EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN MALDIVES
Contents

✓ General description
✓ Hazards
✓ Disaster management system in the Maldives
✓ Rapid Damage Assessment
✓ Challenges in disaster management
General Description
Situated south west of Sri Lanka and India in the middle of the Indian Ocean, the Maldives is among the most low-lying, geographically isolated country in the world.
With a population of 402,071 spread over 186 inhabited islands, Maldives is also among the world's most geographically dispersed counties, which poses wide range of development constraints.

With an average height of 1.5 meters above mean sea level, the Maldives comprises of 1190 islands grouped into 26 geographical atolls that form a chain over 820 kilometers in length, over an area of more than 90,000 square kilometers.
Located on the equator, Maldives experiences monsoonal climate. There are two seasons, *Iruvai Monsoon* (Northeast Monsoon) - the dry season extending from January to March/April and *Hulangu Monsoon* - wet season (Southwest monsoon).

*Yearly temperatures: 26.6°C to 31.1°C (NBS, Pocket Book, 2017)*
GOVERNMENT

• Presidential representative democratic republic.
• Unicameral legislature.
• Independence: July 26, 1965 (from the British).
• Current President: Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Solih (2018).

20 Administrative divisions / 2 Cities

653 Council Members in 186 Islands
Hazards
Likely Hazards In The Maldives:

Natural Hazards

• Tsunami
• Flood
• Tropical Storms
• Cyclones
• Sea Surge
• Coastal Erosion
• Drought /Water Shortage
• Earthquake

Man-Made Hazards

• Fire
• Internal Conflicts
• Maritime Incidents
• Epidemics
• Economic and Financial Crisis
• Airport Emergencies
Fire Incidents

- Urban / Residential fires remains a critical concern as the rate has increased over the previous years.

- Frequency – Very High.

![Graph showing the status of fire incidents 2012-2016]
Flooding

- Maldives is more prone to coastal flooding than heavy rainfall flooding.

- Flooding causes many adverse effects to number of sectors.
Tsunami

- First time large number of IDPs.
- Low elevation makes a tsunami the most dangerous hazard the country could face.
- Huge impact on the economy. - 65% GDP loss
Sea Level Rise

- Biggest long-term hazard.
- Effect of global warming.
- If sea level continues to rise, the worst case scenario is that majority of the Maldives would be underwater by 2100.
Disaster Management System In The Maldives
NDMC - established by a presidential decree (2004/77) with the primary role of coordinating disaster management.

NDMC is mandated to organize and conduct various programs needed to prepare the public both natural and otherwise, and raising government and public awareness of such event.

28/2015 Disaster Management Act; State responsibilities;
- Increasing national level and island level response capacities,
- Providing rapid response and relief in disasters
Method of receiving early warning information and dissemination

International and Regional agencies → Technical Agencies

Internal Mechanism

NDMC/NEOC

Fax, SMS, Emails, Telephone, Satellite Communication, Dhandaana,

President
City/Island/Atoll Council, CERT

NERF Members/Agencies Organisations

Volunteers, Public Announcing System at Mosque, instant messaging tools, Groups

Relevant Organisations
Media
Social Media
Police/Defence
Satellite communication
Mobile Phone Operators/SMS Telephone

Communities
Emergency Response Mechanisms in Maldives

Decision Making in Emergencies and Disaster in Maldives (as per the DM Act)

- National Disaster Management Council
- Disaster Management Steering Committee
- National Disaster Management Authority
- Response Forces

- Ministerial Council Chaired by the President
  - led by NDMA Chief Executive
  - To follow as per the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)
Who are the Response Forces in Maldives?

Chapter 8 of the Disaster Management Act.

Health Protection Agency
Ministry of Health Maldives

Maldivian Red Crescent
Response and Coordination Mechanism

National level Coordination
- NDMC
- NEOC

Atoll level Emergency Coordination
- Atoll EOC
  - Health Services
  - Police (Atoll)
  - MRC Branch
  - Utilities
  - Telecom
- Atoll Council
  - Head of Operations at Atoll

Island level Emergency Coordination
- Island EOC
  - Health Services
  - School
  - Police
  - MRC Unit /NGOs
  - Utilities
  - CERT liaison
- Island Council
  - Head of Operations at Island
- CERT Team

Response forces
- MNDF
- POLICE
- MRC
Early Warning and Emergency Communications System

A network of 36 points across the country will be connected through satellite communications.

A fail proof telecommunication system.
Disaster Information Hub

Cap On a Map - Dhandhaana System

Sends out alert messages to all disaster focal points. Messages go out as texts, emails and also via RSS feed.

Contact information of disaster focal points from all islands, government companies, corporations and major NGOs have been collected.

Messages will go out immediately to the disaster focal points in case of a disaster.
Rapid Assessments
<table>
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<th>العمر</th>
<th>الجنس</th>
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<td>KD</td>
<td>234</td>
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**Notes:**
- ALS: Arabic for "Advisory Engineer".
- KD: Kuwaiti name for "Projects Engineer".
- The certificate number is fictional for demonstration purposes.
<table>
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| 11. People's Livelihood and the effect on it |
|  |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>12. Emergency Response</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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| 12a) Is the Government responding? |
|  |

| 12b) Is the NGO's responding? |
|  |

| 12c) Is the community responding? |
|  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch Emergency Committee Chair</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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Note:

Less Damage: Safe to live in the building, small repairs is there.

Medium Damage: Unsafe to live in the building, huge repairs are needed, can live after repair.

Fully Damaged: It is unsafe and full reconstruction needed.

To submit with this form, Island Map, marking the affected area.

All pictures and documents related to the emergency.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**البيانات المسجلة بشكل صحيح:**

- رقم الهوية: 12345678
- الجنس: ذكر
- العمر: 25
- الحالة الصحية: صحٌب
- علاجات مصرفية: 12345678
- الطريقة: طريقة1
- السبب: سبب1
- الملاحظات: nota1
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<td>5 سنوات</td>
<td>4 سنوات</td>
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</table>

**الملاحظات:**
1. يتم إلغاء الدستور بعد صلاحيته.
2. الدستور نسبي غلاة وهو في صلاحية لمدة 5 سنوات.
3. الدستور يتم إلغاءه بعد 4 سنوات من صلاحيته.
Building Back Batter Approach
Disaster Relief BML Loan Scheme

- Introduced in 2016.
- Loan scheme introduced under MOU signed with BML.
- BML provides loans up to 40% of the total costs to recover from total damage.
- Long term repayment period of 15 years.
- Provides a maximum loan amount of MVR 510,000
- Interest rate is 9% (lowest interest rate by BML)
- One year grace period
Disaster Insurance Scheme (Ayady Kaarisaa Thakaful)

• Insurance scheme that covers all natural disasters and fire incidents.

• Compensation for infrastructural and structural damages to buildings and properties.

• Individuals joining the scheme have to pay 0.18% every year for the insured infrastructure and properties.

• Scheme also has further add-on packages.
Implementation of SFDRR in Maldives

- Develop an Action Plan for SFDRR implementation - work in progress as part of NDMP.

- Reporting and Evaluation.
Building Partnerships

• Enhancing existing partnerships with the local island councils and atoll councils.

• Building new partnerships with the major stakeholders of Disaster Management from public and private sector.

• Strengthening partnerships with international organizations.

• Bringing together government agencies to build the conversation to carry out DRR activities and successfully implement SFDRR.
Challenges of Assessment

• No state budget for the teams.

• Remote Island/atoll

• More logistics/Travel cost

• Poor legal framework

• Lack of local capacity

• Lack of coordination between agencies and overlap of mandates

• Lack of awareness at governance and community level

• Difficult to priorities in the absence of major disasters.

• Weak building code
Thank You!