

NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Government of Maldives
15-16th April 2013

Summary of key Points

- There has been considerable progress in terms of DRR in the country since the adoption of the HFA in 2005 at various levels. There is a need to build and strengthen these achievements which would become the foundation for future DRR work.
- An enabling policy environment needs to be put in place to institutionalize DRR work and will mandate government and non-government institutions to better incorporate DRR.
- The HFA has been able to guide the country on its DRR work but for the next global framework, it is felt that stronger mechanisms must be developed to ensure that governments incorporate DRR and build a system of reward for it.

Introduction

A national consultation on the Post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (the successor of the Hyogo Framework for Action or HFA2) was held at the National Disaster Management Centre, Maldives on 15th April 2013. The purpose of the meeting was to carry out HFA2 discussion in the Maldives at the national level. The meeting aimed to engage with stakeholders who are key partners in disaster risk reduction and to analyze the impact of the Hyogo framework of Action in reducing risks within the country and to reflect upon issues that need to be addressed in the HFA2 framework.

The methodology of the consultation process was to carry out a national consultation meeting to discuss the development of the HFA2 with key stakeholders and to conduct one-to-one consultation with sectors to discuss issues specific to sectors. The national consultation meeting included representation from the education sector, health, national planning, communications authority, meteorological services and international and national organizations. Additional one-to-one consultation was conducted on 16th April, 2013 with the housing sector, the environment sector, health, the Department of National Planning and UNDP to further discuss sector specific inputs related to HFA2 framework.

Summary of Discussions

A. Linkage between on-going HFA implementation and preparation of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, aiming to enhance understanding of the major achievements, challenges and opportunities in risk reduction and resilience building in the country.

i. What are the key successes (or achievements) in disaster risk reduction since adoption of the HFA in 2005 and what has contributed to the successes?

- a) Creation of the National Disaster Management Centre which coordinates work on disaster management/risk reduction in the country.
- b) Disaster Management Bill has been finalized and expected to be tabled
- c) Decentralization Act has been enacted which covers emergency response responsibilities for local governments
- d) Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR and Climate Change Adaptation has been developed which provides a direction towards the integration of these two critical aspects for the country.
- e) About 200 Government Staff (from different ministries) trained on basic concepts of DRRM
- f) A number of islands have Community Disaster Preparedness Plans; disaster management task forces formed with training on basic emergency response and drills conducted. This has been done with the support of non-government actors.
- g) 13 potential safer islands with disaster risk and vulnerability profiles developed
- h) Guideline for School Emergency Operations Procedures (SoEP), through which schools in 12 atolls have drafted SoEP's and conducted drills involving school children and teachers in 2011; with 13 more schools conducted drills in 2012
- i) Pandemic table top exercise with stakeholders in three atolls, to train and practice pandemic control at island level has been done.
- j) Weather, earthquake and tsunami awareness conducted in 6 Atolls
- k) Multi-sectoral working group was formed during the second quarter of 2012 – serves as an information forum to coordinate DRR interventions in the country. Led by NDMC, the working group is now working on ways to create awareness on disaster issues, establish a stronger coordination mechanism, and trying to find ways to pool funding for the ongoing and future DRR activities.

- Like most countries affected by the 2004 Tsunami, the disaster has been a catalyst in increasing the investment in risk reduction. The tsunami had helped highlight the gaps at various levels (institutional, capacities) for effective risk reduction.
- There has also been interest and concern within the Maldivian community to increase their safety and preparedness in the event of future similar natural hazards. This has led to a number of ministries working together in ensuring plans and programs have the risk reduction perspective.
- International support, both in terms of aid and technical expertise, post-tsunami, has assisted the country by working together in strengthening risk reduction.

ii. What are the major challenges (or obstacles) for disaster risk reduction? What are the underlying factors that contributed to the challenges identified?

- Due to the lack of a DRM Act, the institutions are working in silos
 - Focus on DM has faltered due to lack of a functioning leading agency. NDMC is the lead agency but due to changes in the government structure, NDMC has not been able to effectively play its role as the primary agency.
- Lack of awareness in the government structure on DRM. Thus incorporating DRM into development planning and policy making has been a challenge

- DRM sector of the country lacks champions who would drive the development of the sector and depoliticise the focus on DM in the country.
- Limited public awareness
 - This is because system development has not taken place at considerable pace since the establishment of NDMC. Some key SoPs, mechanisms and guidelines are still missing that are vital to the DM sector in the country
 - Awareness raising has not taken place due to this lack of systems and mechanisms.

iii. What are the key elements that your government will focus on in the national consultation process towards development of the post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

- What is the best method to incorporate DRR into developmental planning and policy making?
 - Should the monitoring of HFA2 framework be given to national planning so that they could better coordinate and integrate it to development planning process?
- Empowerment of decentralized bodies and institutions for DRR is the second element aspect of focus
 - The biggest challenge the country is facing in this sector is governance for DRR. Thus empowered decentralized institutions would ultimately solve this issue of governance.

iv. What are the top three significant elements for DRR that should be addressed in the post-2015 Framework for DRR? Why?

- The HFA is not a binding document. Currently, the participating countries to the HFA have the choice of adhering to the current HFA document. The HFA2 framework should be a binding document so that the countries would work hard to achieve the goals in the framework. Making the document mandatory to follow is the only it could be made a driving force of DRR. In addition to this, there should be incentives for countries adhering to the new framework.
- The current HFA has a top-down approach. The HFA2 should include aspects of bottom-top approach as risk reduction should come from on the ground - which is the community level
- The HFA2 should also have guideline on translating the framework to an action plan or to actions. It should enable countries to mobilize funding for the activities they are required to conduct under the new framework. The Action Plan should also have necessary targets and indicators which would create a better monitoring system.

B. Understanding between disaster and development, or risk reduction and sustainable development, thus paving the way for further mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning and practices.

i. Why disasters are not natural but consequences of flawed development planning and practices?

Hazards that are common in the Maldives such as sea surges, tsunamis, flood and dry spells can only turn into disasters when there is a lack of preparation and information. Vulnerability of the population is also driven by human action or inaction of risk reduction. Good governance is one of the prerequisites to effective planning and practice for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction perspectives. It ensures

disaster risk reduction as a national and local priority and be reflected into their national level policies, plans and programs.

Early Warning is essential for communities to understand the criticality of an ensuing natural hazard and the necessity to respond to it – both in a proactive and reactive manner. Maldives, where islands are remote and difficult to access, the effectiveness of the warning system is essential for reducing loss and impact from a natural hazard. Maldives has an organized Early Warning system with a scalar chain of command. A multi-hazard colour-coding system for warning has been established and does need further awareness dissemination to the community level. However, due a lack of funds, coupled with a lack of human resources, some aspects of the EWS are yet to be operational. Hence, disasters are a consequence of an incomplete system for early warning.

Changes in the government result in change of priorities for the country due to the mandates of the incumbent government. This has created discontinuity of various initiatives which could lead into better resilient development planning. There have been a small number of events on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning which has reflected varies of success. The draft Disaster Management Bill, National Development Plan and subsequently the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR and Climate Change Adaptation are such efforts made in that direction. Government's Decentralization Act 2010 was a positive effort of defining three-tier administrative constituencies consisting of city, atoll and island councils to paved way for decentralized DRR responsibilities and promotes community participation at the local level.

ii. What were the animal and economic losses of disasters, triggered by natural hazards such as floods and earthquakes, accounting for direct and secondary losses, relief and recovery since 2005 in your country?

The Maldives has not faced a large scale nation-wide disaster after the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004. One of the major impacts of the tsunami was the intrusion of salt water into the aquifers of islands making ground water unsafe for human usage. Due to this, the country faces water crises every year after the tsunami during the dry monsoon season. Nearly a third of the national contingency budget of USD 650,000 has been spent to supply water to these islands.

Every year during the rainy monsoon, islands of the Maldives faces storm surges which results in inundation causing damages mainly to local infrastructures such as jetties, harbours and shoreline structures. The damages caused by storm surges during monsoons are not clearly documented thus the annual losses could not be calculated.

The heavy rains of October 2012 resulted in flooding in some islands due to continuous moderate heavy. The floods inundated a total 51 islands causing damages of varying degrees. Damages to houses and other critical infrastructure such as sewerage system were recorded in a number of islands. Due to the damages caused to sewage system there was a fear of an epidemic such cholera, thus drinking water and chlorine were supplied to these islands to address these issues.

iii. Which development sectors have been affected by disasters since the implementation of HFA in 2005? How were these development sectors affected and why?

Sectors such as Environment, Health, Education and Agriculture have been affected by disasters since 2005. Every year storm surges cause varying damages to shoreline infrastructures such as schools, health post/health centres and agricultural fields. These critical infrastructures are located in the shoreline due to the scarcity of land in these small islands for proper land use planning.

The salt water contamination of the aquifers has also impacted usage of ground water for human consumption and agricultural purposes creating a strong dependence on harvested rain water. Every year there is a water scarcity in a number of islands as they run out of the stored drinking water during the dry monsoon season. Thus this has impacted the fragile environment of these islands.

These damages and affects of disaster were because disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation have not been properly mainstreamed. Another cause could be the lack of legislation and regulation mechanisms for ensuring that disaster risk reduction is put into practice. Limited awareness and indifferent attitude of communities towards risk reduction and climate change could also exacerbate the impacts of a disaster at the local level.

iv. What has been done in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development since the implementation of the HFA began in 2005?

Mainstreaming DRR into development, specifically into a number of sectors, has been done earlier to the implementation of the HFA. This mainstreaming has been done in a commonsensical manner, where implementing agencies – both government and non-government have understood the need for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction into their sectoral projects. There have been some significant strides on horizontal mainstreaming of DRR in sectors such as Education, Health, Tourism, and Environment. For example, the Education sector has been able to mainstream DRR into the primary and secondary school curriculum which contains messages on disasters, disaster risk and disaster preparedness in subjects such as Environmental Sciences and Dhivehi Language. The Maldivian National University also has Disaster Management as a subject of their courses on Public Administration and Primary Health. In addition, Education Development Centre of MoE is currently revising the school curriculum, where the books developed for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction to School Curriculum project by UNDP and MoE is being incorporated to make a new subject area called Health and Wellbeing. Ministry of Education also has a guideline for School Emergency Operations Procedures (SoEP), through which schools in 15 atolls have drafted SoEP's and conducted drills involving school children and teachers.

Guidelines for coastal modification which incorporate disaster risk reduction have been developed by the Government. This ensures environment conscious development practices for coastal and shoreline which does not increase vulnerability of people and environment.

The proposed Disaster Management Act will ensure legislation and development of mechanisms, guidelines for mainstreaming of DRR into development. However due to changes in the government, this has been delayed but it is hoped to be passed soon. The National Framework for Development (2009-13) brings into focus the importance of disaster risk management towards making the country disaster resilient

whilst stressing the significance of creating awareness building and build institutional framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA).

v. What was the success or failure in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning and sectors, providing examples?

The success for mainstreaming in a country is through the enactment or revision of legislation, policies, plans and programs. This would include the development of national strategies, Acts, Plans for Action etc. These national level instruments guide nations for incorporating and strengthening disaster risk reduction at every level; sometimes these national instruments also include climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The establishment of the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) as a coordinating and technical agency is a positive step towards mainstreaming. Even though there is no formal national platform for DRR in the country, a multi-sectoral Working Group on DRR has been effective for bringing together actors from both the government and non-government agencies such as the UNDP and Maldives Red Crescent, to discuss priorities and implement various activities on awareness, capacity building as well as advocacy.

As mentioned earlier, there have been significant strides in horizontal mainstreaming of DRR into various ministries such as tourism, education, health and Environment. There is more than 200 government staffs trained on the basic concepts on disaster risk management.

The failure to mainstream DRR into development is mainly related to the lack of political will and changing priorities of governments. Another factor is the limited resources and capacities of the NDMC to support, provide technical assistance to other actors in developing their mechanisms for DRR. Overall, regulation and monitoring for DRR is weak and under-resourced leading to fragmented and ad-hoc mainstreaming of DRR. There is also a mention of lack of awareness on and limited communication of various policies and responsibilities of the government to communities which also leaves gaps in effective DRR at the island level.

C. Accountability and governance issues, in the hope that participants will provide insights on a potential set of values and principles for governance of risk reduction.

i. Who is accountable for implementation of the HFA whose overarching goal is to build resilience of national and communities to disasters and how?

The national government is primarily accountable for the implementation of the HFA through the setting up of legislation and mechanisms which ensure DRR is built into national and local perspectives. NDMC has been established as the focal point representing the national government and bringing together different government ministries and non-government institutions and is responsible for implementation and coordination of activities among the various actors.

Various ministries are also responsible to ensure that their plans are in line with the HFA Priorities for Action and can seek the support of the NDMC to bring in risk reduction perspectives into their legislation, plans and programs.

Civil Society Organizations such as the Maldivian Red Crescent and UN and international organizations present in the country is also accountable for implementation of HFA through development of their organizational strategies, plans and projects on disaster risk reduction.

Summing up, all actors contribute to the implementation of HFA in the country while the NDMC on behalf of the government is the overall accountable authority for the HFA.

ii. Who is accountable for integrating DRR into development? Why?

The national government who is signatory to the HFA is primarily accountable for integrating DRR into development as the Strategic National Action Plan of the Government provides the space for the subject and the national government calls for integration of DRR into development. The National Government is in process for setting up legislation (the DM Bill) which will call for integration at all level. The coordination and technical support for integration of DRR into various ministries and legislation will be the responsibility of the NDMC.

Currently, there have been attempts by ministries to mainstream DRR into their 'Sectoral Master Plans' in varying degrees of success. The Department of National Planning also reviews these 'Sectoral Master Plans' to ensure DRR has been reflected. However NDMC has not been part of this reviewing process. Unfortunately, as there is no clear mandate for coordination, monitoring and reporting, opportunities for integration is missed.

Non-government institutions are also accountable to integrate DRR into their development plans through their organization's mandate as well as supporting government in delivering to their commitment to the HFA.

iii. What is the national governance structure of Disaster Risk Reduction? What are the key elements of DRR governance? What elements are missing

The Maldives National Disaster Management Centre is the primary government agency for coordination and implementation of disaster risk management activities in the country. Due to the absence of a DM Law and a National DM policy, disaster risk reduction has not been integrated into national governance structure. The Government of Maldives has made several attempts to incorporate DRR but with limited success. A good example of such an element is the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR and CCA. The main purpose of SNAP is to incorporate DRR into governance structure by defining responsibilities of the main line agencies. However due to the absence of the legal framework of DM implementation of SNAP has also faltered.

The draft DM Bill of the Maldives outlines the DM structure of the Maldives by defining clear responsibilities of the key stakeholders of the DM platform. It also has reporting and communication frameworks for effective and efficient monitoring.

Taking this into consideration that disaster management is a cross cutting issue, the NDMC has changed its approach to a more holistic model for the implementation of DRR programmes in the country. NDMC has positioned itself as coordinating body amongst stakeholders. One of the key achievements of this approach has been re-energising the previously established Disaster Management Multi sectoral working group to carry out a more active role and the horizontal mainstreaming of DRR into sectors such as Education, Tourism, etc.

iv. How does the existing risk reduction governance deal with transparency, accountability and decentralization of DRR as part of development policy and strategy?

The current governance structure deals with transparency, accountability by placing the NDMC as an agency under a government ministry. The current structure entails that the NDMC would be governed by government rules and regulations and the permanent secretary (the highest administrative officer) of the ministry and political appointees appointed by the president for the ministry would oversee the functions of the NDMC. The minister appointed to the ministry would have a seat in the cabinet which is the highest policy making body of the government. This mechanism ensures transparency and accountability for DRR within the government structure. However this does not ensure that DRR gets the focus it requires because NDMC is just one component of a ministry which has other portfolios in its mandate.

v. What needs to be done to incorporate accountability in disaster risk reduction in development planning at the national and local level?

- a) A comprehensive and over-arching legislation needs to be enacted for disaster risk reduction
- b) Roles and responsibilities of different actors need to be clearly defined
- c) Increasing awareness and information of the public so that they are able to know who is accountable.
- d) Increasing participation of people in planning for DRR.
- e) Increasing capacities of implementing actors (government and non-government) at national, atoll and island levels.
- f) Strengthening of coordination and reporting system in the country.

D. Relationship between disaster risk reduction and development sectors where UNISDR has been advocating for action at national and local level, preparing the ground for further action in other development sectors

i. What progress has the government made in linking disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation and how?

Being a country which is highly vulnerable to negative impacts of climate change, there have been a number of initiatives made on climate change, primarily under the Ministry of Environment. In the legislative domain, there is a Strategic National Action Plan for Climate Change (2010-2020) which was formulated in 2011. Climate Vulnerability Assessments have been done for a number of islands which aim to contribute to the island development plans. The National Adaptation Program for Action has also been developed. There has been other legislation development linked to climate change but it does not reflect the linkages with disaster risk reduction. There are also a few legislations under development and to be enacted such as the Water Bill which would improve the water management in the country where climate change is expected to exacerbate the problem.

The Ministry of Environment implements a number of donor support projects which cover issues such as energy, water, climate change adaptation and others. Currently, with the support of the UNDP and GEF, the Ministry is implementing a project “Integrating climate change into resilient island planning in Maldives. The Ministry of Environment has been able to work with different ministries towards the integration of climate change in the latter’s programs and plans. Collaboration has been demonstrated with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF for integrating climate change in awareness programmes and curriculum; with the NMDC for technical inputs into the DM Bill and disaster response activities. A revised Environment Preservation and Protection Bill also need to be enacted.

At the community level, there are civil society organizations such as Maldivian Red Crescent with the support of sector partners conducted an “Advocacy for Governance on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)” to support island and atoll councils to incorporate DRR into island development plans in 2012. Prior to that, there also have been awareness and training on community-based disaster preparedness which integrates climate change impacts. UNDP Maldives is also implementing a project on resilient programming which synergizes disaster risk reduction and climate change into different sectors which have relevance to communities.

Climate change and DRR are two critical aspects for resilience of the country and there needs to be greater collaboration and coordination between themselves and also to other ministries.

ii. What has been done in integrating disaster risk assessment into land use and planning? How? What are the good practices and lessons learned?

One of the key determinants for integrating DRR into land use and planning is the enactment of relevant legislation. For Maldives, there has efforts made to the enactment of necessary legislation such as the Decentralization Act that requires island development plans integrates disaster risk reduction but the success for this has been limited as capacity building of the island councils on DRR has not been done in a coherent manner, nevertheless the Act provides the space for integration. The Land Law also requires for islands to do a Land Use Plan. However, the island councils are not adequately equipped or technically competent to identify proper risk mitigation measures into the development plans. A Building Code does exist for the country which has been revised to incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster risk consideration but it needs enactment which could create a regulation and monitoring mechanism.

With the support of UNDP, the Department of National Planning undertook a detailed island-specific risk assessment of selected ten islands. The objective of the study was to develop a detailed hazard risks analysis and vulnerability assessment of the 10 islands. It was also done to understand the extent of social, economic and physical vulnerability of these islands; to determine how safe/vulnerable these islands are from a disaster risk perspective; identify changing patterns of risk and vulnerability associated with coastal erosion trends while also recommend island-specific mitigation measures to make the islands safer but there is still a need for a comprehensive national hazard risks assessment and information system.

Communities also play an important role in integrating disaster risk assessment into their land use planning. Non-government agencies such as the Maldivian Red Crescent, Care Society and UNDP has implemented community based DRR program which include the element of communities identify, asses and analyse their risk in their island and what can be done to mitigate these risk. These community level assessments have played an important role for the development of the Island Development Plans,

What action has your government taken to integrate disaster risk assessment into urban planning and development? How were these actions taken? How much did they contribute to urban risk reduction?

Urban Risk Reduction is a nascent area for the Maldives. One of the reasons for this could be how the country defines 'urban' as its population of 316,000 is spread over 192 out of the 1192 islands but one of the highest population densities in the world (11th) with 1053 person per sq. Km.

Building Codes does exist for the island to ensure disaster resilient construction. The country is also in process to enact the Building and Infrastructure Bill which would establish a regulation and monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Codes. A system does exist but it is over-stretched and lacks resources, in terms of finances and human.

The Ministry of Housing has been able to contextualize the tools for the assessment of school and hospital safety for multi-hazards in South Asia. They have also started a Diploma Course on building inspection for Islands. There have been examples of community awareness on safer and resilient construction but this has not been consistent due to lack of human and financial resources.

iii. What has been done in making schools and hospitals resilient to disasters in your country? How were the actions carried out? What percentage of schools and hospitals became disaster resilient due to the actions taken?

There has a number of initiatives made in the country to make hospitals and schools resilient to disasters. A majority of these initiatives have been in the form of setting up mechanism for school safety, awareness raising and capacity building. The Ministry of Education (MoE) is spearheading these with the support from non-government agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP and the Maldives Red Crescent to name a few.

School level Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were completed for most schools in the country with staff being trained on emergency preparedness and decentralized management including regular mock

drills being conducted within the school as well as activities carried out for community awareness with the involvement of parents in DRR. Other DRR related activities undertaken by MoE in collaboration with Care Society includes First Aid training for teachers and students. While school health and safety training has been conducted in 13 islands, establishment of child friendly schools is in progress whereas the guidelines to abide by in cases of Natural Hazards and human-made disasters have also been sent to atolls.

The primary and secondary school curriculum of Maldives contains messages on disasters, disaster risk and disaster preparedness in subjects such as Environmental Sciences and Dhivehi Language. The Maldivian National University also has Disaster Management as subjects within two of their courses on Public Administration and Primary Health. In addition, Education Development Centre of MoE is currently revising the school curriculum, where the books developed for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction to School Curriculum project by UNDP and MoE in 2010 is being incorporated to make a new subject area called Health and Well Being. The new curriculum is expected to be launched in 2014/2015. Schools have practiced mock drills to simulate hazard events.

Another innovative idea has been the inclusion of two Disaster Preparedness Weeks into the School Academic Calendar to encourage awareness and activities in disasters, disaster risk and disaster preparedness in schools. Several activities such as school hazard and evacuation mapping, dengue preparedness and prevention and First Aid trainings were conducted in schools as part of designated week's activities.

Consequently, there is insufficient technical capacity at the sub-national and island levels to implement the plans and conduct drills. In addition to this, schools face constraints in funding allocation for disaster management and drill activities.

In the health sector, there is the Health Master Plan 2007-13 which provides the government's direction and commitment for integrating DRR into the health sector. The Ministry of Health conducted a pandemic table top exercise with stakeholders in three atolls, to train and practice pandemic control at island level. In addition, the "*madhiri rulhi rulhi*" campaign for Dengue Prevention has focused on prevention of dengue outbreak in communities. In addition, public awareness messages by Ministry of Health and Family on communicable diseases and possible risks such as during H1N1 pandemic has been done. A Public Health Bill is expected to be enacted soon which outlines actions to be undertaken during the epidemics is completed. Further, H1N1 SOPs were developed for schools and health facilities. A national pandemic influenza preparedness plan and Tsunami SOPs were also developed. Overall, the Public Health Bill once endorsed will give Ministry of Health the mandate to enforce health protection measures in emergency and non emergency situations. There is a contingency plan for one atoll hospital while the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Male has a Disaster Preparedness Plan, but would be necessary to have the National Disaster Management Centre to strengthen this plan by providing technical assistance. There is an Airport Emergency Plan which conducts a simulation on an annual.

Annex 1 - Final Agenda for National Consultation Meeting

Time	Session Title
10.00hrs – 10.15hrs	Introduction/ workshop objectives
10.15hrs – 10.35hrs	Review of HFA Progress Report
10.35hrs – 10.45hrs	Overview of Post HFA Methodology
10:45 – 12:00	Post HFA consultation
12.00hrs – 12.15hrs	Overview of consultation and results
12.15hrs – 12.30hrs	Next Steps/Closing

Annex 2 – List of Participants

National Consultation Meeting on Post -2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Fathmath Thasneem
Deputy Minister
National Disaster Management Centre
Ministry of Defence and National Security
2. Hussain Rasheed
Deputy Director General
Ministry of Education
3. Fathmath Shafeega
Deputy Director General
Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance and Treasury
4. Abdulla Shiyam
Deputy Director
Communications Authority of the Maldives
5. Aminath Sana
Senior Public Program Officer
Ministry of Health
6. Abdul Muhsin Ramiz
Director
Maldives Meteorological Services
7. Mohamed Inaz
Assistant Resident Representative
UNDP Maldives
8. Fathmath Rishana
CBDRR Officer Coordinator
Maldives Red Crescent

One on One Consultations

1. Mohamed Imad
Director General
Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance and Treasury
2. Abdullahi Majeed,
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Environment and Energy

Mr. Muawiyath Shareef
Director
Energy Authority
Ministry of Environment and Energy

Hassan Azhar
Environment Analyst
Ministry of Environment and Energy
3. Mohamed Didi
Assistant Engineer
Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure

Mohamed Siraj
Assistant Architect
Ministry of Housing and Environment
4. Dr. Aishath Aruna
Epidemiologist
Health Protection Agency, Ministry of Health

Aminath Sana
Senior Public Program Officer
Ministry of Health
5. Mohamed Inaz
Assistant Resident Representative
UNDP Maldives
6. Abdul Muhsin Ramiz
Director
Maldives Meteorological Services

Annex 3 – Set of Questions

- What have been the key successes or achievements in DRR since the implementation of the HFA in 2005
- What have been the challenges for progression of DRR and what were the factors which contributed to these challenges
- What are the top three elements for DRR that should be addressed in the new framework and why?
- Who is accountable for implementation of HFA, whose overarching goal is to build resilience of nations and communities to disasters? How?
- Who is accountable for integrating DRR into development planning and development sector programme? Why?
- What needs to be done to incorporate accountability in DRR in development planning at national and local level?