



The Challenge



The Solutions



The Lessons

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Reconstruction of Housing Units for the Tsunami Victims

Restoring Livelihoods Post Tsunami in the Maldives

THE CHALLENGE

A devastating Tsunami struck the Maldives on December 2004, destroying lives and livelihoods of nearly a third of the population, 13 islands were totally evacuated, displaced over 15,000 people and destroyed much of the country's physical asset base including homes. The IDB intervention aimed at reconstruction and revival of livelihoods in the selected islands.



AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION PEOPLE HAVE SUSTAINABLE, DECENT HOMES TO STAY



LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TSUNAMI

PROPOSED SOLUTION

- ✓ Support revival of livelihoods through a sustainable economic recovery for the people of the Tsunami affected areas.
- ✓ Re-construction of 208 housing units and repair of 515 Tsunami-damaged housing units in five islands, located in four atolls, which are Shaviyani, Noonu, Thaa and Laamu.
- ✓ Resettlement of the target displaced people to permanent, quality housing through re-construction and repair of the housing units.
- ✓ IDB to provide US\$ 12.5 million as a loan to cover 75% of the total estimated project cost of US\$ 17 million. The remaining 25% was to be covered by the Government of the Maldives.

FINDING

- The project spent US\$ 7 million, 57 % of what was planned, IDB contributing US\$ 6 million.
- 123 houses have been built by IDB in two Islands, 78 units in Madifushi and 45 units in Laamu Maibaadhoo, as the project was down-scoped from its initial plan of 208 housing units at the request of the government of the Maldives because other funding agencies agreed to allocate grant funds to cover the remaining scope.
- The British Red Cross financed another 123 housing units. Japan and Germany also provided significant aid to these islands following IDB footsteps.
- The project was successful in fully achieving its revised scope of building 123 housing units in the targeted islands.
- Overall, the project has enabled 2,175 people on both islands (1,160 in Madifushi and 1,015 in Maabaidhoo) to have new shelters and resume their livelihoods.

LESSONS

- Optimal transaction cost and flexible procurement procedures are key factors for post- disaster project management, which requires low-cost alternative solutions for procurement of goods and services to ensure timely achievement of project results.
- Clear distribution of levels of responsibilities helps ensure active participation of target beneficiaries, including local authorities, in the design and implementation of the project to ensure timely achievement of objectives. Therefore, IDB has to engage targeted beneficiaries in the re-construction process of IDB emergency and post disaster projects.