





RISK & CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE MALDIVIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY - SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

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Disaster Management

PLANNING AND MANAGING

1) Readiness

2) **Response**

3) **Recovery**



Disaster Risk Reduction

• Concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the casual factors of disaster through:

✓ Reduce exposure to hazards

✓ Lessened vulnerability of people/property

✓ Wise management of land/property

✓ Improved preparedness for adverse events



Elements of Risk

Physical
Economic
Societal
Environmental

 Note: Above components affected by disaster impact can lead to monetary and non-monetary "costs" or "losses" of a hazard event.

Disaster Management Unit - Ministry of Tourism

> Develop Safety/Security guidelines and regulations

Monitor safety/security standards of facilities through inspections

Revise tourist facility's DMPs and update record

Liaise with the relevant authorities and tourist facilities

Coordinate rescue, relief, evacuation and recovery activities in the event of an emergency/disaster.

> Monitor the drills/trainings conducted in the industry

Disseminate alert information to relevant focal points

Conduct regular trainings to make ministry staff aware for the internal SOP during disasters

Measures taken to mitigate incidents/disasters

- **Insurance** of all tourist properties
- Disaster management plans
- Circulars circulated to the industry regarding safety/security
- Safety Regulation
- Alert **disseminated** Via bulk message

Establishment of National Disaster Management Center

Stages of various levels of emergency

Stage 1 – Lookout (White)

- Occurrence of an earthquake in the Indian Ocean, including South East Asia and the Carlsberg Ridge, no immediate threat or consequence of the occurrence to Maldives

Stage 2 – Alert and Warning (Yellow)

- an imminent natural disaster threat, a direct or indirect disaster will be felt in Maldives
- An alert warning on any type of natural disaster

Stage 3 – Action (Red)

 When NDMC confirms that the threat of a disaster is definite, and NDMC authorizes a Red Alert or when a disaster strikes any part of the country

Stage 4 – Step Down (Green)

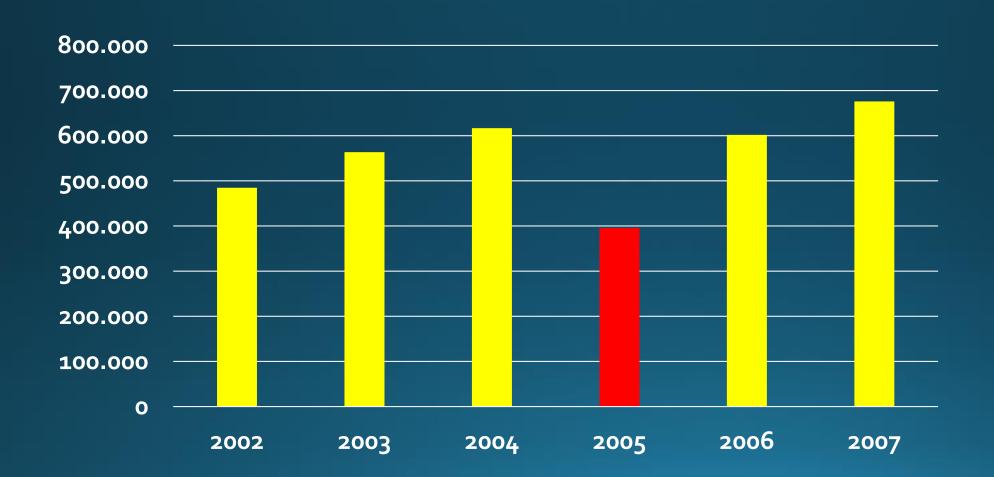
When the threat of the disaster ceases and rehabilitation work commences
 (Detailed actions at national, regional, atoll and island level for all stages will be specified)

Tsunami 2004

- Realization of importance of preparedness for natural disasters
 Total death 82 including 3 tourists, 1 resort staff
 Total missing 24
- Infrastructure damage 20 islands
- **Complete evacuation 13 islands**
- > Disruption of water supplies and electricity 70 islands
- >Lack of safe drinking water 79 islands
- **Resorts affected 21**



Impact of Tsunami of 2004 on Tourist Arrivals In The Maldives





Measures taken after Tsunami 2004

- Second Earthquake 28 March 2005
- > Steps taken at National level:
 - Tsunami Warning announced through the Government administrative network and television and radio.
- Steps taken at island level:
 - Population gathered together in structures that withstood earlier tsunami such as schools and Government administrative buildings.
 - Residents near the beach front were evacuated
 - Measures were taken to protect:
 - electricity generating stations
 - communications equipment
 - homes
 - fishing boats
 - food supplies

MULTI-HAZARD DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLANNING AND MITIGATION (Post Tsunami)

Establishment of early warning systems

- Develop systems to integrate national warning systems with regional systems Department of Meteorology will be focal point

Emergency response

- Emergency operations center and develop standard operating procedures in emergencies at island level

- Preparedness planning
 - Vulnerability and risk assessment at island level
 - Identification of possible evacuation sites

- List vulnerable persons; develop plans for safeguarding lifeline facilities; storage of critical supplies; develop an inventory of skills and persons available as volunteers THANKYOU