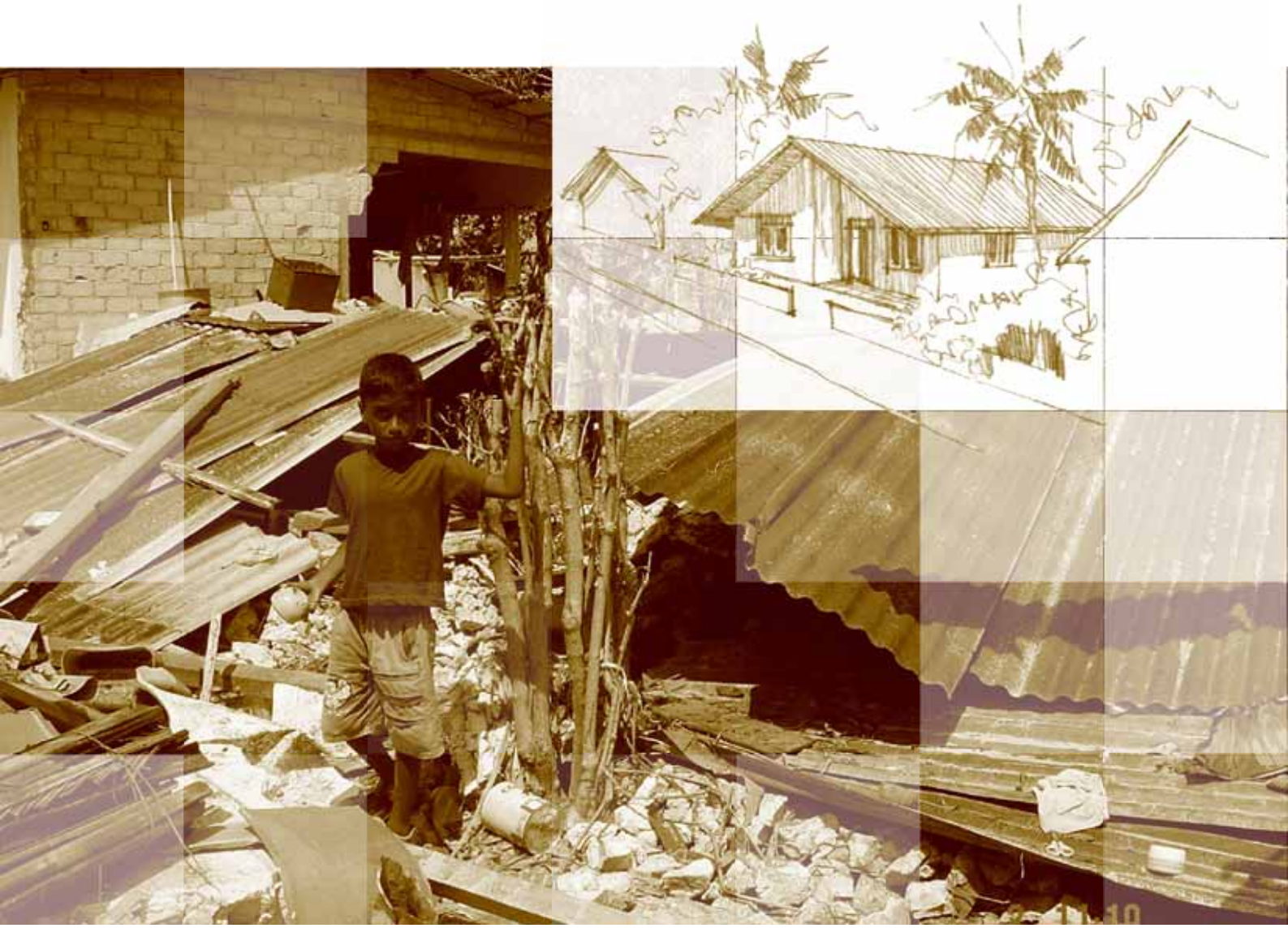
Republic of Maldives

National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

Programmes and Projects



Ministry of Planning and National Development

March 2005

FOREWORD

On 26 December 2004 the Maldives experienced the worst natural disaster in the nation's history, when the tsunami washed over the entire country claiming 82 lives, leaving 26 people missing and 15,000 homeless and displaced. The tragedy shattered the lives and livelihoods of a third of the population, causing widespread trauma and distress. The disaster has reduced to rubble, decades of hard work that had made the Maldives one of the most rapidly developing countries in the world.

The Joint Needs Assessment carried out by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the UN System and the Government estimates the losses from the disaster at US $ 470.1 or 62 per cent of GDP. This estimate, however, does not include environmental costs and the value of the top-soil and reclaimed land that was washed out to sea. Once these and other damages are included as more information becomes available, the total losses are likely to be even higher.

The people showed a strong spirit of unity and support for each other during the disaster by taking in the homeless, clearing the debris and providing solace and comfort. In recognition of the remarkable courage and strong sense of community shown by the people at a time of unimaginable loss and adversity, and in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the disaster, the Government has decided to mark 26 December as Unity Day.

Responding to the emergency, the people, Government and international agencies worked closely to provide the basic needs of food, water, clothing and shelter. Temporary shelters are being constructed for the displaced. Exactly 1 month after the disaster the President laid the foundation stone for the first batch of permanent houses in A.Dh Maamigili, for the people of M. Madifushi, who requested for relocation upon the total destruction of their island. Further, a programme for the revival of livelihoods is underway.

The National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan outlines the objectives and strategies for meeting urgent immediate needs in housing and infrastructure development, reviving livelihoods, and creating the conditions for sustained economic recovery. The Plan contains projects and programmes proposed by different sectors to restore key industries and provide social and economic services and facilities. To meet these needs and other expenditures it would be necessary to mobilize within 3-4 years, approximately 3 times the normal public investment requirements. In the face of the projected revenue shortfall of US$ 60 million due to the tsunami, the challenge for economic recovery is to meet the financing requirements without increasing the debt service ratio above pre-tsunami levels.

External assistance is key to achieving sustainable recovery. Ranked among the top 5 countries in aid utilization by the World Bank, we are confident that the Maldives can meet all disbursement requirements. To oversee and manage donations and external aid in an efficient and transparent manner the Government has established a Trust Fund, chaired by the Auditor General. The Board of Trustees includes members from the private sector, Government and International Agencies.

In order to regenerate the economy and help the people get back on their feet in the shortest possible time, it is important to rapidly restore all public services, regenerate the main industries and revive livelihoods. The country's human resource base, which saw rapid development over the past two decades, is intact, as is much of the industrial infrastructure, including fish processing plants and over 70 per cent of the tourist facilities. In addition the country has a vibrant and dynamic private sector that has been the main catalyst for economic growth in the past and will continue to play a pivotal role in economic recovery and development. Therefore with timely and adequate assistance it is possible to recover and rebuild the Maldives.

Hamdun Hameed
Minister of Planning and National Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Plan is prepared by the Ministry of Planning and National Development with the assistance of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. All Government Offices made valuable contributions in the preparation of the Plan. The Government would like to gratefully acknowledge the hard work and dedication of their staff in facilitating the preparation of this Plan and its timely completion.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BML	Bank of Maldives Limited
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPZ	Environmental Protection Zone
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCC	Forward Coordination Centre
FRC	French Red Cross
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRC	German Red Cross
HIRU	Housing and Infrastructure Redevelopment Unit
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
ILRDP	Island Livelihood Revitalization and Development Program
JAR	Joint Assessment Report
JICS	Japan International Cooperation Systems
MACL	Maldives Airports Company Limited
MEC	Ministry of Environment and Construction
MHUDB	Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
MOAD	Ministry of Atolls Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFMAR	Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources
MOFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOT	Ministry of Tourism
MOTCA	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation
MPA	Maldives Ports Authority
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MPS	Maldives Police Services
MRC	Marine Research Centre
MTPB	Maldives Tourism Promotion Board
MYDS	Ministry of Youth Development and Sports
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDRCU	National Disaster Relief Coordination Unit
NERU	National Economic Recovery Unit
NRRP	National Recovery and Reconstruction Plan
RDMO	Regional Development Management Office
STELCO	State Electric Company Limited
TLU	Transport and Logistics Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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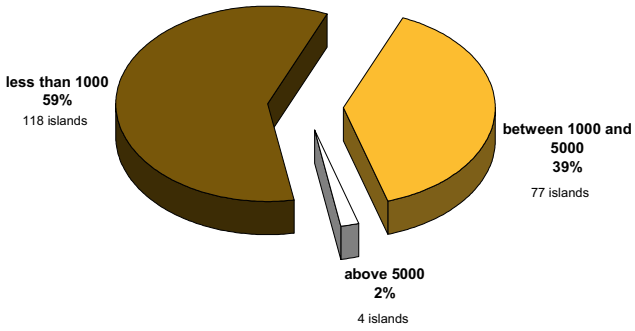
Funding Gap Analysis

Introduction

The Maldives is an archipelago of 1,190 low lying coral islands in the Indian Ocean. The country has a population of 290,000 people distributed over 199 islands. As Figure 1 shows, over half of the inhabited islands have a population less than 1,000 people. 39 percent of islands have a population between 1000 and 500. Only 2 percent of islands have a population of over 5 thousand people. The wide and uneven distribution of the population poses many challenges including the high unit cost of providing social and economic services and infrastructure. In addition the difficulties of access and the inherent fragility of the environment combine to create one of the most vulnerable communities in the world.

Figure 1.
Population Distribution (excluding Male')



Registered population (June 2004)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Despite these challenges, the Maldives has achieved significant growth and development over the last twenty years. Strong private sector led growth has enabled the country to achieve an average growth rate of 9 per cent since 1978. Currently fisheries accounts for 9.3 of GDP and tourism comprise 33 per cent. Indirectly both these sectors could account for more than twice that amount. Similarly, social development has also seen rapid progress with infant mortality reducing from 120 to 14 per thousand live births, and average life expectancy increasing from 48 to 72 years. Table 1 gives an overview of development since 1978.

Table 1: Development Indicators

Indicator	**1978**	**Most Recent Estimate**	
GDP per Capita (US$)	377	2,261	April 2004 est.
Tourist Arrivals	29,325	600,000	2004
No of resorts	17	87	2004
Total exports F.O.B. (US$ Approx.)	4m	113m	2003
Total imports C.I.F. (US$ Approx.)	13m	470m	2003
Life expectancy at birth	48	72	2003
Infant Mortality Rate (per '000 live births)	120	14	2003
Maternal Mortality (per '000 live births)	6	1	2003
Functional Literacy (%)	82	99	2000
Student enrolment	15,032	104,408	2003

THE TSUNAMI DISASTER

The tsunami struck the Maldives on 26 December 2004 at 9.20 am, destroying lives and livelihoods of a third of the population. The disaster severely affected the whole country, flooding all but 9 islands. 13 islands were totally evacuated. The tsunami claimed 82 lives, left 26 people missing and displaced over 15,000 people. The tsunami destroyed much of the country's physical asset base including homes and entire settlements, public service utilities such as hospitals, clinics and schools, transport and communications infrastructure, private businesses and livelihoods. The main industries of fisheries and tourism were badly hit, wiping out two decades of investment and economic development. The total asset loss is estimated to be 62 per cent of GDP. Table 2 gives the details of the losses and needs by sector as identified in the Joint Needs Assessment Report.

Table 2: Estimated Losses and Financing Needs (US$ millions)

Sector	Losses			Cost of reconstruction (2)			
	Direct losses	Indirect losses (1)	Total losses	Needs for next six months	Medium terms needs (3)	Total costs	Public financing needs (4)
Education	15.5		15.5	8.4	12.7	21.1	21.1
Health	5.6		5.6	4.9	7.3	12.2	12.2
Housing	64.8		64.8	22.2	51.8	74.0	74.0
Water and sanitation	13.1		13.1	18.4	27.2	45.6	45.6
Tourism	100	130.0	230.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	0
Fisheries	13.2	11.9	25.1	5.8	8.3	14.1	14.1
Agriculture	10.8	0.3	11.1	4.8	6.3	11.1	11.1
Transport	20.3		20.3	2.0	25.0	27.0	24.9
Power	4.6		4.6	1.9	2.8	4.6	4.6
Livelihoods		30.0	30.0	17.4		17.4	17.4
Environment				3.7	6.1	9.8	9.8
Disaster risk management				0.7	3.7	4.4	4.4
Other costs for new host islands (5)				5.0	10.0	15.0	15.0
Administration etc. (5)	50		50.0	15.0	35.0	50.0	50.0
Total	**297.9**	**172.2**	**470.1**	**120.1**	**286.2**	**406.3**	**304.2**

Losses / costs as percent of GDP (2004 est.)	62%		54%	40%
Estimated revenue loss (5)				60.0
Total financing gap including revenue loss				364.2
Total financing gap including revenue loss as percent of GDP				48%

Notes:

(1) Indirect loss estimates particularly in tourism and livelihoods are not robust.

(2) Reconstruction costs in some sectors are higher than damages because (a) some partially damaged houses will need to be fully rebuilt because the original islands are not livable anymore; and (b) new environmental standards apply to new facilities.

(3) Medium term covers the period from 6 to 36 months.

(4) Public financing needs differ from reconstruction costs because certain losses may be covered by insurance and financial resources available to owners.

(5) Preliminary estimates.

OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES FOR RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

Disaster relief: *Help survivors cope with the immediate aftermath of the disaster*

- Provide temporary shelter for homeless people
- Emergency food supply as needed
- Emergency water/sanitation facilities and generators
- Emergency health services, including psycho-social support

Macro-economic recovery and livelihoods revival: *Restore community livelihoods, revive key economic sectors and maintain macro-economic stability*

- Short-term restoration of livelihoods by cash transfers and community-based cash-for-work programmes
- Use local labour and a strong involvement of local communities in rebuilding infrastructure and housing
- Provide micro-and small credits for repair/replacement of equipment and other productive assets
- Provide inputs and technical support services for agriculture and fisheries
- Revive the transportation sector
- Encourage the resumption of tourism activity

Community empowerment: *Rebuilding lives with local ownership*

- Restore damaged infrastructure, including harbours, jetties, protection walls, navigation aids, power and communications
- Improve access to vulnerable island communities
- Repair damaged houses and settlements
- Reconstruct permanent houses for those who lost their homes totally
- Implement recovery programmes with strong community participation and ownership, aiming at longer term community development programmes in future
- Ensure gender equity in recovery priorities and women's participation in the recovery work

Environmental protection: *Protect and regenerate vulnerable marine ecosystems, strengthen disaster preparedness and mitigation measures*

- Establish early warning systems
- Improve disaster preparedness systems
- Improve protection and mitigation measures against wave impact in major islands
- Clean up debris
- Implement policies and measures for sustainability of vulnerable marine ecosystems

Public services: *Restore access to basic services for all*

- Establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms for recovery and reconstruction efforts
- Repair and reconstruction of public buildings and related infrastructure
- Re-establish public administration services throughout all islands, forming the basis for building adequate capacity for an efficient and effective public administration in the longer term
- Restore adequate water and sanitation facilities, consider improvements when necessary for health or environmental reasons
- Restore adequate health services
- Restore adequate education services

MAIN STRATEGIES

Disaster Relief and the Provision of Temporary Shelter: The tsunami disaster destroyed homes and settlements across the country, initially displacing about 15,000 people. The Government's most important immediate priority is to provide emergency shelter for the displaced and homeless thousands.

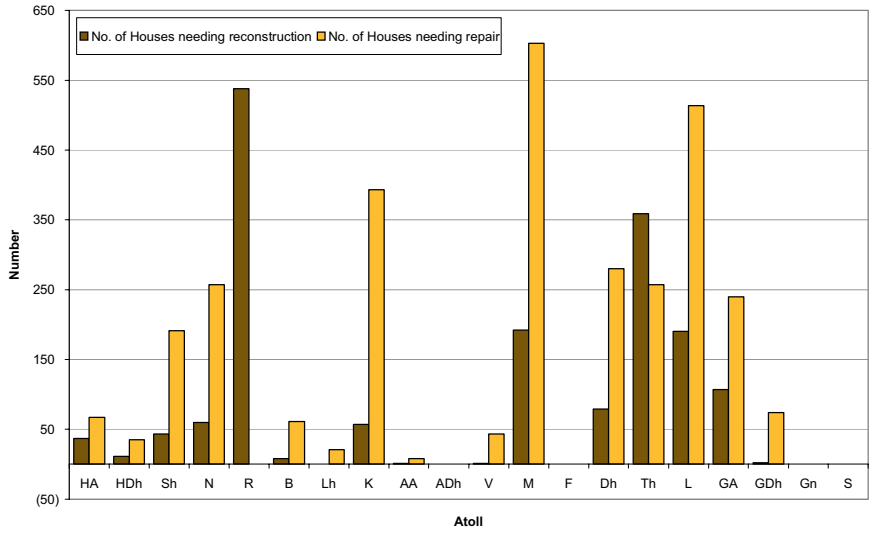
Through external assistance tents have been procured and provided for the displaced in K. Atoll Guraidhoo, M. Atoll Kolhufushi, M. Dhigarru and Th. Atoll Madifushi. Work on the construction of temporary shelters is underway in 8 islands, by contracting private companies and through individual contributions.

Economic Recovery and Reviving Livelihoods: Economic recovery strategy is based on maintaining macro-economic stability and preventing an economic downturn by reviving local economies through market based incentives, and revitalizing the tourism and fisheries industries. Specific strategies include:

- Income support to the affected population, as is being done through cash transfers, which also help maintain adequate liquidity in the atolls.
- Supporting the affected populations restore their livelihoods by financing the replacement of key assets and tools and by employing local labor in rebuilding infrastructure.
- Encouraging the resumption of tourism activity by conveying a clear message to the rest of the world that (a) serious damages were limited to a few islands, (b) key infrastructure, like the airport, is safe and functioning normally, and (c) the impact of the tsunami was minor on most of the resorts, and that about 70 per cent of all resort facilities are open for business.
- Ensuring that the reconstruction effort is consistent with macroeconomic stability over the medium term, by containing the fiscal deficit, maintenance of the fixed exchange rate, and price stability.
- Implement recovery programmes with strong community participation and ownership, aiming at longer term community development programmes in future
- Ensure gender equity in recovery priorities and women's participation in the recovery work

Much of the peoples' income and livelihoods depend on home-based production, whether it is agricultural production, fishery activities or small businesses. When their homes were destroyed it also took away their livelihoods. Rebuilding homes therefore, is also an important part of reviving their livelihoods in addition to developing specific programmes for providing social support and creating employment and income generation.

Figure 2.
TSUNAMI IMPACT
HOUSING NEEDS FOR ALL ATOLLS



Permanent Housing and Resettlement:

Provising housing for the displaced is an urgent priority. Figure 2 shows the spread of housing damages across the country. 58 islands require total rebuilding of houses and 75 islands need repair of houses. A total of over 5,700 houses need to be built or rehabilitated.

Since some of these islands have been badly damaged, the Government has provided a choice for relocation where people would have the option to choose one of the 5 islands that have been identified in the initial phase to be developed as growth centers.

Resettlement and relocation of populations is totally demand driven and voluntary. As part of the incentive package to encourage people to move to larger, safer and economically more sustainable islands, the Government would provide land and housing, in addition to other social and economic services.

Relocating populations (including women and disadvantaged groups), host communities, and non-governmental organizations, will be consulted as appropriate, when facilitating the requested relocation and in implementing the relocation assistance, and for redressing grievances. Further, relocation plans, including documentation of the consultation process in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders will be disclosed before relocation. Relocating populations will be informed of their rights, and consulted on options, to provide needed assistance, including:

- Compensation for residential housing and lost assets at rates affordable to the government and acceptable to relocating populations;
- Assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites, by the government and hosting community;
- Transitional support and development assistance such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required;
- Provision of civic infrastructure and access to socio-economic services and utilities
- A resettlement entitlement will be provided to each household before relocation
- Under the prevailing emergency conditions, priority for resettlement will be given in the following order:

(a) Tsunami destroyed and affected islands, with major housing damage.
(b) Islands which have requested for relocation prior to 26 December 2004.
(c) Other small and vulnerable islands requesting for relocation after the tsunami.

Implementation schedules of the relocation programme would depend on identification of a host island mutually agreed upon by migrant and host communities.

The social impacts caused by loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income source or means of livelihoods, will be identified and assessed through the census and socio-economic surveys of the tsunami affected populations.

Rebuilding Infrastructure: Much of the infrastructure has been damaged in 104 islands, including schools, hospitals, clinics, coastal structures and transport and communications infrastructure. It is important that all critical infrastructure is rebuilt or rehabilitated urgently in order to provide all essential services to the population and revive local economies. All islands need facilities such as roads, land reclamation, harbours and jetties, public utilities including water, electricity, sewerage, waste disposal systems, schools, clinics and hospitals as well as commercial infrastructure.

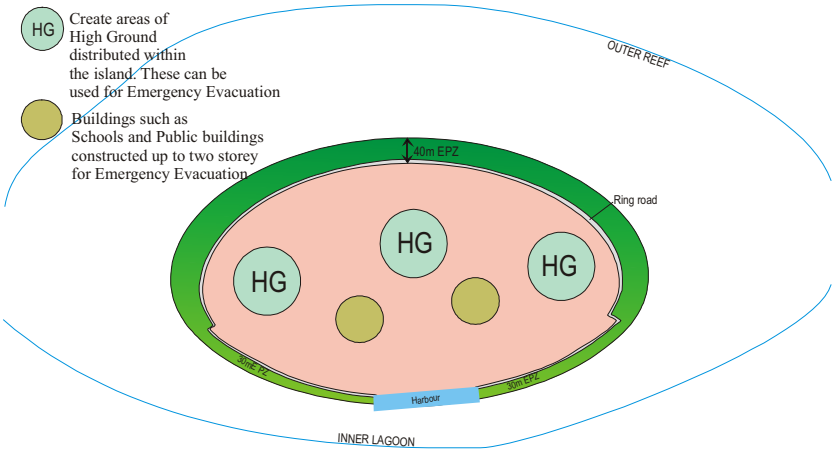


Figure 3: Conceptual Design for Enhanced Mitigation

Enhancing Mitigation Measures:

The Maldives is inherently vulnerable to environmental disasters. The recent tsunami has reemphasized this and created new urgency in setting up stronger mitigation measures. The disaster destroyed coastal structures, increased beach erosion, damaged reef structures, contaminated the fresh water lens, degraded the top soil and accumulated hazardous disaster and demolition waste.

In responding to the urgent needs of environmental protection, it is important to re-conceptualise environmental mitigation measures. As such the Government has developed a strategy for increasing the safety of island communities by redesigning the physical development features of islands and incorporating measures such as wider environmental protection zones, creating elevated areas for vertical evacuation in the event of floods, and providing easy access in emergencies. Figures 3 and 4 show the conceptual designs for enhanced environmental mitigation features.

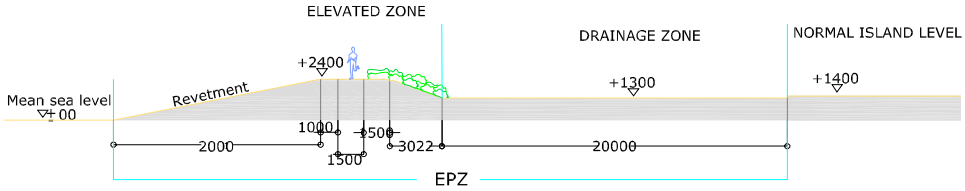


Figure 4: Cross Section of EPZ

THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The overall objectives of the recovery and reconstruction programme are to meet the needs for emergency shelters for the displaced and homeless; revival of livelihoods and sustainable economic recovery; and the reconstruction of houses and infrastructure to replace the assets that were lost or destroyed. To meet these needs, the Government is proposing an investment programme of US$ 374.9 million divided in to 13 sectors, including the cost of developing islands that would host new communities that are relocated. The requirement for housing is by far the largest.

The financing needs identified in this Plan are higher than the needs estimated in the Joint Assessment Report (JAR) because of new information and damage assessments that were undertaken subsequently. The JAR also does not include tourism within the public financing framework since it is a fully commercialised sector. However, financing needs for developing appropriate environmental preparedness plans for the sector and the provision of soft loans for resort repair are included in this Plan to facilitate the mobilisation of funding for the sector.

Similarly, the repair and reconstruction of houses is more than the amount estimated in the Joint Assessment Report (JAR). The increase amounts to US$ 19.5m. This is because the number of houses needing repair or reconstruction has increased since the assessment. At the same time the cost of reconstruction has increased as a result of the Government's decision to provide 3 bedroom housing units instead of the 2 bedroom housing units that was considered in the JAR, which has increased cost of a house from US$19,500 to US$23,400.

The total cost of the fisheries sector is also higher than the JAR figure due to the increase in the proposed cost of the Fishing Vessel Replacement Programme by US$ 0.12m This is because the cost of damaged artisanal fishing vessels (bokkuraa) was not available during the joint assessment.

The total cost of reconstruction for the transport sector is higher by US$ 48.1m. This is because the plan for reconstruction envisages the use of better and more reliable technologies in harbour construction than before. The seawalls and breakwaters are built using traditional construction methods which leads to the development of cracks and the structures often collapses because of scouring from underneath and the seepage of water. Although the initial investments are higher in these estimates, it will substantially reduce the long-term cost of repair and maintenance or reconstruction.

The total public financing needs for the disaster risk management sector is more than the amount estimated in the Joint Assessment Report by US$ 3m. This is because the project on

Development and Implementation of Disaster Preparedness Plans and Emergency Response, which is to be implemented in the medium to long term, has been included to highlight the critical need of this project at the present stage of recovery.

A total of US $131.2 million is currently committed by different donors for the investment programme, leaving a funding gap of US$ 243.7 million. Table 3 summarises the investment requirements and financing gap.

Table 3: Investment Programme

Sector	Public Financing Needs in JAR (US$ m)	Public Financing Needs Additional to JAR (US$ m)	Total Committed (US$ m)	Total Financing Gap (US$ m)	Total Financing Needs (US$ m)
Education	21.1	-	13.3	7.8	21.1
Health	12.2	-	6.5	5.8	12.2
Housing	74.0	19.5	61.0	32.5	93.5
Water and sanitation	45.6	-	7.0	38.6	45.6
Tourism*	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	14.1	0.12	3.2	11.0	14.2
Agriculture	11.1	-	3.0	8.1	11.1
Transport	24.9	48.1	6.2	66.9	73.0
Power	4.6	-	3.4	1.2	4.6
Livelihoods	17.4	-	15.9	1.5	17.4
Environment	9.8	-	-	9.8	9.8
Disaster risk management	4.4	3.0	1.8	5.6	7.4
New host islands	15.0	-	-	15.0	15.0
Administration	50.0	-	10.0	40.0	50.0
Total	**304.2**	**70.7**	**131.2**	**243.7**	**374.9**

** The tourism industry in the Maldives is fully operated by the private sector. As such no public financing need is identified both in the Joint Assessment Report and in this Plan. However, projects for the amount of US$100m are proposed in this Plan to facilitate the mobilisation of funding for the industry.*

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The recovery and reconstruction programme will be implemented within the management structure set up by the Government to respond to the disaster. Following the tsunami of 26 December 2004, a Ministerial Committee and Task Force were set up by the Government and established a National Disaster Management Center to facilitate and coordinate emergency relief work. The Centre includes the following divisions:

The National Disaster Relief Coordination Unit (NDRCU)

The Unit will be responsible for the provision of temporary shelter; repair and restoration of damaged homes; maintenance and management of temporary shelter for internally displaced persons and the management of the internally displaced person's register; provision of relief assistance; reconstruction and rehabilitation of social infrastructure; and the provision of logistical support necessary for the implementation of these activities.

The National Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Programme

The main objectives of the National Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Programme include planning and coordination of the redevelopment programme to revitalize the islands destroyed by the tsunami; and formulation of programmes and projects to revive the economy of the Maldives. The Programme consist of two units:

(1) The National Economic Recovery Unit (NERU) coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT). The Unit will be responsible for identification and implementation of adjustments to the macroeconomic policies to cater to the present recovery needs and the advancement of

the Maldive economy. In consultation with the concerned sectoral Ministries, the NERU will also be responsible for identification and implementation of programmes to revive and restore the loss to the economic sectors. The NERU will also be responsible for aid mobilization, coordination and management of finance.

(2) The Housing and Infrastructure Redevelopment Unit (HIRU) coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND). The Unit will be responsible for reconstruction and provision of permanent housing for to those affected by the tsunami; identification and development of land use plans of host islands for those willing to relocate to larger and socially and economically viable islands, and development of the host islands in an environmentally sustainable manner; and execution of programmes and projects to strengthen natural disaster preparedness.

The Transport and Logistics Unit (TLU)

The Unit will be responsible for coordination and provision of transport and logistical support to all recovery and reconstruction programmes.

The NDRCU is by the Chief Coordinator of the National Disaster Management Centre. All relief coordination programmes will be implemented and monitored by the respective sectoral ministries who will report periodically to the Chief Coordinator on the progress achieved.

AID MANAGEMENT

The Government has established a Trust Fund to receive funds from the budget as well as from local and foreign sources for relief and reconstruction work. The Fund is overseen by a Board of Trustees, chaired by the Auditor General. The Board has representations from all key sectors and partners including the private sector, Government and International Agencies. The Fund will have a Chief Financial Officer and Financial Controller. Internal and external audits will be carried out to ensure transparency and effective utilization of funds in accordance with requirements of International Financial Institutions. All donors are encouraged to put their funds through the Trust Fund to avoid duplication, reduce administrative overheads and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of aid utilization.

The Ministry of Finance and Treasury of the Government of Maldives has set up two bank accounts in the Bank of Maldives Limited to receive financial assistance towards the disaster relief. One account is to receive cash assistance denominated in foreign currency, and the other is to receive assistance denominated in local currency, Rufiyaa. The details are as follows:

Name of the account:	Ministry of Finance and Treasury - Disaster Relief Fund
Bank:	Bank of Maldives PLC, Male', Republic of Maldives
Bank SWIFT Code:	MALBMVMV
Account Numbers:	7701-147900-002 (Foreign Currency) 7701-147900-001 (Local Currency)

For queries and assistance please contact:

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Program Areas	Intended Outcomes	Indicators of Outcomes or Purpose	Outputs
Education	▪ Restoration and rehabilitation of schools and student facilities	▪ Number of Schools reconstructed. ▪ Student enrolment ratios ▪ Number of teachers trained on psychological support.	▪ Schools rehabilitated to pre-tsunami levels ▪ Teaching and Learning materials available ▪ Psycho-social support provided
Health, Water & Sanitation	▪ Restoration of the physical Infrastructure of the Health Sector ▪ Meet the water needs requirement and to create adequate back-up supply of fresh water to meet national standards. ▪ Provide better sanitation facilities ▪ Reduced generation and environmental impacts of all forms of waste.	▪ Number of Health facilities reconstructed and repaired. ▪ Number of desalination plants installed and operated. ▪ Number of islands with sanitation facilities restored. ▪ Quantities and types of hazardous waste generated.	▪ Health facilities in all the affected islands fully functional ▪ Adequate safe drinking water available in all islands. ▪ Water and sanitation facilities for the tsunami affected islands improved.
Housing	▪ Address the shelter needs of the families in the islands affected by the Tsunami	▪ Number of housing units re-constructed ▪ Number of repaired houses	▪ Permanent housing units for the homeless and affected population provided.
Sustainable livelihood restoration in impacted islands.	▪ Improved economic opportunities and social welfare of the island communities through greater income generating activities.	▪ Fish catch ▪ Number of newly provided fishing vessels ▪ Total number of fishing vessels in operation ▪ Increase in the number of crop cultivation. ▪ Number of retail trading & micro enterprise units established	▪ Livelihoods restored and economic activities in the affected islands improved and expanded.

Program Areas	Intended Outcomes	Indicators of Outcomes or Purpose	Outputs
Tourism	▪ Restoration of the tourism sector to the pre-tsunami level	▪ Tourist Arrivals ▪ Occupancy levels of the resorts Number of reconstructed and repaired resorts. ▪ Number of loans processed	▪ Increased tourist arrivals. ▪ Occupancy rates of the resorts restored to pre-tsunami level. ▪ Disaster management plans developed
Power	▪ Rehabilitation of the damages to power infrastructure in the affected islands	▪ Number of repaired/reconstructed power houses ▪ Number of distribution systems restored ▪ Number of households connected to the electricity grid	▪ Generators and power systems fully functional ▪ Power is restored and electricity available in all households
Transport & logistics	▪ Rehabilitation of the damages to the transport & logistics infrastructure including harbours and jetties in all affected islands ▪ Repair of all navigational lights and equipment	▪ Passenger arrivals Quantity of inter-island transportation of goods. ▪ Number of Navigational lights and other facilities in operation	▪ Status of the Airports restored to pre-tsunami operational standards. ▪ Transportation of goods and commuting services improved. ▪ Safe transportation available

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Program Areas	Intended Outcomes	Indicators of Outcomes or Purpose	Outputs
Environment and Disaster Risk Management	▪ Develop environment contingency plans and waste management programmes ▪ Develop coral reef impact assessments and bio-diversity surveys ▪ Develop suitable disaster risk management systems including early warning systems ▪ Improve disaster resilience of key infrastructure facilities	▪ Environmental contingency plans ▪ Access to early warning information ▪ Studies and survey results ▪ Standard operating procedures ▪ construction standards and building codes	▪ Environmental contingency plans ▪ Access to early warning information ▪ Reef impact assessments completed ▪ Disaster risk assessments and early warning systems established ▪ Reduced vulnerability to disaster/risk and the resultant losses arising from such situation.
Host Islands	▪ Expand social and economic infrastructure facilities to cater for the increased population	▪ Number and type of infrastructure facilities constructed	▪ The homeless population relocated to bigger and safer islands with better infrastructure facilities.
Administration	▪ Restore public service infrastructure including community centers, women's centers and other facilities ▪ Rehabilitation of Law and Order facilities ▪ Smooth and efficient operation of the National Disaster Management Centre.	▪ Number of social & public service infrastructure facilities reconstructed or repaired. ▪ Number of office facilities constructed ▪ Office equipment provided	▪ The efficiency and effectiveness of public administration improved. ▪ Public administration facilities adequately available in all affected islands ▪ Strengthened Law enforcement and public order. ▪ Efficient operation of the NDMC.

Programmes and Projects

EDUCATION SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
EDU 001	Restoration and Renovation of School Facilities	18.098	7.233	UNICEF	5.865
			5.000	WB	
EDU 002	Provision of Student Supplies	2.719	0.931	UNICEF	1.789
EDU 003	Professional guidance in Psycological Support	0.100	0.100	UNICEF	0.000
EDU 004	Rehabilitation of the Maldives College of Higher Education – Majudhudheen Dhanaal	0.057	0.000		0.057
EDU 005	Rehabilitation of the Maldives College of Higher Education - H.Dh Kulhudhufushi Campus	0.184	0.000		0.184
TOTAL (US$ million)		**21.158**	**13.263**		**7.894**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: EDU 001	**Project Title:** Restoration and Renovation of School Facilities	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** 114 affected schools and 28 schools accommodating displaced children

Background:

There are 315 schools in the country and out those:

- 9 schools were completely destroyed;
- 31 schools were severely affected with heavy damage to the structure of buildings, toilets, boundary walls, furniture and equipment;
- 24 schools suffered damage to furniture, equipment and teaching materials on ground floor, damage to boundary wall, electrical wiring and some structural damage to buildings and toilets;
- 52 schools suffered damage to boundary wall and 10% loss of furniture, equipment and teaching materials;
- 199 schools were unaffected.

Out of the 199 schools that were unaffected, 28 schools are providing schooling to the displaced children. These host schools are suffering severe shortage of classrooms and hence running on three sessions with reduced contact hours. Hence, 114 schools in the country are currently operating with reduced facilities and resources.

Objectives:

- Reconstruction, repair and renovation of school facilities.
- Replacement of machinery and equipment.
- Provision of library resources including curriculum complementary packs and teaching materials.
- Ease the pressure on shortage of classrooms in schools accommodating displaced children.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
EDU 001 A	Reconstruction of school facilities	8.451
EDU 001 B	Repair and renovation of school facilities	0.175
EDU 001 C	Replacement of machinery and equipment	0.871
EDU 001 D	Replacement of furniture and fittings	2.678
EDU 001 E	Provision of library books	1.209
EDU 001 F	Provision of curriculum complementary packs and teaching materials	0.466
	Transportation, logistics and contingency	4.248
	Total	**18.098**

Beneficiaries:

- 25,593 children who currently are undergoing schooling with limited resources and facilities.
- 5,437 children who are facing shortage of classrooms in schools where 1,321 displaced children are being provided temporary schooling.

Expected Output:

- 114 schools being rehabilitated to pre-tsunami level
- Ease of pressure on classroom shortage in the 28 schools where the displaced children are being accommodated.

Environment Implications:

NONE

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: EDU 002	**Project Title:** Provision of Student Supplies	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** 28,636 students from 114 schools

Background:

Unlike other countries affected by the tsunami, Maldives experienced a disaster of national proportion that caused severe damages to the physical infrastructure and loss of livelihood to many island communities. Thirty nine islands were significantly damaged and nearly a third of the population were severely affected.

The tsunami hit the country just 13 days prior to beginning of the academic year for 2005. As a result 28,636 school going children from 114 schools lost their books and school wear to the waves and the families are unable to replace them. Moreover, as most families lost their savings they are unable to replace them.

Objectives:

- To provide textbooks, exercise books, uniforms and other student supplies to the children who lost them due to the tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
EDU 002 A	Provision of textbooks and student supplies	2.081
	Transportation, logistics and contingency	0.638
	Total	**2.719**

Beneficiaries:

- 28,636 school going children across the country in primary and secondary schools.

Expected Output:

- Children who lost their school supplies are provided replacements, thus enabling them to effectively participate in school.

Environment Implications:

NONE

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: EDU 003	**Project Title:** Professional Guidance in Psychosocial Support	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** One focal point and 4 teachers from each primary and secondary school in the country

Background: The tsunami of 26th December 2004, which affected the entire country, has resulted in significant psychological trauma, particularly among the vulnerable children and adolescents, even in islands that were unaffected. Observations show that children and adolescents across the country are demonstrating behavioural problems related to anxiety and insecurity.

Schools can play two major roles in the adjustment process. Firstly, reopening the schools will be a source of hope for the affected children to help them recover from the shock and regain confidence. Secondly, schools can provide socio-psychological support services for tsunami victims.

Majority of the island schools do not have counsellors and the existing teachers do not have the required skills to provide psychosocial support. Hence, a large scale training program is necessary to train teachers to provide adequate support across the school system and to the affected families.

Objectives:

- Train school teachers in trauma counselling and psychosocial support.
- Train one teacher from each school to act as the focal point for psychosocial support.
- To provide psychosocial support and counselling to the school children and affected families.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
EDU 003 A	Train teachers on psychosocial support	0.076
	Transportation, logistics and contingency	0.023
	Total	**0.100**

Beneficiaries:
The direct beneficiaries are 4 teachers and a focal point who will undergo training from each primary and secondary school. Thus, 66,021 children in primary and secondary grades in the atolls and affected families will have easy access to psychosocial support.

Expected Output:
Teachers are able to identify children in need of psychosocial support and provide support for children and affected families in coping with trauma and hardship.

Environment Implications:
NONE

PROJECT SUMMARY

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Project Code:
EDU 004</td><td colspan="2">Project Title: Rehabilitation of the Maldives College of Higher Education – Majudhudheen Dhanaal</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Executing Agency:
Ministry of Education</td><td colspan="2">Implementing Agency:
Maldives College of Higher Education</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geographic Coverage: Male’</td><td>Start Date:
Immediate</td><td colspan="2">Target Groups:
Post Secondary Students</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Background:
The Majudhudheen Dhanaal of the Maldives College of Higher Education serves as the Male’ student hostel. The Hostel was badly hit by the tsunami wave of 26 December 2004, and most equipment and furniture on the ground floor of the main campus building and the cafeteria was damaged.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Objectives:
▪ To replace and recover lost and damaged equipment and furniture.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Components</td></tr>
<tr><td>Code</td><td colspan="2">Component Details</td><td>Cost (US$ million)</td></tr>
<tr><td>EDU 004 A</td><td colspan="2">Replacement of equipment and furniture in the main campus.</td><td>0.003</td></tr>
<tr><td>EDU 004 B</td><td colspan="2">Replacement of equipment in hostel cafeteria</td><td>0.054</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>0.057</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Beneficiaries:
▪ The project will directly benefit the students of the campus facilities.
▪ The community at large will benefit both socially and economically due to spin-off effects from the recovery of the campus in general.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Expected Output:
▪ Replacement of equipment and furniture lost or damaged during the tsunami.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Environment Implications:
NONE</td></tr>
</table>

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: EDU 005	**Project Title:** Rehabilitation of the Maldives College of Higher Education - H.Dh Kulhudhufushi Campus	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Education		**Implementing Agency:** Maldives College of Higher Education
Geographic Coverage: HDh.Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Post Secondary Students

Background:

The Maldives College of Higher Education campus in HDh.Kulhudhufushi delivers training programmes in Nursing, Teacher Education and Vocational Training.

The Campus was badly damaged by the tsunami wave of 26 December 2004, causing damage to the administrative office, engineering workshop, stock rooms, staff accommodation, student hostel, main gates, and boundary wall.

Objectives:

- To replace physical infrastructure of the campus.
- To replace lost and damaged equipment and furniture.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
EDU 005 A	Rebuild and replace physical infrastructure, equipment and furniture in the Main Building	0.151
EDU 005 B	Rebuild and replace physical infrastructure, equipment and furniture in the Staff Accommodation	0.004
EDU 005 C	Rebuild and replace physical infrastructure, equipment and furniture in the Student Hostel	0.029
	Total	0.**184**

Beneficiaries:

- The project will directly benefit the students of the campus.
- The community at large will benefit both socially and economically due to spin-off effects from the recovery of the campus in general.

Expected Output:

- To make the campus in HDh. Kulhudhufushi functional to pre-tsunami level.

Environment Implications:

NONE

HEALTH SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
HLTH 001	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health Centres	3,632,614	1,728,654	GRC	1,530,329
			214,070	UNFPA	
			159,561	WHO	
HLTH 002	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health Posts	3,951,365	729,762	GRC	2,954,571
			261,112	UNFPA	
			5,920	WHO	
HLTH 003	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Hospitals and other facilities	4,591,554	3,356,919	GRC	1,234,635
TOTAL (US$ million)		**12,175,533**	**6,455,998**		**5,719,535**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HLTH 001	**Project Title:** Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health Centres	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: Sh, R, B, K, V, M, Th & L Atolls.	**Start date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of the eight atolls covered under this project.

Background:
In the last decade, the health sector has invested on improving the health of the population especially in the areas of maternal and child health, reproductive health in general and improving the vaccine coverage further. Health centres are the key institutions that implement the public health programmes in all these areas focussing on the atoll populations. In addition to the public health function, general doctors are placed in these institutions for primary level curative care. Health centres are the first level of referral in the five tier health system of the country.

The devastation caused by the tsunami has had major adverse impact on providing these services. Although some of these services are functioning, it is at a very minimal level with very little equipment and shortage of supplies. Thus, at present a significant number of people in these areas deprive from primary level care.

It is important that these facilities are restored to pre tsunami level, as health centres are the most needed institutions to react for any possible diseases that may spread due to the lowered living conditions due to the tsunami.

Objectives:
The aim of this project is to restore the 12 health centres that were affected by the tsunami to fully functional levels. The specific objectives are to:

- Repair and restore the structural damages to the buildings.
- Replace damaged equipment and machinery and re-equip the health centres.
- Provide medical consumables for effective delivery of care.
- Replace damaged furniture and fixtures of the health centres.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HLTH 001 A	Structural and Building Service Damage	0.781
HLTH 001 B	Equipments and Machineries	1.061
HLTH 001 C	Medical Consumables	0.738
HLTH 001 D	Furniture and Fixtures	0.072
HLTH 001 E	Logistics and taxes	0.501
	Warehousing	0.006
	Contingencies	0.472
	Total	**3.633**

Expected Output:

- Twelve damaged health centres restored to fully functional level.

Environment Implications:
No major environmental implications are envisaged. There maybe little impact on the already damaged aquifer due to dewatering in islands where complete reconstruction of health centres are required.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HLTH 002	**Project Title:** Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health Posts	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: 13 atolls: HA, HDh, Sh, N, B, K, ADh, V, M, Dh, Th, L, GDh	**Start date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of 30 islands.

Background:

Health posts are grass root level facilities that are the first point of call for any ailment for the island population. The main focus of the health posts are on public health and maternal health. Some health posts have a general doctor based on the island population. In recent times almost 100% of deliveries in an island with a health post are carried out in these posts.

The devastation caused by the tsunami has had major adverse impact on providing these services. Although some of these services are functioning, it is at a very minimal level with limited equipment and shortage of supplies. Thus, at present a people in these islands deprive from the very basic primary level healthcare. Furthermore, in 15 of these islands, services were provided in a small room within the island administrative office with limited privacy and hindrances to delivery of services and care.

It is critical that these health posts are restored to pre tsunami level. Thus, it is required to construct and equip new health posts in some islands to ensure primary care for the people.

Objectives:

The aim of this project is to restore the 15 health posts that were affected by the tsunami to fully functional levels and to construct 15 new health posts. The specific objectives are to:

- Construct and equip 15 new health posts.
- Repair structural damage to the buildings.
- Replace damaged equipment and machinery and re-equip the health posts.
- Provide medical consumables.
- Replace damaged furniture and fixtures.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HLTH 002 A	Structural and Building Service Damage	2.503
HLTH 002 B	Equipments and Machineries	0.388
HLTH 002 C	Medical Consumables	0.094
HLTH 002 D	Furniture and Fixtures	0.075
HLTH 002 E	Logistics and taxes	0.371
	Warehousing	0.006
	Contingencies	0.515
	Total	**3.951**

Expected Output:

- Fifteen damaged health posts restored to fully functional level.
- Fifteen new health posts constructed and fully operational

Environment Implications:

No significant environmental implications are envisaged. There maybe little impact on the already damaged aquifer due to dewatering in islands where complete reconstruction of health centres are required.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HLTH 003	**Project Title:** Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Hospitals and other Facilities	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: M, F, Dh, B, GA & Malé Region	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of 5 atolls.

Background:

Regional hospitals are the second tier of referral service, and play a crucial role in handling complicated deliveries and gynaecological operations. Atoll hospitals are an upgraded health centre that can perform minor surgery and caesarean sections. These hospitals provide quicker access to curative care for the communities.

The tsunami destroyed Muli Regional Hospital and made it almost non functional. Major devastation has caused loss and damage to all equipment machinery to irreparable degree. Atoll hospitals in Baa and Gaaf Alifu suffered major structural, equipment and appliance damages. Medical equipment and supplies department in Malé, and the pharmaceuticals inspection and authorisation post and the port health facility at Male' International Airport were also damaged.

It is vital to restore the damaged Regional Hospital and the 2 Atoll Hospital facilities to pre-tsunami level, as they are key curative service points in the atolls. In addition, the damaged facilities in Male' and the Airport needs to restored to pre-tsunami level.

Objectives:

The specific objectives of the project are to restore the damaged health to pre-tsunami level by:

- Repairing structural damages to the buildings.
- Replacing damaged equipment and machinery and re-equipping.
- Providing medical consumables.
- Replacing damaged furniture and fixtures.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HLTH 003 A	Structural and Building Service Damage	0.727
HLTH 003 B	Equipments and Machineries	1.672
HLTH 003 C	Medical Consumables	0.314
HLTH 003 D	Furniture and Fixtures	0.682
HLTH 003 E	Logistics and taxes	0.524
	Warehousing	0.006
	Contingencies	0.666
	Total	**4.592**

Expected Output:

- Muli Regional Hospital restored to full function
- Baa and Gaaf Alif atoll hospitals restored to full function
- Port Health Section and Pharmaceutical Post re-equipped and re-furnished.

Environment Implications:

No environmental implications are envisaged by implementing this project.

HOUSING SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ million)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
HSNG 001	Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of HA, HDh & Sh.	3.654	0.006	GOM	3.648
HSNG 002	Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of N, R, B, Lh	4.646	0.767	JICS	3.879
HSNG 003	Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of K, AA, Adh, V & M	14.556	3.359	JICS	11.198
HSNG 004	Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of Dh, Th & L	20.305	5.875	JICS	14.431
HSNG 005	Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of Ga & GDh	5.300	0.000		5.300
HSNG 006	Construction of houses on host islands	45.008	23.000	IRC	0.000
			2.008	GOM	
			20.000	FRC	
TOTAL (US$ million)		**93.469**	**55.014**		**38.455**

Note:
The total public financing needs for the repair and reconstruction of houses is more than the amount estimated in the Joint Assessment Report (JAR). The increase amounts to US$ 19.5m. This is because both the number of houses needing repair or reconstruction has increased since the assessment. At the same time the cost of reconstruction has increased as a result of the Government's decision to provide 3 bedroom housing units instead of the 2 bedroom housing units that was considered in the JAR. This has increased cost of a house from US$19,500 to US$23,400.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HSNG 001	**Project Title:** Repair and Reconstruction of housing in the tsunami affected islands of Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani Atoll	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Geographic Coverage: Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Homeless families and families with damaged houses in the tsunami affected islands.

Background:
Housing is one of the sectors that had most destruction by the 26th December tsunami. The wave damaged structural and non structural elements of houses, breaking boundary walls and facades, and indirectly subsided land, leading to collapsing of houses. The extent of damage to housing has lead to reconstruction of more than 2500 houses and repair of more than 3500 houses. The families who lived in these houses are left homeless and seeking shelter in the temporary shelters, at friends' or relatives'. Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani are the three most northern atolls of the country. Families from 11 islands from theses three atolls had received damaged and destruction to homes. There is an urgent need for permanent housing to these families for the communities to begin the rebuilding their livelihood.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to address the shelter needs of the families in the islands of Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani Atoll who were affected by the 26th December tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HSNG 001 A	Reconstruction of 47 houses	1.097
HSNG 001 B	Repair of 438 houses	2.556
	Total	**3.654**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries would be the homeless families and the families with damaged shelter in the tsunami affected islands of Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani Atoll. Indirectly, this project will benefit the communities of the affected islands in rebuilding the communities and focusing on livelihood activities.

Expected Output:
1. Reconstruction of 47 houses destroyed
2. Repair of 438 houses that have been damaged

Environment Implications:
Housing construction would have two implication;
- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for proper handling of the waste

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HSNG 002	**Project Title:** Repair and Reconstruction of housing in the tsunami affected islands of Noonu, Raa, Baa and Lhaviyani Atoll	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Geographic Coverage: Noonu, Raa, Baa and Lhaviyani Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Homeless families and families with damaged houses in the tsunami affected islands.

Background:
Housing is one of the sectors that had most destruction by the 26th December tsunami. The wave damaged structural and non structural elements of houses, breaking boundary walls and facades, and indirectly subsided land, leading to collapsing of houses. The extent of damage to housing has lead to reconstruction of more than 2500 houses and repair of more than 3500 houses. The families who lived in these houses are left homeless and seeking shelter in the temporary shelters, at friends' or relatives'. Families from 18 islands from theses four atolls had received damaged and destruction to homes. There is an urgent need for permanent housing to these families for the communities to begin the rebuilding their livelihood.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to address the shelter needs of the families in the islands of Noonu, Raa, Baa and Lhaviyani Atoll who were affected by the 26th December tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HSNG 002 A	Reconstruction of 72 houses	1.681
HSNG 002 B	Repair of 508 houses	2.965
	Total	**4.646**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries would be the homeless families and the families with damaged shelter in the tsunami affected islands of Noonu, Raa, Baa and Lhaviyani Atoll. Indirectly, this project will benefit the communities of the affected islands in rebuilding the communities and focusing on livelihood activities.

Expected Output:
Reconstruction of 72 houses
Repair of 508 houses that have been damaged

Environment Implications:
Housing construction would have two implication;
- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for proper handling of the waste

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HSNG 003	**Project Title:** Repair and Reconstruction of housing in the tsunami affected islands of Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu, Vaavu and Meemu Atoll	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Geographic Coverage: Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu, Vaavu and Meemu Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Homeless families and families with damaged houses in the tsunami affected islands.

Background:
Housing is one of the sectors that had most destruction by the 26th December tsunami. The wave damaged structural and non structural elements of houses, breaking boundary walls and facades, and indirectly subsided land, leading to collapsing of houses. The extent of damage to housing has lead to reconstruction of more than 2500 houses and repair of more than 3500 houses. The families who lived in these houses are left homeless and seeking shelter in the temporary shelters, at friends' or relatives'. Families from 26 islands from theses five atolls had received damaged and destruction to homes. There is an urgent need for permanent housing to these families for the communities to begin the rebuilding their livelihood.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to address the shelter needs of the families in the islands of Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu, Vaavu and Meemu Atoll who were affected by the 26th December tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HSNG 003 A	Reconstruction of 396 houses	9.292
HSNG 003 B	Repair of 902 houses	5.265
	Total	**14.556**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries would be the homeless families and the families with damaged shelter in the tsunami affected islands of Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu, Vaavu and Meemu Atoll. Indirectly, this project will benefit the communities of the affected islands in rebuilding the communities and focusing on livelihood activities.

Expected Output:
Reconstruction of 396 houses
Repair of 902 houses that have been damaged

Environment Implications:
Housing construction would have two implication;
- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for proper handling of the waste

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HSNG 004	**Project Title:** Repair and Reconstruction of housing in the tsunami affected islands of Dhaalu, Thaa and Laamu Atoll	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Geographic Coverage: Dhaalu, Thaa and Laamu Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Homeless families and families with damaged houses in the tsunami affected islands.

Background:
Housing is one of the sectors that had most destruction by the 26th December tsunami. The wave damaged structural and non structural elements of houses, breaking boundary walls and facades, and indirectly subsided land, leading to collapsing of houses. The extent of damage to housing has lead to reconstruction of more than 2500 houses and repair of more than 3500 houses. The families who lived in these houses are left homeless and seeking shelter in the temporary shelters, at friends' or relatives'. These three atolls are the worst hit atolls with some islands have total destruction of the housing stock. Families from 19 islands of theses three atolls had received damaged and destruction to homes. There is an urgent need for permanent housing to these families for the communities to begin the rebuilding their livelihood.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to address the shelter needs of the families in the islands of Dhaalu, Thaa and Laamu Atoll who were affected by the 26th December tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HSNG 004 A	Reconstruction of 621 houses	14.498
HSNG 004 B	Repair of 995 houses	5.807
	Total	**20.305**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries would be the homeless families and the families with damaged shelter in the tsunami affected islands of Dhaalu, Thaa and Laamu Atoll. Indirectly, this project will benefit the communities of the affected islands in rebuilding the communities and focusing on livelihood activities.

Expected Output:
Reconstruction of 621 houses
Repair of 995 houses that have been damaged

Environment Implications:
Housing construction would have two implication;
- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for handling of the waste

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HSNG 005	**Project Title:** Repair and Reconstruction of housing in the tsunami affected islands of Gaafu Alifu and Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Geographic Coverage: Gaafu Alifu and Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Homeless families and families with damaged houses in the tsunami affected islands.

Background:
Housing is one of the sectors that had most destruction by the 26th December tsunami. The wave damaged structural and non structural elements of houses, breaking boundary walls and facades, and indirectly subsided land, leading to collapsing of houses. The extent of damage to housing has lead to reconstruction of more than 2500 houses and repair of more than 3500 houses. The families who lived in these houses are left homeless and seeking shelter in the temporary shelters, at friends' or relatives'. Families from 5 islands of theses two atolls had received damaged and destruction to homes. There is an urgent need for permanent housing to these families for the communities to begin the rebuilding their livelihood.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to address the shelter needs of the families in the islands of Gaafu Alifu and Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll who were affected by the 26th December tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HSNG 005 A	Reconstruction of 57 houses	1.331
HSNG 005 B	Repair of 680 houses	3.969
	Total	**5.300**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries would be the homeless families and the families with damaged shelter in the tsunami affected islands of Gaafu Alifu and Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll. Indirectly, this project will benefit the communities of the affected islands in rebuilding the communities and focusing on livelihood activities.

Expected Output:
Reconstruction of 57 houses
Repair of 680 houses that have been damaged

Environment Implications:
Housing construction would have two implication;
- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for proper handling of the waste

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: HSNG 006	**Project Title:** Construction of housing on Host Islands	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
Geographic Coverage: Raa, Alif Dhaalu, Dhaalu, Thaa and Laamu Atoll	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** - Population of R. Kandholhudhoo, M.Madifushi, Th.Vilufushi, Th.Gaadhiffushi, L.Kalhaidhoo, L.Mundoo and families from other affected islands of the tsunami that are willing to move to host islands.

Background:
The tsunami disaster caused a considerable damage to the housing stock of the country leaving more than 2000 houses needing complete reconstruction. The level of destruction in some of the islands has made them unsafe and unsuitable for habitation. Adding to that are islands with smaller communities who have had total destruction of shelter. Instead of rebuilding their homes on the previous islands, such communities have requested to be relocated to bigger and safer islands with better services infrastructure than they used to have. Furthermore, some families of affected islands have requested to have their homes rebuilt in bigger and safer islands. These communities have identified the islands that they wish to be moved to. Larger islands wishing to host populations from other islands have also been submitting their requests to the government.

In the light of this scenario, Government of Maldives has identified the following five islands to be developed as Host Islands – R. Dhuvaafaru, A. Dh. Maamigili, Dh. Kudhuvadhoo, Th. Vilufushi and L. Gan. Housing on these host islands for relocating families is an urgent necessity.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to address the shelter need of individual families and communities of tsunami affected islands that are moving to host islands.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HSNG 006 A	Construction of 550 houses in R. Dhuvaafaru	15.813
HSNG 006 B	Construction of 36 houses in A.Dh. Maamigili	0.840
HSNG 006 C	Construction of 50 houses in Dh. Kudahuvadhoo	1.167
HSNG 006 D	Construction of 250 houses in Th. Vilufushi	7.188
HSNG 006 E	Construction of 500 houses in L. Gan	20.000
	Total	**45.008**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries would be the communities of R. Kandholhudhoo, M. Madifushi, Th. Vilufushi, Th. Gaadhiffushi, L.Kalhaidhoo, L.Mundoo together with families from other affected islands who are willing to move to host islands. Furthermore, both the host island communities and the community being relocated would receive the benefits of economies of scale, like better services infrastructure.

Expected Output:
A total of 1,386 housing units constructed on the five identified Host Islands.

Environment Implications:
Housing construction would have two implication;
- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for proper handling of the waste

WATER AND SANITAIION SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ million)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
WSN 001	Restoration of Rainwater Harvesting Systems	4.573	0.175	UNICEF	4.398
WSN 002	Installation of Desalination Plants	8.474	2.740	UNICEF UNIVERSAL OXFAM SINGAPORE GERMANY	5.734
WSN 003	Provision of Temporary Sanitation Services	3.551	0.096	UNICEF	3.455
WSN 004	Restoration of Sanitation Systems	10.674	0.000		10.674
WSN 005	Upgrading of the Sewerage System in 15 islands	11.481	0.000		11.481
WSN 006	Establishing Solid Waste Systems	4.515	0.000		4.515
WSN 007	Environmental Monitoring and Awareness Creation	2.376	0.000		2.376
TOTAL (US$ million)		**45.644**	**3.011**		**42.633**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 001	**Project Title:** Restoration of Rainwater Harvesting Systems	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: 17 of the 20 atolls	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of 68 islands across 17 atolls

Background:

Water supply in the atolls is almost entirely provided through a combination of rainwater tanks, both household and communal, which are the principal source of drinking water and groundwater extraction, mainly through domestic wells. Population and development pressures have lead to increasing groundwater extraction, resulting in the depletion of the freshwater lens, which in turn, has led to saline intrusion into the ground aquifer. Groundwater resources have also been at risk of bacterial contamination caused by effluent leakage and pollutant migration from poorly constructed and maintained septic tanks.

The tsunami event further aggravated the limited freshwater resource available to the country. The freshwater lens has been significantly affected throughout the country and the duration and the reversibility of this impact is uncertain. In addition, poor construction and tsunami wave-damage to septic tanks and other sewage systems have resulted in pollutant migration and sewage contamination of groundwater sources. Furthermore, the displaced population and the post-tsunami living conditions create opportunity for spread of water born disease.

Tested wells have shown unusually high conductivity and saline levels, particularly in those islands completely flooded and classified as suffering of "high" or "very high" impact. Monitoring of the saline content of the convex lens-shaped body of freshwater positioned above seawater and its transition zone over the next few months will allow for a more accurate evaluation.

Availability of fresh water is crucial to ensure that no water born disease spread in the country.

Objectives:

The main objective of this project is to restore rain water storage facilities to ensure adequate storage facilities. Specific objectives are as follows:

- Restoration of communal water storage mechanisms in the islands;
- Replace household water storage tanks
- Provide additional water tanks for people dependent on the aquifer for drinking water
- Restore roofing structures for rainwater collection

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN 001 A	Restoration of community water tanks	1.160
WSN 001 B	Replacement of household water tanks	2.367
WSN 001 C	Provision of rainwater storage tanks for those dependant on groundwater	0.142
WSN 001 D	Restoration of appropriate roofing	0.527
	Contingencies	0.378
	Total	**4.573**

Expected Output:

- Communal water tanks restored in 64 islands
- Household rain water storage restored in 67 islands
- Rain water storage tanks provided to aquifer dependant population in 10 islands
- Damaged roofing restored in 67 islands

Environment Implications:

No environmental implications are envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 002	**Project Title:** Installation of Desalination Systems	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury	**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health	
Geographic Coverage: 17 of the 20 atolls	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of 46 islands across the 17 atolls

Background:

Water supply in the atolls is almost entirely provided through a combination of rainwater tanks, both household and communal, which are the principal source of drinking water and groundwater extraction, mainly through domestic wells. Population and development pressures have lead to increasing groundwater extraction, resulting in the depletion of the freshwater lens, which in turn, has led to saline intrusion into the ground aquifer. Groundwater resources have also been at risk of bacterial contamination caused by effluent leakage and pollutant migration from poorly constructed and maintained septic tanks.

The tsunami event further aggravated the limited freshwater resource available to the country. The freshwater lens has been significantly affected throughout the country and the duration and the reversibility of this impact is uncertain. Given that the tsunami hit the country during the natural dry season, there is major shortage of water for the people. In addition, poor construction and tsunami wave-damage to septic tanks and other sewage systems have resulted in pollutant migration and sewage contamination of groundwater sources. Even at pre-tsunami conditions, the natural dry season leaves many islands with water shortages. Desalination is crucial to fill this gap and to operate as backup systems to reach the national target of 20 litres per person per day of fresh water. Furthermore, the displaced population and the post-tsunami living conditions create opportunity for spread of water born disease. Thus, availability of fresh water is crucial to ensure that no water born disease spread in the country.

Objectives:

The objective of this project is to meet the water needs requirement and to create adequate back-up supply of fresh water to meet the national standards. Specific objectives are as follows:

- To procure and install 46 desalination plants in the country.
- To provide technical capacity for the communities to operate and maintain the plants.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN 002 A	Procurement of Reverse Osmosis Units	4.140
WSN 002 B	Logistics	0.920
WSN 002 C	Operation and Maintenance	2.714
	Contingencies	0.700
	Total	**8.474**

Expected Output:

- Desalination plants installed and operated in 46 islands

Environment Implications:

Government regulations on operation and maintenance of desalination plants will be followed. No major negative environmental implications envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 003	**Project Title:** Provision of Temporary Sanitation Services	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: 18 of the 20 atolls	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of 73 islands across the 18 atolls

Background:
Sanitation in most islands is affected partly by pour-flush latrines connected to a sewage system, or to a much lesser extent by defecating to holes made within the household compound. In densely populated island environments, the construction and operation and maintenance of septic tanks is complex, and often suffers from poor performance due to a variety of reasons including the absence or limited desludging. Small-bore systems are a common alternative but they are generally not well designed, often malfunction, and usually convey raw sewage directly into the lagoon. Assets rapidly deteriorate due to deferred maintenance and faulty systems are conducive to marine pollution. Furthermore, a large number of septic tanks are solely associated to a soak-pit, from which sewage can freely migrate through the highly porous island soil, contaminating groundwater sources. Remaining septic tank systems are connected to sewerage systems with a sea outfall. Sewage treatment systems in the Maldives are scarce except in the tourist resorts.

The extent of damage to the sanitation and sewerage network is still uncertain. Estimates regarding the number of toilets which may have been potentially lost has been directly correlated to the number of houses in need of repair or reconstruction and estimated to be as large as 5000 units. In extensively affected areas, where entire islands have been subjected to flooding for an extended period of time and delayed flood water retreat periods, septic tanks may need replacing, or when the structures remain undamaged, desludging will be required to ensure desalination and adequate bacterial anaerobic digestion conditions. The number of septic tanks and associated connections lost to the tsunami is estimated to be 1,500 units, whilst small bore sewer and outfall loss in highly affected areas needing replacement could be as high as 126 km and 2.4 km of outfall.

Objectives:
The objective of this project is to provide short term solutions to ensure better sanitation facilities for the tsunami affected communities.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN 003 A	Temporary toilet facilities	0.74
WSN 003 B	Desludging machines and logistics	2.38
WSN 003 C	Drying beds	0.14
	Contingencies	0.29
	Total	**3.55**

Expected Output:
- Temporary toilet facilities provided for tsunami affected population
- Septic tanks and soak pits desludged and treated.

Environment Implications:
It is important that the sewage from the temporary toilets are also connected to and adequate sewerage system so that waste from the temporary facilities does not affect the water lens of the already damaged and polluted groundwater.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 004	**Project Title:** Restoration of Sanitation Systems	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: Eighteen of the 20 atolls	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Population of 74 islands across 18 atolls

Background:

Sanitation in most islands is affected partly by pour-flush latrines connected to a sewage system, or to a much lesser extent by defecating to holes made within the household compound. In densely populated island environments, the construction and operation and maintenance of septic tanks is complex, and often suffers from poor performance due to a variety of reasons including the absence or limited desludging. Small-bore systems are a common alternative but they are generally not well designed, often malfunction, and usually convey raw sewage directly into the lagoon. Assets rapidly deteriorate due to deferred maintenance and faulty systems are conducive to marine pollution. Furthermore, a large number of septic tanks are solely associated to a soak-pit, from which sewage can freely migrate through the highly porous island soil, contaminating groundwater sources. Remaining septic tank systems are connected to sewerage systems with a sea outfall. Sewage treatment systems in the Maldives are scarce except in the tourist resorts.

The extent of damage to the sanitation and sewerage network is still uncertain. Estimates regarding the number of toilets which may have been potentially lost has been directly correlated to the number of houses in need of repair or reconstruction and estimated to be as large as 5000 units. In extensively affected areas, where entire islands have been subjected to flooding for an extended period of time and delayed flood water retreat periods, septic tanks may need replacing, or when the structures remain undamaged, desludging will be required to ensure desalination and adequate bacterial anaerobic digestion conditions. The number of septic tanks and associated connections lost to the tsunami is estimated to be 1,500 units, whilst small bore sewer and outfall loss in highly affected areas needing replacement could be as high as 126 km and 2.4 km of outfall.

Objectives:

The objective of this project is to restore proper sanitation systems in the target islands. Specific objectives include:

- Restoration of toilet facilities
- Provision of septic tanks
- Repair and sewer network and connections
- Restoration of sea out falls

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN004 A	Restoration of toilet facilities	0.750
WSN004 B	Provision of septic tanks	5.690
WSN004 C	Repair of sewer network damages	2.648
WSN004 D	Repair of household sewer connections	0.316
WSN004 E	Restoration of sea outfalls	0.300
	Contingencies	0.970
	Total	**10.674**

Expected Output:

Sanitation system restored in 74 islands

Environment Implications:

Improper sewerage systems are harmful to the environment. It will have the potential for effluent to leak into ground water thus making it contaminated with faecal matter. Environment friendly technology will be used to ensure groundwater protection and efficient system performance.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 005	**Project Title:** Upgrading of the sewerage system in 15 islands	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: HA, HDh, Sh, Lh, K, Th, L, GA, GDh	**Start Date:** Short to Medium Term	**Target Groups:** Population of 15 targeted islands in 9 atolls

Background:

Sanitation in most islands is affected partly by pour-flush latrines connected to a sewage system, or to a much lesser extent by defecating to holes made within the household compound. In densely populated island environments, the construction and operation and maintenance of septic tanks is complex, and often suffers from poor performance due to a variety of reasons including the absence or limited desludging. Small-bore systems are a common alternative but they are generally not well designed, often malfunction, and usually convey raw sewage directly into the lagoon. Assets rapidly deteriorate due to deferred maintenance and faulty systems are conducive to marine pollution. Furthermore, a large number of septic tanks are solely associated to a soak-pit, from which sewage can freely migrate through the highly porous island soil, contaminating groundwater sources. Remaining septic tank systems are connected to sewerage systems with a sea outfall. Sewage treatment systems in the Maldives are scarce except in the tourist resorts.

The extent of damage to the sanitation and sewerage network is still uncertain. Estimates regarding the number of toilets which may have been potentially lost has been directly correlated to the number of houses in need of repair or reconstruction and estimated to be as large as 5000 units. In extensively affected areas, where entire islands have been subjected to flooding for an extended period of time and delayed flood water retreat periods, septic tanks may need replacing, or when the structures remain undamaged, desludging will be required to ensure desalination and adequate bacterial anaerobic digestion conditions. The number of septic tanks and associated connections lost to the tsunami is estimated to be 1,500 units, whilst small bore sewer and outfall loss in highly affected areas needing replacement could be as high as 126 km and 2.4 km of outfall.

Apart from bringing the sanitation systems to pre-tsunami levels, many islands require its sewerage systems be upgraded to function properly.

Objectives:

The objective of this project is to upgrade the sewerage systems in 15 islands by the installing additional sewer networks.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN004 A	Design and supervision	0.450
WSN004 B	Upgrading outfalls	2.543
WSN004 C	Provision of additional sewer network	4.206
WSN004 D	Inspection chamber, pumps, raiser mains and accessories	2.938
WSN004 E	Establishing reed beds	0.300
	Contingency 10%	1.044
	Total	**11.481**

Expected Output:

- Sanitation systems in 15 islands upgraded

Environment Implications:

Improper sewerage systems are harmful to the environment. It will have the potential for effluent to leak into ground water thus making it contaminated with faecal matter. Appropriate technology shall be used to ensure groundwater protection and efficient system performance. Furthermore, the sea out falls should also be designed in a way that hose reefs around the islands and fauna and flora of the reefs are protected.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 006	**Project Title:** Establishing solid waste management systems	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: 17 atolls across the nation	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** General population of 51 islands and three hospitals

Background:
Solid and hazardous waste management has emerged to be one of the greatest challenges in the Maldives. Whilst, the central landfill facility of Thilafushi serves Malé, Vilingili, Hulhumale, resorts and industrial islands, no formal waste management systems exist in the atolls, with the exception of Kuldhufushi and Hithadhoo landfill sites. While no loss of assets or damages have been reported at this stage in either the atolls nor for the Thilafushi center, the potential environmental impact which might have resulted from the discharge of hazardous waste from Thilafushi island into the Ocean needs to be reviewed, as part of a strategy leading to the construction of a safe and environmentally acceptable solid waste management center for the country's capital.

The need to expedite adequate solid waste management practices in the atolls and structuring the sector for efficient operation has emerged to be critical in order to rapidly cope with the collection and disposal of debris resulting from tsunami damage and destruction. Overall damage to waste disposal systems, specifically relating to medical waste and damage and loss of hospital incinerators is estimated to be substantial.

It is imperative that proper solid waste management systems are in place, especially due to the fact that solid and hazardous waste will have detrimental effects on the fragile environment of the country.

Objectives:
The objective is to establish waste management systems in 51 islands: Specific objectives include:

- Establish solid waste management sites
- Procure required machinery and equipment
- Improve public solid waste collection facilities
- Provide hazardous waste disposal facilities for 3 hospitals

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN006 A	Machinery and equipment	1.380
WSN006 B	Communal collection facilities	0.410
WSN006 C	Household collection facilities	0.845
WSN006 D	Establishing SWM centres	0.884
WSN006 E	Logistic support	0.510
WSN006 F	Clinical waste management	0.075
	Contingencies	0.410
	Total	**4.515**

Expected Output:

- Solid waste management mechanisms established in 51 islands
- Hazardous clinical waste disposal systems installed in 3 hospitals

Environment Implications:
Solid and hazardous waste has many implications on the fragile nature of the island environment. The establishment of proper solid waste management sites will complement positively to measures protecting environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: WSN 007	**Project Title:** Environmental Monitoring and Awareness Creation	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction Ministry of Health
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** General population

Background:

A solid waste management program, focusing on waste segregation and material reuse/recycling, particularly in those islands most affected by the destructive tsunami wave. The program will emphasize waste segregation into biodegradable for composting, recyclables for further re-use and sale for recycling, and non-recyclables (including hazardous) for safe disposal in centralized facilities. The program should include the purchase of communal wheeled and/or household bins for the 48 reported most affected islands, and equipment allowing for both the separation of wastes and its safe and effective processing and removal from the islands. In order to achieve a cost efficient system, which could be financially sustainable in the medium term, the program requires considering atoll-level coverage. Selected equipment shall include amongst other shredders, glass crushers and composting bins.

Such developments are a new endeavour in the country and require extensive monitoring and awareness creation for the successful implementation. This also requires that the programme be conducted nationally and not only limited to those islands that are affected by the tsunami. Hence this project focuses on aspects of environmental monitoring and awareness creation programmes to ensure that investment in water and sanitation, and solid waste management be sustained.

Objectives:

- Conduct environmental monitoring programmes throughout the Maldives
- Develop and conduct environmental awareness programmes nationally

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
WSN007 A	Environmental Monitoring	1.660
WSN007 B	Environmental Awareness Creation	0.500
	Contingency 10%	0.216
	Total	**2.376**

Expected Output:

- Periodic environmental monitoring conducted through out the country
- Environmental awareness programmes developed and implemented

Environment Implications:

None

TOURISM SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ million)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
TRM 001	Provision of Soft Loans to Tourism Sector	98.000	0.000		98.000
TRM 002	Post-tsunami Recovery Marketing/PR Campaign	1.800	0.000		1.800
TRM 003	Preparation of Crisis/Risk/Disaster Management Framework for the Tourism Sector	0.200	0.000		0.200
TOTAL (US$ million)		**100.000**	**0.000**		**100.000**

Note:
The tourism industry in the Maldives is fully operated by the private sector. As such no public financing need is identified both in the Joint Assessment Report and in this Plan. However, projects for the amount of US$100m are proposed to facilitate the mobilisation of funding for the industry.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRM 001	**Project Title:** Provision of Soft Loans to Private Tourism Sector	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Tourism		**Implementing Agency:** *Maldivian Bank to be selected*
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Tourism Industry

Background:

Tourism is the main industry in Maldives with total receipts contributing 33 percent to GDP directly and an estimated 60-70 percent indirectly. Tourism accounts for approximately a fifth of total employment, approximately 30 percent of government revenues and 70 percent foreign exchange earnings.

Tourism has been the thrust behind the country's strong economic performance over the past several years. Thus, the impacts from the tsunami on the sector will undulate throughout the entire economy as; 1) Direct: damages to the tourism infrastructure and other related businesses, and through, 2) Indirect: loss of revenue from the downturn of tourist arrivals, both to private and government sectors and the impact on those employed directly or indirectly by the sector.

Private sector tourism and companies that support the sector indirectly are suffering from the physical damages to their properties and assets, but even more so from the sharp decline in tourist arrivals. Minimizing the negative impacts on the economy will depend on how quickly the visitor numbers rebound.

Objectives:

- To provide concessional loans from an international financing institution via a Maldivian partner Bank together with a mandate to apply the credits to eligible borrowers
- To encourage rebuilding efforts of damaged resorts and other businesses serving the tourism industry directly and indirectly by supporting cash flow short falls not covered by insurance
- To ensure rapid restoration of the private tourism sector to pre-tsunami levels
- To finance temporary cash flow needs caused by loss of business following the tsunami

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
TRM 001	Provision of Soft Loans to Private Tourism Sector	98.00
	Total	**98.00**

Beneficiaries:

Immediate beneficiaries will be the private tourism sector – businesses/companies and those employed, affected by the tsunami. Indirectly, impact on employment, government revenue and GDP will be significant. Overall the revival of the tourism sector will benefit the entire economy.

Expected Output:

- Recovery of the tourism sector to pre-tsunami levels within a period of 12 months through financing for reconstruction and restoration activities not covered by insurance.

Environment Implications:

Mitigation of environmental impacts by businesses and companies seeking loan assistance will need to be considered as criteria for financing such projects.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRM 002	**Project Title:** Post Tsunami Recovery Marketing/PR Campaign	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Tourism		**Implementing Agency:** Maldives Tourism Promotion Board
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Tourism Industry

Background:

Tourism is the main industry in Maldives with total receipts contributing 33 percent to GDP directly and an estimated 60-70 percent indirectly. Tourism accounts for approximately a fifth of total employment, approximately 30 percent of government revenues and 70 percent foreign exchange earnings.

Tourism has been the thrust behind the country's strong economic performance over the past several years. Thus, the impacts from the tsunami on the sector will undulate throughout the entire economy as; 1) Direct: damages to the tourism infrastructure and other related businesses, and through, 2) Indirect: loss of revenue from the downturn of tourist arrivals, both to private and government sectors and the impact on those employed directly or indirectly by the sector.

Private sector tourism and companies that support the sector indirectly are suffering from the physical damages to their properties and assets, but even more so from the sharp decline in tourist arrivals. Minimizing the negative impacts on the economy will depend on how quickly the visitor numbers rebound.

Objectives:

- To minimize the financial damage associated with the sharp decline in tourist arrivals by increasing confidence in the Maldives as a safe place to visit and bring back tourists.
- To restore tourist arrivals to pre-tsunami levels by July 2005
- To secure at least same occupancy levels as in comparative months of 2004 in the second half of 2005

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
TRM002 A	TV Advertising	0.498
TRM002 B	Newspaper, Internet, Magazine and Billboard Advertising	0.125
TRM002 C	World wide media coverage	0.112
TRM002 D	Travel industry Familiarization trips	0.206
TRM002 E	Producing a documentary video of the Maldives with a tourism focus	0.025
TRM002 F	Road shows at main markets in Europe and Asia	0.722
TRM002 G	Visit of high-level delegation	0.112
	Total	**1.800**

Beneficiaries:

Private Tourism Sector affected by the tsunami. Impact on employment, government revenue and GDP will be significant.

Expected Output:

- Recovery of the tourism sector to pre-tsunami levels within a period of 12 months through financing for reconstruction and restoration activities not covered by insurance.

Environment Implications:

None

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRM 003	**Project Title:** Preparation of Crisis/Risk/Disaster Management Framework for Tourism Sector	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Tourism		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Tourism
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Tourism Industry

Background:

Tourism is the main industry in Maldives with total receipts contributing 33 percent to GDP directly and an estimated 60-70 percent indirectly. Tourism accounts for approximately a fifth of total employment, approximately 30 percent of government revenues and 70 percent foreign exchange earnings.

Tourism has been the thrust behind the country's strong economic performance over the past several years. Thus, the impacts from the tsunami on the sector will undulate throughout the entire economy as; 1) Direct: damages to the tourism infrastructure and other related businesses, and through, 2) Indirect: loss of revenue from the downturn of tourist arrivals, both to private and government sectors and the impact on those employed directly or indirectly by the sector.

Private sector tourism and companies that support the sector indirectly are suffering from the physical damages to their properties and assets, but even more so from the sharp decline in tourist arrivals. Minimizing the negative impacts on the economy will depend on how quickly the visitor numbers rebound.

Objectives:

- To develop a crisis/risk/disaster management framework for the tourism sector to effectively deal with natural as well as man-made crises and/or disasters in a structured and pre-planned manner.
- To increase confidence in the Maldives as a safe place to visit amongst tour operators and tourists.
- To minimize the negative impacts from similar crisis and/or disasters in the future

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$)
TRM003 A	Travel and Transport (Foreign and Local)	0.045
TRM003 B	Accommodation	0.024
TRM003 C	Discussions with relevant authorities	0.001
TRM003 D	Consultancy Fees	0.119
TRM003 E	Documentation	0.009
TRM003 F	Communication	0.001
TRM003 G	Staffing	0.001
	Total	**0.200**

Beneficiaries:

Private Tourism Sector affected by the tsunami. Impact on employment, government revenue and GDP will be significant.

Expected Output:

- A crisis and/or disaster management framework
- The Maldives will be seen as a responsible and a safe human travel destination
- In the event of a crisis the response will be more rapid, effective and possibly more cost effective and efficient when made on a planned basis reducing negative impact on overall economy.

Environment Implications:

None

FISHERIES SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
FISH 001	Fishing Vessel Replacement Programme	7.960	7.880	LF JG	0.080
FISH 002	Fishing Gear, Equipment and Engine Repair and Replacement Programme	2.580	2.580	FAO JG	0.000
FISH 003	Replacement of damages to equipment and facilities for Maldive fish production	1.290	1.290	ADB	0.000
FISH 004	Rehabilitation of damaged or destroyed boatsheds in tsunami affected islands of Maldives	0.050	0.000		0.050
FISH 005(a) FISH 005(b)	Repair of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) Centre Repair of Mariculture Station	0.070	0.000		0.070
FISH 006	Assess and monitor impact on reef and marine resources	0.700	0.000		0.700
FISH 007	Micro credit facility to support small scale and medium scale Maldive fish processors	1.570	0.000		1.570
TOTAL (US$ million)		**14.220**	**11.750**		**2.470**

Note:
The total cost of Fishing Vessel Replacement Programme is more than the amount reported in the Joint Assessment Report. The increase amounts to US$ 0.12m. This is because cost of damaged artisinal fishing vessels (bokkuraa) was not available during the time of Joint Assessment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 001	**Project Title:** Fishing Vessel Replacement Programme	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Fishers and fishing vessel owners affected by the tsunami

Background:

The fisheries industry, a major provider of employment and livelihoods in the atolls, was seriously affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004. With 14,955 fishers, it employs 11% of the local labour force. The loss of fishing vessels, fishing gear and equipment, and fish processing equipment and facilities has meant that large numbers of fishers and fish processors are without income earning opportunity, with many suffering total loss of their economic livelihoods. Several fishing communities were displaced from their islands. Many lost their homes and are displaced internally within their island. Loss of livelihood activities and productive assets will have a long term impact on these communities, unless immediate assistance is provided to rehabilitate livelihood activities.

Over 140 fishing vessels in medium sized pole and line fishing vessels and 88 small artisanal fishing vessels are reported lost or damaged. An additional 22 vessels are out of commission due to damage to engines, fishing gear and equipment. Thus, about 12% of the fishing fleet (1,151 registered fishing vessels, excluding the small scale artisanal craft) has been lost or damaged. With an average of 10 fishers per medium sized vessel and two fishers per small artisanal vessel, the tsunami has resulted in a direct loss of jobs and income earning opportunity for about 1,600 fishers. Since most medium sized fishing vessels are built with loans from financial institutions, loss of fishing vessels and processing assets will increase the indebtedness of that segment of the industry unless immediate assistance is given. These losses come during the first months of peak fishing season of the year (January to April), thus negatively affecting fisher income and total annual catch.

In a worst case scenario in which the fishing fleet does not recover during 2005, fisheries sector GDP will decline by an estimated 8.6% (equivalent to an estimated loss of US $ 3.3 million). Provided that lost or damaged fishing vessels and fishing gear are replaced and fleet capacity and fish landings rehabilitated to pre-tsunami levels within the first six months of 2005, fisheries GDP decline can be minimized to an estimated 7.6% decrease from 2003.

This programme addresses the post tsunami rehabilitation needs of the lost and irreparably damaged vessels in fishing fleet, while separate programmes address rehabilitation needs of the reparable fishing vessels, fish processing sector and support infrastructure. This programme will replace lost fishing vessels with in-kind inputs. Under the programme, two sizes of fishing vessels will be designed and built under class and according to internationally accepted standards. These vessels will be of improved design and construction in order to ensure better economic and financial performance than older crafts. The vessels will be built in selected local boat building yards selected on competitive basis. Technical and supervisory assistance will be provided in design, construction and initiation trials by international and local experts hired by the project. Thus, replacement inputs will be more technologically efficient and cost effective, such that beneficiaries will be in a better position than their pre-tsunami situation.

The programme will be implemented in two phases. Phase I (0-6 months) will address immediate and pressing needs, while Phase II (7-24 months) will provide deliverables that require longer construction periods (eg. long range fishing vessels).

Objectives:

a) To replace fishing vessels that were lost or seriously damaged in the tsunami, thereby improving the post–tsunami economic status of fishers.
b) To restore jobs, income earning opportunities and productive assets of fishers affected by the tsunami.
c) To provide structured assistance to rebuild the fishing fleet and livelihoods of fishers to a higher level compared to pre-tsunami levels.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
FISH 001 A	Provision of new long range fishing vessels (inclusive of engine, equipment and gear) (50 Vessels for 50 affected islands)	7.840
FISH 001 B	Provision of mechanised artisanal fishing vessels (Bokkura) (inclusive of engine, equipment and gear) (89 Bokkura from 64 affected islands)	0.120
	Total	**7.960**

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries will be identified during the damage and needs assessment carried out by MOFAMR on each affected island[1].

These include:

- Fishers and fishing vessel owners who lost fishing vessels or suffered serious damage to their fishing vessels due to the tsunami
- Small scale artisanal fishers who fish at subsistence level

Other indirect beneficiaries are:

- Small scale fish processors on the home island of the lost fishing vessels, who purchase fish from these vessels for smoking and drying
- Indirect beneficiaries will include fisher families and fishing communities.

Expected Output:

- Provide assistance to restore the livelihoods of the most severely affected fishers and vessel owners, within the first 6 months of 2005
- Provide immediate relief to artisanal fishers fishing at subsistence level, within the first 6 months of 2005
- Restore the fishing fleet to pre-tsunami catching capacity, and operating at greater catching and economic efficiency, by end 2006
- Minimize financial losses to the fisheries industry due to the tsunami, and
- Build an effective tuna fishing fleet which contributes to the harvesting and post harvest segments of the fisheries industry, and thereby maintain sector contributions to GDP at pre-tsunami levels.
-

Environment Implications:

None. Major factors to note are:

- Fleet catching capacity upon completion of programme will not exceed pre-tsunami levels.
- Target species of the vessels built under this programme are skipjack tuna, the stocks of which are abundant in the Indian Ocean according to the most recent scientific research (ref. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Working Group of Scientific Experts on Tunas, 2003/2004).
- Raw material used to build the vessels will be imported, and will not stress any ecosystem or natural resources in the country.

[1] Assessment has been finished on 64 affected islands to date.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 002	**Project Title:** Fishing Gear, Equipment and Engine Repair and Replacement Programme	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Fishers and fishing vessel owners affected by the tsunami

Background: The fisheries industry, a major provider of employment and livelihoods in the atolls, was seriously affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004. With 14,955 fishers, it employs 11% of the local labour force. The loss of fishing vessels, fishing gear and equipment and fish processing equipment and facilities has meant that large numbers of fishers and fish processors are without income earning opportunity, with many suffering total loss of their economic livelihoods. Several fishing communities were displaced from their islands. Many lost their homes and are displaced internally within their island. Loss of livelihood activities and productive assets will have a long term impact on these communities, unless immediate assistance is provided to rehabilitate livelihood activities.

Over 140 fishing vessels in medium sized pole and line fishing vessels and 88 small artisanal fishing vessels are reported lost or damaged. An additional 22 vessels are out of commission due to damage to engines, fishing gear and equipment. Thus, about 12% of the fishing fleet (1,151 registered fishing vessels, excluding the small scale artisanal craft) has been lost or damaged. With an average of 10 fishers per medium sized vessel and two fishers per small artisanal vessel, the tsunami has resulted in a direct loss of jobs and income earning opportunity for about 1,600 fishers. Since most medium sized fishing vessels are built with loans from financial institutions, loss of fishing vessels and processing assets will increase the indebtedness of that segment of the industry unless immediate assistance is given. These losses come during the first months of peak fishing season of the year (January to April), thus negatively affecting fisher income and total annual catch.

In a worst case scenario in which the fishing fleet does not recover during 2005, fisheries sector GDP will decline by an estimated 8.6% (equivalent to an estimated loss of US $ 3.3 million). Provided that lost or damaged fishing vessels and fishing gear are replaced and fleet capacity and fish landings rehabilitated to pre-tsunami levels within the first six months of 2005, fisheries GDP decline can be minimized to an estimated 7.6% decrease from 2003.

This programme addresses the post tsunami rehabilitation needs of affected fishing vessels which have lost or damaged hulls, fishing gear, equipment and engines that are repairable or replaceable. Other separate programmes address the rehabilitation needs of the lost and irreparably damaged vessels in fishing fleet, the fish processing sector and support infrastructure.

This programme will provide in-kind and financial assistance to a) repair, and where necessary replace, lost or damaged fishing gear, equipment and engines of fishing vessels; and to b) repair hulls and superstructure of damaged fishing vessels. Where the scope of work to repair vessel hulls, gear, equipment and engines, is minor, financial assistance will be provided. This is in order to avoid additional logistical costs in dealing with minor repairs which can easily be carried out using local labour, material and skills. Where damage is medium or major, in-kind inputs will provided to replace irreparable assets, while repair and replacement work will be carried out under expert and technical assistance by Fisheries Ministry and project staff. In-kind inputs provided for replacement will be more technologically efficient and show better economic and financial performance, such that beneficiaries will be in a better position than their pre-tsunami situation. The programme will be implemented in two phases. Phase I (0-6 months) will address immediate and pressing needs, while Phase II (7-24 months) will provide deliverables that require longer procurement and implementation periods (eg. repair and procurement of fishing vessel engines).

Objectives:
a) To restore fishers' jobs, income earning opportunities and productive assets that affected due to loss or damage to their fishing vessels, equipment and gear, by providing assistance to:

- repair and replacement of damaged fishing gear and equipment; and
- repair and replacement of damaged engines and engine parts.

b) To provide structured assistance to rebuild the fishing fleet and restore livelihoods of fishers to a higher level compared to pre-tsunami levels.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
FISH 002 A	Repair and commissioning of damaged fishing vessels 1) Fishing vessel hull repair (100 vessels in 29 islands) 2) Fishing vessel engine overhaul (60 engines in 18 islands) 3) Spare parts for engine overhaul (60 engines in 18 islands)	 0.120 0.040 0.470
FISH 002 B	Replacement of lost and damaged fishing gear (including bait nets, fishing rods and lines, ropes, bait equipment) (352 units in 46 islands)	1.380
FISH 002 C	Replacement of lost and damaged equipment on fishing vessels (260 units for 46 islands) 1) Communication equipment 2) Navigation equipment 3) Generator sets 4) Water pumps	 0.090 0.040 0.370 0.070
	Total	**2.580**

Beneficiaries:
Direct beneficiaries will be identified during the damage and needs assessment carried out by MOFAMR on each affected island[2]. These include:

- Fishers and fishing vessel owners who had damage to fishing vessels, and those who lost and damaged fishing gear, equipment and engines, due to the tsunami
- Small scale artisanal fishers who fish at subsistence level who lost their fishing gear and had damage to their engines

Other indirect beneficiaries are:

- Small scale fish processors on the home island of the rehabilitated fishing vessels, who purchase fish from these vessels for smoking and drying

Indirect beneficiaries will include fisher families and fishing communities.

Environment Implications:
None. Major factors to note are:

- Fleet catching capacity upon completion of programme will not exceed pre-tsunami levels.
- Target species of the vessels rehabilitated under this programme are skipjack tuna, the stocks of which are abundant in the Indian Ocean according to the most recent scientific research (ref. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Working Group of Scientific Experts on Tunas, 2003/2004).
- Fishing gear, equipment, engines and materials to repair and replace lost assets will be imported, and will not stress any ecosystem or natural resources in the country.

[2] Assessment has been finished on 64 affected islands to date.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 003	**Project Title:** Replacement of damages to equipment and facilities for Maldive fish production	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Small scale and medium scale Maldive fish processors affected by the tsunami

Background:

The fisheries industry, a major provider of employment and livelihoods in the atolls, was seriously affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004. With 14,955 fishers, it employs 11% of the local labour force. The loss of fishing vessels, fishing gear and equipment, and fish processing equipment and facilities has meant that large numbers of fishers and fish processors are without income earning opportunity, with many suffering total loss of their economic livelihoods. Several fishing communities were displaced from their islands. Many lost their homes and are displaced internally within their island. A large number of these are fishing communities who depend on cottage based processing of Maldive fish for their livelihood. Current estimates show loss of fish processing equipment and facilities to over 650 small scale (cottage-based) fish processors and 37 medium scale processors. Loss of stocks and productive assets will have a negative impact on cash flows of affected fish processors. The loss of livelihood activities will have a long term impact on these communities, unless immediate assistance is provided to restore their livelihood or to establish income-generating activities. As such it is important to provide these processors with fish processing utensils and necessary credit to recommence processing operations.

Maldive fish processing is a labour intensive operation with gender focus. There is heavy involvement of women and children in the process, depending on the scale of operation, season, location and community structure in the atoll concerned. The medium-long term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the fisheries post-harvest sector should focus not only on replacement of damaged assets but also on facilitation of bringing about necessary urgent improvements to ensure catch-up growth and sustainable development of the sector as a whole. This is of paramount importance if the tsunami shattered industry is to establish itself and contribute towards national development and socio-economic upliftment of the artisanal sectors of production and processing.

The programme will be implemented in two phases. Phase I (0-6 months) will address immediate and pressing needs, while Phase II (7-24 months) will provide medium term assistance. It will supplement Project FISH 003 B to provide financial assistance (small cash grants) as working capital to fish processors. Major components of this programme are tools and equipment, in-kind contribution, and training and extension to enable fish processors to restart their fishing processing activities. In puts provided will be more technologically and economically efficient, thus ensuring greater returns to the individual fish processors. The affected communities will be provided extension and support services in order to cope with the difficult situation and changed environment facing the fish processors. This includes the consulting services of an international fish marketing specialist for 3 months and a domestic community development specialist for 10 months, and the services of mobile extension service teams to the affected islands will be provided for 24 months. MFAMR will provide fish processors training in community mobilization and management.

Objectives:

a) To replace the damaged utensils and other equipments used in Maldive fish processing, that were lost or badly damaged in the tsunami.
b) To restore the livelihood of fish processors affected by the tsunami, who have no other sources of assistance, and to improve their resilience to future disasters and ensure their sustained development.
c) To encourage improved processing and marketing of Maldive fish processing, thereby generating a higher income level compared to pre-tsunami levels.

Components		
Code	**Component Details**	**Cost (US$ million)**
FISH 003 A	Small-scale fish processing (500 units for 89 islands)	0.590
FISH 003 B	Medium-scale fish processing (120 units for 30 islands)	0.700
	Total	**1.290**

Beneficiaries:

- Small and medium scale fish processors who lost or suffered serious damage to their fish processing facilities and equipment due to the tsunami.
- Indirect beneficiaries will include fisher families, fishing communities and community based organizations on the affected islands.

Expected Output:

- Provide assistance to restore the livelihoods of the most severely affected fish processors, within the first 6 months of 2005.
- Provide immediate relief to cottage based fish processors and medium scale Maldive fish processors.
- Restore Maldive fish production to pre-tsunami production capacity and improved processing methods for better quality and higher economical returns, and
- Minimize financial losses to the fish processing industry due to the tsunami.

Environment Implications:

- A high level of waste would be generated by Maldive fish production. Arrangements will be made to dispose of this waste effectively.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 004	**Project Title:** Rehabilitation of damaged or destroyed boatsheds in tsunami affected islands of Maldives	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Fishing vessel owners and fishing vessel builders affected by the tsunami

Background:

The fisheries industry, a major provider of employment and livelihoods in the atolls, was seriously affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004. The loss of fishing vessels, fishing gear and equipment and fish processing equipment and facilities has meant that large numbers of fishers and fish processors are without income earning opportunity, with many suffering total loss of their economic livelihoods. Several fishing communities were displaced from their islands. Many lost their homes and are displaced internally within their island.

In addition to direct loss and damage to fishing fleets and processing facilities, damage to fishery harbours, quay walls, jetties and landing sites and loss of safe anchorage due to siltation and temporary closure of harbours are also reported. Damage to island harbours and waterfronts has resulted in damage and total loss to boat sheds and to fishing vessels under construction on several islands. Fishing vessel repairs and annual maintenance of hull, engine and equipment is carried out in the shelter of boat sheds during the low fishing season (May to September). Hence, it is important that lost or damaged boat sheds be repaired or rehabilitated in the shortest time possible.

This programme will provide assistance to boat shed owners to rebuild lost or damaged boat sheds in safe areas or on safe islands. It will provide in kind assistance, based on damage and needs assessments carried out by Fisheries Ministry technical staff. The programme will be implemented in two phases. Phase I (0-6 months) will address immediate and pressing needs, while Phase II (7-24 months) will provide deliverables that require longer construction periods.

Objectives:

a) To replace boat sheds that were lost or seriously damaged in the tsunami.
b) To restore jobs, income earning opportunities and productive assets of boat builders and fishing vessel owners affected by the tsunami.
c) To provide structured assistance to rehabilitate fishery infrastructure and support services on fishing islands to a higher level compared to pre-tsunami levels.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
FISH 004 A	Replacement of damaged/destroyed boat sheds (10 boat sheds on 10 islands)	0.050
	Total	**0.050**

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries will be identified during the damage and needs assessment carried out by MOFAMR on each affected island[3]. These include boat builders and fishing vessel owners who boat sheds in the tsunami.

Other indirect beneficiaries are fishing crew and fishing communities who benefit from support services and jobs provided by boat building and repair facilities on their island.

[3] Assessment has been finished on 64 affected islands to date.

Expected Output:

- Provide assistance to restore the livelihoods of affected boat builders and vessel owners, by the end of 2005
- Restore fishery support infrastructure and services on fishing islands to pre-tsunami levels, and
- Minimize financial losses to the fisheries industry due to the tsunami by enabling repair of fishing vessels in boat sheds rehabilitated under this programme.

Environment Implications:

None. Raw material used to build the boat sheds will be imported, and will not stress any ecosystem or natural resources in the country.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 005(a)	**Project Title:** Repair of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) Centre	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: K. Villingilli	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources

Background: The Maldivian fisheries industry was seriously affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004. The loss of fishing vessels, fishing gear and equipment, and fish processing equipment and facilities due to the tsunami has meant that large numbers of fishers and fish processors are without income earning opportunity, with many suffering total loss of their economic livelihoods. The post-tsunami economic losses will be severe, especially for artisanal fishers and small-scale fish processors.

Maldivian fishing is artisanal, based on pole-and-line fishing from mechanized fishing vessel (*masdhoni*). The fisheries industry (fishing and fish processing) has experienced strong growth in recent years and contributed about 9.3% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2004. Fish exports currently account for almost half of the country's exports. Fish exports in 2003 amounted to $75.6 million (equivalent to $250 per capita). With 14,955 fishers, it employs 11% of the local labour force.

The main species caught are skipjack tuna, juvenile yellowfin tuna, and to a lesser extent bigeye tuna. Skipjack tuna represents about 87 percent of national fish catch, caught by pole and line near fish aggregating devices (FADs). Average annual skipjack harvest by the local fleet is over 80,000 metric tons in recent years. Tuna exports contribute to about 84 percent of total marine export products. Over 90% of skipjack tuna catch is caught near FADs, and FADs are integral component of the pole and line tuna fishery, assisting the industry by enabling tuna fishing to take place all year round throughout the country; reducing its operational costs and increasing its CPUE.

The short term objectives of the FAD program are to maintain FADs in these selected positions, thereby assisting pole and line tuna fishers by reducing, a) fuel consumption b) lean fishing periods, and c) number of zero fishing days. The long term objectives of the FAD Program are a) to increase national tuna catch in a sustainable manner through FADs; b) increase catch per unit effort (CPUE) of the tuna fleet; and support increased production and export of value added tuna products. These objectives can only be met with an operational FAD Centre.

Loss of FADs has highly negative impacts on the fishing communities fishing around these FADs. The Government maintains a FAD network of 42 FADs deployed in fishing grounds outside the atoll rim. FADs are constructed by the Fisheries Ministry at its FAD Centre in Kaafu Atoll Villingilli. The FAD Centre also carries out monitoring and maintenance of existing FADS. Damage to the FAD centre, and its tools and equipment, due to the tsunami has constrained FAD construction and maintenance activities. As a result, the Centre is now operating at 60% efficiency. Damages include damage to the FAD Centre building, FAD monitoring equipment, and materials for FAD production.

Objectives:
The objectives of this project are to

- repair the FAD Centre to enable it to resume normal activities in implementing the national FAD program;
- repair and replace FAD construction and monitoring equipment damaged by the tsunami; and
- replace damaged stocks of materials for FAD production to enable repair and maintenance of FADs, and thereby reduce lost fishing days to the fishing industry.

Components		
Code	**Component Details**	**Cost (US$ million)**
FISH 005(a)	Repair FAD Centre and damaged FAD construction and monitoring equipment	0.010
	Repair and replace lost and damaged FAD stocks	0.030
	Total	**0.040**

Beneficiaries:
The project will benefit fishers and fishing communities.

Expected Output:
FAD Center and equipment repaired and operational at 100%, FAD stocks replaced and normal FAD construction, maintenance and monitoring activities resumed by mid 2005.

Environment Implications:
No anticipated damage to the environment due to FAD Centre repair or repair of its equipment. No reported detrimental impact of FADs or FAD fishing in the 20+ years in which FAD program has been operational.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 005(b)	**Project Title:** Repair of Mariculture Station	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: V.Bodumohara	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources

Background:

Development of mariculture has been a priority area of the government for the past three years. Additionally, mariculture development has been identified in the 6th National Development Plan, as a key area to focus in achieving fisheries sector diversification.

For the past few years Marine Research Center (MRC) has been attempting to develop a mariculture research station in Bodumoharaa to undertake research needed to facilitate the private sector to become involved in commercial scale mariculture. Although limited infrastructure had been established at Bodumoharaa, MRC staff members are stationed on the island and live feed culture and experiments in anemone fish culture had been ongoing.

The Tsunami of December 26th caused major damages to all the infrastructure and equipment at Bodumoharaa Research Station. It is important that the facilities and equipment at Bodumoharaa Research Station are replaced and repaired as soon as possible

Objectives:

The objectives of this project are to

- Repair the damaged physical infrastructure at Bodumoharaa Research Station
- Replace damaged equipment at Bodumoharaa Research Station

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
FISH 005(b)	Repair damaged physical infrastructure and equipment at Bodumoharaa Research Station	0.030
	Total	**0.030**

Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the Marine Research Centre

Expected Output:

- Physical infrastructure and equipment at Bodumoharaa Research Station restored to pre-tsunami level

Environment Implications:

There will be no adverse impact on environment as a result of this program

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 006	**Project Title:** Assess and monitor impact on reef and marine resources	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Reef resource users in Fisheries and Tourism Sectors

Background:

Maldivian atolls are located on the quiet doldrums on the equator and hence adverse weather and strong storms are very rare. Reefs of Maldives do not experience strong oceanographic forces that commonly pound the atolls in trade wind areas in the Pacific. Consequently, the reef geomorphology of coral reefs in the Pacific and Indian Ocean are very different. The lack of strong winds and wave action means that reefs of the Maldives are in general more fragile that those of the Pacific which are more resilient.

There is reason to believe that the Dec 26th tsunamis that devastated many reef islands on the eastern periphery of the Maldives may have affected large areas of reef habitats directly and indirectly. The extent of damage to reef habitats varies dramatically within one single reef and also it location on the Maldives ridge. Massive changes may have occurred on reef topography which may have ultimately altered sediment dynamics and reef ecology. Early observations and information indicate that reef geomorphology was altered dramatically on some reefs. Large areas of sand have been displaced on the reef and deep lagoons have formed close to island shore lines due to wave wash and undercurrents. Rubble banks have been reported on some oceanward reef in the path of the tsunamis. Fishermen have reported foul smells when passing submerged reefs which may be an indication of reef life

Maldives comprises of numerous atolls and complex reef systems which stretch over an area of approximately 300,000 sq km. Surveying of such large marine areas is almost impossible using conventional methods. The best alternative is to make use of space borne satellite imagery to understand the scale of reef damage. Satellite images need to obtained and interpreted for before and after status. These analyses can be use to guide and plan detailed assessments of reef damage following the tsunamis.

Objectives:

- Assess the damages to the reef from before and after images as shown from satellite imagery or aerial photography.
- Determine habitat loss and its implications to fisheries and tourism.
- Determine the changes on reef topography and geomorphology as a result of the tsunami waves.
- Identify critical changes in reef geomorphology which may increase the vulnerability of certain reefs.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
FISH 006 A	Assess and monitor impact on reef and marine resources.	0.70
	Total	**0.70**

Beneficiaries:

The project will directly benefit be reef resource users in Fisheries and Tourism Sectors

Expected Output:

- Increased understanding of the ecological impacts on coral reef habitats and geomorphology following large sale disturbances
- understanding of economic impacts of tsunamis on reefs of Maldives
- Generation of data that will lead to objective assessments of vulnerability of coral atolls and reefs to tsunamis and oceanographic forces

Environment Implications:

There will be no adverse impact on environment as a result of this program

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: FISH 007	**Project Title:** Micro credit facility to support small scale and medium scale Maldive fish processors	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Small scale and medium scale Maldive fish processors

Background:
The fisheries industry, a major provider of employment and livelihoods in the atolls, was seriously affected by the tsunami of 26 December 2004. With 14,955 fishers, it employs 11% of the local labour force. The loss of fishing vessels, fishing gear and equipment, and fish processing equipment and facilities has meant that large numbers of fishers and fish processors are without income earning opportunity, with many suffering total loss of their economic livelihoods. Several fishing communities were displaced from their islands. Many lost their homes and are displaced internally within their island. A large number of these are fishing communities who depend on cottage based processing of Maldive fish for their livelihood. Current estimates show loss of fish processing equipment and facilities to over 650 small scale (cottage-based) fish processors and 37 medium scale processors. Loss of stocks and productive assets will have a negative impact on cash flows of affected fish processors. The loss of livelihood activities will have a long term impact on these communities, unless immediate assistance is provided to restore their livelihood or to establish income-generating activities.

Fishing communities with loans from financial institutions also face difficulties in loan repayment as they have lost the means to generate income. Further, total damage to residential homes and their contents has resulted in loss of lifetime savings to fishing communities as they rarely use banking facilities to deposit savings, and tend to keep their lifetime savings in their homes. This will substantially hinder their sustainable recovery, unless immediate access to financial assistance such as small scale credit is provided to enable affected families to re-establish their livelihood activities.

The programme will be implemented in two phases. Phase I (0-6 months) will address immediate and pressing needs, while Phase II (7-24 months) will provide medium term assistance. It will supplement Project FISH 003 A to provide tools and equipment, in-kind contribution, and training and extension to enable fish processors to restart their fishing processing activities. Under the programme, cash grants will be offered to individual fish processors through a community based organization in order to provide them with the cash needed for operational expenses. The MOFAMR will provide the CBO with the total amount of cash grant required by each island, which the CBO will distribute to the processors. MOFAMR will prepare guidelines for CBO operations relevant to the assistance. It will evaluate eligible CBOs and select a suitable CBO in each beneficiary island[4]. CBO's operating cost will be 2% of the total grant amount for the island. The MOFAMR will monitor performance of the CBOs, who will in turn monitor performance of individual processors. The Project will require that the CBOs register as Cooperatives as soon as the Cooperative's Act is passed.[5]

In order to ensure effective use of grant, the Project will provide technical support and extension services to fish processors and strengthen the institutional capacity of MOFAMR. The affected communities will be provided extension and support services in order to cope with the difficult situation and changed environment facing the fish processors. This includes the consulting services of an international fish marketing specialist for 3 months and a domestic community development specialist for 10 months, and the services of mobile extension service teams to the affected islands will be provided for 24 months. MOFAMR will provide fish processors training in community mobilization and management.

[4] The number of the affected islands may change after further verification.
[5] CBOs in islands may not be primarily fisheries.

Objectives:
The objective of the project is to restore the livelihood of fish processors affected by the tsunami, who have no other sources of assistance, and to improve their resilience to future disasters and ensure their sustained development.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
FISH 007	Micro credit arrangements	1.570
	Total	1.570

Beneficiaries:
The project beneficiaries will be Small and medium scale fish processors who lost or suffered serious damage to their fish processing facilities and equipment due to the tsunami, fishing communities and community based organizations on the affected islands.

Expected Output:

- Provide financial assistance to provide working capital to enable the most severely affected fish processors to resume their livelihood activities, within the first 6 months of 2005
- Provide immediate relief to small scale fish processors, within the first 6 months of 2005
- Restore Maldive fish production to pre-tsunami production capacity and improved processing methods for better quality and higher economical returns, and
- Minimize financial losses to the fish processing industry due to the tsunami.

Environment Implications:
None. Major factors to note are:

- Required tools and equipment will be imported, or constructed from imported materials, and will not stress any ecosystem or natural resources in the country.
- Maldive fish is produced using skipjack tuna, the stocks of which are abundant in the Indian Ocean according to the most recent scientific research (ref. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Working Group of Scientific Experts on Tunas, 2003/2004).

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
AGR 001	Replacement of Basic Production Inputs and Infrastructure to the Tsunami Affected Agriculture Communities	7.410	5.390	ADB FAO Local	2.020
AGR 002	Strengthening of Agriculture Extension to Facilitate Re-Establishment of Agriculture & Horticulture	0.360	0.000		0.360
AGR 003	Improvement of Soil, Forestry and Water Resources in the Tsunami Affected Areas	0.750	0.000		0.750
AGR 004	Detailed Assessment of the Status of Terrestrial/Land and Water Resource	0.570	0.000		0.570
AGR 005	Provision of Credit for Small Scale and Commercial Farmers	1.110	0.000		1.110
AGR 006	Capacity building in the Agriculture Section of MoFAMR	0.160	0.000		0.160
AGR 007	Strengthening Agriculture Institutional Capacity	0.470	0.000		0.470
AGR 008	Development of Agricultural Infrastructure in Uninhabited Islands	0.310	0.000		0.310
TOTAL (US$ million)		**11.140**	**5.390**		**5.750**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGR 001	**Project Title:** Replacement of Basic Production Inputs and Infrastructure to the Tsunami Affected Agriculture Communities	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Semi commercial and subsistence farmers

Background: In Maldives about 65% of the inhabited islands are engaged in some form of agriculture. Crops are grown in farms, backyards of inhabited islands and in uninhabited islands. Perennials such as coconut, bread fruit, mango, citrus, pomegranate, guava and semi-perennials and annuals like banana, papaya, chilli, root crops and a range of vegetables are grown in subsistence, as well as semi-commercial and commercial scales. In recent years commercial farming has also developed and both public and private sector have invested in the sector. Taro and other root crops, mango, banana, breadfruit, coconut, guava and pomegranate are cultivated at home gardens. Other horticultural crops such as papaya, pumpkin, eggplant, sweet potato, cassava, water melon and other cucurbits are grown in field plots.

Agriculture sector is among the worst hit sectors, as soil and water the basic natural resources of agriculture are affected by Tsunami waves causing temporary, semi-permanent or even permanent damage to these resources.

Destruction to homes, standing crops and those around homesteads, arable land, loss of farming equipment and damage to agriculture infrastructure are substantial. As stated above, the related decline in production and yield levels of field and other crops, including homestead cultivation of coconut and other fruit trees is significant.

Objectives:

- Facilitate rapid re-establishment of sustainable income-generating activities of farming communities whose livelihood was destroyed by the Tsunami.
- Enable the poor and vulnerable agricultural communities to re-establish their incomes earning opportunities and consequently respond to the first needs required to achieve the food security.
- facilitate island communities to respond to the first needs required to achieve the food security

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 001 A	Provision of Agricultural Inputs (seeds, fertilizer, tools etc)	2.720
AGRI 001 B	Provision of Cash Grant	0.370
AGRI 001 C	Consultancy	1.140
AGRI 001 D	Contingency and Administrative Inputs	0.950
AGRI 001 E	Training & Extension	0.210
	Total	**7.410**

Beneficiaries: The project's Direct beneficiaries are farmers in the affected Atolls who lost their production and who are unlikely to meet the immediate needs of their families without internal and external assistance.

Expected Output:

- Provide inputs (agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, seedlings and extension services) to production in agriculture and horticulture
- Increased food security for the most vulnerable disaster-affected families

Environment Implications:
Positive implications envisaged with the tree planting programs. However, the risk of further degradation of soil and water due to excessive use of chemical with unsupervised farming may cause environmental problems.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 002	**Project Title:** Strengthening of Agriculture Extension to Facilitate Re-Establishment of Agriculture & Horticulture	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture & Marine Resources		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture & Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Farmers and Home Gardeners

Background:

The salt intrusion due to the 26 December 2004 tsunami caused serious damage to soil and water. Crop production without proper and adeqyate technical assistance the soil and water resources may further deteriorate. Agriculture rehabilitation programs that are to be implemented in the islands will not be sustainable without strong agricultural services. Lack of trained residential extension staff and the administrative framework for extension service is poorly organized which cause serious limitations to provide the necessary extension service. Hence, it is fundamental to provide extension services, when providing the necessary agricultural inputs to the farmers.

Objectives:

- Assist the tsunami affected farmers and home gardeners in efficient, cost effective and environmentally safe crop production.
- Reduce the risk of crop failure and ensure optimum yield in farmers and home gardeners recovery program
- Provide Expatriate extension personnel to the most affected islands with national counterpart to ensure technology transfer.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 002 A	Identify and establish an appropriate administrative structure for extension services.	0.060
AGRI 002 B	Deploy extension personnel in the islands	0.300
	Total	**0.360**

Beneficiaries:

The project's direct beneficiaries are farmers in the affected Atolls who lost their production

Expected Output:

- Increase crop production to achieve at least 75% of pre tsunami production level after provision of inputs
- Smooth and effective recovery and restoration of livelihood within the farming communities

Environment Implications:

No negative environmental implications are envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 003	**Project Title:** Improvement of Soil, Forestry and Water Resources in the Tsunami Affected Areas	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Agricultural Communities

Background:

With the Tsunami, the cultivable land area of many islands was physically damaged through removal of soil by erosion and deposition of sand and other debris. Seawater flooding led to development of soil salinity, damaging the present crop as well as making these lands unsuitable for cultivation in the near future. Farmers may resume cropping on slightly damaged land, as they are desperate to earn to revive their livelihood. However, this is extremely risky as the use of fertilizer and chemicals on such soil may damage the soil permanently.

The flooding also salinised the ground water which is the only source of irrigation water available is the ground water extracted from wells. The water table lies about 1-1.5 meter below the ground level. Well water in some effected islands is above EC values of 5 dS/m and water table was near to the soil surface. This well water cannot be used for any domestic or agricultural purpose. The shallow ground water table will contribute to increase in salinity with time. Rain is not expected before the monsoon in April May, which may help to leach the salt to a certain extent.

Objectives:

- Conduct technical assessment of the affect of tsunami on soil and water resources
- Develop guidelines for monitoring soil and water salinity
- Develop technical guidelines for growing different crops in the salt flooded areas to ensure that land is
- not further degraded.
- Train farmers on on-farm salinity measurement and monitoring

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 003 A	Consultancy	0.100
AGRI 003 B	Equipments	0.200
AGRI 003 C	Training	0.200
AGRI 003 D	Travel	0.200
AGRI 003 E	Operating Expenses	0.050
	Total	**0.750**

Beneficiaries:

Farmers and Home gardeners in most severely affected 42 islands

Expected Output:

- Guidelines developed for the rehabilitation of soil and water in affected islands
- Technical crop production models established in the salinity affected areas for optimum utilization of land.
- 75% of the affected farmers trained on salinity monitoring and are provided with simple soil and water salinity monitoring tools.
- Soil and water salinity of at least 70% of the affected farms and home gardens are improved for the next cropping season.

Environment Implications:

No negative implications on environment are envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 004	**Project Title:** Detailed Assessment of the Status of Terrestrial/Land and Water Resource	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Agricultural Communities

Background:

The tsunami left some farming islands inundated with seawater, leading to development of salinity. Direct crop destruction by uprooting, salt poisoning, erosion of soil layers, salt infiltration, trash and debris accumulation including those coming from other countries, led to considerable damage to terrestrial and water resources. Information on actual extent of loss of vegetation, soil and other land resources such as mangrove etc remains fragmented and sketchy. Felling of timber, extraction of sand and gravel for house construction had increased immediately after the tsunami.

The terrestrial environment, including land, vegetations etc need to be rehabilitated for the rural agricultural community to restore their livelihood. Rapid assessment of the damage has been undertaken n few areas. Building on these assessments a detail assessment of the terrestrial resources and agriculture-related damages needs to be conducted.

Objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to conduct details studies in relation to

- Appraisal and mapping of the different types, extent and severity of damages (erosion and scouring effects of land, soil fertility losses due to salt flooding, salinity of ground water)
- Identification and prioritisation of the types of rehabilitation/intervention (short, medium and long term) programs
- Estimates of the costs for the proposed rehabilitation/interventions programs

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 004 A	Consultancy	0.200
AGRI 004 B	Equipments	0.005
AGRI 004 C	Travel	0.200
AGRI 004 D	Operating Expenses	0.165
	Total	**0.570**

Beneficiaries:

- Farming communities and home gardeners

Expected Output:

- A comprehensive report on status of terrestrial/land, vegetation, soil and water status of the Maldives after the tsunami.
- Identification of high risk areas for immediate intervention and rehabilitation

Environment Implications:

No negative environmental implications are envisaged

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 005	**Project Title:** Provision of Credit for Small Scale and Commercial Farmers	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Farming Communities

Background:

Agriculture sector is among the worst hit sectors, as the basic natural resources of agriculture (soil and water) are affected by tsunami waves causing temporary, semi-permanent or even permanent damage to these resources. Although the extent of damage is not totally assessed yet, it is assumed to be significant especially in 26 islands, which were inundated by seawater for a considerable period. Destruction to homes, standing crops and those around homesteads, arable land, loss of farming equipment and damage to agriculture infrastructure are substantial. Damage caused by seawater on productive soil and ground water which is the only source of irrigation in these islands are of serious concern for any future agricultural activities. In addition lot of framing communities have lost their savings. This will have serious negative impact on their effort to restart farming.

Crop loss in semi-commercial and commercial agriculture islands also is estimated to be high. Some farmers have lost thousands of Rufia worth of crops due to increased salinity of irrigation water. As many commercial agricultural farmers are in the initial stages of investment, these losses have hampered further investment. Credit support is therefore urgently needed to assist farmers in their reinvestment.

Objectives:

- Facilitate farmers to obtain farming inputs
- Provision of working capital to farmers
- Provision of low interest commercial loans

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 005 A	Provision of micro credit to farmers to restore their livelihoods	0.410
AGRI 005 B	Provision of low interest commercial loans for commercial agriculture development	0.700
	Total	**1.110**

Beneficiaries:

- Farmer will be the direct beneficiaries of this program
-

Expected Output:

- Credit available for at least 20 small scales famers and 6 commercial farmers
-

Environment Implications:

There will be no adverse impact on environment as a result of this program

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 006	**Project Title:** Capacity building in the Agriculture Section of MoFAMR	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to Medium Term	**Target Groups:** Agriculture Section Staff

Background:
The current staffing in the agriculture section is inadequate to support the ongoing agricultural development programmes implemented by MOFAMR. At present there is only one graduate in the agricultural section and the rest of staff although with long years of experience do not posses relevant academic knowledge to provide adequate support, oversee, manage and implement the programs.

With the tsunami the work load of the agriculture section is expanded and it is impossible to implement the urgently needed programs efficiently even to the most affected agriculture communities. To address this immediate need, technical assistance needs to be sought internationally. Additionally, a capacity building program needs to be initiated within the agriculture section. This programme will strongly compliment the rebuilding of skills and assets for the future.

Objectives:
Implement a capacity building program for Agriculture Section staff to support the ongoing agriculture development programmes.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 006 B	Long term training in agriculture related fields	0.160
	Total	**0.160**

Beneficiaries:
MOFMR will be the direct beneficiaries of the project

Expected Output:
- 3 staff trained in agricultural disciplines
-

Environment Implications:

There will be no adverse impact on environment as a result of this program

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 007	**Project Title:** Strengthening Agriculture Institutional Capacity	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Farmers and agriculture business community

Background:

Presently the only existing physical market for agricultural produce is located in the capital Male. More than 50% of the agricultural production is traded through this market from where it further directed to resorts and other islands. The capacity of the present market facility is far too small and lacks appropriate facilities to accommodate the produce in good conditions. Most perishables are laid on the floor for sale.

The direct relief efforts to the farmers after the tsunami is anticipated to boost production and the market disabilities can affect farmer's rehabilitation effort. Improvement of the physical market structure in Male' will facilitate farmers to obtain the best economic benefits from their production.

Objectives:

- Establish a market for agriculture produce
- Provide training in agriculture marketing

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 00 7 A	Establish an agriculture market	0.400
AGRI 00 7 B	Training	0.070
	Total	**0.470**

Beneficiaries:

Farmer will be the direct beneficiaries of this program. Consumers will be indirectly benefited by receiving better quality fruits and vegetables.

Expected Output:

- Establishment of a market at the South West harbour of Male'.
- Training (BSc level) one staff in agriculture marketing

Environment Implications:

There will be no adverse impact on environment as a result of this program

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: AGRI 008	**Project Title:** Development of Agricultural Infrastructure in Uninhabited Islands	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Rural segment of the population depending on agriculture as their livelihood

Background:

Agriculture sector is among the worst hit sectors, as the basic natural resources of agriculture (soil and water) are affected by tsunami waves causing temporary, semi-permanent or even permanent damage to these resources. Damage caused by seawater on productive soil and ground water which is the only source of irrigation in both inhabited and uninhabited islands are of serious concern for any future agricultural activities.

Over 700 uninhabited islands are leased to private individuals under the traditional leasing system (*varuva*). About 10% of these islands are engaged in farming and its related activities. Damage caused by the tsunami on a number of these islands has been significant. A total of 40 islands have reported damage to their crops, tools, equipments and small infrastructure.

This project will focus on asset replacement and provision of micro credit to replace the lost inputs and resume farming activities.

Objectives:

- Supply of crops, tools, equipment of infrastructure.
- Provision of micro-credit to replace lost inputs.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
AGRI 008 A	Supply of Inputs	0.200
AGRI 008 B	Provision of Credit	0.110
	Total	**0.310**

Beneficiaries:

- Farmers will be the direct beneficiaries of the project.

Expected Output:

- Provision inputs to a minimum of 25 active farmers in the most severely affected uninhabited islands.
- Provision micro credit to a minimum of 25 active farmers in the most severely affected uninhabited islands.

Environment Implications:

There will be no adverse impact on environment as a result of this program

TRANSPORT SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ million)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
TRN 001	Recovery of Reef markers and Light Beacons	0.500	0.000		0.500
TRN 002	Rehabilitation of Male' Commercial Harbour	0.270	0.000		0.270
TRN 003	Rehabilitation of Male' International Airport	3.930	0.000		3.930
TRN 004	Rehabilitation of Island Harbours	68.308	3.037	UNDP	65.271
TOTAL (US$ million)		**73.008**	**3.037**		**69.971**

Note:
The total cost of reconstruction for the transport sector is more than the amount reported in the Joint Assessment Report. The increase amounts to US$ 48.1m. This is because the plan for reconstruction envisages the use of better and more reliable technologies in harbour construction than before. The seawalls and breakwaters build using traditional construction methods leads to cracks and often the collapse of structures resulting from scouring underneath and the seepage of water through these structures. Although the initial investments are higher in these estimates it will substantially reduce the long-term cost of repair and maintenance or reconstruction.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRN 001	**Project Title:** Recovery of Reef Markers and Light Beacons	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** People who travel within the Maldives

Background:

The Maldives comprises of nearly 1,200 islands grouped into 20 administrative atolls each surrounded by its own reef that protects the low lying islands. Travelling between the islands and getting access to the islands in the olden days requires experience and personal skill in identifying and navigating through these large reefs that house the islands. The creation of access channels in these reefs over the years has made access to the islands a lot easier and safer. Today, reef markers and light beacons guide the navigators to travel through the islands with more confidence and safety even at night.

The Tsunami disaster of the 26th December 2004 caused significant damages to these reef markers and light beacons. Hence, this project aims to restore the damaged reef markers and light beacons.

Objectives:

- Recover and reinstate the damages caused to the reef markers and light beacons by the tsunami.
- Ensure safety in travelling within the atolls.
- Facilitate easy navigation of the reefs both during day and night.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
TRN 001 A	Procurement and installation of 12-mile light beacons (25 beacons)	0.340
TRN 001 B	Procurement and installation of 2-mile reef markers (65 markers)	0.060
TRN 001 C	Procurement and installation of entrance markers (120 units)	0.100
	Total	**0.500**

Beneficiaries:

- The beneficiaries of this project would be the large numbers of people who travel within and between the atolls for various purposes, including fisherman as well as tourists who visit the Maldives.

Expected Output:

- Recovery of navigational aids damaged by the tsunami, leading to easy navigation and safety of sea travel within the atolls.

Environment Implications:

- No environmental impacts are expected as a result of this project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRN 002	**Project Title:** Rehabilitation of Male' Commercial Harbour	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Maldives Ports Authority (MPA)
Geographic Coverage: Male'	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Industries and consumers depending on exports and imports

Background:

The tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 caused significant damages to the physical infrastructure of the Male' Commercial Harbour, which is the main commercial sea port of the Maldives. The damages hindered the daily operations of the port and need immediate rehabilitation of the facility which serves as the gateway for all incoming and outgoing sea cargo to and from Maldives. The need to reinstate the harbour is urgent, as it would be highly utilized for the reconstruction activities and in receiving and dispersion of aid for the nation to recover from the tsunami.

Objectives:

- Repair damages to the infrastructure caused by the tsunami.
- Bring the status of the port to operational standard as soon as possible.
- Reinstate the damages caused to the port equipment by the tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
TRN 002 A	Restoration of Electrical Equipment and Accessories (such as lighting)	0.25
TRN 002 B	Recovery of other equipments (such as handling gears and office furniture)	0.02
	Total	**0.27**
Damages to Male' Commercial Harbour will be covered under insurance. Though not all the insurance assessments have been undertaken as yet, one estimate is that in the final analysis about 50% of the physical damages will be covered by insurance.		

Beneficiaries:

- The direct beneficiary of this project would be the Maldives Ports Authority. The project would help them to recover the losses from the damages of the tsunami and perform their operations more efficiently.
- The project would also indirectly benefit the people who use the services and facilities of Male' Commercial Harbour and the whole population of the Maldives.

Expected Output:

- Recovery from loss to infrastructure and equipment of the port.
- Return to the daily operations of the port.
- Impact on the economy is minimised through effective rehabilitation of the port.

Environment Implications:

- No adverse environmental impacts are expected as a result of this project

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRN 003	**Project Title:** Rehabilitation of Male' International Airport	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Maldives Airports Company Limited
Geographic Coverage: Hulhule'	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Domestic and international travellers and cargo operators.

Background:

The tsunami disaster not only caused extensive damage to the Male' International Airport and facilities, it also exposed serious vulnerability and inadequacies of some of the existing essential airport operations, systems, services and infrastructure, particularly sea defences.

Hence, it is recommended that a Comprehensive Capital Investment Programme for the Airport is immediately implemented to mitigate the vulnerability and inadequacy aspects, to ensure this very important and critical facility for the Maldives' economy is adequately maintained and developed, in keeping with economic growth and modern airport requirements.

Objectives:

- Mitigate the vulnerability and inadequacy aspects of the international airport for essential and efficient airport operations.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
TRN 003 A	Rehabilitation of runway, shoulders, taxi runways, drainage, etc	0.65
TRN 003 B	Restoration of Sea walls	0.77
TRN 003 C	Recovery of Navigational aids /Communications systems	1.90
TRN 003 D	Restoration of other buildings and services	0.61
	Total	**3.93**
Damages to Male' International Airport will be covered under insurance. Though not all the insurance assessments have been undertaken as yet, one estimate is that in the final analysis about 50% of the physical damage will be covered by insurance.		

Beneficiaries:

- The project would help Maldives Airports Company Limited to recover the losses from the damages of the tsunami and perform their operations more efficiently.
- The rehabilitation and recovery of the Airport services would also benefit the people who use the services and facilities of the Airport. Furthermore it would indirectly benefit the tourism industry as safe and efficient air connections are essentials for fuelling the growth of the industry.

Expected Output:

- Critical Airport facilities will be restored.

Environment Implications:

- The environmental impact of the recommended works particularly the sea defences will require a comprehensive EIA. It is recommended that this assessment is undertaken as soon as possible to minimize or prevent any environmental impact on fauna, flora, marine life and tidal flow.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: TRN004	**Project Title:** Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Island Harbours	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Construction and Public Works and Ministry of Atolls Development
Geographic Coverage: Affected Islands	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Affected island Communities

Background:

The tsunami that struck Maldives on 26 December 2004 has affected almost a third of the population. The island harbour infrastructure including jetties and coastal structures were severely damaged.

The total repair and replacement cost is estimated at USD 68.317 million, out of which USD 54.028 million identified as immediate needs for the focus islands. The remaining 14.289 million is required for the short-medium term needs.

Objectives:

The project aims at

- Rebuilding the harbour infrastructure lost due to the tsunami in order to rebuild the lives and livelihoods of the people.
- Providing proper access to the islands is a basic need.
- Reconstruction or repair of quay walls and seawalls.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
TRN004 A	Restoration or reconstruction of jetties in 31 islands	0.377
TRN004 B	Restoration or reconstruction inner seawall in 64 islands	35.849
TRN004 C	Restoration or reconstruction of outer seawall in 63 islands	24.991
TRN004 D	Harbor deepening in 48 islands	2.713
TRN004 E	Channel deepening in 37 islands	1.120
TRN004 F	Replacement of harbor light in 32 islands	0.217
TRN004 G	Restoration or reconstruction of causeway in L.Fonadhoo	3.042
	Total	**68.308**

Beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiaries of the project include the whole island population and the users of the harbour from other islands.

Expected Output:

- Rehabilitating the harbour infrastructure lost due to the tsunami.
- Facilitating easy accessibility to islands to transport goods and for commuting.
- Help facilitate to regenerate and sustain livelihoods of islands.
- Repairing and upgrading of the existing facilities.

Environment Implications:

The environmental impact of the recommended works particularly the sea defences will require a comprehensive EIA.

POWER SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
PWR 001	Restoration and Rehabilitation of Electrical Power Infrastructure	4.650	2.922	ADB UNDP IFRC	1.728
TOTAL (US$ million)		**4.650**	**2.922**		**1.728**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: PWR 001	**Project Title:** Restoration and Rehabilitation of Electrical Power Infrastructure	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Atolls Development State Electric Company Limited (STELCO)
Geographic Coverage: HA, HDh, Sh, N, R, B, Lh, K, AA, V, M, Dh, Th, L & GA Atolls	**Start date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** The affected islands of the 15 Atolls covered under this project.

Background: The Tsunami of the 26th December caused severe damages to the electrical infrastructure of the country. It totally disrupted the power supply in at least 95 islands which is about 48% of the total islands with electricity.

The extent of the damage varied from island to island. In almost all affected islands, the damage occurred to the distribution network; i.e. cables, distribution boxes and household connections. In some islands, the powerhouses, generators and switchboards were also damaged to a varying degree; some of the generators can be repaired and others have to be replaced. Street islands in a few islands were also damaged.

This project aims to restore and rehabilitate the electrical/power infrastructure of the tsunami affected islands.

Objectives:

- To restore and rehabilitate the power system of the affected islands to the pre-tsunami level within the shortest possible time.
- Provide equipment and technical support to replace damaged power infrastructure.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ m)
PWR 001 A	Generators, Cables & Distribution Boxes	1.378
PWR 001 B	Switchboards	0.478
PWR 001 C	Streetlights	0.139
PWR 001 D	Tools	0.081
PWR 001 E	Accessories	0.048
PWR 001 F	Fuel Tanks	0.539
PWR 001 G	Meters and Consumer Panels	0.381
PWR 001 H	Works	1.606
	i. Transportation of Equipments	*0.025*
	ii. Installation of Generators	*0.045*
	iii. Installation of Cables	*0.351*
	iv. Installation of Distribution Boxes	*0.034*
	v. Installation of Streetlights	*0.025*
	vi. Construction of Power House	*0.898*
	Total	**4.650**

Beneficiaries:

- The project would directly benefit the 95 islands in 15 Atolls.

Expected Output:

- Repair/restoration of 34 switchboards
- Replacement of 150,000 damaged cables
- Replacement of 632 distribution boxes
- Repair/replacement of 29 generators
- Restoration/installation of 652 streetlights
- Restoration of 2000 meters and consumer meter panels.
- Installation of 23 fuel tanks
- Reconstruction of 23 power houses

Environment Implications:

- Precautions will be taken to prevent possible oil spills.
- Fire safety measures will be instituted
- Waste generation will be minimised during construction and commissioning of powerhouses.

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ million)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
LVLHD 001	Island Livelihood Revitalization and Development Program (ILRDP)	17.400	5.000	JICS	1.460
			1.000	GOM	
			8.600	WB	
			1.340	UNDP	
TOTAL (US$ million)		**17.400**	**15.940**		**1.460**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: LVLHD 001	**Project Title:** Island Livelihood Revitalization and Development Programme (ILRDP)	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** ○ Loan component: Bank of Maldives Ltd (BML). ○ In-kind grant assistance component: Sectoral line ministries.
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Micro and small business enterprises in Fisheries, Agriculture and trade related sectors, which are affected by tsunami

Background:

The tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 was the worst natural disaster ever in the written history of the Maldives. The economic livelihoods of the people in the islands were affected to the extent that without a continued structured support programme the islanders would be unable to reclaim their livelihoods.

The government of Maldives has committed to formulate *ILRDP* to assist the restoration of livelihoods and to revive economic activities in the affected islands. ILRDP activities will be implemented in a two pronged manner – phase I and phase II will include a loan component and a grant component. Phase I activities, the focus of which will be geared towards addressing the more pressing needs, are to be implemented during the first 10 months (2005) while Phase II is planned to be spread over a period of three years (2006 – 2008) following the completion of phase I.

ILRDP will be financed from two sources - the Government of Maldives and donors. The loan component of ILRDP (approximately 30 percent of the entire project) will be repaid by the beneficiaries to a revolving fund at BML over a period of 5-10 years with a 6 percent annual interest rate. The maximum grace period allowed on the loan component is 12 months. The grant component of ILRDP (approximately 70 percent of the entire project) will include in-kind assistance provided under funding from donors and the government of Maldives.

Objectives:

- Replace income generating assets lost and damaged by the tsunami.
- Restore livelihoods of the tsunami affected people through the revival of economic activities in the islands.
- Provide structured assistance to rebuild the livelihoods of the tsunami affected people to a significantly better level compared to the pre-tsunami level.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
LVLHD 001 A	Fisheries sector assistance	9.400
LVLHD 001 B	Agriculture sector assistance	6.500
LVLHD 001 C	Retail trade sector assistance	0.700
LVLHD 001 D	Other micro enterprises assistance	0.800
	Total	**17.400**

Beneficiaries:

1. Fishing vessel owners and fish processing micro and small entrepreneurs who lost or suffered damages to assets or equipments.
2. Field crop farmers and perennial farmers who lost crops and suffered damages.
3. Retail traders who lost or incurred damages to inventories.
4. Micro enterprises that lost or incurred damages to equipments and machinery.

Expected Output:

1. Provide assistance to put all of the most severely affected parties on the path to restoring their livelihoods by the end of the year 2005.
2. Restore the livelihoods of all affected people through revitalization of income generating activities by the end of 2008 to a level significantly higher than the pre-tsunami level.

Environment Implications: No negative environmental implications are envisaged.

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
ENV 001	Disaster Waste Management	1.500	0.000		1.500
ENV 002	Assessment of Environmental Threats to Human Health	0.750	0.000		0.750
ENV 003	Coral Reef Impact Assessment Programme	1.250	0.000		1.250
ENV 004	Biodiversity Survey and Recovery Plans	0.900	0.000		0.900
ENV 005	Strategic environmental assessment of overall rehabilitation and reconstruction program	0.300	0.000		0.300
ENV 006	Strengthening Environmental Governance at the National, Atoll and Island Levels	1.150	0.000		1.150
ENV 007	Coastal Zone Management	1.500	0.000		1.500
ENV 008	Hazardous Substances Control Programme	0.450	0.000		0.450
ENV 009	Development of a National Oil Contingency Plan	0.450	0.000		0.450
ENV 010	Energy Conservation and Promotion of Renewable Energy	1.200	0.000		1.200
ENV 011	Environmental Awareness Building	0.350	0.000		0.350
TOTAL (US$ million)		**9.800**	**0.000**		**9.800**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 001	**Project Title:** Disaster Waste Management	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Island communities of the affected islands

Background:

The tsunami caused the widespread deposition of vegetation, coral sand, municipal waste from dump sites, healthcare waste and human excreta from damaged septic tanks, hazardous substances (oils, asbestos, batteries, etc.) and demolition waste (concrete, coral fragments, timber, etc.) from destroyed buildings waste across impacted islands.

The deposition of such waste across islands represents a risk to human health and may impact soils and groundwater. Hence, it is important to minimize potential risks to public health and groundwater aquifer, and implement environmentally sound and safe measures for waste clearance and disposal.

Objectives:

- Minimise the risks to public health through sound and environmentally safe handling, removal and disposal of disaster waste.
- Enable the rapid return of displaced persons to their properties by removing potential physical hazards posed by the presence of wastes on the island
- Halt ongoing degradation to soil and groundwater aquifer.

Components

Code	**Component Details**	**Cost (US$ million)**
ENV 001 A	Provision of training in health and safety and appropriate clean-up and disposal techniques	0.100
ENV 001 B	Procurement of equipments like powered shovel (Bobcat-type) for waste segregation, with demolition waste being stockpiled, hazardous waste removed, metal scrap and plastics.	0.100
ENV 001 C	Procurement of movable shredders for shredding of organic waste and re-placed, to form a compost-layer on the soil	0.200
ENV 001 D	Procurement of landing crafts and removal of waste from the affected islands to Thilafushi	0.200
ENV 001 E	Transportation of Hazardous waste to Thilafushi to be exported as Basel waste for reprocess and disposal	0.400
	Total	**1.500**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the communities of the affected islands.
- Further development and application of more participatory approaches to environmental and waste management will also benefit the broader community, as well as the environment on which the Maldives economy is based.

Expected Output:

- The project will help to remove the waste resulting from the tsunami and will help to facilitate the establishment of a sound waste management system on the islands.

Environment Implications:

- The project will help to improve the fragile environment of the islands which was severely affected by tsunami.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 002	**Project Title:** Assessment of Environmental Threats to Human Health	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Island communities which were affected by tsunami

Background:

The impact of the tsunami on the following areas has the potential to impact on human health.

- groundwater salinity
- flooding of generator fuel depots
- indiscriminate dumping of municipal and hazardous waste especially in remote island communities
- the use of pesticides and fertilizers on some resorts and agricultural islands
- poor sanitation (septic tank failure)

Objectives:

- Identify the full scope and nature of contaminated groundwater supplies and to provide recommendations for risk reduction and remediation.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 002 A	Undertake immediate groundwater assessment	0.300
ENV 002 B	Provide recommendations and tools for risk reduction by contamination of groundwater	0.100
ENV 002 C	Undertake remediation for most severely affected areas	0.350
	Total	**0.750**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the communities of the affected islands.

Expected Output:

- The project will help to understand the situation of the groundwater and would identify the locations of the contaminated sites leading to site specific ground remediation of severely affected areas.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 003	**Project Title:** Coral Reef Impact Assessment Programme	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Reef users

Background:

The impacts of the tsunami on the coral reefs, including the secondary effects on the fishery and tourisms sectors, are still to be properly assessed. An interdisciplinary team of experts sponsored by the AusAID undertook a survey of 177 kilometres of coral reefs in 7 of the country's 26 atolls. The team reported that:

- the tsunami generally had little direct effect on the country's coral reefs.
- the extent of the damage varied among and across atolls.
- solid waste build up appeared to be minimal.
- the most serious concern was that sand and sediment was found to have coated and in some cases smothered sections of coral, particularly at lower depths.

The scale of the disaster combined with the size of the reef system (7th largest in the world) has led to increasing need for adequate data and information on physical, biophysical and ecological information on the status of coral reefs system.

Objectives:

- Initiate a comprehensive reef impact assessment programme.
- Identify impacts from tourism, land reclamation, harbour development and maintenance, and reef blasting for access channels.
- Strengthen existing reef monitoring programme of Marine Research Centre.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 003 A	Undertake a comprehensive reef impact assessment programme	0.750
ENV 003 B	Strengthening the existing coral reef monitoring programme	0.500
	Total	**1.250**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the reef users including the fisherman and tourists.
- Further development and application of more participatory approaches to environmental monitoring will also benefit the broader community, as well as the environment on which the Maldives economy is based.

Expected Output:

- The project will strengthen the reef monitoring and reef surveillance programme and enable a more comprehensive understanding of the tsunami's impacts as well as overall health of Maldives coral systems.
- The project will help to identify reef systems that are more resilient to the impact of tsunami which will be important for the safe island development concept.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 004	**Project Title:** Biodiversity Survey and Recovery Plans	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Communities of the affected islands

Background:

The tsunami resulted in saltwater intrusion into fresh water lenses on almost all of the country's 1,200 islands. The immediate impacts on vegetation of browning and dieback were visible within days of the disaster. Agricultural land, back yard farming, wetlands, as well as mangrove and other coastal vegetation have all been affected. The impacts of saltwater in the swamps and wetlands can have further impacts on the flora and fauna, including bats and crows.

Objectives:

- Conduct a biodiversity survey (botanical and faunal) to establish damage to biodiversity and existing habitats.
- Improve the existing baseline data on biodiversity (with specific attention to the recently established Hithadhoo Protected Area and the to-be established protected areas on GA.Hithaadhoo and ADh.Hurasdhoo.)
- Develop management and recovery plans for immediate impacts on local biodiversity.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 004A	Undertake a biodiversity assessment of the recently established Hithadhoo Protected Area and the to-be-established protected areas on GA.Hithaadhoo and ADh.Hurasdhoo.	0.100
ENV 004B	Undertake a biodiversity survey to establish damage to biodiversity and existing habitats of the impacted islands and to improve the existing baseline data on biodiversity.	0.400
ENV 003 B	Development of management and recovery plans for immediate impacts on local biodiversity	0.400
	Total	**0.900**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the communities of the tsunami affected islands.
- Further development and application of more participatory approaches to environmental monitoring will also benefit the broader community, as well as the environment on which the Maldives economy is based.

Expected Output:

- The project will help to identify the impacts on the terrestrial biodiversity including that of the protected areas. The biodiversity management and recovery plans will help to revitalise the impacted biodiversity of the tsunami affected islands.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 005	**Project Title:** Strategic Environmental Assessment of Overall Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Communities of the effected islands

Background:

The tsunami of 26th December 2004 has left the Maldives in a state of urgent rebuilding and rehabilitation. All plans and projects for rehabilitation and reconstruction must be strategically assessed to understand their individual as well as cumulative environmental impact in order to take decision on mitigation.

Objectives:

- Integrate environmental concept into post-tsunami reconstruction development activities.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 005 A	Urgent capacity building to support the technical assistance for rapid environmental screening of projects	0.100
ENV 005 B	Development of interim guidelines for environmental screening of projects	0.100
ENV 005 C	Joint review of all reconstruction plans and projects by MEC and MPND	0.100
	Total	**0.300**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries from this project will be the Ministry of Environment and Construction and Ministry of Planning and National Development.
- Further development and application of more effective environmental screening guidelines for development projects will also benefit the broader community, as well as the environment on which the Maldives economy is based.

Expected Output:

- Trained local experts in methods for conducting rapid and strategic environment assessment and developing institutional capacity for environmental management.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 006	**Project Title:** Strengthening Environmental Governance at the National, Atoll and Island Levels	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to medium term	**Target Groups:** Communities in the atolls

Background:

After the tsunami had struck, the Ministry was hindered in making a rapid assessment of the islands impacted due to lack of trained expertise in the islands. Though, the realization of national development targets ultimately takes place in local communities, the Ministry has not been able to develop its capacity in the islands. In order for the Ministry to manage the country's environment fully and effectively, local environmental concepts must be developed.

The Environmental Section of MEC represents an important mechanism for monitoring and controlling impacts to the environment and integrating the environment into other ministerial sectors. However, it is clear that investment is required to enhance the capacity and skills of the environmental administration by training them in environmental best practices and providing them with sufficient equipment, operating budgets and guidelines to initiate environmental monitoring, enforcement, clean up and conduct proactive environmental assessment and management.

Objectives:

- Enhance the environmental assessment and monitoring in the atolls and support the efforts carried out to improve, conserve and protect the national environment through local initiatives.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 006 A	Establishment of Atoll Development Committee Technical Units for environmental liaison and monitoring	0.660
ENV 006 B	Capacity strengthening of Atoll/Island Administrations and Regional Development Management Offices	0.040
ENV 006 C	Atoll-level environmental education programme	0.350
ENV 006 D	Participatory Atoll Development and Resources Management Planning	0.100
	Total	**1.150**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the island communities.

Expected Output:

- Environmental monitoring and assessment capacity will be enhanced by having at least one environment inspector in each atoll.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 007	**Project Title:** Coastal Zone Management	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to medium term	**Target Groups:** Communities in the atolls

Background: The extent of damage to the coastal environment caused by the tsunami has not been established. However the tsunami event has highlighted the vulnerability of coastal areas and their increased exposure to the effects of climate change is in many cases increased by human activity on the island. The tsunami caused damage to coastal infrastructure, such as quay walls, breakwaters and causeways, as well as extensive beach erosion. The tsunami is believed to have accelerated erosion caused by coral mining, changes in near shore current patterns due to the construction of jetties and harbours and land reclamation.

The appropriate action to remedy or halt shoreline erosion in each of these situations will vary significantly. For this reason, the staff of MEC urgently require additional expertise and skills to identify the causes of shoreline erosion, to develop and evaluate remedial measures, and to design and implement preferred solutions. With extensive reconstruction and other island developments expected in the near future, it is essential that Maldives develops an integrated coastal zone management plan with strong community involvement.

Objectives:

- Establish a Coastal Zone Engineering Unit at the Ministry to coordinate the activities related to coastal zone management.
- Identify causes of coastal erosion.
- Develop guidelines and criteria for sound coastal zone management that would result in minimizing the damaging effects of natural disasters, climate change and human activities.
- Train national staff in methods and techniques of coastal zone management and appropriate engineering.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 007 A	Establishment of Coastal Zone Engineering Unit at the Ministry	0.800
ENV 007 B	Undertake needed capacity building in the field of coastal engineering to initiate the function of the coastal zone engineering unit.	0.400
ENV 007 C	Undertaking studies into appropriate erosion management techniques	0.200
ENV 007 D	Development of technical guidelines for shore protection methods and procedures	0.100
	Total	**1.500**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the island communities as the technical capacity built at the Ministry will be used to improve the coastal engineering in the islands.

Expected Output:

- Establishment of an urgently needed coastal engineering unit at the Ministry with appropriate technical capacity will improve the coastal zone management capacity which will help environmentally sound approaches to coastal engineering for the development of essential infrastructure, like harbours and jetties, protection of some of the most affected areas from further degradation from natural causes through the construction of protecting walls, breakwaters etc.
- The unit will organize monitoring and environmental data processing which are essential if significant improvements are to be made in this area.

Environment Implications:
The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 008	**Project Title:** Hazardous Substances Control Programme	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to medium term	**Target Groups:** Communities in the atolls

Background:

Most of the waste disposal sites in the inhabited islands were destroyed by the tsunami of 26th December 2004. The vegetation, re-distributed domestic and hazardous waste, drums and large amounts of demolition waste have been spread over the impacted islands.

At present, there are no regulations for the use, procurement and disposal of hazardous substances in the Maldives, including:

- Asbestos,
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs),
- anti-fouling paints (tributyl tin), and
- pesticides.

With the restart of agriculture and other reconstruction activities that use hazardous substances, it is important that the use of these substances are properly controlled.

Objectives:

- Enhance the technical capacity at the Ministry on hazardous substances control programme.
- Develop guidelines and criteria for sound hazardous substances control that would result in minimizing the damaging effects of on the islands environment.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 008 A	Establishment of Hazardous Substance Control Unit at the Ministry to coordinate the use of hazardous substances	0.200
ENV 008 B	Development of technical capacity for the management of hazardous substances in the islands	0.200
ENV 008 C	Development of technical guidelines for hazardous substances control and management	0.050
	Total	**0.450**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the island communities as the technical capacity build at the Ministry will be used to improve the hazardous substances use and its management in the islands.

Expected Output:

- Initiation of a hazardous substance use control programme.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 009	**Project Title:** Development of a National Oil Contingency Plan	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Communities in the atolls

Background:
Though tsunami event did not cause a major oil spill in the country, the islands are vulnerable to a potential oil spills caused by natural disasters, such as flooding, storm surge and tsunami. Maldives depends mainly on fossil fuel for meeting its energy demand. The country imports approximately 346,552 tonnes per annum, creating a potential risk of oil spills.

Objectives:

- Development of a national environmental contingency plan which would enable swift react to natural disasters and oil spills and to ensure that environmental impacts are properly managed.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 009 A	Development of a national environmental contingency plan	0.050
ENV 009 B	Procurement of necessary equipments to enable swift reaction to natural disasters and oil spills	0.200
ENV 009 C	Enhancement of technical capacity for national environmental contingency plan	0.200
	Total	**0.450**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the island communities of the country as activity of the project will help to minimise the impact of a natural disaster on the environment.

Expected Output:

- A national environmental contingency plan which will have the functioning capacity with appropriate equipments to respond in the event of an oil spill.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 010	**Project Title:** Energy Conservation and Promotion of Renewable Energy	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to medium term	**Target Groups:** Communities in the atolls

Background:

Maldives is expected to continue to rely on imported fuels for most of its energy needs. Energy alternatives such as solar, wind, biomass and biogas offer great potential in Maldives as sources of clean and abundant energy. The tsunami however, contaminated groundwater in many islands, which has resulted in the installation of reverse osmosis desalination in these islands. The desalination plants are powered by imported oil, which creates a much more heavy reliance on conventional energy for meeting the energy demand in the future.

Renewable energy forms, whether used in stand-alone or hybrid systems, can displace part of the present imported conventional energy forms, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide fuel cost savings. In line with its objective of mitigating climate change caused by the emission of greenhouse gas from fuel use, the utilization of available renewable energy resources will contribute to meeting the country's long term energy requirements and environmental goals.

Objectives:

- Introduce energy conservation renewable energy technologies in recovery and reconstruction programme.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 010 A	Introduction of energy conservation technologies in the redevelopment projects which are part of the reconstruction activities	0.200
ENV 010 B	Introduction of alternative technologies in the redevelopment projects which are part of the reconstruction activities	0.250
ENV 010 C	Introduction of renewable power supplies in safe island development	0.750
	Total	**1.200**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the island communities of the safe islands where this project will be implemented.

Expected Output:

- The implementation of the project will improve the overall energy utilization of the country, pilot energy conservation and alternative energy projects.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ENV 011	**Project Title:** Environmental Awareness Building	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Communities in the atolls

Background:

Environmental awareness building is integral to ensuring sustainable improvements in environmental quality and in preventing immediate danger to populations from exposure to risks from hazardous materials and toxic contamination of air, soil and water resources. The Ministry's communication capacity also needs strengthening in the areas of media relations, public information development, environmental education and community based activities.

Objectives:

- Continue the environmental education and awareness so as to reduce the impact on the environment during the recovery and reconstruction phase after the tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ENV 011 A	Capacity building of MEC in environmental awareness	0.100
ENV 011 B	Environmental Awareness through media	0.050
ENV 011 C	Environmental Awareness campaigns targeted to the recovery and reconstruction activities on most affected island	0.100
ENV 011 D	Environmental Awareness campaigns at schools	0.100
	Total	**0.350**

Beneficiaries:

- The main immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the island communities of the atolls.

Expected Output:

- The implementation of the project will improve the environmental awareness in the islands.

Environment Implications:

- The project will benefit the environment.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
DRM 001	Identifying possible disaster risks and developing frameworks to address the risks	0.290	0.000		0.290
DRM 002	Strengthening the Institutional and Legal Systems for Disaster Risk Management	0.290	0.000		0.290
DRM 003	Facilitating Establishment of Actionable Early Warning System (EWS)	0.800	0.000		0.800
DRM 004	Vulnerability Assessment for Diaster Preparedness Planning	1.000	0.000		1.000
DRM 005	Enhancing Disaster Resilience of Economic Sectors and Key Infrastructure	0.500	0.000		0.500
DRM 006	Alternative Communications and Network Resilience	1.520	0.000		1.520
DRM 007	Development and Implementation of Disaster Preparedness Plans and Emergency Response	3.000	0.000		3.000
TOTAL (US$ million)		**7.400**	**0.000**		**7.400**

Note:
The total public financing needs for the disaster risk management sector is more than the amount reported in the Joint Assessment Report. The increase amounts to US$ 3m. This is because the project on development and implementation of disaster preparedness plans and emergency response (DRM007) which is to be implemented in the medium to long term has been included to highlight the critical need of this project at this stage.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 001	**Project Title:** Identifying possible disaster risks and developing frameworks to address the risks	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:**
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to Medium Term	**Target Groups:** Nation as a whole

Background:
Despite the moderate hazard risks in general for Maldives, the vulnerability of the country is quite high due to its special characteristics, which has been clearly demonstrated by the current tsunami disaster. Therefore, it is pertinent that appropriate institutional and legislative systems and programmatic interventions are developed for better disaster preparedness and risk and vulnerability reduction in order to avoid current scale of losses and damage in future.

Objectives:
To assess disaster risks in Maldives and develop institutional and legal framework to address specific disaster risks.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DMR 001 A	Assessment to identify disaster risks in Maldives	0.180
DMR 001 B	Analyse the tsunami disaster and identify strategies for recovery to avoid similar risks in future	0.035
DMR 001 C	Develop institutional and legal setup for national disaster risk management	0.075
	Total	**0.290**

Beneficiaries:
The main beneficiary would be the nation as a whole, including atoll communities.

Expected Output:
The project will help to identify possible disaster risks in Maldives and help develop institutional and legal setup to address the risks.

Environment Implications:
None

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 002	**Project Title:** Strengthening the Institutional and Legal Systems for disaster risk management	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** National Disaster Management Centre
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Short to Medium Term	**Target Groups:** Nation as a whole

Background:
Despite the moderate hazard risks in general for Maldives, the vulnerability of the country is quite high due to its special characteristics, which has been clearly demonstrated by the current tsunami disaster. Therefore, it is pertinent that appropriate institutional and legislative systems and programmatic interventions are developed for better disaster preparedness and risk and vulnerability reduction in order to avoid current scale of losses and damage in future.

Objectives:
To strengthen national disaster risk management and recovery programming

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DRM 002 A	Strengthen recovery information management systems.	0.030
DRM 002 B	Training of recovery program managers to improve damage and loss assessment systems and recovery frameworks.	0.100
DRM 002 C	Capacity development in disaster risk management and recovery	0.160
	Total	**0.290**

Beneficiaries:
The main beneficiary would be the nation as a whole, including atoll communities.

Expected Output:
The project will help to strengthen the institutional framework to address disaster risk management and recovery.

Environment Implications:
None

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 003	**Project Title:** Facilitating Establishment of Actionable Early Warning Systems (EWS)	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Department of Meteorology
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:**	**Target Groups:** Department of Meteorology and the nation

Background:
The key to containing damages in the event of a disaster is to have an access to information about the probability of a hazard and the extent of damage it would create if occurred. While the development of a proposed Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning system would take 3-5 years, a national tsunami warning system linked with national tropical cyclone and storm surge (high wave) alert should be established. An interim (based on available capacities) arrangement should be set up in the Meteorological Department linked to the warning systems of neighbouring countries, particularly India and Sri Lanka.

Objectives:
To develop a national policy for disaster risk management

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DRM 003 A	Establish links to existing warning systems of neighbouring countries	0.150
DRM 003 B	Develop capacity in Department of Meteorology to link and work with other regional warning systems	0.200
DRM 003 C	Upgrade existing wave monitoring programme	0.200
DRM 003 D	Participation in regional planning and consultation meetings for establishment of EWS	0.100
DRM 003 E	Host a regional meeting on EWS in Maldives	0.150
	Total	**0.800**

Beneficiaries:
The main immediate beneficiary will be the Department of Meteorology in strengthening capacity for early warnings. Other beneficiaries from this project will be the nation as a whole.

Expected Output:
Improved capacity for early warnings within the Department of Meteorology.
Establishment of links to existing regional warning systems.
Participation in regional planning for establishment of EWS

Environment Implications:
The project will not have any adverse environmental impacts

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 004	**Project Title:** Vulnerability Assessment for Disaster Preparedness Planning	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Construction Ministry of Planning and National Development
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Medium term	**Target Groups:** Island communities and the nation

Background:
The enhancement of emergency response capacity for future would require preparedness planning for all hazards at national, atoll and island levels inclusive of both inhabited and resort islands. The Maldivian government and society has a number of strengths or capacities to cope with and reduce the risks from natural and other hazards. They include the strong spirit of voluntarism demonstrated during the current response to tsunami, cohesive nature of Maldivian society and a willing and supportive private sector, national aspirations. It is important to undertake a vulnerability study to identify the gaps and needs for preparedness, mitigation planning and risk analysis of disasters.

Objectives:
To undertake a vulnerability assessment for disaster preparedness, mitigation planning and risk analysis.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DRM 004 A	Review existing sectoral contingency plans and its linkages	0.050
DRM 004 B	Assess island level capacity to address disaster preparedness planning and emergency response.	0.350
DRM 004 C	Assess, identify and implement mitigation options for disaster preparedness at a national level.	0.600
	Total	**1.000**

Beneficiaries:
The main beneficiary will be the nation and the island communities.

Expected Output:
Identify existing capacity at national and island community level in addressing disaster preparedness, mitigation planning and risk analysis.

Environment Implications:
The project will not have any adverse environmental impacts

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 005	**Project Title:** Enhancing Disaster Resilience of Economic Sectors and Key Infrastructure	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:**
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Medium Term	**Target Groups:** Economic sector and key infrastructure of the Maldives

Background:
Maldives economy is based on a limited internal market and a highly competitive and sensitive external market. Disasters-like the tsunami which hit Maldives on 26th of December 2004-will have devastating impact on the economy. Therefore it is very important that the government explore and develop risk transfer mechanisms which includes insurance and reinsurance of key structures related to economic activities. The Maldivian economy and society are highly dependent on tourism and fisheries sectors, it is pertinent that disaster resilience of these two sectors is enhanced. Furthermore it is imperative that disaster resilience of the Male' International Airport be enhanced as it is the main gateway to international markets.

Objectives:
To strengthen the capacity to counter negative impacts of disasters on key economic sectors and infrastructure.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DRM 005 A	Develop and explore insurance schemes to protect key infrastructure of tourism and fisheries sector and key infrastructure.	0.050
DRM 005 B	Develop building standards for marine and land based infrastructure related to economic activities as well as other key infrastructure.	0.100
DRM 006 C	Capacity development in designing more disaster resilient marine and coastal structures.	0.350
	Total	**0.500**

Beneficiaries:
The main immediate beneficiary will be the tourism, fisheries and key infrastructures including airports.

Expected Output:
Enhanced disaster resilience of economic sectors and key infrastructure.

Environment Implications:
The project will not have any adverse environmental impacts

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 006	**Project Title:** Alternative Communications and Network Resilience	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Telecommunications Authority of the Maldives
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Nation as a whole

Background:

The proposed communication system will comprise of three alternative technologies, including satellite phones, HF radio and CB radio transceivers. It is preferred to maintain these three types of communication equipment at each of inhabited islands. The emergency communication plan will indicate strategic locations to install the appropriate equipment.

Objectives:

- To provide an alternative means of communication that could be utilized as a backup communications network in the case of emergency or disastrous situations.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DRM 006 A	Satellite phone (Iridium based)	0.240
DRM 006 B	HF Radio transceivers complete with power, battery, antenna, tuner and solar charger	1.210
DRM 006 C	CB Radio transceivers complete with power, battery, antenna	0.070
	Total	**1.520**

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of the project would be the public in general and the Island and Atoll Offices in specific. The proposed project would provide the island communities with an alternative mean of communication and would improve the chances of communication in case of diasters or emergencies.

Expected Output:

- Installation of 200 Satellite phones in all inhabited islands
- Installation of 202 HF Radio transceivers complete with power, battery, antenna, tuner and solar charger in all inhabited islands.
- Installation of 90 CB Radio transceivers complete with power, battery and antenna in all inhabited islands.

Environment Implications:

No adverse environmental implications are expected.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: DRM 007	**Project Title:** Development and Implementation of Disaster Preparedness Plans and Emergency Response	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and National Development Ministry of Environment and Construction
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Medium to Long Tem	**Target Groups:** Nation and atoll communities

Background:
Despite the moderate hazard risks in general for Maldives, the vulnerability of the country is quite high due to its special characteristics, which has been clearly demonstrated by the current tsunami disaster. Therefore, it is pertinent that appropriate institutional and legislative systems and programmatic interventions are developed for better disaster preparedness and risk and vulnerability reduction in order to avoid current scale of losses and damage in future. The enhancement of emergency response capacity for future would require preparedness planning for all hazards at national, atoll and island levels (both inhabited and resort Islands) and development of safer areas on each inhabited island. It will be based on the review of and linkages with existing sectoral contingency plans.

Objectives:
To develop and implement disaster preparedness plans and emergency responses

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
DRM 007A	Pilot projects in selected islands to develop disaster preparedness plans - develop Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) in case of a disaster - Develop disaster response and relief plans - Develop community level institutional framework and assign roles in disaster preparedness and emergency response - Training for community level disaster preparedness and response teams	1.000
DRM 007 B	Develop safe areas in pilot islands - Establish high ground safe areas - Equip island with failsafe communication, power and emergency response kits	2.000
	Total	**3.000**

Beneficiaries:
The main immediate beneficiary will be the atoll communities and largely the nation.

Expected Output:
Development of disaster preparedness and response plans for selected pilot islands
Development of safe areas in selected pilot islands

Environment Implications:
The project will not have any adverse environmental impacts

NEW HOST ISLANDS

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ million)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
HISL 001	Development of Host Islands for relocation from vulnerable islands – Phase 1	15.000	0.000		15.000
TOTAL (US$ million)		**15.000**	**0.000**		**15.000**

PROJECT SUMMARY

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Project Code:
HISL 001</td><td colspan="2">Project Title:
Development of Host Islands for relocation from vulnerable islands – Phase 1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Executing Agency:
Ministry of Finance and Treasury</td><td colspan="2">Implementing Agency:
Ministry of Planning and National Development
Maldives Housing and Urban Development Board
& concerned sectoral Ministries</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geographic Coverage:
National</td><td>Start Date:
Short to Medium Term</td><td colspan="2">Target Groups:
Population deciding to move to host islands.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Background: A small island national such as the Maldives is perpetually disadvantaged due to specific economic development handicaps arising from the interplay of factors such as smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, fragility of ecosystems, constraints on transport and communication, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, acute difficulties in obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, shortage of highly skilled personnel, and heavy financial burdens.

The cost of development is higher per capita simply because of the number of islands involved and the necessity to duplicate facilities, institutions, services, and trained manpower resources in each island. Out of a total of 199 inhabited islands, 59% has a population of less than 1,000, 39% of islands between 1,000 and 5,000 and only 2% of islands have a population above 5,000. Therefore, there is very little scope for economies of scale.

Lowering of overhead or unit costs in the production and provision of goods and services is the key development challenge that needs to be addressed to make socio-economic activities viable and sustainable in the Maldives. As such the increase and concentration of population in selected focus islands, and to develop them as growth centres capable of supporting self-sustained growth as well as making them nodal points of opportunity throughout the nation is essential for development of the Maldives. A growth centre will be a as a self-contained community where housing, commerce and public facilities exists and its residents could live, work and enjoy public facilities and services without having to travel large distances by sea.

Hence, the main objective of the proposed project is to implement an effective voluntary resettlement programme together with an appropriate incentive mechanism to assist populations from smaller islands to migrate to the growth centres or host islands.

The government first introduced the Population and Development Consolidation Policy in 1998, encouraging voluntary internal migration. The main objective of the Population and Development Consolidation Policy was to share the public infrastructure and gain economies of scale, while reducing social and economic vulnerabilities. Consolidation was to be achieved through the following methods.

♦ Physically connect islands through combined harbour projects, infrastructure, etc.
♦ Establish ferry links between islands which are close by (same atoll) so that people can commute to work, e.g. between Male' and Villingili or Male' international airport on Hulhule island;
♦ Provide incentives for isolated island communities who request to relocate to larger, more economically viable and safer islands.

When the policy was publicized, 17 island communities officially requested to be relocated to more economically viable islands. Since the tsunami, the number of requests from smaller islands for voluntary relocation to large and better serviced islands has increased. Moreover, the tsunami disaster caused considerable damage to the housing stock of the country leaving more than 2000 houses needing complete reconstruction. The level of destruction in some of the islands has made them unsafe and unsuitable for habitation. Adding to that are islands with smaller communities that have had total destruction of shelter. Instead of rebuilding</td></tr>
</table>

Their homes in the same islands, such communities have requested to be relocated to bigger and safer islands with better services infrastructure than they used to have.

In order to create the pull effects for population of smaller islands to move to the host islands, the host islands need to be developed to have the following characteristics:

- Relatively large size in terms of land, population and employment;
- Provide residential (including affordable housing), non-residential and community facilities;
- Provide a full range of services: hospital, government, public transport, police;
- Include a range of economic sectors including retail, commercial, businesses requiring regional customers, manufacturing;
- Appropriate transport systems between the host islands and other islands for both the commuters and cargo; and
- Infrastructure with sufficient capacity, or which could be expanded, to accommodate growth.

In the light of this scenario, Government of Maldives has identified the following five islands to be developed as host Islands. This move would further strengthen the Population Consolidation Policy of the Government.

1	R. Dhuvaafaru	For relocation of the community of R. Kandholhudhoo (3,664 people – June 2004) plus tsunami affected families from other islands who wish to be relocated. Kandholhudhoo had total destruction leaving the island uninhabitable. It is also affected by monsoonal rain and tidal waves.
2	A. Dh. Maamigili	For relocation of M. Madifushi community of 204 people (June 2004).
3	Dh. Kudahuvadhoo	Specifically for families from tsunami affected islands who wish to be relocated.
4	Th. Vilufushi	For the community of Vilufushi (1,882 people – June 2004) plus tsunami affected families from other islands who wish to be relocated.
5	L. Gan	For communities of Th. Gaadhiffushi (582 people –June 2004), L. Kalhaidhoo (680 people – June 2004) and L. Mundoo (769 people – June 2004) plus tsunami affected families from other islands who wish to be relocated.

Objectives:

The objective of this project is to:

- Address the shelter need of the communities of R. Kandholhudhoo, M. Madifushi, Th. Vilufushi, Th. Gaadhiffushi, L.Kalhaidhoo, L.Mundoo together with families from other tsunami affected islands who are willing to move to host islands (*the cost of rebuilding housing for the affected families is addressed in the Housing Sector Project*);
- Develop or upgrade a full range of services including hospital, government, public administration facilities with sufficient capacity, or which could be expanded, to accommodate growth;
- Develop an appropriate transport systems between the host islands and other islands for both the commuters and cargo; and
- Develop a housing finance scheme to provide soft loans to build or expand houses.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
HISL 001 A	Develop and expand social infrastructure	3.000
HISL 001 B	Develop and expansion of physical and coastal infrastructure	5.000
HISL 001 C	Develop a housing finance scheme	7.000
	Total	**15.000**

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries would be the communities of R. Kandholhudhoo, M. Madifushi, Th. Vilufushi, Th. Gaadhiffushi, L.Kalhaidhoo, L.Mundoo together with families from other affected islands who are willing to move to host islands. Furthermore, both the host island communities and the community being relocated would receive the benefits of economies of scale such as access to better services infrastructure.

Expected Output:
It is expected that the development of host islands would address the problems of imbalance or inequity existing within the Maldives, by decentralised concentration of economic opportunity throughout the country.

Environment Implications:
Construction would have two implication;

- Loss of trees during site clearance - minimised by reducing the clearance area
- Improper handling of construction material waste – construction contracts would have allowance for handling of the waste

ADMINISTRATION etc.

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Project Code	Project Title	Total Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$ m)
ADMIN 001	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Social and Community Infrastructure	4.727	0.004	UNDP	4.723
ADMIN 002	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Communication and Public Service Infrastructure	1.374	0.000		1.374
ADMIN 003	Rehabilitation of Law and Order Facilities	7.570	0.000		7.570
ADMIN 004	Administration of the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC)	36.110	0.000		36.110
ADMIN 005	Reimbursement of the immediate expenses incurred in saving lives after the Tsunami.	0.218	0.000		0.218
TOTAL (US$ million)		**50.000**	**0.004**		**49.996**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ADMIN 001	**Project Title:** Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Social and Community Infrastructure	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agencies:** Ministry of Atolls Development Ministry of Youth Development and Sports Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs Atoll and Island Offices
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** The atolls affected by the Tsunami

Background: The tsunami of 26th December 2004 caused severe damages to the productive social and community infrastructure such as women's centres, community guest houses, and community social centres. These centres are the base of all social and development activities of the community and the source of income to sustain such activities. Hence, these centres need to be restored and rehabilitated immediately, to restart community activities.

The tsunami also caused significant damages to sports facilities as well as youth centres in many of the islands and these facilities needs to be rehabilitated as soon as possible to make them functional again, so that affected youth of the islands can recover from the disaster and return to productive lifestyles.

The community funds are inadequate to meet the present rehabilitation and reconstruction needs due to the extensive damage and resultant costs involved. As such this project aims to address social infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction in the islands affected by the tsunami.

Objectives:

- Reconstruct and rehabilitate social and community infrastructure in the islands of the Maldives that were damaged or destroyed in the tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ADMIN 001 A	Repair or reconstruction of Women's Centres	0.140
ADMIN 001 B	Repair or reconstruction of Mosques	0.121
ADMIN 001 C	Repair or reconstruction of Community Social Centres	0.133
ADMIN 001 D	Repair or reconstruction of Community Guest Houses	0.112
ADMIN 001 E	Repair or reconstruction of Pre-School Buildings	0.077
ADMIN 001 F	Repair or reconstruction of Cemeteries	0.130
ADMIN 001 G	Repair or reconstruction of Warehouses	0.010
ADMIN 001 H	Rehabilitating Sports facilities and youth centres	4.004
	Total	**4.727**

Beneficiaries:
The project would directly benefit the people of the affected islands on which the rehabilitation works are undertaken. Rehabilitation of these social infrastructures would facilitate early recovery, income earning opportunities and participation in recreational activities.

Expected Output:
Restoration and rehabilitation of the following social facilities and administrative infrastructure:

- Women's Centres in 4 islands.
- Mosques in 16 islands.
- Community Social Centres in 11 islands.
- Community Guest Houses in 18 islands.
- Community Social Venues in 10 islands.
- Pre-Schools in 5 islands
- Cemeteries in 10 islands.
- Warehouses in 4 islands.
- Sports facilities and youth centres in 47 islands (including Male').

Environment Implications:
No negative environmental implications are envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ADMIN 002	**Project Title:** Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Communication and Public Service Infrastructure	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Atolls Development Ministry of Justice
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** The atolls affected by the Tsunami

Background:

The tsunami of 26th December 2004 severely affected one-third of all the inhabited islands. The physical destruction caused by the tsunami includes damages to administrative infrastructure such as atoll and island offices and island courts, as well as damages to communication facilities in the islands. There is an immediate need for the restoration and reconstruction of these administrative infrastructure to restore public administration and communication facilities to pre-tsunami level.

Thus, this project aims to address these critical infrastructure reconstruction needs in the islands affected by the tsunami.

Objectives:

- To reconstruct and rehabilitate critical infrastructure in the islands of the Maldives that were damaged or destroyed in the tsunami.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ADMIN 002 A	Repair or reconstruction of Island Offices and Island Courts	0.844
ADMIN 002 B	Refurbishment of Island Offices and Island Courts	0.503
ADMIN 002 C	Rehabilitation of Communication Facilities	0.057
	Total	**1.374**

Beneficiaries:

- The project would directly benefit the people of the affected islands in which the reconstruction and rehabilitation works are undertaken.

Expected Output:

- Reconstruction of Island Offices and Island Courts in 27 islands.
- Refurbishment of Island Offices in 53 islands.
- Rehabilitation of communication facilities.

Environment Implications:

- No negative environmental impacts are envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ADMIN 003	**Project Title:** Rehabilitation of Law and Order Facilities	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** General public

Background:

The tsunami of 26th December 2004 caused extensive damage to 7 police stations, disrupted all communications and damaged most of the equipment in these facilities. The Police Detention Centre and Prison Security Unit also suffered extensive damage.

The Maldives Police Services (MPS) has a strong regular presence in the islands but critical constraints limited the police effectiveness in its disaster response. These constraints include:

- the lack of adequate communications facilities
- lack of transport facilities
- loss/damage to police stations/posts and equipments
- lack of trained manpower and inadequate equipments.

Objectives:

- Develop a more efficient national and local civil defence network.
- Restore the law enforcement capabilities in the affected islands as soon as possible.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ADMIN 003 A	Establishment of a Communications Network in the 20 Atolls.	2.262
ADMIN 003 B	Repair and rehabilitation of damaged police stations	0.041
ADMIN 003 C	Replacement of lost/damaged equipments	0.050
ADMIN 003 D	Land and Sea Transport Facilities for emergency response, evacuation, search and rescue operations.	3.540
ADMIN 003 E	Emergency Response Equipment	
ADMIN 003 F	Repair of damaged police facilities (Police Detention Centre)	0.584
ADMIN 003 G	Training of Police Personnel in Diaster and Crisis Management	0.949
ADMIN 003 H	Technical Assistance for Disaster Response and Contingency Planning	0.144
	Total	**7.570**

Beneficiaries:

- This project would directly benefit the Maldives Police Service (MPS) through the establishment of a more efficient law enforcement system which would enable MPS to carry out their operations more effectively and efficiently across the country, both under normal circumstances and in the event of any future crisis or disastrous situation.
- The project would also benefit the general public in terms of improved community safety, security and public order.

Expected Output:

- Establishment of a Communications Network in 20 Atolls
- Repair and rehabilitation of the damaged police stations in 8 Atolls
- Procurement of Sea Transport Facilities (23 Launches)
- Procurement of Land Transport Facilities (38 Double Cabin Pickups, 72 Motor Cycles & 20 Jeeps)
- Procurement of Emergency Response Equipments
- Procurement of Public Order Equipments
- Repair of damaged Police Detention Centres.
- Capacity Building for Disaster Management Responsiveness for 182 persons and technical assistance for Disaster Response and Contingency Planning.

Environment Implications:

- No negative environmental impacts are envisaged.

PROJECT SUMMARY

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Project Code:
ADMIN 004</td><td colspan="2">Project Title: Administration of the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Executing Agency:
Ministry of Financing and Treasury</td><td colspan="2">Implementing Agency:
National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geographic Coverage:
National</td><td>Start Date:
Immediate</td><td colspan="2">Target Groups:
• NDMC
• Atoll and Island Taskforces
• Regional Forward Coordination Centres</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Background:
The tsunami of 26th December 2004 severely affected the whole country. Despite the severity of the impact, the Maldivian people and the Government responded promptly to the situation. The Government immediately declared a state of natural disaster and established a Ministerial Committee and Task Force at the National Disaster Management Centre to facilitate response and coordination for relief and reconstruction activities.

NDMC plays a crucial role in the coordination and facilitation of the relief and reconstruction efforts and thus have to incur significant administration costs in performing these functions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Objectives:
▪ To ensure the efficient and smooth operation of NDMC in coordinating and facilitating the relief and reconstruction efforts.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Components</td></tr>
<tr><td>Code</td><td colspan="2">Component Details</td><td>Cost (US$ million)</td></tr>
<tr><td>ADMIN 004 A</td><td colspan="2">Transport and Logistics</td><td>14.444</td></tr>
<tr><td>ADMIN 004 B</td><td colspan="2">Administration of the Atoll and Island Taskforces</td><td>10.833</td></tr>
<tr><td>ADMIN 004 C</td><td colspan="2">Administration of the Regional Forward Coordination Centres</td><td>10.833</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>36.110</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Beneficiaries:
▪ The project would benefit the general public in terms of speeding up the relief and reconstruction efforts and recovery process.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Expected Output:
▪ Establishment of the institutional systems for the NDMC.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Environment Implications:
▪ No negative environmental impacts are envisaged.</td></tr>
</table>

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: ADMIN 005	**Project Title:** Reimbursement of the Immediate Expenses Incurred in Saving Lives after the Tsunami	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury		**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Geographic Coverage: National	**Start Date:** Immediate	**Target Groups:** Affected islands and host islands for displaced populations

Background:

The tsunami of 26th December 2004 was the worst disaster ever to hit the Maldives. Waves of 1 to 4 meters reported throughout the archipelago wiped out several islands and destroyed housing, infrastructure and livelihoods. 82 people are reported dead, 26 people are missing and over 29,000 people were displaced.

The immediate relief operations were highly constrained by the geographical nature of the islands, and the administrative bodies of the islands had to incur significant amount of costs in the immediate relief operations and in saving lives. These expenses include the search and rescue operations, transportation for the displaced population who were made homeless, to move to other relatively unaffected islands, and for immediate relief measures for these affected populations.

Objectives:

- Reimburse the immediate expenses incurred in the immediate relief operations and in saving lives.

Components

Code	Component Details	Cost (US$ million)
ADMIN 005A	Reimbursement of the immediate expenses incurred in saving lives after the Tsunami	0.218
	Total	**0.218**

Beneficiaries:

- The direct beneficiaries of this project are be the Island and Atoll Offices that had to incur immediate expenses in saving lives following the tsunami. The reimbursement of these expenses would enable these administrative bodies to utilize the funds for contribution towards restoration of administrative operations.

Expected Output:

- Reimbursement of the expenses incurred in saving lives in 19 atolls.

Environment Implications:

- No negative environmental impacts are envisaged.

Funding Gap Analysis

Education Sector Funding Gap Analysis

EDU 001: Restoration and Renovation of School Facilities

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.410	0.410	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.023	0.023	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.123	0.046	UNICEF	0.077	
	EDU001 E	0.020	0.008	UNICEF	0.012	
	EDU001 F	0.021	0.021	UNICEF	0.000	
HDh. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.277	0.277	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.016	0.016	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.098	0.037	UNICEF	0.061	
	EDU001 E	0.127	0.052	UNICEF	0.074	
	EDU001 F	0.016	0.016	UNICEF	0.000	
Sh. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.494	0.494	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.084	0.084	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.134	0.050	UNICEF	0.084	
	EDU001 E	0.100	0.041	UNICEF	0.059	
	EDU001 F	0.018	0.018	UNICEF	0.000	
N. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.226	0.226	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.019	0.019	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.070	0.026	UNICEF	0.044	
	EDU001 E	0.037	0.016	UNICEF	0.022	
	EDU001 F	0.015	0.015	UNICEF	0.000	
R. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.984	0.984	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.080	0.080	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.359	0.134	UNICEF	0.225	
	EDU001 E	0.073	0.030	UNICEF	0.043	
	EDU001 F	0.062	0.062	UNICEF	0.000	
B. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.254	0.254	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.020	0.020	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.151	0.056	UNICEF	0.094	
	EDU001 E	0.073	0.030	UNICEF	0.043	
	EDU001 F	0.031	0.031	UNICEF	0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
Lh. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.209	0.209	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.025	0.025	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.058	0.022	UNICEF	0.036	
	EDU001 E	0.049	0.020	UNICEF	0.029	
	EDU001 F	0.015	0.015	UNICEF	0.000	
K. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.743	0.743	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.055	0.055	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.229	0.086	UNICEF	0.144	
	EDU001 E	0.129	0.054	UNICEF	0.076	
	EDU001 F	0.047	0.047	UNICEF	0.000	
AA. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.310	0.310	UNICEFWB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.023	0.023	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.115	0.043	UNICEF	0.072	
	EDU001 E	0.043	0.018	UNICEF	0.025	
	EDU001 F	0.025	0.025	UNICEF	0.000	
V. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.027	0.027	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.006	0.006	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.009	0.003	UNICEF	0.006	
	EDU001 E	0.021	0.009	UNICEF	0.012	
	EDU001 F	0.007	0.007	UNICEF	0.000	
M. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.795	0.795	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.094	0.094	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.155	0.058	UNICEF	0.097	
	EDU001 E	0.118	0.049	UNICEF	0.069	
	EDU001 F	0.029	0.029	UNICEF	0.000	
F. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.017	0.017	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.001	0.001	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.004	0.002	UNICEF	0.003	
	EDU001 E	0.002	0.001	UNICEF	0.001	
	EDU001 F	0.002	0.002	UNICEF	0.000	
Dh. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.813	0.813	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.094	0.094	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.190	0.071	UNICEF	0.119	
	EDU001 E	0.087	0.036	UNICEF	0.051	
	EDU001 F	0.029	0.029	UNICEF	0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
Th. Atoll	EDU001 A	1.022	1.022	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.077	0.077	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.348	0.130	UNICEF	0.218	
	EDU001 E	0.095	0.039	UNICEF	0.056	
	EDU001 F	0.045	0.045	UNICEF	0.000	
L. Atoll	EDU001 A	1.031	1.031	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.087	0.087	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.372	0.139	UNICEF	0.233	
	EDU001 E	0.107	0.044	UNICEF	0.063	
	EDU001 F	0.045	0.045	UNICEF	0.000	
GA. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.428	0.428	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.024	0.024	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.137	0.051	UNICEF	0.085	
	EDU001 E	0.057	0.024	UNICEF	0.034	
	EDU001 F	0.030	0.030	UNICEF	0.000	
GDh. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.389	0.389	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.058	0.058	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.108	0.040	UNICEF	0.067	
	EDU001 E	0.056	0.023	UNICEF	0.033	
	EDU001 F	0.023	0.023	UNICEF	0.000	
S. Atoll	EDU001 A	0.020	0.020	UNICEF WB	0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.002	0.002	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.010	0.004	UNICEF	0.006	
	EDU001 E	0.014	0.006	UNICEF	0.008	
	EDU001 F	0.008	0.008	UNICEF	0.000	
Outdoor Education Centre (Feydhoo Finolhu)	EDU001 A	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	EDU001 B	0.146	0.000		0.146	
	EDU001 C	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	EDU001 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	EDU001 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
ETCC (K.Maafushi)	EDU001 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 B	0.029	0.029	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 C	0.081	0.081	UNICEF	0.000	
	EDU001 D	0.002	0.001	UNICEF	0.002	
	EDU001 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	EDU001 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	TransportationLogistics and Contingencies	4.248	0.920	UNICEF WB	3.327	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**18.098**	**12.233**	**0.000**	**5.865**	

EDU 002: Provision of Student Supplies

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.059	0.023	UNICEF	0.036	
HDh. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.259	0.100	UNICEF	0.160	
Sh. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.117	0.045	UNICEF	0.072	
N. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.065	0.025	UNICEF	0.040	
R. Atol	EDU 002 A	0.216	0.083	UNICEF	0.133	
B. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.087	0.034	UNICEF	0.054	
Lh. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.116	0.044	UNICEF	0.071	
K. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.182	0.070	UNICEF	0.112	
AA. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.051	0.020	UNICEF	0.031	
V. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.019	0.007	UNICEF	0.011	
M. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.115	0.044	UNICEF	0.071	
F. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.007	0.003	UNICEF	0.004	
Dh. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.117	0.045	UNICEF	0.072	
Th. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.191	0.073	UNICEF	0.118	
L. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.191	0.073	UNICEF	0.118	
GA. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.127	0.049	UNICEF	0.078	
GDh. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.140	0.054	UNICEF	0.086	
S. Atoll	EDU 002 A	0.021	0.008	UNICEF	0.013	
	Transportation, Logistics and Contingencies	0.638	0.131	UNICEF	0.508	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**2.719**	**0.931**		**1.789**	

EDU 003: Professional Guidance in Psychosocial Support

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	EDU 003 A	2,704	2,704	UNICEF	0	
HD. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,021	5,021	UNICEF	0	
Sh. Atoll	EDU 003 A	2,704	2,704	UNICEF	0	
N. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,152	5,152	UNICEF	0	
R. Atoll	EDU 003 A	2,778	2,778	UNICEF	0	
B. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,292	5,292	UNICEF	0	
Lh. Atoll	EDU 003 A	2,646	2,646	UNICEF	0	
K. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,245	5,245	UNICEF	0	
AA. Atoll	EDU 003 A	4,591	4,591	UNICEF	0	
Adh. Atoll	EDU 003 A	2,646	2,646	UNICEF	0	
V. Atoll	EDU 003 A	4,591	4,591	UNICEF	0	
M. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,113	5,113	UNICEF	0	
F. Atoll	EDU 003 A	2,389	2,389	UNICEF	0	
Dh. Atoll	EDU 003 A	4,521	4,521	UNICEF	0	
Th. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,113	5,113	UNICEF	0	
L. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,307	5,307	UNICEF	0	
GA. Atoll	EDU 003 A	5,113	5,113	UNICEF	0	
GDh. Atoll	EDU 003 A	3,891	3,891	UNICEF	0	
GN. Atoll	EDU 003 A	654	654	UNICEF	0	
S. Atoll	EDU 003 A	654	654	UNICEF	0	
Male'.	EDU 003 A	31	31	UNICEF	0	
	Transportation, Logistics and Contingencies	23,358	23,358	UNICEF	0	
GRAND TOTAL (US$)		**99,515**	**99,515**		**0**	

EDU 004: Rehabilitation of the Maldives College of Higher Education – Majudhudheen Dhanaal

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
Male'	EDU 004 A	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	EDU 004 B	0.054	0.000		0.054	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.057**	**0.000**		**0.057**	

EDU 005: Rehabilitation of the Maldives College of Higher Education – HDh. Kulhudhufushi Campus

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
HDh. Atoll	EDU 005 A	0.151	0.000		0.151	
	EDU 005 B	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	EDU 005 C	0.029	0.000		0.029	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.184**	**0.000**		**0.184**	

Health Sector Funding Gap Analysis

HLTH 001: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health Centres

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
Sh. Komandoo	HLTH001 A	34,281	34,281	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	128,930	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 C	74,478	74,478	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 D	9,994	9,994	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 E	55,553	5,276	GRC	50,277	
R. Kandholhudhoo (Dhuvaafaru)	HLTH001 A	166,840	166,840	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	128,930	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 C	74,478	74,478	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 D	6,235	6,235	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 E	58,390	8,113	GRC	50,277	
B. Dharavandhoo	HLTH001 A	759	-		759	
	HLTH001 B	412	-		412	
	HLTH001 C		-			
	HLTH001 D	-	-	-	-	
	HLTH001 E	3,479	-		3,479	
K. Maafushi	HLTH001 A	166,840	-		166,840	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	-		128,930	
	HLTH001 C	85,083	85,083	WHO	-	
	HLTH001 D	6,235	-		6,235	
	HLTH001 E	58,574	-		58,574	
K. Guraidhoo	HLTH001 A	33,650	-		33,650	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	128,930	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 C	74,478	74,478	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 D	7,443	7,443	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 E	53,911	3,634	GRC	50,277	
V. Felidhoo	HLTH001 A	62,483	62,483	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 B	25,159	25,159	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 C	121,087	121,087	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 D	14,221	14,221	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 E	29,367	4,412	GRC	24,955	
M. Maduvvari	HLTH001 A	31,518	-		31,518	
	HLTH001 B	-	-		-	
	HLTH001 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH001 D	424	-		424	
	HLTH001 E	3,479	-		3,479	
M. Kolhufushi	HLTH001 A	33,461	33,461	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	128,930	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 C	74,478	74,478	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 D	7,443	7,443	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 E	55,079	4,802	GRC	50,277	
Th.Hirilandhoo	HLTH001 A	474	-		474	
	HLTH001 B	31	31	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH001 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH001 D	-	-		-	
	HLTH001 E	1,206	-		1,206	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
Th.Vilufushi	HLTH001 A	168,406	168,406	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	128,930	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 C	85,083	85,083	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 D	7,443	7,443	GRC	-	
	HLTH001 E	65,852	10,272	GRC	55,580	
L.Isdhoo-Kalaidhoo	HLTH001 A	49,713	-		49,713	
	HLTH001 B	133,325	133,325	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH001 C	74,478	74,478	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH001 D	6,235	6,235	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH001 E	59,687	-		59,687	
L Maabaidhoo	HLTH001 A	32,467	-		32,467	
	HLTH001 B	128,930	-		128,930	
	HLTH001 C	74,478	74,478	WHO	-	
	HLTH001 D	6,235	-		6,235	
	HLTH001 E	56,440	-		56,440	
Sub Total		**3,153,381**	**2,102,285**		**1,051,096**	
Warehousing		6,226	-		6,226	
Contingencies		473,007	-		473,007	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**3,632,614**	**2,102,285**		**1,530,329**	

HLTH 002: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health Posts

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
HA. Filladhoo	HLTH002 A	32,932	-		32,932	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	8,692	5,588	GRC	3,105	
HDh. Naivaidhoo	HLTH002 A	474	474	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 B	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 D	1,627	1,627	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 E	3,875	-		3,875	
HDh.Nellaidhoo	HLTH002 A	1,012	1,012	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 B	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 D	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 E	3,875	-		3,875	
Sh.Maroshi	HLTH002 A	33,136	-		33,136	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	8,303	5,198	GRC	3,105	
N. Maafaru	HLTH002 A	131,892	131,892	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	9,280	GRC	3,105	
N. Kudafari	HLTH002 A	4,650	-		4,650	
	HLTH002 B	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 D	385	-		385	
	HLTH002 E	1,284	-		1,284	
B. Kendhoo	HLTH002 A	31,411	-		31,411	
	HLTH002 B	230	-		230	
	HLTH002 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 D	522	-		522	
	HLTH002 E	3,479	-		3,479	
B. Kihaadhoo	HLTH002 A	130,774	-		130,774	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	11,996	8,891	GRC	3,105	
K. Dhiffushi	HLTH002 A	474	474	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 B	345	345	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	984	984	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	3,729	3,518	GRC	211	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
AA. Mathiveri	HLTH002 A	134,577	134,577	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	11,218	8,113	GRC	3,105	
V. Keyodhoo	HLTH002 A	28,601	-		28,601	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	1,788	1,788	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	7,517	4,412	GRC	3,105	
V. Rakeedhoo	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	11,218	8,113	GRC	3,105	
V. Thinadhoo	HLTH002 A	133,011	-		133,011	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	11,218	8,113	GRC	3,105	
V. Fulidhoo	HLTH002 A	29,201	-		29,201	
	HLTH002 B	12,781	12,781	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	7,517	4,412	GRC	3,105	
M. Veyvah	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	12,781	12,781	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	11,218	8,113	GRC	3,105	
M. Madifushi	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	12,840	-		12,840	
M. Raiymandhoo	HLTH002 A	130,774	-		130,774	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 E	11,996	-		11,996	
Dh. Gemendhoo	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	-		12,385	
Dh. Rinbudhoo	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	-		12,385	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
Dh. Meedhoo	HLTH002 A	38,468	-		38,468	
	HLTH002 B	12,915	12,915	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	9,280	GRC	3,105	
Dh. Maaemboodhoo	HLTH002 A	130,774	-		130,774	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	9,280	GRC	3,105	
Dh. Hulhudheli	HLTH002 A	130,774	130,774	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	9,280	GRC	3,105	
Dh. Vaanee	HLTH002 A	130,774	-		130,774	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	12,385	-		12,385	
Th. Madifushi	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	11,573	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	2,969	GRC	-	
	HLTH002 E	13,377	10,272	GRC	3,105	
Th. Burunee	HLTH002 A	97,315	-		97,315	
	HLTH002 B	128,930	128,930	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 C	74,478	74,478	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 D	6,235	6,235	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 E	60,549	-		60,549	
Th. Kinbidhoo	HLTH002 A	30,874	-		30,874	
	HLTH002 B	94	94	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 D	373	373	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 E	43,300	-		43,300	
L. Mundoo	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	11,494	-		11,494	
L Kalhaidhoo	HLTH002 A	131,892	-		131,892	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	11,494	-		11,494	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
L. Dhanbidhoo	HLTH002 A	33,514	-		33,514	
	HLTH002 B	11,573	-		11,573	
	HLTH002 C	846	846	WHO	-	
	HLTH002 D	2,969	-		2,969	
	HLTH002 E	11,494	-		11,494	
GDh. Rathafandhoo	HLTH002 A	32,145	32,145	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 B	103	103	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH002 D	253	253	UNFPA	-	
	HLTH002 E	2,973	-		2,973	
Sub Total		**3,430,556**	**996,794**		**2,433,762**	
Warehousing		6,226	-		6,226	
Contingencies		514,583	-		514,583	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**3,951,365**	**996,794**		**2,954,571**	

HLTH 003: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Hospitals and other Facilities

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$)	Committed (US$)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$)	Potential Donor
M. Muli (Regional Hospital)	HLTH003 A	455,905	455,905	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 B	652,607	652,607	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 C	209,069	209,069	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 D	216,771	216,771	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 E	220,027	19,595		200,432	
M. Eydhafushi (Atoll Hospital)	HLTH003 A	24,614	24,614		-	
	HLTH003 B	251,766	251,766		-	
	HLTH003 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 D	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 E	67,004	-		67,004	
GA.Villingili (Atoll Hospital)	HLTH003 A	246,183	246,183	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 B	690,872	690,872	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 C	104,741	104,741	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 D	464,560	464,560	GRC	-	
	HLTH003 E	217,717	18,813	GRC	198,903	
Malé (Public Health Supplies Department)	HLTH003 A	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 B	75,083	-		75,083	
	HLTH003 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 D	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 E	18,815	-		18,815	
International Airport (Port Health)	HLTH003 A	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 B	814	-		814	
	HLTH003 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 D	336	-		336	
	HLTH003 E	389	-		389	
International Airport (Pharmaceutical Post)	HLTH003 A	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 B	814	814		-	
	HLTH003 C	-	-		-	
	HLTH003 D	609	609		-	
	HLTH003 E	389	-		389	
Sub Total		**3,919,084**	**3,356,919**		**562,165**	
Warehousing		6,226	-		6,226	
Contingencies		666,244	-		666,244	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**4,591,554**	**3,356,919**		**1,234,635**	

Housing Sector Funding Gap Analysis

HSNG: 001 : Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of HA, HDh & Sh.

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	HSNG 001 A	0.724	0.000		0.724	
	HSNG 001 B	0.514	0.006	GoM	0.508	
HDh. Atoll	HSNG 001 A	0.070	0.000		0.070	
	HSNG 001 B	0.449	0.000		0.449	
SH. Atoll	HSNG 001 A	0.304	0.304	China	0.000	
	HSNG 001 B	1.496	1.496	China	0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**3.556**	**1.805**		**1.751**	

HSNG: 002 : Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of N, R, B, Lh

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
N. Atoll	HSNG 002 A	1.284	0.632	JICS	0.652	
	HSNG 002 B	0.870	0.134	JICS	0.735	
R.. Atoll	HSNG 002 A	0.047	0.000		0.047	
	HSNG 002 B	0.204	0.000		0.204	
B. Atoll	HSNG 002 A	0.327	0.000		0.327	
	HSNG 002 B	1.442	0.000		1.442	
Lh. Atoll	HSNG 002 A	0.023	0.000		0.023	
	HSNG 002 B	0.449	0.000		0.449	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**4.646**	**0.767**		**3.879**	

HSNG: 003 : Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of K, AA, Adh, V & M

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
K. Atoll	HSNG 003 A	3.619	0.000		3.619	
	HSNG 003 B	1.640	0.000		1.640	
AA. Atoll	HSNG 003 A	0.047	0.000		0.047	
	HSNG 003 B	0.525	0.000		0.525	
Adh. Atoll	HSNG 003 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	HSNG 003 B	0.158	0.000		0.158	
V. Atoll	HSNG 003 A	0.210	0.000		0.210	
	HSNG 003 B	0.870	0.000		0.870	
M. Atoll	HSNG 003 A	5.416	3.359	JICS	2.058	
	HSNG 003 B	2.072	0.000		2.072	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**14.556**	**3.359**		**11.198**	

HSNG: 004 : Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of Dh, Th & L

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Dh. Atoll	HSNG 004 A	7.121	0.000		7.121	
	HSNG 004 B	1.039	0.000		1.039	
Th. Atoll	HSNG 004 A	3.362	2.470	JICS	0.892	
	HSNG 004 B	1.786	0.073	JICS	1.713	
L. Atoll	HSNG 004 A	4.016	2.904	JICS	1.111	
	HSNG 004 B	2.982	0.428	JICS	2.554	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**20.305**	**5.875**		**14.431**	

HSNG: 005 : Repair and Reconstruction of the Tsunami affected islands of GA & GDh

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
GA. Atoll	HSNG 005 A	1.284	1.284	UNDP	0.000	
	HSNG 005 B	3.537	2.876	UNDP	0.661	
GDh. Atoll	HSNG 005 A	0.047	0.000		0.047	
	HSNG 005 B	0.432	0.000		0.432	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**5.300**	**4.160**		**1.140**	

HSNG: 006 : Construction of Housing on Host Islands

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	HSNG 006 A	15.813	15.813	IFRC	0.000	
	HSNG 006 B	0.840	0.840	GOM	0.000	
	HSNG 006 C	1.167	1.167	GOM	0.000	
	HSNG 006 D	7.188	7.188	IFRC	0.000	
	HSNG 006 E	20.000	20.000	FRC	0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**45.008**	**45.008**		**0.000**	

Water & Sanitation Sector Funding Gap Analysis

WSN 001: Restoration of Rainwater Harvesting Systems

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Filladhoo	WSN 001 A	0.013	0.005	UNICEF	0.009	
	WSN 001 B	0.041	0.000		0.041	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.010	0.000		0.010	
HA. Baarah	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.042	0.000		0.042	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HA. Vashafaru	WSN 001 A	0.057	0.005	UNICEF	0.053	
	WSN 001 B	0.021	0.000		0.021	
	WSN 001 C	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HDh. KULHUDHUFUSHI	WSN 001 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.180	0.000		0.180	
	WSN 001 C	0.014	0.000		0.014	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	
HDh. Naavaidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 B	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HDh. Nolhivaranfaru	WSN 001 A	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 B	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
HDh. Nellaidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 001 B	0.026	0.000		0.026	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
Sh. Narudhoo	WSN 001 A	0.002	0.002	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Sh. Maroshi	WSN 001 A	0.015	0.002	UNICEF	0.012	
	WSN 001 B	0.039	0.000		0.039	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.008	0.000		0.008	
Sh. Komandoo	WSN 001 A	0.013	0.002	UNICEF	0.011	
	WSN 001 B	0.071	0.000		0.071	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.015	0.000		0.015	
N. Kudafari	WSN 001 A	0.024	0.001	UNICEF	0.023	
	WSN 001 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
N. Maafaru	WSN 001 A	0.049	0.005	UNICEF	0.045	
	WSN 001 B	0.039	0.000		0.039	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.031	0.000		0.031	
R. Kandholhudhoo	WSN 001 A	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 B	0.084	0.000		0.084	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.046	0.000		0.046	
B. Dhonfanu	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.002	UNICEF	0.001	
	WSN 001 B	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
B. Kihaadhoo	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	WSN 001 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	
B. EYDHAFUSHI	WSN 001 A	0.016	0.007	UNICEF	0.009	
	WSN 001 B	0.060	0.000		0.060	
	WSN 001 C	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
B. Dharavandhoo	WSN 001 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.025	0.000		0.025	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
B. Kendhoo	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.001	
	WSN 001 B	0.019	0.000		0.019	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
Lh. Hinnavaru	WSN 001 A	0.022	0.007	UNICEF	0.016	
	WSN 001 B	0.095	0.000		0.095	
	WSN 001 C	0.024	0.000		0.024	
	WSN 001 D	0.002	0.000		0.002	
Lh. NAIFARU	WSN 001 A	0.002	0.002	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.133	0.000		0.133	
	WSN 001 C	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 D	0.022	0.000		0.022	
K. Dhifushi	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.019	0.000		0.019	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.014	0.000		0.014	
K. Maafushi	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.000		0.011	
	WSN 001 B	0.027	0.000		0.027	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
K. THULUSDHOO	WSN 001 A	0.001	0.001	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
K. Kaashidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.026	0.003	UNICEF	0.023	
	WSN 001 B	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	WSN 001 C	0.023	0.000		0.023	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
K. Gaafaru	WSN 001 A	0.006	0.003	UNICEF	0.003	
	WSN 001 B	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
K. Hinmafushi	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 001 C	0.014	0.000		0.014	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
K. Guraidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	WSN 001 B	0.042	0.000		0.042	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.011	0.000		0.011	
K. Huraa	WSN 001 A	0.053	0.003	UNICEF	0.050	
	WSN 001 B	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.011	0.000		0.011	
AA. Bodufolhudhoo	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
AA. Himendhoo	WSN 001 A	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	WSN 001 B	0.014	0.000		0.014	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
AA. Mathiveri	WSN 001 A	0.004	0.003	UNICEF	0.001	
	WSN 001 B	0.023	0.000		0.023	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
V. Keyodhoo	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.005	UNICEF	0.006	
	WSN 001 B	0.029	0.000		0.029	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
V. Rakeedhoo	WSN 001 A	0.032	0.003	UNICEF	0.030	
	WSN 001 B	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.001	0.000		0.001	
V. Thinadhoo	WSN 001 A	0.009	0.003	UNICEF	0.006	
	WSN 001 B	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
V. Fulidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.004	0.004	UNICEF	0.001	
	WSN 001 B	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
V. Felidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.008	0.003	UNICEF	0.005	
	WSN 001 B	0.023	0.000		0.023	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.002	0.000		0.002	
M. Naalaafushi	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.003	UNICEF	0.008	
	WSN 001 B	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.007	0.000		0.007	
M. Kolhufushi	WSN 001 A	0.027	0.005	UNICEF	0.022	
	WSN 001 B	0.049	0.000		0.049	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.035	0.000		0.035	
M. MULI	WSN 001 A	0.179	0.003	UNICEF	0.176	
	WSN 001 B	0.036	0.000		0.036	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.018	0.000		0.018	
M. Madifushi	WSN 001 A	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	
M. Maduvvari	WSN 001 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
M. Veyvah	WSN 001 A	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 001 B	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.006	0.000		0.006	
Dh. Gemendhoo	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.014	0.000		0.014	
Dh. Rinbudhoo	WSN 001 A	0.007	0.005	UNICEF	0.002	
	WSN 001 B	0.027	0.000		0.027	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Dh. Meedhoo	WSN 001 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Dh. Vaanee	WSN 001 A	0.017	0.003	UNICEF	0.014	
	WSN 001 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.002	0.000		0.002	
Dh. Maaenboodhoo	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.004	UNICEF	0.007	
	WSN 001 B	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.006	0.000		0.006	
Dh. Hulhudheli	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.005	UNICEF	0.007	
	WSN 001 B	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Th. Vilufushi	WSN 001 A	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	WSN 001 B	0.082	0.000		0.082	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.022	0.000		0.022	
Th. Madifushi	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.000		0.011	
	WSN 001 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.018	0.000		0.018	
Th. Guraidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.017	0.004	UNICEF	0.014	
	WSN 001 B	0.048	0.000		0.048	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Th. Gaadhifushi	WSN 001 A	0.002	0.001	UNICEF	0.001	
	WSN 001 B	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.004	0.000		0.004	
Th. Dhiyamigili	WSN 001 A	0.005	0.001	UNICEF	0.004	
	WSN 001 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Th. Omadhoo	WSN 001 A	0.007	0.001	UNICEF	0.006	
	WSN 001 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Th. Buruni	WSN 001 A	0.006	0.002	UNICEF	0.004	
	WSN 001 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	
Th. Thimarafushi	WSN 001 A	0.193	0.008	UNICEF	0.185	
	WSN 001 B	0.081	0.000		0.081	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.007	0.000		0.007	
L. Mundoo	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.000		0.011	
	WSN 001 B	0.032	0.000		0.032	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.013	0.000		0.013	
L. Kalhaidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.029	0.000		0.029	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.003	0.000		0.003	
L. Dhanbidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.002	0.002	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.011	0.000		0.011	
L. FONADHOO	WSN 001 A	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 001 B	0.055	0.000		0.055	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.026	0.000		0.026	
L. Isdhoo-Kalaidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.008	0.008	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.063	0.000		0.063	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.007	0.000		0.007	
L. Maabaidhoo	WSN 001 A	0.009	0.005	UNICEF	0.004	
	WSN 001 B	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.011	0.000		0.011	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
GA. Maamendhoo	WSN 001 A	0.002	0.002	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.027	0.000		0.027	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.014	0.000		0.014	
GA. Nilandhoo	WSN 001 A	0.015	0.002	UNICEF	0.012	
	WSN 001 B	0.044	0.000		0.044	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.010	0.000		0.010	
GA. VILLINGILLI	WSN 001 A	0.011	0.008	UNICEF	0.003	
	WSN 001 B	0.116	0.000		0.116	
	WSN 001 C	0.026	0.000		0.026	
	WSN 001 D	0.031	0.000		0.031	
GA. Dhaandhoo	WSN 001 A	0.084	0.005	UNICEF	0.079	
	WSN 001 B	0.066	0.000		0.066	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.031	0.000		0.031	
GA. Gadhdhoo	WSN 001 A	0.003	0.003	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.066	0.000		0.066	
	WSN 001 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 001 D	0.008	0.000		0.008	
S. Hulhudhoo	WSN 001 A	0.006	0.006	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 001 B	0.085	0.000		0.085	
	WSN 001 C	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 001 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Sub Total		**4.196**	**0.175**		**4.021**	
Contingencies		0.378	0.000		0.378	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**4.573**	**0.175**		**4.398**	

WSN 002: Installation of Desalination Plants

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.090	UNICEF	0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
HDh. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.000		0.180	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
Sh. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.090	UNICEF	0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
N. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.270	0.090	UNICEF	0.180	
	WSN 002 B	0.060	0.000		0.060	
	WSN 002 C	0.177	0.000		0.177	
R. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.360	0.270	UNICEF UNIVERSAL	0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.080	0.020	UNIVERSAL	0.060	
	WSN 002 C	0.236	0.000		0.236	
B. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.270	0.270	UNICEF OXFAM	0.000	
	WSN 002 B	0.060	0.060	UNICEF OXFAM	0.000	
	WSN 002 C	0.177	0.000		0.177	
LH. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.180	SINGAPORE	0.000	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
K. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.180	UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
AA. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.000		0.180	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
V. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.090	UNICEF	0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
M. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.450	0.180	GERMANY OXFAM	0.270	
	WSN 002 B	0.100	0.040	GERMANY OXFAM	0.060	
	WSN 002 C	0.295	0.000		0.295	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Dh. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.360	0.180	UNICEF	0.180	
	WSN 002 B	0.080	0.000		0.080	
	WSN 002 C	0.236	0.000		0.236	
Th. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.450	0.360	GERMANY UNICEF	0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.100	0.060	GERMANY	0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.295	0.000		0.295	
L. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.180	SINGAPORE UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.020	SINGAPORE	0.020	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
GA. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.270	0.180	UNICEF OXFAM	0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.060	0.020	OXFAM	0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.177	0.000		0.177	
GDh. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.180	0.180	SINGAPORE UNICEF	0.000	
	WSN 002 B	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 002 C	0.118	0.000		0.118	
S. Atoll	WSN 002 A	0.090	0.000		0.090	
	WSN 002 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	WSN 002 C	0.059	0.000		0.059	
Sub Total		**7.774**	**2.740**		**5.034**	
Contingencies		0.700	0.000		0.700	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**8.474**	**2.740**		**5.734**	

WSN 003: Provision of Temporary Sanitation Services

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.003	UNICEF	0.137	
	WSN 003 C	0.008	0.000		0.008	
HDh. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.000		0.140	
	WSN 003 C	0.016	0.000		0.016	
Sh. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.006	UNICEF	0.134	
	WSN 003 C	0.004	0.000		0.004	
N. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.003	UNICEF	0.137	
	WSN 003 C	0.004	0.000		0.004	
R. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.029	0.000		0.029	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.000		0.140	
	WSN 003 C	0.006	0.000		0.006	
B. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.000		0.140	
	WSN 003 C	0.010	0.000		0.010	
LH. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.035	0.000		0.035	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.003	UNICEF	0.137	
	WSN 003 C	0.012	0.000		0.012	
K. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.006	UNICEF	0.134	
	WSN 003 C	0.012	0.000		0.012	
AA. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.003	UNICEF	0.137	
	WSN 003 C	0.002	0.000		0.002	
ADh. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.066	0.000		0.066	
	WSN 003 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 003 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
V. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.013	UNICEF	0.127	
	WSN 003 C	0.006	0.000		0.006	
M. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.023	0.000		0.023496	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.016	UNICEF	0.124035	
	WSN 003 C	0.010	0.000		0.010	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
F. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.037	0.000		0.037	
	WSN 003 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 003 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Dh. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.026	0.000		0.026	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.006	UNICEF	0.134	
	WSN 003 C	0.010	0.000		0.010	
Th. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.042	0.000		0.042	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.006	UNICEF	0.134	
	WSN 003 C	0.016	0.000		0.016	
L. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.114	0.000		0.114	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.019	UNICEF	0.121	
	WSN 003 C	0.008	0.000		0.008	
GA. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.044	0.000		0.044	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.010	UNICEF	0.130	
	WSN 003 C	0.008	0.000		0.008	
GDh. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.145	0.000		0.145	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.000		0.140	
	WSN 003 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Gn. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.077	0.000		0.077	
	WSN 003 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 003 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
S. Atoll	WSN 003 A	0.026	0.000		0.026	
	WSN 003 B	0.140	0.000		0.140	
	WSN 003 C	0.006	0.000		0.006	
Sub Total		**3.257**	**0.096**		**3.162**	
Contingencies		0.293	0.000		0.293	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**3.551**	**0.096**		**3.455**	

WSN 004: Restoration of Sanitation Systems

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.016	0.000		0.016	
	WSN 004 B	0.346	0.000		0.346	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HDh. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 004 B	0.372	0.000		0.372	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Sh. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.035	0.000		0.035	
	WSN 004 B	0.375	0.000		0.375	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
N. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.048	0.000		0.048	
	WSN 004 B	0.078	0.000		0.078	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
R. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.068	0.000		0.068	
	WSN 004 B	0.320	0.000		0.320	
	WSN 004 C	0.385	0.000		0.385	
	WSN 004 D	0.045	0.000		0.045	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
B. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 004 B	0.181	0.000		0.181	
	WSN 004 C	0.041	0.000		0.041	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
LH. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.036	0.000		0.036	
	WSN 004 B	0.510	0.000		0.510	
	WSN 004 C	0.920	0.000		0.920	
	WSN 004 D	0.110	0.000		0.110	
	WSN 004 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
K. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.068	0.000		0.068	
	WSN 004 B	0.603	0.603	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.524	0.000		0.524	
	WSN 004 D	0.069	0.000		0.069	
	WSN 004 E	0.090	0.000		0.090	
AA. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.001	0.000		0.001	
	WSN 004 B	0.062	0.062	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.192	0.000		0.192	
	WSN 004 D	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	WSN 004 E	0.045	0.000		0.045	
V. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 004 B	0.098	0.098	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.183	0.000		0.183	
	WSN 004 D	0.019	0.000		0.019	
	WSN 004 E	0.060	0.000		0.060	
M. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.103	0.000		0.103	
	WSN 004 B	0.185	0.185	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.171	0.000		0.171	
	WSN 004 D	0.023	0.000		0.023	
	WSN 004 E	0.045	0.000		0.045	
F. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 B	0.221	0.221	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Dh. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.054	0.000		0.054	
	WSN 004 B	0.215	0.215	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.053	0.000		0.053	
	WSN 004 D	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 004 E	0.015	0.000		0.015	
Th. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.092	0.000		0.092	
	WSN 004 B	0.850	0.850	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.107	0.000		0.107	
	WSN 004 D	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 004 E	0.015	0.000		0.015	
L. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.106	0.000		0.106	
	WSN 004 B	0.596	0.596	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.071	0.000		0.071	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
GA. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.089	0.000		0.089	
	WSN 004 B	0.545	0.545	ADB	0.000	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
GDh. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.011	0.000		0.011	
	WSN 004 B	0.034	0.000		0.034	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
S. Atoll	WSN 004 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 B	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	WSN 004 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 004 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Sub Total		**9.704**	**3.375**		**6.329**	
Contingencies		0.970	0.625		0.345	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**10.674**	**4.000**		**6.674**	

WSN 005: Upgrading of the Sewerage System in 15 islands

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Baarah	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.173	0.000		0.173	
	WSN 005 D	0.175	0.000		0.175	
	WSN 005 E	0.012	0.000		0.012	
HDh. KULHUDHUFUSHI	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.799	0.000		0.799	
	WSN 005 D	0.371	0.000		0.371	
	WSN 005 E	0.057	0.000		0.057	
Sh. Komandoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.169	0.000		0.169	
	WSN 005 D	0.169	0.000		0.169	
	WSN 005 E	0.012	0.000		0.012	
Lh. Hinnavaru	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.455	0.000		0.455	
	WSN 005 D	0.243	0.000		0.243	
	WSN 005 E	0.033	0.000		0.033	
Lh. NAIFARU	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.465	0.000		0.465	
	WSN 005 D	0.261	0.000		0.261	
	WSN 005 E	0.033	0.000		0.033	
K. Kaashidhoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.197	0.000		0.197	
	WSN 005 D	0.174	0.000		0.174	
	WSN 005 E	0.014	0.000		0.014	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
K. Guraidhoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.152	0.000		0.152	
	WSN 005 D	0.161	0.000		0.161	
	WSN 005 E	0.011	0.000		0.011	
Th. Vilufushi	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.198	0.000		0.198	
	WSN 005 D	0.165	0.000		0.165	
	WSN 005 E	0.014	0.000		0.014	
Th. Guraidhoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.190	0.000		0.190	
	WSN 005 D	0.153	0.000		0.153	
	WSN 005 E	0.014	0.000		0.014	
Th. Thimarafushi	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.247	0.000		0.247	
	WSN 005 D	0.185	0.000		0.185	
	WSN 005 E	0.018	0.000		0.018	
L. FONADHOO	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.182	0.000		0.182	
	WSN 005 D	0.171	0.000		0.171	
	WSN 005 E	0.013	0.000		0.013	
L. Isdhoo-Kalaidhoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.217	0.000		0.217	
	WSN 005 D	0.178	0.000		0.178	
	WSN 005 E	0.016	0.000		0.016	
GA. Villingili	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.305	0.000		0.305	
	WSN 005 D	0.199	0.000		0.199	
	WSN 005 E	0.022	0.000		0.022	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
GA. Dhaandhoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.178	0.000		0.178	
	WSN 005 D	0.161	0.000		0.161	
	WSN 005 E	0.013	0.000		0.013	
GA. Gadhdhoo	WSN 005 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 005 B	0.170	0.000		0.170	
	WSN 005 C	0.280	0.000		0.280	
	WSN 005 D	0.172	0.000		0.172	
	WSN 005 E	0.020	0.000		0.020	
Sub Total		**10.437**	**0.000**		**10.437**	
Contingencies		1.044	0.000		1.044	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**11.481**	**0.000**		**11.481**	

WSN 006: Establishing Solid Waste Systems

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Filladhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 C	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HA. Vashafaru	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 006 C	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HDh. KULHUDHUFUSHI	WSN 006 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HDh. Nolhivaranfaru	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 C	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
HDh. Nellaidhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 006 C	0.021	0.000		0.021	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Sh. Narudhoo	WSN 006 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Sh. Maroshi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 006 C	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Sh. Komandoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 006 C	0.032	0.000		0.032	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
N. Kudafari	WSN 006 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
N. Maafaru	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 C	0.016	0.000		0.016	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
R. Kandholhudhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.027	0.000		0.027	
	WSN 006 C	0.056	0.000		0.056	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
B. Dhonfanu	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	WSN 006 C	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
B. Kihaadhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	WSN 006 C	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
B. EYDHAFUSHI	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	WSN 006 C	0.039	0.000		0.039	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
B. Dharavandhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 C	0.019	0.000		0.019	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
B. Kendhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 006 C	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Lh. Hinnavaru	WSN 006 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
K. Dhifushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 C	0.016	0.000		0.016	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
K. Huraa	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 C	0.016	0.000		0.016	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
AA. Bodufolhudhoo	WSN 006 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 B	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
V. Keyodhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 C	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
V. Thinadhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.001	0.000		0.001	
	WSN 006 C	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
V. Fulhidhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	WSN 006 C	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
M. Naalaafushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.003	0.000		0.003	
	WSN 006 C	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
M. Kolhufushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 006 C	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
M. MULI	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 006 C	0.014	0.000		0.014	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
M. Madifushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.001	0.000		0.001	
	WSN 006 C	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Dh. Gemendhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.004	0.000		0.004	
	WSN 006 C	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Dh. Rinbudhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 C	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Dh. Meedhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.008	0.000		0.008	
	WSN 006 C	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Th. Vilufushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.014	0.000		0.014	
	WSN 006 C	0.024	0.000		0.024	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Th. Madifushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Th. Guraidhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 006 C	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Th. Dhiyamigili	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 C	0.014	0.000		0.014	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Th. Thimarafushi	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.017	0.000		0.017	
	WSN 006 C	0.035	0.000		0.035	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
L. Mundoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 006 C	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
L. Kalhaidhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	WSN 006 C	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
L. FONADHOO	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.013	0.000		0.013	
	WSN 006 C	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
L. Isdhoo-Kalaidhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	WSN 006 C	0.034	0.000		0.034	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
L. Maabaidhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.006	0.000		0.006	
	WSN 006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
GA. Maamendhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	WSN 006 C	0.022	0.000		0.022	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
GA. Nilandhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.007	0.000		0.007	
	WSN 006 C	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
GA. VILLINGILLI	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.021	0.000		0.021	
	WSN 006 C	0.040	0.000		0.040	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
GA. Dhaandhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.012	0.000		0.012	
	WSN 006 C	0.022	0.000		0.022	
	WSN 006 D	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 E	0.000	0.000		0.000	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
GA. Gadhdhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	WSN 006 C	0.016	0.000		0.016	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
S. Hulhudhoo	WSN 006 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 B	0.024	0.000		0.024	
	WSN 006 C	0.048	0.000		0.048	
	WSN 006 D	0.052	0.000		0.052	
	WSN 006 E	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	WSN 006 F	0.000	0.000		0.000	
Sub Total		**4.105**	**0.000**		**4.105**	
Contingencies		0.410	0.000		0.410	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**4.515**	**0.000**		**4.515**	

WSN 007: Environmental Monitoring and Awareness Creation

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	WSN 007 A	1.660	0.000		1.660	
	WSN 007 B	0.500	0.000		0.500	
Sub Total		**2.160**	**0.000**		**2.160**	
Contingencies		0.216	0.000		0.216	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**2.376**	**0.000**		**2.376**	

Tourism Sector Funding Gap Analysis

TRM: 001 : Provision of Soft Loans to the Tourism Sector

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	TRM 001 A	98.000	0.000		98.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**98.000**	**0.000**		**98.000**	

TRM: 002 : Post -Tsunami Recovery Marketing/PR Campaign

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	TRM 002 A	0.498	0.000		0.498	
	TRM 002 B	0.125	0.000		0.125	
	TRM 002 C	0.112	0.000		0.112	
	TRM 002 D	0.206	0.000		0.206	
	TRM 002 E	0.025	0.000		0.025	
	TRM 002 F	0.722	0.000		0.722	
	TRM 002 G	0.112	0.000		0.112	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.800**	**0.000**		**1.800**	

TRM: 003 : Preperation of Crisis/Risk/Disaster Management Framework for the Tourism Sector

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$m)	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	TRM 003 A	0.045	0.000		0.045	
	TRM 003 B	0.024	0.000		0.024	
	TRM 003 C	0.001	0.000		0.001	
	TRM 003 D	0.119	0.000		0.119	
	TRM 003 E	0.009	0.000		0.009	
	TRM 003 F	0.001	0.000		0.001	
	TRM 003 G	0.001	0.000		0.001	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.200**	**0.000**		**0.200**	

Fisheries Sector Funding Gap Analysis

FISH 001: Fishing Vessel Replacement Programme

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	FISH 001 A	7.840	1.310	ADB	6.530	
	FISH 001 B	0.120	0.040	FAO	0.080	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**7.960**	**1.350**		**6.610**	

FISH 002: Fishing Gear, Equipment and Engine Repair and Replacement Programme

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	FISH 002 A	0.630	0.630	FAO	0.000	
	FISH 002 B	1.380	0.000		1.380	
	FISH 002 C	0.570	0.000		0.570	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**2.580**	**0.630**		**1.950**	

FISH 003: Replacement Of Damages To Equipment And Facilities For Maldive Fish Production

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	FISH 003 A	0.590	0.590	ADB	0.000	
	FISH 003 B	0.700	0.700	ADB	0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.290**	**1.290**		**0.000**	

FISH 004: Rehabilitation Of Damaged Or Destroyed Boatsheds In Tsunami Affected Islands Of Maldives

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	FISH 004 A	0.050	0.000		0.050	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.050**	**0.000**		**0.050**	

FISH 005 (a) : Repair Of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) Centre
FISH 005 (b) : Repair Of Mariculture Station

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
K.Villingili	FISH 005 (a)	0.040	0.000		0.040	
V.Bodumohara	FISH 005 (b)	0.030	0.000		0.030	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.070**	**0.000**		**0.070**	

FISH 006: Assess And Monitor Impact On Reef And Marine Resources

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	FISH 006 A	0.700	0.000		0.700	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.700**	**0.000**		**0.700**	

FISH 007: Micro Credit Facility To Support Small Scale And Medium Scale Maldive Fish Processors

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	FISH 007 A	1.570	0.000		1.570	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.570**	**0.000**		**1.570**	

Agriculture Sector Funding Gap Analysis

AGR001: Replacement of Basic Production Inputs and Infrastructure to the Tsunami Affected Agriculture Communities

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR001 A	3.720	3.000	ADB FAO	0.720	
	AGR001 B	1.390	0.000		1.390	
	AGR001 C	1.140	0.000		1.140	
	AGR001 D	0.950	0.000		0.950	
	AGR001 E	0.210	0.000		0.210	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**7.410**	**3.000**		**4.410**	

AGR 002: Strengthening of Agriculture Extension to Facilitate Re-Establishment of Agriculture & Horticulture

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGRI002 A	0.060	0.000		0.060	
	AGRI002 B	0.300	0.000		0.300	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.360**	**0.000**		**0.360**	

AGR 003: Improvement of Soil, Forestry and Water Resources in the Tsunami Affected Areas

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR003 A	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	AGR003 B	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	AGR003 C	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	AGR003 D	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	AGR003 E	0.050	0.000		0.050	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.750**	**0.000**		**0.750**	

AGR 004: Detailed Assessment of the Status of Terrestrial/Land and Water Resource

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR004 A	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	AGR004 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	AGR004 C	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	AGR004 D	0.165	0.000		0.165	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.570**	**0.000**		**0.570**	

AGR 005: Provision of Credit for Small Scale and Commercial Farmers

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR005 A	0.410	0.000		0.410	
	AGR005 B	0.700	0.000		0.700	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.110**	**0.000**		**1.110**	

AGR 006: Capacity building in the Agriculture Section of MoFAMR

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR006 A	0.160	0.000		0.160	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.160**	**0.000**		**0.160**	

AGR 007: Strengthening Agriculture Institutional Capacity

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR007 A	0.400	0.000		0.400	
	AGR007 B	0.070	0.000		0.070	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.470**	**0.000**		**0.470**	

AGR 008: Development of Agricultural Infrastructure in Uninhabited Islands

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed (US$ m)	Donor	Financing Gap (US$ m)	Potential Donor
National	AGR008 A	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	AGR008 B	0.110	0.000		0.110	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.310**	**0.000**		**0.310**	

Transport Sector Funding Gap Analysis

TRN 001 : Recovery of Reef Markers and Light Beacons

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	TRN 001 A	0.340	0.000		0.340	
	TRN 001 B	0.060	0.000		0.060	
	TRN 001 C	0.100	0.000		0.100	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.500**	**0.000**		**0.500**	

TRN 002 : Rehabilitation of Male' Commercial Harbour

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Male'	TRN 002 A	0.250	0.000		0.250	
	TRN 002 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.270**	**0.000**		**0.270**	

TRN 003 : Rehabilitation of Male' International Airport

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Hulhule	TRN 003 A	0.650	0.000		0.650	
	TRN 003 B	0.770	0.000		0.770	
	TRN 003 C	1.900	0.000		1.900	
	TRN 003 D	0.610	0.000		0.610	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**3.930**	**0.000**		**3.930**	

TRN 004 : Rehabilitation and reconstruction of island harbours

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	TRN 004 A	0.377	0.305	UNDP	0.072	
	TRN 004 B	35.849	2.346	UNDP	33.503	
	TRN 004 C	24.991	2.900	ADB	22.091	
	TRN 004 D	2.713	0.188	UNDP	2.526	
	TRN 004 E	1.120	0.419	UNDP	0.701	
	TRN 004 F	0.217	0.000		0.217	
	TRN 004 G	3.042	0.000		3.042	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**68.308**	**6.157**		**62.151**	

Power Sector Funding Gap Analysis

PWR 001: Restoration and Rehabilitation of Electrical Power Infrastructure

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA, HDh, Sh, N, R, B, Lh, K, AA, V, M, Dh, Th, L & GA Atolls	PWR 001 A	1.378	0.478	ADB	0.000	
			0.600	IFRC		
			0.300	UNDP		
	PWR 001 B	0.478	0.000		0.478	
	PWR 001 C	0.139	0.139	ADB	0.000	
	PWR 001 D	0.081	0.000		0.081	
	PWR 001 E	0.048	0.000		0.048	
	PWR 001 F	0.539	0.000		0.539	
	PWR 001 G	0.381	0.381	ADB	0.000	
	PWR 001 H	1.606	1.502	ADB	0.104	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**4.650**	**3.400**		**1.250**	

Livelihood Sector Funding Gap Analysis

LVLHD: 001 : Island Livelihood Revitalization and Development Program (ILRDP)

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Phase I of the project will provide assistance to the most severely affected islands in each sector. Phase II will assist the secondary level affected islands.	LVLHD 001 A	9.400	9.400	JICS WB	0.000	
	LVLHD 001 B	6.500	5.040	GOM WB UNDP	1.460	
	LVLHD 001 C	0.700	0.700	WB	0.000	
	LVLHD 001 D	0.800	0.800	WB	0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**17.400**	**15.940**		**1.460**	

Environment Sector Funding Gap Analysis

ENV 001: Disaster Waste Management

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 001 A	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	ENV 001 B	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	ENV 001 C	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	ENV 001 D	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	ENV 001 E	0.400	0.000		0.400	
HA Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
HDh Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
Sh Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
N Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
R Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
B Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
Lh Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
K Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
AA Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
ADh Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
V Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
M Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
F Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
Dh Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
Th Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
L Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.050	0.000		0.050	
GA Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
GDh Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
S Atoll	ENV 001 F	0.025	0.000		0.025	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.500**	**0.000**		**1.500**	

ENV 002: Assessment of Environmental Threats to Human Health

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
HDh Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
Sh Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
N Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
R Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
B Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
Lh Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
K Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
AA Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
ADh Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
V Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
M Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
F Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
Dh Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
Th Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
L Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
GA Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
GDh Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
Gn Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
S Atoll	ENV002 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
	ENV002 B	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV002 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.750**	**0.000**		**0.750**	

ENV 003: Coral Reef Impact Assessment Programme

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV003 A	0.750	0.000		0.750	
	ENV003 B	0.500	0.000		0.500	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.250**	**0.000**		**1.250**	

ENV 004: Biodiversity Survey and Recovery Plans

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
HDh Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
Sh Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
N Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
R Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
B Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
Lh Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
K Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
AA Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
ADh Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
V Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
M Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
F Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
Dh Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
Th Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
L Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
GA Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
GDh Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
Gn Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
S Atoll	ENV004 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
	ENV004 B	0.020	0.000		0.020	
	ENV004 C	0.020	0.000		0.020	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.900**	**0.000**		**0.900**	

Project: ENV 005: Strategic Environmental Assessment of Overall Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 005 A	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	ENV 005 B	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	ENV 005 C	0.100	0.000		0.100	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.300**	**0.000**		**0.300**	

ENV 006: Strengthening Environmental Governance at the National, Atoll and Island Levels

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
HDh Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Sh Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
N Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
R Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
B Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Lh Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
K Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
AA Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Adh Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
V Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
M Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
F Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Dh Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Th Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
L Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
GA Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
GDh Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
Gn Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
S Atoll	ENV006 A	0.033	0.000		0.033	
	ENV006 B	0.002	0.000		0.002	
	ENV006 C	0.018	0.000		0.018	
	ENV006 D	0.005	0.000		0.005	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.150**	**0.000**		**1.150**	

Project: ENV 007: Coastal Zone Management

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 007 A	0.800	0.000		0.800	
	ENV 007 B	0.400	0.000		0.400	
	ENV 007 C	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	ENV 007 D	0.100	0.000		0.100	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.500**	**0.000**		**1.500**	

ENV 008: Hazardous Substances Control Programme

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 008 A	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	ENV 008 B	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	ENV 008 C	0.050	0.000		0.050	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.450**	**0.000**		**0.450**	

Project: ENV 009: Development of a National Oil Contingency Plan

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 009 A	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ENV 009 B	0.200	0.000		0.200	
	ENV 009 C	0.200	0.000		0.200	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.450**	**0.000**		**0.450**	

ENV 010: Energy Conservation and Promotion of Renewable Energy

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 010 A	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ENV 010 B	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ENV 010 C	0.750	0.000		0.750	
M.Kolhufushi	ENV 010 A	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ENV 010 B	0.050	0.000		0.050	
Th.Vilufushi	ENV 010 A	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ENV 010 B	0.050	0.000		0.050	
L.Gan	ENV 010 A	0.070	0.000		0.070	
	ENV 010 B	0.080	0.000		0.080	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.200**	**0.000**		**1.200**	

ENV 011: Environmental Awareness Building

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ENV 011 A	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	ENV 011 B	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ENV 011 C	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	ENV 011 D	0.100	0.000		0.100	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.350**	**0.000**		**0.350**	

Disaster Risk Management Sector Funding Gap Analysis

DRM 001: Identifying possible disaster risks and developing frameworks to address the risks

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 001 A	0.180	0.000		0.180	
	DRM 001 B	0.035	0.000		0.035	
	DRM 001 C	0.075	0.000		0.075	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.290**	**0.000**		**0.290**	

DRM 002: Strengthening the Institutional and Legal Systems for Disaster Risk Management

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 002 A	0.030	0.000		0.030	
	DRM 002 B	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	DRM 002 C	0.160	0.000		0.160	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.290**	**0.000**		**0.290**	

DRM 003: Facilitating Establishment of Actionable Early Warning System (EWS)

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 003 A	0.150	0.150	UNDP	0.000	
	DRM 003 B	0.200	0.200	UNDP	0.000	
	DRM 003 C	0.200	0.200	UNDP	0.000	
	DRM 003 D	0.100	0.100	UNDP	0.000	
	DRM 003 E	0.150	0.150	UNDP	0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.800**	**0.800**		**0.000**	

DRM 004: Vulnerability Assessment for Diaster Preparedness Planning

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 004 A	0.050	0.050	UNDP	0.000	
	DRM 004 B	0.350	0.350	UNDP	0.000	
	DRM 004 C	0.600	0.600	UNDP	0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.000**	**1.000**		**0.000**	

DRM 005: Enhancing Disaster Resilience of Economic Sectors and Key Infrastructure

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 005 A	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	DRM 005 B	0.100	0.000		0.100	
	DRM 005 C	0.350	0.000		0.350	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.500**	**0.000**		**0.500**	

DRM 006: Alternative Communications and Network Resilience

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 006 A	0.240	0.000		0.240	
	DRM 006 B	1.210	0.000		1.210	
	DRM 006 C	0.070	0.000		0.070	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.520**	**0.000**		**1.520**	

DRM 007: Development and Implementation of Disaster Preparedness Plans and Emergency Response

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	DRM 007 A	1.000	0.000		1.000	
	DRM 007 B	2.000	0.000		2.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**3.000**	**0.000**		**3.000**	

New Host Islands Funding Gap Analysis

HISL001 : Development of Host Islands for relocation from vulnerable islands – Phase 1

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	HISL 001 A	3.000	0.000		3.000	
	HISL 001 B	5.000	0.000		5.000	
	HISL 001 C	7.000	0.000		7.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**15.000**	**0.000**		**15.000**	

Administration Sector Funding Gap Analysis

ADMIN 001: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Social and Community Infrastructure

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ADMIN 001 A	0.140	0.000		0.140	
	ADMIN 001 B	0.121	0.000		0.121	
	ADMIN 001 C	0.133	0.000		0.133	
	ADMIN 001 D	0.112	0.000		0.112	
	ADMIN 001 E	0.077	0.000		0.077	
	ADMIN 001 F	0.130	0.000		0.130	
	ADMIN 001 G	0.010	0.000		0.010	
	ADMIN 001 H	4.004	0.000		4.004	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**4.727**	**0.000**		**4.727**	

ADMIN 002: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Productive, Communication and Public Service Infrastructure

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ADMIN 002 A	0.844	0.400	WB	0.444	
	ADMIN 002 B	0.503	0.000		0.503	
	ADMIN 002 C	0.057	0.000		0.057	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**1.347**	**0.400**		**0.947**	

ADMIN 003: Rehabilitation of Law and Order Facilities

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ADMIN 003 A	2.262	0.000		2.262	
	ADMIN 003 B	0.041	0.000		0.041	
	ADMIN 003 C	0.050	0.000		0.050	
	ADMIN 003 D	3.244	0.000		3.244	
	ADMIN 003 E	0.296	0.000		0.296	
	ADMIN 003 F	0.584	0.000		0.584	
	ADMIN 003 G	0.949	0.000		0.949	
	ADMIN 003 H	0.144	0.000		0.144	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**7.570**	**0.000**		**7.570**	

ADMIN 004: Administration of the National Disaster Management Center (NDMC)

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
National	ADMIN 004 A	14.444	9.600	JICS ADB	4.844	
	ADMIN 004 B	10.833	0.000		10.833	
	ADMIN 004 C	10.833	0.000		10.833	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**36.110**	**9.600**		**26.510**	

ADMIN 005: Reimbursement of the immediate expenses incurred in saving lives after the Tsunami

Geographic Coverage	Component	Cost (US$ m)	Committed	Donor(s)	Financing Gap (US$m)	Potential Donor
HA. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.011	0.000		0.011	
HDh. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.013	0.000		0.013	
Sh. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.031	0.000		0.031	
N. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.009	0.000		0.009	
R. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.027	0.000		0.027	
B. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.002	0.000		0.002	
Lh. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.002	0.000		0.002	
K. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.007	0.000		0.007	
AA. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.005	0.000		0.005	
Adh. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.001	0.000		0.001	
V. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.003	0.000		0.003	
M. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.007	0.000		0.007	
Dh. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.008	0.000		0.008	
Th. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.029	0.000		0.029	
L. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.035	0.000		0.035	
GA. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.011	0.000		0.011	
GDh. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.015	0.000		0.015	
Gn. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.001	0.000		0.001	
S. Atoll	ADMIN 005 A	0.000	0.000		0.000	
GRAND TOTAL (US$ million)		**0.218**	**0.000**		**0.218**	