended the meeting to visit the National Society in Nepal to learn and to know more about their CBHFA programme and activities. A staff member, along with a MRC volunteer, attended a workshop in Indigenous Knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh in late February.

Locally, MRC staff attended a presentation by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital on dangerous marine life, which could be a resource for its CBHFA programme.

Furthermore, MRC staff members were invited to attend a meeting in the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) to discuss a curriculum for emergency medical services programme that NDMC plans to conduct with the support of Magen David Adom (MDA) of Israel, following the interest expressed by the latter in working with MRC. Similarly, MRC is in discussion with the Ministry of Health and Family on two projects that will be funded by WHO referring to the organization and training of first aid responders, and conducting a workshop on effective risk communication and information management in times of emergency, in which MRC is asked to play a major role.

#### **Constraints or Challenges**

The challenges that the MRC will continue to face in the area of health and care includes ensuring a community-based health and first aid programme to be operational in the branches, and at the same time, responding and ensuring capacity to work with the NDMC and the Ministry of Health and Family in the area of emergency response mechanism. In this regard, continuous capacity building for the National Society supported from within the Movement is crucial.

Furthermore, developing a strategic plan for the National Society will organize the focus of its activities in accordance with its mandate and Strategy 2020 as well as facilitate partnerships from 2011 and longer-term cooperation.

Budget constraints are another issue, considering that the country support plan is not yet fully covered.

## Organizational development

### The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose	
Increase local community, civil society and Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability in the Maldives.	
Programme component	Component outcome
National society and legal base development	A Maldives national society is formed, functioning and recognized, and its institutional capacities established.
Leadership capacities	The capacity of governance and management of the new national society at headquarters and branch level is built to develop and implement strategies, and to ensure good performance and accountability.
Well-functioning organization	A well-functioning organization is ensured with sustainable systems, procedures and necessary staff with desired level of managerial and technical competencies
Branch development	The National Society has established branches across the Maldives in order to develop and deliver services for the local population.
Volunteer and membership development	The National Society has established a well-managed countrywide volunteer and membership network
Financial sustainability and accountability	Sustainability of the National Society is ensured through mobilization and management of resources, including through commercial first aid.
National Society infrastructure development	The National Society has a headquarters building with essential equipment and facilities to enable it develop and deliver services

## Achievements

### National Society and legal base development

With its legal foundation established in May 2009, the newly formed MRC held its first general assembly in August of the same year with a governing board elected at that time. Immediately after that, its secretary general was appointed in September with a minimum number of staff recruited while being fully supported by IFRC.

To start with establishing its periphery, branch formation started in November through trained branch development field officers and island focal points. In January 2010, branch assemblies in the four established branches were conducted where branch boards were elected. This process was the initial step to lay the base of the National Society. Regular meetings of the governing board were conducted to approve policies for the initial development of the National Society.

In April 2010, the second general assembly was held, re-electing five members of the governing board in accordance with the MRC's statutes.

### Leadership capacities

After a leadership workshop was conducted in October 2009 for the elected governing board at the branch and unit levels, induction training was also carried out immediately after each assembly in order for the policy makers at that level to better understand the function of the branch and units as well as roles and responsibilities to be able to establish operational branches and units. Planning was an important activity during the session to guide the branches and units on initial activities to be taken by them.

The MRC secretary general participated in the secretaries-general forum held in Nepal for better understanding of the function of the organization.

The head of finance, administration and accounts visited Nepal Red Cross Society in March 2010 in order to have a better idea of how a well-functioning National Society undertakes its finance and administration procedures.

### **Well-functioning organization**

In January 2010, eight technical staff of the Federation Maldives country office were seconded to MRC to support its activities in the area of organizational development, programme, branch development, volunteer and membership development, and administration and human resources for a period of six months.

Under the present situation, MRC leadership is reviewing its human resource structure with the support of IFRC in order to establish a cost-effective organization in its operation. The review also includes technical competencies of the current staff in place. Guidelines are starting to be developed based on approved policies by the governing board, in the area of volunteering, human resources, finance and branch development.

Weekly management meetings are an activity of the National Society to follow up on activities and coordinate whenever needed.

### **Branch development**

Four branches are established with programmes and services already being started, using community-based health and first aid as an entry point, and conducting vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) to determine community needs leading to disaster risk reduction related activities as well.

A quarterly newsletter in branch development and programmes has been developed as a tool to inform communities of the development of the new National Society.

Preparation of activities is underway in monitoring and supporting the established branches to ensure they are operational and working well with communities through trained volunteers, and governance and management are well-informed and trained.

### **Volunteer and membership development**

The established four branches are starting with membership and volunteer recruitment with community sensitization on MRC and the Movement as a major activity.

The MRC volunteer database from the tsunami experience, which contains 1,200 names, provides information of potential volunteers who can be reactivated for the developing National Society. MRC is currently improving its volunteer management system based on its approved volunteer policy, to strengthen volunteer recruitment and retention.

### **Financial sustainability and accountability**

The new National Society conducts membership drives in the branches as well as promotes corporate membership among corporations in Malé and the island resorts. It has also assisted the established branches in opening bank accounts to deposit membership fees and future resource mobilization proceeds.

The first aid training conducted in resorts and private establishments is also increasing with generation of resources as fees for the training.

While a relatively fledgling National Society, MRC is starting to undertake resource mobilization strategies, through membership fees and by conducting first aid training to private corporations (by request), as a beginning. A process for defining the National Society's resource mobilization strategy is being discussed to clearly direct the fundraising activities of the National Society to achieve sustainability.

As MRC is increasingly creating public awareness about its presence in the country as a humanitarian organization, specific direct contributions are also coming in from a number of local companies.

Together with IFRC, MRC was invited to the Maldives Donors' Conference which was an opportunity to establish contact with donors and government agencies. A number of international agencies pledged increased support to the government as the country prepares to move to developing country status by 2011.

The finance office of MRC provides mechanisms for accountability based on the finance policies approved by the governing board, and has also adopted a finance manual and a mechanism for charging overheads on all projects.

### **National Society infrastructure development**

A plot of land is under negotiation by the National Society with the government through the President's office, on the developing island of Hulhumalé - a reclaimed island in the south of Malé atoll - for a possible site for the MRC national headquarters. The National Society is seeking support for the construction of the national headquarters, with the intention of making the infrastructure a source of generating income to sustain the administrative and other related costs, and eventually, some of its operating costs. Hulhumalé is a fast developing island being the government's objective towards decentralization. Currently most of the services are centralized in the capital, Malé. It is envisaged that Hulhumalé will be a hub for developing businesses and other services such as health.

An organizational development consultant is currently conducting a feasibility study of the proposed headquarters building development project. In addition to reviewing the land cost and demand, a primary task for the study is to review available options to determine the best possible option for MRC based on market demands and potential for revenue generation.

### **Constraints or challenges**

Challenges in organizational development revolves around ensuring support by the Movement of this very vital stage, enabling action needed to build the capacity of a new National Society to effectively deliver relevant services to the communities and to build its recognition as an independent humanitarian organization in the Maldives. Organizational development needs to be as an integrated part of all programme development.

It is therefore hoped that adequate financial support will be obtained with the aid of partner national societies to take forward this very vital component of the development process for MRC, enabling IFRC to continue to extend its assistance to develop a well-functioning National Society in the very near future.

## **Humanitarian values**

### **The purpose and components of the programme**

<b>Programme purpose</b>	
To create an environment where the humanitarian values, fundamental principles and mission of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement are understood.	
<b>Programme component</b>	<b>Component outcome</b>
Internal and external promotion of principles and values	Awareness of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and the fundamental principles is increased
Operationalization of principles and values	Fundamental principles and humanitarian values are integrated into other core Red Cross Red Crescent programmes.

### **Achievements**

#### **Internal and external promotion of principles and values**

MRC has been actively engaged in advocating all activities carried out. Starting with a media sensitization meeting held on 8 May (ensuring local media outlets are aware of the purpose and procedures of the society), followed by an emblem protection campaign in Malé to ensure that the current 50 medical establishments (consisting of hospitals, clinics and pharmacies) do not misuse the Red Crescent emblem. Currently 20 out of the 50 are complying accordingly. This campaign is to expand to the other islands of Maldives.

There have been numerous television and radio appearances for two events: the general assembly on 24 April; and World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May. Both events highlighted the events and planned agendas of the society, which were presented by the president, secretary general and the senior programme officer of MRC. Both events received satisfactory media coverage, raising awareness of MRC within the country. The activities of the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day especially received numerous donations (over 80 per cent in kind) which helped to assure greater public awareness of MRC's work. This was the first time MRC celebrated World Red Cross Red Crescent day since its formation in August 2009.

### **Operationalization of principles and values**

In all the above mentioned activities, the fundamental principles and humanitarian values were well integrated. The fundamental principles have been translated into the local language, and a reading of these principles were made during the second general assembly, as well as displayed in both the local and English languages. The 13 local media outlets consisting of television, radio and newspapers were informed of the seven fundamental principles and the emblem protection. On Red Cross Red Crescent day, volunteers, members and staff alike wore t-shirts promoting the slogan "Our World, Your Move".

### **Constraints or Challenges**

The main and current challenge faced is insufficient profiling from the media. Although media presence is available, MRC seeks a greater degree of publicity as it is a very new national society to raise further awareness of its existence, purpose and function. This is anticipated to be overcome over time as programmes and activities expand.

## **Working in partnership**

The Federation country office continued to facilitate support and coordination in favour of the development process for MRC. This was done with both the South Asia regional office in New Delhi and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur as well as directly with ICRC and other national societies such as Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China and initial contact with the Republic of Korea Red Cross.

Partners for MRC also included British Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, and Japanese Red Cross Society.

On the other hand, IFRC facilitated coordination externally by having MRC participate in the Maldives Donors' Conference to touch base with donors and possible partners in its activities.

MRC also continued to enhance networking and partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family, the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), where it is expected to play a major role in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at the community level through its branches, UNDP, WHO, as well as with island authorities.

The network and partnerships have shown support of the process of MRC development and recognition in the country.

## **Contributing to longer-term impact**

As MRC is just at its initial stage of programme and service delivery in the established branches, a regular coordination meeting to discuss programme and branch development process, lessons learnt, as well as issues encountered, has been undertaken for better implementation of MRC programme activities supported by branch development in the islands. Recommendations to the national headquarters on how to better support the capacity building needs of the branches, are also addressed.

Monitoring of the branches and units is also undertaken to ensure that their being operational is sustained with the active involvement of trained volunteers.

In the long term, a more specific evaluation of the programmes of the National Society will be a continuing process to help further establish the needs and gaps, identifying specific lessons learnt, and areas for improvement.

## **Looking ahead**

The initial recognition of MRC by its partners in the government as well as the local private sector is starting to further solidify. This is through requests received for discussion on partnerships in relation to mechanisms for emergency response, disaster risk reduction activities in the communities, and even as corporate partners in service particularly in the area of first aid capacity building. What is also needed for the partners within the Movement and IFRC is to support the development process.

Furthermore, as soon as the National Society works on its strategic plan in the coming months, a clear direction for the National Society in meeting its mandate guided by Strategy 2020, will inform the next steps to be taken.

This will include having its strategic priorities, as a result of the strategic planning process, clearly identified, facilitating the annual planning process for the National Society.

How we work	
<p>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".</p>	<p><b>Global Agenda Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li><li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li><li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li><li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li></ul>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact: (text in Arial 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maldivian Red Crescent: Rasheeda Ali, secretary general; <a href="mailto:rasheeda.ali@redcrescent.org.mv">rasheeda.ali@redcrescent.org.mv</a>; phone +960 334 1009; fax +960 334 7009.</li><li>• Federation country office, Maldives: Susanna Cunningham, acting head of country office; <a href="mailto:susanna.cunningham@ifrc.org">susanna.cunningham@ifrc.org</a>; phone +960 332 1987; fax +960 332 1951.</li><li>• Federation South Asia regional office, Delhi: Azmat Ulla, head of regional office; email: <a href="mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org">azmat.ulla@ifrc.org</a>; phone +91 11 2411 1125; fax +91 11 2411 1128</li><li>• Asia-Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +603 9207 5700; fax: +603 2161 0670)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Jagan Chapagain, head of operations; email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a>;</li><li>○ Alan Bradbury; resource mobilization and PMER coordinator; email: <a href="mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org">alan.bradbury@ifrc.org</a> Please send all pledges of funding to <a href="mailto:zonerms.asiapacific@ifrc.org">zonerms.asiapacific@ifrc.org</a></li></ul></li></ul>	

[<financial report below; click to return to title page>](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMV001 - Maldives

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAAMV001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	280,002	420,002	318,798	50,754	0	1,069,555
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	155,059	200,000	105,502	0	0	460,561
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>			51,224			51,224
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>			245,139			245,139
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>			45,000			45,000
<i>Other</i>			11,666			11,666
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>			<b>353,030</b>			<b>353,030</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>			-51,706			-51,706
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>			-248,164			-248,164
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>			38,220			38,220
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>			<b>-261,649</b>			<b>-261,649</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	0	0	91,380	0	0	91,380
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	155,059	200,000	196,882	0	0	551,941
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	55%	48%	62%	0%	#DIV/0	52%

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	155,059	200,000	105,502	0	0	460,561
<b>C. Income</b>	0	0	91,380	0	0	91,380
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-87,007	-199,622	-251,848			-538,478
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	68,052	378	-54,966	0	0	13,464

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMV001 - Maldives

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAAMV001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>280,002</b>	<b>420,002</b>	<b>318,798</b>	<b>50,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,069,555</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Medical & First Aid	15,701							15,701
Teaching Materials	30,248	13,087					13,087	17,161
Other Supplies & Services	42,895							42,895
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>88,844</b>	<b>13,087</b>					<b>13,087</b>	<b>75,757</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			4,157	10,567			14,724	-14,724
Transport & Vehicle Costs	96,396	116	126	123			365	96,031
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>96,396</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>10,690</b>			<b>15,088</b>	<b>81,308</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	238,000	1,655	50,594	50,504			102,753	135,247
National Staff	70,000	15,984	31,814	14,508			62,306	7,694
National Society Staff	250,292	15,458	37,936	81,979			135,373	114,919
Consultants	61,168		4,829	5,453			10,282	50,887
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>619,460</b>	<b>33,098</b>	<b>125,172</b>	<b>152,444</b>			<b>310,714</b>	<b>308,746</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	107,248	9,497	27,077	27,828			64,402	42,846
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>107,248</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>27,077</b>	<b>27,828</b>			<b>64,402</b>	<b>42,846</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	20,000	867	3,492	8,959			13,318	6,682
Information & Public Relation	27,599	1,190	3,622	1,204			6,016	21,583
Office Costs	34,064	6,851	2,988	28,811			38,650	-4,586
Communications	8,666	1,807	2,486	2,816			7,109	1,557
Professional Fees	2,000			3,289			3,289	-1,289
Financial Charges			1	133			133	-133
Other General Expenses			97	628			725	-725
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>92,329</b>	<b>10,715</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>45,839</b>			<b>69,241</b>	<b>23,089</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	65,278	5,310	12,184	15,584			33,078	32,200
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>65,278</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>12,184</b>	<b>15,584</b>			<b>33,078</b>	<b>32,200</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		15,184	18,220	-537			32,868	-32,868
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>15,184</b>	<b>18,220</b>	<b>-537</b>			<b>32,868</b>	<b>-32,868</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,069,555</b>	<b>87,007</b>	<b>199,622</b>	<b>251,848</b>			<b>538,478</b>	<b>531,077</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>192,995</b>	<b>220,380</b>	<b>66,949</b>	<b>50,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>531,077</b>	