

MALDIVES

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The magnitude and scale of the disaster relative to the size and population of the Maldives is unprecedented in living memory. The tsunami inundated the entire country, as the highest elevation in the country is 1.5m. All of the Maldives' 200 inhabited islands were hit, as were all of its 87 resort islands. The entire population of the Maldives was affected by the disaster, of which one-third of the population, some 100,000 people, was severely affected with more than eighty people killed. 29,000 persons were displaced by the tsunami, of whom about 11,500 remain in temporary shelter as of the end of March.

Overall, donor response to the Flash Appeal was generous and allowed satisfactory implementation of activities in most key sectors of interventions. Funding for emergency relief was particularly quick and effective during the early phase, resulting in all affected communities receiving assistance. Some of the key achievements made by the UN agencies are stated in Chapter Two.

However, the task of responding to the humanitarian needs of the population has been hampered by logistical problems, which - given the dispersion of the country's population over 200 islands - were already immense and has been made more complicated by the destruction of jetties and the loss of fishing vessels also used for intra-atoll transport. This is likely to pose long-term development challenges for the government and international partners in their reconstruction efforts, including the high transportation and distribution costs of providing social and economic services and infrastructure.

While continuing to maintain a focus on the recovery of affected populations, UN agencies will remain mindful that the generous support of the international donor provides an opportunity to strengthen Government policies and capacities as well as local community participation. To support the implementation and monitoring of its recovery programmes, the UNCT will increase its field presence with the establishment of project field offices in the northern and southern atolls. Strong working partnerships between UN agencies, NGOs, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Government counterparts on a wide range of key issues will be developed. Moreover, the UNCT will undertake an evaluation of the United Nations system's tsunami response and will formulate lessons learnt for UN assistance to the Maldives, which will feed into the formulation of an overall UN strategy for recovery and reconstruction for the remainder of this year and into 2006.

Priorities have remained largely valid since the launch of the Flash Appeal. In order to better address the outstanding needs of the affected population beyond the initial relief phase, UN agencies have undertaken a series of consultations with the Government and key development partners. There is now a better sense of what should be achieved thanks to better information having been obtained, i.e. through the joint needs assessment, which revealed gaps in crosscutting issues such as gender, environment and community participation. As a result, modifications have been made to sector priorities and budget projections to take into account emerging priorities such as environmental protection and to reflect what has already been achieved through other funding sources and mechanisms.

With the substantial funding received to date, the main challenge is to shift from appraisals of damages and impact-related costs to actual implementation of recovery programmes - while at the same time ensuring linkages to longer-term development.

The revised requirements for the Maldives call for **US\$ 72.7 million to fund the humanitarian and immediate recovery efforts of seven UN agencies until 31 December 2005.**

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

MALDIVES					
Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
AGRICULTURE	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0.0%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,460,000	8,933,524	4,996,531	3,936,993	55.9%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11,652,000	18,672,000	11,030,854	7,641,146	59.1%
EDUCATION	8,064,000	8,064,000	-	8,064,000	0.0%
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	19,100,000	9,500,000	8,700,000	800,000	91.6%
HEALTH	10,605,000	11,155,000	6,149,659	5,005,341	55.1%
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,520,000	1,520,000	250,000	1,270,000	16.4%
WATER AND SANITATION	8,096,000	11,896,000	200,000	11,696,000	1.7%
Grand Total	66,497,000	72,740,524	31,327,044	41,413,480	43.1%

**Flash Appeal for
Indian Ocean Earthquake - Tsunami 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Agency and Country of Destination
as of 5 April 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

MALDIVES					
Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments & Contributions	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
FAO	2,000,000	8,966,000	2,418,000	6,548,000	27.0%
OCHA	810,000	1,537,524	321,655	1,215,869	20.9%
UNDP	32,300,000	25,200,000	20,714,854	4,485,146	82.2%
UNEP	950,000	6,050,000	1,472,876	4,577,124	24.3%
UNFPA	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,140,000	260,000	89.2%
UNICEF	21,952,000	21,952,000	-	21,952,000	0.0%
WHO	6,085,000	6,635,000	4,259,659	2,375,341	64.2%
Grand Total	66,497,000	72,740,524	31,327,044	41,413,480	43.1%

2. REVIEW OF CURRENT PLAN AND APPEAL

Overall, donor response to the appeal was generous and allowed satisfactory implementation of activities in most key sectors of interventions identified in the Flash Appeal. Funding for emergency relief was particularly quick and effective during the early phase (January-February), resulting in all affected communities receiving assistance. However, the task of responding to humanitarian needs of the population has been hampered by logistical problems which - given the dispersion of the country's population over 200 islands - was already immense and has been made more complicated by the destruction of jetties and the loss of fishing vessels also used for intra-atoll transport. This is likely to pose long-term development challenges for the government and international partners in their reconstruction efforts, including the high transportation and distribution costs of providing social and economic services and infrastructure.

Below are some of the key achievements in key priority sectors:

Shelter (UNDP with implementation support from the UN Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT)). The tsunami had a devastating impact on shelter in the Maldives. According to the Government's preliminary estimates in early January, 4,410 houses were damaged or destroyed. In the Joint Needs Assessment, this estimate was increased to 5,347, of which 1,847 were totally destroyed and 3,500 damaged. As a result, 29,000 persons were displaced by the tsunami, of which about 11,500 remain in temporary shelter as of the end of March.

On 13 January, UNDP in partnership with Banyan Tree Resort undertook community consultations and started supporting repair and reconstruction of houses in Naalafushi - one of the most severely affected islands - using UNDP's own emergency funds. As of mid-March, 95% of the work on Naalafushi is completed. Support to communities for repair and reconstruction of permanent shelter has been initiated on six other islands in Baa Atoll, which have been identified for support from UNDP in collaboration with the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). An agreement has been reached with the Government on a total of 36 islands where shelter restoration will be supported through the joint UNDP/UN-HABITAT project for restoration of permanent shelter. A shelter specialist identified by UN-HABITAT will be fielded in the second half of March. UNDP is coordinating closely with IFRC and other key development partners supporting the sector.

Private sector companies sub-contracted by UNDP are conducting surveys of the damage done to selected sites and will produce Bill of Quantities by 30 March 2005. Work on reconstruction on remaining islands is expected to begin by mid April and be finalised by the end of the year.

Livelihoods (UNDP, FAO). The tsunami caused extensive damage to livelihoods. Income generating assets such as fishing boats, nets, fish processing equipments, farm lands, fruit trees, agricultural implements, tools and small scale businesses were damaged or destroyed. While fisheries can recover relatively quickly once assets such as boats and nets are repaired or replaced, agriculture may take much longer to recover due to the loss of fruit-bearing trees and high soil salinity resulting from flooding in the agricultural fields.

The UNDP livelihoods project will prioritise immediate needs of the most vulnerable through a cash-for-work scheme to create temporary employment, repair and replace income-generating assets and extend micro-credit to replace assets and tools. This project is building on and closely integrated with the ongoing UNDP supported "Atoll Development for Sustainable Livelihood" programme implemented in the outer atolls. Information on livelihood needs has been gathered from key islands in Baa Atoll, where activities are due to start shortly with funding received from ECHO.

UNDP and FAO are collaborating closely and coordinating with other key development partners providing support to livelihoods.

Funds mobilised by FAO under the Flash Appeal have been allocated to provide, inter-alia, for some of the needs identified for the replacement and/or repair of boats and equipment for the fishing community. In addition, farmers and homesteads are being supplied with seeds, agrochemicals, tools and related implements. FAO has also been assisting the Government with technical expertise in overall coordination of emergency related activities in the fisheries sector as well as undertaking various assessments, evaluations and training activities in the agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Additional support is required in the following areas: planning and coordination; fisheries extension – fish processing, marketing, boat management/maintenance; agricultural extension; soil improvement/management; water management; integrated crop management.

Infrastructure (UNDP). Given the magnitude of damage caused to the infrastructure sector, UNDP has identified in consultation with key stakeholders, 25 islands for infrastructure repairs of jetties, warehouses, lighthouses and harbours, which will be vital to reviving livelihoods in fisheries and small trade, and restoring inter-island transport.

The project has been approved, resources mobilised and sites for work identified. Private sector companies sub-contracted by UNDP are conducting surveys of the damage done to selected sites. Discussions are ongoing with affected communities to ensure their full involvement in the planning and implementation of the shelter reconstruction effort. Shelter reconstruction work is expected to begin in April. Implementation of the UNDP recovery programme will be supported from UN field offices in the affected atolls and where appropriate, community contracting will be a key modality. Implementation of the UNDP recovery programme will be supported from UN field offices in the affected atolls. Where appropriate, community contracting will be a key modality.

Education (UNICEF). On 25 January, all primary and secondary level students returned to school under circumstances that marked a major accomplishment for the Government of the Maldives as well as for UNICEF, which covered the UN's emergency education assistance.

UNICEF determined requirements and promptly mobilised resources to construct 39 temporary classrooms, 8 toilet blocks and 15 teachers' quarters; provide basic school equipment and supplies to replace damaged or lost items in 116 primary and secondary schools; begin work to establish drinking water and sanitation facilities in all affected island schools. UNICEF also bore the costs of replacing students' uniforms, footwear and textbooks while delivering 200 school-in-box and 89 recreational and early childhood kits.

The issue of insufficient numbers of teachers remains a concern. To address this problem, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education are developing a long-term strategy to increase the number of teachers by establishing training facilities, especially at the atoll level.

Health / Food & Nutrition (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA). The devastation caused by the tsunami had a major adverse affect on providing basic services. The destruction of health facilities, equipment and supplies reduced service delivery to a minimum.

Malnutrition was already a common problem in the Maldives. Approximately 25% of children under five have stunted growth and wasting affects one in eight children. Anaemia affects 51% of women and is considered an indirect cause of maternal mortality. The Maldives imports most of its food items. With the tsunami, home gardens in affected islands were flooded and cannot be restarted in the near future.

WHO acted promptly in response to the disaster by providing support to the Ministry of Health in the assessment of the situation. In the area of health, one of the main concerns was the risk of diseases as a result of polluted water. Therefore, technical expertise in the areas of disease surveillance, water and sanitation, health care waste management, mental health, food safety and logistics was swiftly made available. Oral rehydration salts, chlorine, health kits to cover the basic needs of 50,000 people during three months and surgical kits for 1,000 cases were provided in the aftermath of the tragedy.

To address health aspects of water, WHO fielded Water and Sanitation engineers and public health experts, and provided 6.5 MT of chlorine. WHO also supported the government in strengthening health care waste management.

UNICEF provided vaccines, immunisation and cold chain equipment and supplies that allowed for resumption, by early February, of immunisation activities throughout the country. As a result, immunisation is expected to approach its pre-crisis level.

Immediately after the tsunami, the government initiated food aid to affected people. The findings of the Rapid Vulnerability Assessment by WFP also confirmed a need for short-term targeted assistance for the displaced and those who had their livelihoods affected. On 25 January, WFP launched with the

Ministry of Education a school feeding programme that would distribute a school snack of fortified biscuits for a seven-week period to 24,000 school children on affected islands.

On 24 February, WFP with Government initiated a targeted vulnerable group-feeding programme targeting 42,000 beneficiaries. Expanding an ongoing relief food distribution programme of the Government, the joint programme will provide a two-month supply of rice, oil, pulses and sugar totalling 2,115 metric tons. In addition, WFP food will be used to replenish government rice stocks, approximately 604 metric tons that had been distributed in January for the emergency food relief effort in the initial days following the disaster.

UNICEF provided food relief to 500 children evacuated from the capital, Male, and the most affected islands. This number has increased by 1,250 children, aged 6-24 months, for whom a six-month supply is being provided. In this connection, 5,000 cooking sets were provided to families. No significant deterioration in the nutritional status of children has been registered during regular spot checks at health centres.

Water and Environmental Sanitation (UNICEF, UNEP). Water supply on most islands is adequate during the monsoon season but less so during the long dry season (October-May). The principal sources of potable water came from a combination of well extraction from fresh groundwater supplies and from rainfall harvesting, with water tanks normally used for storage. An estimated 30-40% of rainwater harvesting equipment was damaged, and groundwater wells were contaminated by seawater. In the immediate period following the tsunami, only some fifteen affected islands had more than one or two weeks' drinking water supply.

Environmental sanitation problems existed before the crisis. The tsunami exacerbated these problems by destroying and severely damaging latrines as well as solid waste and garbage collection facilities. Post-tsunami, UNICEF and other partners such as OXFAM and the Red Cross provided bottled water, water bladders, disinfection tablets, water and hygiene kits to affected populations on 69 islands. This assistance combined with private sector and bi-lateral contributions ensured that adequate levels of potable water were restored on each island with stock of 2-7 days available within a few weeks after the onset of the emergency.

UNICEF and other partners are currently focusing on medium to longer-term availability of potable water for island communities through the delivery of water tanks for rainwater harvesting and reverse osmosis (RO) units for the desalination of ocean water. UNICEF is completing procurement of over 2,500 water tanks as well as 23 desalination (RO) units. As a matter of priority, water tanks will be installed in schools, health centres and other community centres. Installation and training sessions for the RO units is ongoing, with 2 completed to date. For all 23 units provided, UNICEF will collaborate with the Maldivian Water and Sanitation Company (MWSC) to assist island communities with unit operation and maintenance monitoring and technical backstopping. UNICEF is covering 50% of total projected needs in new RO's as identified by the Government in its National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.

UNICEF's support to sanitation included the provision of supplies to facilitate the clean up of household waste and debris. For the medium to longer term, UNICEF has procured de-sludging and de-watering pumps with generators and will procure plastic septic tanks for community and households. In addition, UN agencies (UNEP, UNICEF, UNDP) are discussing with MWSA on the development and implementation of a waste management programme.

Immediate action by UNFPA included the provision of sanitation and hygiene supplies to the displaced population and mother and baby kits for pregnant women. Reproductive health kits were distributed for ensuring safe delivery for the most affected populations. In addition, voluntary gynaecologists and nurse midwives were deployed to restore RH services in affected health centres and hospitals. UNFPA provided a 175KVA generator through private sector donation to restore adequate electricity to the Multi Regional Hospital which will re-establish reproductive services to women in neighbouring atolls.

Protection (UNICEF, UNFPA). The tsunami affected the entire country and resulted in significant psychological trauma, particularly among children and adolescents even in the islands that the tsunami left physically unscathed. Behavioural patterns could be traced to a prevailing sense of anxiety and insecurity. Many adults were suffering from severe forms of depression. The number of

experts for addressing such trauma is extremely limited in the Maldives. With respect to children, most schools do not have counsellors, and the teaching corps is not trained to provide psychological support.

UNICEF, UNFPA, the IFRC and the Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security (MGFDSS) have approached this problem by undertaking counsellor training for some 321 teachers and by providing recreational kits and drawing materials to children and adolescents. The training provided teachers with methods to assist children to deal with the trauma they had experienced and to identify children who need assistance from trained professionals. It is noted that with only 321 such counsellors for 199 islands, much more remains to be done to channel such services towards other elements of the population.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Unit for the Rights of the Children at the MGFDSS is undertaking a situation and needs assessment to assess the psychosocial needs of children and their families, the capacity of service providers to address these needs, and the impact of the tsunami on existing child protection and care systems.

UNICEF and UNFPA are also assisting in the registration of IDP's through the provision of specialised equipment. UNICEF will continue to play an active role to ensure the overall well being of IDP children is monitored and adequately addressed.

OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government IDP unit carried out a joint assessment mission on the IDP situation in late February – early March. This mission brought to light problems of overcrowding within the temporary housing units provided by the Government. The Government had been assigning 2 families (up to 16 people) per housing unit and allotting floor space of only 2.3m² per person, while the Sphere Standards recommend a minimum of 3.5m² per person. While the temporary housing units provide adequate access to water and sanitation, the overcrowding may potentially have negative effects on children's health. The lack of space and co-mingling of families has in some instances led IDP's with school-age children to return to their islands of origin despite the unavailability of schools and health services. OCHA will revise its budget requirements under the Coordination project to include support to national institutions such as the IDP Unit within the MGFDSS and the National Human Rights Commission to improve coordination of response to IDPs.

Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP, OCHA, UNEP). Aside from the Tsunami hazard, the country is also exposed to storms, droughts, heavy rains and high waves caused by cyclones in the South Indian Ocean. The country is also prone to oil spill and aviation related hazards, and particularly sea-level rise (maximum island elevation is 1.5m). The disaster risk scenario of Maldives can be described as moderate in general. However, climate change related risks pose serious threats to the country. Another factor is the very small size of islands and their flatness with very low elevation and on-going damage to the ecosystems (coral reef), land loss and beach erosion due to sea level rise, changes in air and sea surface temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns.

Within the first week after the Tsunami it was agreed with the government that it would invest in a vulnerability and risk management assessment, an early warning system and training of people in response to disasters. With support from UNDP and OCHA, the government will aim at having the above initiated and capacity strengthened by the end of the year 2005. UNDP has formulated a disaster risk reduction project for which US\$ 2.5 million have been mobilised. A UNDP disaster risk reduction specialist has been recruited to support implementation.

Coordination and support services (OCHA, UNDP). Two months after the tsunami hit the Maldives with unprecedented force, UN efforts and those of international and local partners are now shifting towards medium and longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes/activities. However, continued attention must be given to addressing the food and non-food emergency needs of some 11,500 IDPs scattered on various islands, either living with relatives, in tents or in Government's prefabricated camps.

OCHA's main role focuses on support to the HC/RC to ensure that inter-agency and sectoral coordination between UN partners, bilateral and Government of Maldives (GoM) counterparts is maintained as a priority throughout the relief and immediate recovery process.

UNDP has provided short-term technical assistance to the Government for aid coordination through its own core funding, and provided support to the development of the recovery strategy. UNDP also has supported part of the Government mission to European capitals in March to draw attention to the immediate needs of the Maldives and to enhance resource mobilisation.

In support of enhanced security, funds have been released to provide a patrol boat, which is now under order, safety equipment and crews for a 12-month period.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATED CONSEQUENCES

While continuing to maintain a focus on extending the impact of material inputs for the recovery of affected populations, UN agencies such as UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNDP will remain mindful that the generous support of the international donor community provides an opportunity to strengthen Government policies and capacities as well as local community participation. To support the implementation and monitoring of its recovery programmes, the UNCT will increase its field presence with the establishment of project field offices in the northern and southern atolls. Strong working partnerships between UN agencies, NGOs, IFRC and Government counterparts on a wide range of key issues will be developed. Moreover, the UNCT will undertake an evaluation of the United Nations system's tsunami response and will formulate lessons learnt for UN Maldives assistance, which will feed into the formulation of an overall UN strategy for recovery and reconstruction for the remainder of the year 2005 and into 2006.

Overall, the food assistance programme is having the desired effect of meeting the immediate needs of affected individuals. WFP's emergency food assistance programme in the Maldives will be completed by May 2005. Future food assistance has not been recommended for the longer-term recovery and reconstruction stage at this point in time.

With regard to food security and specifically food utilisation, a long-term strategy is required to improve the nutritional status of the population. A coordinated response is recommended by relevant UN agencies and government sectors to specifically tackle issues of consumption patterns, nutritional education and behaviour change. Six additional international experts will soon join the UNICEF-Maldives team (programme coordination & planning, operations, health/nutrition; water and environmental sanitation; monitoring and evaluation/communication, supply/logistics).

During the remainder of the year 2005, the prongs of UN support will be:

Shelter (UNDP with implementation support from UN Habitat)

- Restoration of permanent shelter in 35 islands identified by the Government for support by the UN;
- Support to community consultations, community planning and community contracting to rebuild people's homes;
- Advisory services to government on shelter policy and planning.

Livelihoods (UNDP, FAO)

- There is a need to accelerate the provision of grants and microcredit to empower communities to revive livelihoods in key areas such as fisheries, agriculture, small-scale businesses and local transport. Support will be provided by UNDP drawing upon mechanisms and lessons learned through UNDP's long-term Atolls Development Programme;
- Over the coming months, there will be a need to accelerate support for the procurement and delivery of the identified range of supplies needed to kick-start fisheries production and processing and farming activities, particularly on the homesteads and in some instances in school and community gardens.

Infrastructure (UNDP)

- Rehabilitation of jetties, quay wall, sea walls and other civil works in harbours;
- Reconstruction of boat repair yards ('haruge');
- Construction of fish drying yards on identified islands;
- Renovation of damaged fish smoking facilities on identified islands;
- Reconstruction / renovation of warehouses on identified islands;

- Renovation /reconstruction of damaged navigational facilities;
- Dredging of sand in identified sea channels and harbours;

Education (UNICEF)

- Extension of support to schools through the provision of furniture and basic equipment for schools including teaching and administrative staff;
- Supporting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged school buildings.;
- Extension of the child-friendly school model from 22 establishments identified prior to the tsunami to other affected schools.

Health/Nutrition (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA)

- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of health facilities (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO);
- Support for nutritional activities including de-worming and vitamin-A campaigns (UNICEF);
- Ministry of Health capacity-building with respect to health and nutrition information management systems (UNICEF);
- Strengthening the disease surveillance of MOH and establish a subsequent system of stringent monitoring measures to ensure adequate and immediate outbreak response. Procurement of essential medicines will also be carried out (WHO);
- Restoration of reproductive health services (UNFPA);
- Enhanced capacity of health workers to deliver quality RH services (UNFPA);
- Strengthening national capacity for preparedness to address RH concerns in natural disaster situations (UNFPA);
- Provision of chlorine to address health aspects of water (WHO);
- Strengthening of health care waste management (WHO).

Water and Environmental Sanitation (UNICEF, UNEP)

- Extension of the current phase of allocation and distribution of 23 desalination units including training for long-term maintenance and operation, capacity-building and community mobilisation (UNICEF);
- Activities to assess and harness rainfall harvesting potential by installing guttering in schools, mosques and medical facilities (UNICEF);
- Hygiene promotion activities within the overall effort to rehabilitate and reconstruct schooling facilities. These activities will include support for the construction of hand washing basins, the launching of a series of health education promotional materials (posters, radio and video clips) and the training of community-based health workers (UNICEF);
- Planning for post-tsunami situation analysis that among other features will relate to the development and implementation of a waste management programme (UNICEF);
- Testing and monitoring water quality (UNICEF);
- Extension and expansion of tsunami waste clean up and management work (UNEP).

Protection (UNICEF, UNFPA)

- Extension of counsellor training for schools and communities (UNICEF, UNFPA);
- Continuation of ongoing situation analysis with respect to overall psychosocial needs among the general population and capacity-building among Government counterparts (UNICEF);
- Monitoring of sexual and other forms of violence, especially among IDP communities (UNICEF);
- Strengthen capacity of community leaders, IDP camp managers and health workers in the early identification, prevention and/or mitigation of psychosocial problems (UNFPA).

Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP, OCHA, UNEP)

- Vulnerability and risk management assessment (UNDP, OCHA);
- Support for planning and implementation of urgent environmental risk reduction activities (coastal zones, coral reefs, strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment (UNEP);
- Strengthening national and island capacities to design and implement environmental risk reduction and reconstruction initiatives (UNEP).

Coordination and support to Government Capacity (OCHA, UNDP)

A series of activities has been identified by OCHA in consultation with the Humanitarian Coordinator and UN agencies for the remaining period of the Flash Appeal:

- Strengthened information network involving all actors active in the field of emergency, recovery and reconstruction;
- A lessons learnt exercise seeking the participation of international and GoM actors;
- A disaster reduction planning exercise addressing early-warning and GoM-UN' capacity to respond to future sudden onset disasters;
- The set up of a financial tracking system for incoming contributions channelled through the UN and for identifying priority-funding gaps to the donor community;
- Supporting strengthening of capacity (government, NGOs, civil society) to coordinate and plan recovery efforts through provision of advisory services and technical support;
- Addressing the main challenges of access, logistics and communications in the early phase of a disaster (two UN field Offices will be established in the southern and northern atolls);
- Supporting the capacity of UN agencies on the ground to quickly and effectively deliver and monitor emergency response in a timely manner;
- Strengthening the capacity of IDP Registration Teams and creation of IDP Community Empowerment Teams;
- Establishing the position of a coordination advisor to the Resident Coordinator for one year to strengthen the UN coordination capacity (DGO);
- Training of crew and staff and utilisation of the boat for security and operational service.

4. REVISIONS TO THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

There is no change to the agreed planning scenario. The main shift in focus will be towards ensuring the implementation of projects already funded – now that the bulk of resources has been mobilised.

Overall response priorities remain largely unchanged. However, the action plan in the Flash Appeal did not integrate environment issues such as waste management and sanitation as key priorities. These have now come to the fore and the UN system must coordinate its efforts to ensure that pressing environment considerations are not overlooked. These new priorities, coupled with disaster risk management, will seek to establish an early warning system, an institutional framework for disaster management, multi-hazard preparedness and response plans, as well as raising environmental awareness.

For the health sector, the emergency period is considered over and efforts are being focused on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged health care facilities. WHO is still giving priority to supporting the Ministry of Health in strengthening disease surveillance and establishing a system to ensure adequate and immediate outbreak response. WHO has identified environmental health as an additional priority area of work.

UNDP, in collaboration with UN agencies (in particular with UNEP and UNICEF) and other partners is making efforts to integrate environmental aspects in the recovery programmes while at the same time ensuring that they are also linked with longer-term development issues (such as water, sanitation and sewage).

Under livelihoods, the additional FAO proposals will aim at accommodating an increase in the number of targeted beneficiaries who qualify for relief assistance and to take account information gathered from refined assessments over the past two months. The projects also aim at providing a bridge for the recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Human resources and capacity building: Constraints faced in finding skilled qualified people placed the need for capacity building at the centre of new approaches. This will include the training of staff and the recruitment of experts both in-and-outside the United Nations system.

Updated response plans

Progress has been made in achieving near-term environmental objectives despite the under-funding of environmental Flash Appeal projects to date. Support is urgently needed in order effectively to

address priority environmental concerns (waste, strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments, restoration of biodiversity and coastal zone).

Protection of the Maldives environment is a priority concern during reconstruction and forthcoming development. Planning decisions being made today will affect the long-term vulnerability of islands as well as the sustainability of crucial life-supporting natural resources.

Based on joint needs assessments in cooperation with UN agencies and other partners, a National Recovery & Reconstruction Programme has been prepared by the Government. To ensure a smooth transition from relief to recovery towards longer-term human development, the UN will be providing support in the following key areas during the remainder of 2005:

- Disaster relief & Assistance to Internally Displaced (short to medium term);
- Reviving livelihoods & key infrastructure (including health centres, water systems, schools, jetties, harbours, and human settlements (medium to longer term);
- Environmental protection (to protect and regenerate vulnerable ecosystems, restoring and strengthening environmental sanitation, strengthening disaster preparedness);
- Restoring access to basic services;
- Community empowerment (rebuilding lives and livelihoods with local ownership, involving communities in planning and implementing the recovery).

Central to recovery programmes is the promotion of national/local ownership, capacity building (government, civil society, communities), enhancing gender equity and partnerships.

5. PROJECTS AND BUDGETS

- The six (6) UNICEF projects under the original FA remain unchanged, UNICEF having received full funding from donors;
- Three (3) new FAO projects have been added and one revised;
- No change to UNFPA projects;
- One (1) new WHO project has been added;
- Five (5) UNDP projects have been revised;
- One (1) OCHA new project has been added and one (1) revised;
- One (1) UNEP new project has been added and two (2) revised.

UNEP identified the following criteria for adding/revising environmental projects (see Water and Sanitation and Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Management sectors):

- All of the proposed projects can be performed by trained UNEP staff in country with the technical expertise to fulfil project requirements within the timeframe of the appeal (i.e., 31 December 2005), assuming the timely availability of resources;
- The projects address priority environmental needs identified by the Ministry of Environment and Construction and in the Immediate Priorities section of the joint World Bank-Asian Development Bank-UN System needs assessment;
- The proposed projects target populations affected by the tsunami, including children, who often play among unsanitary and unsafe waste sites and are among the most vulnerable to natural disasters.

In addition to the two projects UNEP had listed in the original Flash Appeal – both of which have been revised – UNEP has formulated a new project in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Construction.

**INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE – TSUNAMI 2005
MID TERM REVIEW OF FLASH APPEAL**

NEW PROJECTS:

HEALTH		US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H11 - MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Environmental Health – monitoring and surveillance	1,086,500
	Aim: To establish and maintain programmes within the water quality and food safety sector to: (a) Monitoring quality and identifying potential risks prior to their having an impact on human health and the environment; and (b) Surveillance for assessing and tracking risk factors in the atolls and outlying islands	
	Beneficiaries: 100,000	Partners: MoH, ME&C, UNEP, UNICEF
RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/A01 - MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Replacement of farming inputs to farmers and home gardeners	3,000,000
	Aim: Improvement of income generating activities in agriculture and food nutritious for the affected tsunami targets	
	Beneficiaries: Affected islands (26)	Partners: Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Marine resources; Ministry of Atolls Administrations; local communities
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/ER/106- MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Rehabilitation of mangroves forests, home gardens, agro forestry and trees to restore livelihoods and coastal ecosystems	150,000
	Aim: Evaluate extent of damage to mangrove forests and trees and their role in mitigating the effects of the tsunami on lives and livelihoods; ii) Prepare rehabilitation plans for mangrove forests, community plantings, home gardens, agroforestry, fruit and amenity trees to restore livelihoods and coastal ecosystems; iii) Provide technical support to strengthen Government capacity in mangroves and social forestry and establish nurseries.	
	Beneficiaries: Urban and rural communities	Partners: Ministries of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, other Ministries; Local Governments; UNDP, other IOs, NGOs and CBOs
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY, COORDINATION		US\$
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) TSU-MDV-05/CSS05- MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Geographical information systems and infrastructure	146,000
	Aim: To enhance decision making through geographical information at all levels, for the preparation, implementation, monitoring evaluation and overall coordination of the Tsunami relief operations. A management tracking tool for the relief coordinator and all related partners, allowing to browse from a synthetic sketch map, most appropriate information for the management of the Tsunami relief program and in particular for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors;	
	Beneficiaries: Disaster Management Centre; Govt. staff, UN agencies; Atoll Development Units	Partners: Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources Ministry of Planning. Relief and Disaster centre Stakeholders (government, NGOs, international organisations) at local, national and regional levels

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VULNERABILITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		US\$
UNEP TSU-MDV-05-CSS06 - MALDIVES NEW PROJECT	Project Title: Environmental risk reduction and remediation	950,000
	Aim: Mitigate impacts of tsunami, reduce vulnerability and risks to public health and safety, and protect natural resources crucial to economy and livelihoods through remediation and restoration of, e.g., impacted coastal zones, forests, flora, as well as strengthening national and island-level environmental capacities to implement environmental mitigation, risk reduction and remediation measures	
	Beneficiaries: 290,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Environment & Construction, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Atolls Development	

REVISED BUDGETS:

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		US\$
OCHA TSU/MDV-05/CSS03- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Coordination of UN efforts in response to the disaster	Original: 810,000 Revised: 837,524 Reason: Support for improving coordination of the response to IDPs
	Aim: To ensure a coordinated response to the crisis.	
	Beneficiaries: Government's Crisis Task Force, UN Agencies, other humanitarian organisations Government ministries involved in relief and recovery	
	Partners: Governments Crisis Task Force, UN agencies	
UNDP TSU/MDV-05/CSS04- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Coordination and Support to Government Capacity: Planning the Recovery	Original: 1,500,000 Revised: 1,500,000 Reason: Project title changed to enable strengthening of critical national capacity to plan and coordinate the tsunami recovery
	Aim: To advise and support the Government on the formulation of a recovery framework, including a recovery strategy and policy and related institutional framework.	
	Beneficiaries: Government's Crisis Task Force, UN Agencies, other humanitarian organisations Government ministries involved in recovery and reconstruction	
	Partners: Governments Crisis Task Force, UN agencies	

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
WHO TSU/MDV-05/H06— MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Disease surveillance, verification and response	Original: 1,000,000 Revised: 463,500 Reason: Reduction in anticipated cost for disease surveillance activity
	Aim: To track patterns of life-threatening diseases among those at risk through the prompt set-up of a surveillance and early warning system, with regular epidemiological reports.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	

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VULNERABILITY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		US\$
UNDP TSU/MDV-05/CSS01A-MALDIVES OCHA TSU/MDV-05/CSS01B-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Disaster Risk Management Aim: To factor in disaster risk reduction in the recovery and rehabilitation processes Beneficiaries: 45,000 families Partners: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment, Atoll Development Offices, Island Offices and women's development committees and youth groups, Ministry of Planning and other related departments	Original: 4,400,000 (UNDP) Revised: UNDP: 3,700,000 Revised: OCHA: 700,000 Project adjusted to take into account sequencing of activities and coordination & collaboration between UNDP and OCHA in the areas of early warning, disaster preparedness and emergency response.
	Project Title: Post-disaster environmental assessment and recovery support to implementing partners Aim: To identify, assess and address immediate risks to the coral reefs systems, as well as risks to livelihood caused by damage to natural resources. Beneficiaries: Total: 280,000 Partners: Ministry of Environment and Construction, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, UNDP, UNOSAT.	Original: 750,000 Revised: 1,100,000 Reason: Expand assessment work to support strategic environmental assessment and government environmental mitigation and risk reduction activities during reconstruction
RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS		US\$
UNDP TSU-MDV-05/ER/I01-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: To support and restart livelihood activities of most affected people Aim: To restore major livelihood activities of 1000 fishermen families, 2000 skilled labour families, 2000 small entrepreneurs, 2000 families formerly working in the tourism industry, and 1000 agricultural families. Beneficiaries: 8,000 families Partners: NGOs in the islands and community groups	Original: 3,300,000 Revised: 5,500,000 Reason: Additional support is required to expand support to income generating activities such as small-scale trade and local, inter-island transport, cash for work, etc.

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SHELTER		US\$	
UNDP/ UN-HABITAT TSU-MDV-05/S/NF01-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Shelter provision	Original: 19,100,000	
	Aim: To address the shelter needs of the most vulnerable population. 600 most vulnerable families will benefit for assistance for full rebuilding; 2,000 families will benefit for partial reconstruction; 1000 displaced families will be hosted in emergency centres.	Revised: 9,500,000	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: Total: 3,600 families </td> <td> Partners: Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board, national development NGOs, local communities </td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: Total: 3,600 families	Partners: Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board, national development NGOs, local communities
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RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS		US\$	
FAO TSU-MDV-05/ER/I02-MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Rehabilitation of marine fisheries sector and agricultural infrastructure	Original: 2,000,00	
	Aim: To support the affected agricultural and fishing communities through the replacement and/or repair of small fishing craft and equipment.	Revised: 5,670,000	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Beneficiaries: 100,000 severely affected people </td> <td> Partners: Ministry of Atolls Development, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources </td> </tr> </table>	Beneficiaries: 100,000 severely affected people	Partners: Ministry of Atolls Development, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
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WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
UNEP TSU/MDV-05/WS02- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Post-Tsunami Waste Management (new title)	Original: 200,000
	Aim: Clean, separate and re-use waste, reduce waste being dumped and prevent damage to coral reefs and fisheries.	Revised: 4,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000	Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, Maldives Water and Sanitation Authority (MWSA), UNDP
INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
UNDP TSU/MDV-05/ER/I03- MALDIVES REVISED PROJECT	Project Title: Restoration of critical infrastructure	Original: 4,000,000
	Aim: To repair critical infrastructure and facilities.	Revised: 5,000,000
	Beneficiaries: 45,000 families	Partners: Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology, NGOs, CBOs
WATER AND SANITATION		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/WS01- MALDIVES	Project Title: Immediate restoration of essential water and sanitation services for affected populations	7,896,000
	Aim: To prevent an increase in mortality and morbidity of affected populations by decreasing the likelihood of outbreak of waterborne diseases	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 25,000	
HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/H08- MALDIVES	Project Title: Emergency response and reconstruction of health facilities.	2,000,000
	Aim: To re-establish reproductive health services for severely affected populations.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	

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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/H09-MALDIVES	Project Title: Restoration of Immunisation services Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children are immunised with Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) vaccines.	930,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 6,000 Children: 6,000	
	Partners: Department of Public Health (DPH) Ministry of Health Regional and Atoll Hospitals	
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/H10-MALDIVES	Project Title: Nutritional support for children Aim: To monitor the nutrition status of children under five and to take appropriate action to limit the effects of increased malnutrition.	1,590,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Children: 50,000 Women: 25,000	
	Partners: Department of Public Health Ministry of Health Regional and Atoll Hospitals Health Centres Community groups, NGOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H01-MALDIVES	Project Title: Assessment Aim: To have a rapid health assessment of the damage to the overall health system in the disaster-affected areas in order to develop immediate and recovery plans.	400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H02-MALDIVES	Project Title: Support to Ministry of Health coordination Aim: To assist the Ministry of Health in coordinating the health sector activities.	400,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H03-MALDIVES	Project Title: Provision of supplies and equipment and replenishment of essential assets Aim: To contribute to ensuring that medical supply chains function as efficiently as possible and to respond to the needs of end-users.	3,000,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H04-MALDIVES	Project Title: Technical Support Aim: To provide technical assistance and to coordinate with the government along with other concerned organisations in disaster affected areas to determine gaps and requirements and to fill these gaps.	250,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H05-MALDIVES	Project Title: Advocacy and capacity building Aim: To organise public health campaigns for the prevention of diseases, outbreaks, and for the treatment of prevalent diseases.	500,000
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	

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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		US\$
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TSU-MDV-05/H07-MALDIVES	Project Title: Project Management, evaluation and reporting	535,000
	Aim: To continuously monitor and follow-up the health status in affected areas and take appropriate remedial measures, as necessary.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 50,000 Children: 30,000	
	Partners: MoH/DPH, UNICEF/ UNFPA/NGOs/CBOs	
EDUCATION		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/E01-MALDIVES	Project Title: Back to School	8,064,000
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children of school-going age have access to schools.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 180,000.00 Children: 180,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Education, Educational Development Centre, Faculty of Education, NGOs	
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN		US\$
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL01-MALDIVES	Project Title: Protection and psychosocial support to women and adolescent girls.	250,000
	Aim: To ensure rehabilitation and mental well-being with a special focus on families and communities. Support BCC campaigns to raise awareness and prevent gender-based violence.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security, society for Health Education (SHE)	
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL02-MALDIVES	Project Title: Life skills based education for adolescents/youth	150,000
	Aim: To ensure healthy development and reduced risk taking behaviour amongst adolescents/youth. Protection of adolescents and girls through BCC campaigns.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 100,000 Women: 25,000 Children: 50,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, SHE, Foundation for Advancement of Self Help in Attaining Needs (FASHAN) Girl Guides and Boy Scouts	
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/P/HR/RL03-MALDIVES	Project Title: Psycho-social support to children and women	1,120,000
	Aim: To ensure that all Maldivian children and women have access to quality psychosocial interventions for quick recovery and rehabilitation.	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 210,000.00 Women: 80,000 Children: 130,000	
	Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Family Development and Social Security, Care Society, FASHAN, Society for Health Education, Ministry of Youth Development and Sports, Schools, Health Centres	

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TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND REHABILITATION OF RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE		US\$
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) TSU-MDV-05/ER/I04-MALDIVES	Project Title: Operational and logistical support for emergency operations	
	Aim: To ensure that emergency assistance for Maldivian children and women can be delivered by sea and air in a timely and cost effective manner	
	Beneficiaries: Total: 210,000.00 Women: 80,000 Children: 130,000	Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of External Resources Task Force Aid Coordination Unit, UNDP, United Nations Joint Logistic Centre (UNJLC), WFP
		2,352,000