1. Introduction

The tsunami generated from the earthquake off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, on 26th December 2004, reached Maldives at 9:20am. Tidal waves ranging from 4 to 14 feet were reported in all parts of the country with only nine inhabited islands escaping flooding. More than 1,300 people suffered injuries, 83 people were confirmed dead and 25 people were reported missing initially[1]. Over all, 29,000 people, or 10% of the population, were displaced and around 8,000 homes were damaged[2]. Although these figures are minor compared to the death tolls of the other affected countries, the proportionate damage to the infrastructure and economy is much greater in the Maldives. Furthermore, the disaster was not localized in a specific area of the country, as in the other affected countries. The fourteen worst affected islands in the Maldives were spread from Haa Alif atoll in the north to Laamu atoll towards the south.

The tsunami also caused a delay in the Census enumeration which was originally planned for 2005, in accordance with a five-yearly schedule. The decision was taken to postpone the Census by one year to March 2006.

However, during mid-2005 a Tsunami Impact Assessment Survey (TIAS), for social assessment, was carried out on all inhabited islands, and a survey of psychological impact done on the fourteen most-affected islands. The TIAS study provides a useful base to compare with the census results, in order to analyze improvements and highlight areas for concern.

Island classification used for analysis

The impact of the tsunami is analyzed in this study by classifying all the administrative islands in two different ways.

1. Displacement Classification: This analysis separates the Host islands (islands hosting displaced people from other islands) and Persons Internally Displaced (PDI), where the people are displaced on their own islands. Thus there are 17 host islands, 37 PDI islands, and 141 other (total 195 islands)[3]

2. Impact Classification: This classification categorises all the administrative islands to five impact levels based on the initial damage. For this classification the islands are categorised into Very high impact (13 islands), High impact (24 islands), substantial impact (33 islands), limited (121 islands) and nil i.e. no impact (9 islands)[4].

[1] Tsunami Impact and Recovery - Joint Needs Assessment by World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UN 2005

[2] The Maldives – One year after the Tsunami, MPND, 2005

[3] Displacement classifications given by author (Refer to annex 1)

[4] The impact classifications were given to all inhabited islands by the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) immediately after the tsunami, based on initial damage assessments. The number of inhabited islands was 200 at the time

2. Displaced Population

The internally displaced persons (IDPs) can be categorized into two groups based on their location:

1. Those displaced on their own islands
2. Those displaced on other islands

Another way of classifying the displaced population is based on their type of residence:

1. Those living in tents
2. Those living in temporary shelters
3. Those living in other people's houses
4. Those living in their own damaged houses

2.1 Total number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Since the tsunami, the displaced population has been carefully monitored by the Management of Internally Displaced Persons (MIDP) Unit of NDMC. Their monthly records show the number of people living in tents, living in shelters, living in own damaged houses or in other islands. The numbers of IDPs in the respective categories for the month of Census enumeration, according to MIDP monthly records for March 2006 is given below.

Table 1: Number of IDPs by categories as at March 2006

IDP Classification		No. of IDPs	% Share
Category 1:	Location of IDP		
1.1:	On own island	4598	41.9
1.2:	On other island	6372	58.1
	Total	**10970**	**100.0**
Category 2:	Residential type		
2.1:	In own damaged house	2169	19.8
2.2:	In others house	3150	28.7
2.3:	In shelter	5596	51.0
2.4:	In tents	55	0.5
	Total	**10970**	**100.0**

Source: MIDP, March 2006

The census questionnaire does not clearly identify all IDPs by either category since it is not asked if the individual is an IDP or not.

2.2 IDPs identified by Census results

IDPS that can be identified in the Census results are only the following groups:

1. Those who migrated temporarily due to the tsunami
2. Those who are living in temporary shelters
3. Those IDPs living in tents or other mobile units[5]

The groups of IDPs that are not identifiable in the Census are those who are:

1. Living in their own damaged houses
2. Living in other people's houses on their own island.

Thus out of the total 10,970 of IDPs in March 2006 only 6,075 (55% of total IDPs) are identified in the census. This group will be referred to as CIDPs hereafter in this analysis.

2.3 Current number of IDPs

Since this report is being published two years after the Census enumeration, the status of IDPs as at March 2008 is given below.

Table 2: Current status of IDPs

Number of People	Mar-06	Mar-08	% Change
In own damaged house	2,169	1,354	-37%
In others house	3,150	1,639	-48%
In shelter	5,596	4,753	-15%
In tent	55	0	-100%
IDPs TOTAL	**10,970**	**7,746**	**-29%**
IDPs returned to homes	635	3,989	

Source: MIDP, December 2006, March 2008

Therefore the total number of displaced persons in the country has reduced by nearly 30 percent in the past two years although 7,746 people or 2.5% of the population are still displaced.

As of December 2007, 2,558 houses in 83 islands were repaired and another 180 were in progress. Of the total 2,791 houses needing reconstruction, 584 new houses are now finished and construction of 1,235 is on-going. However 927 funded houses are yet to start and another 47 houses are still unfunded[6].

[5] *In March 2006, the only people residing in tents were 55 residents of K.Guraidhoo*

[6] *Maldives – Two years after Tsunami*

2.4 Type of residence of CIDPs

Housing was one of the sectors that suffered the most damage from the tsunami. The waves damaged structural and non-structural elements of houses, breaking boundary walls and facades, leading to the collapse of houses.

The following table gives a breakdown of the type of residence of the CIDPs. Nearly 90% of the CIDPs are living in the temporary shelters built by the government.

Table 3: CIDPs by type of residence

	Female	Male	Total	%
Living quater (house, flat, appt, rooms)	291	233	524	8.63
Collective living quarter	6	10	16	0.26
Establishment	1	2	3	0.05
Temporary shelter	2,814	2,616	5,430	89.38
Permanent new housing (tsunami)	18	20	38	0.63
Mobile units	26	37	63	1.04
other	0	1	1	0.02
Total	**3,156**	**2,919**	**6,075**	**100**

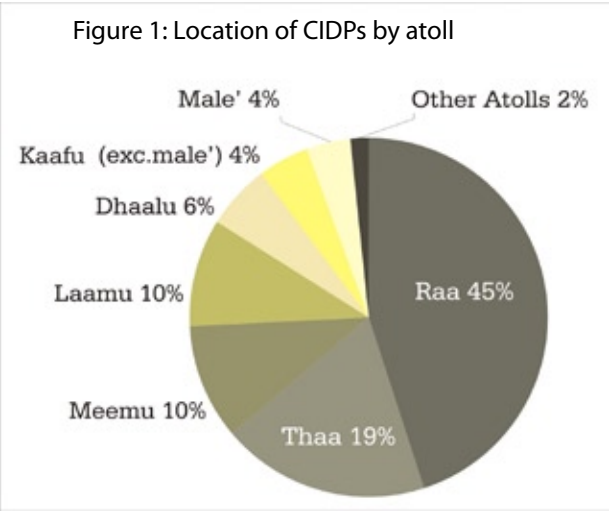
*appt - appartment

2.5 Distribution of Internally Displaced People

In March 2006, CIDPs were spread across 14 atolls, with 83% concentrated on four atolls: Raa, Laamu, Thaa and Meemu atolls.

FIgure 1 below illustrates the distribution of the CIDPs by residence during enumeration. The largest groups of CIDPs is located in Raa Atoll. The residents of R.Kandholhudhoo, Th.Villufushi and M.Kolhufushi make up the largest share of their respective atolls' CIDPs as they await the complete reconstruction of their islands.

Figure 1: Location of CIDPs by atoll



3. Migration due to the Tsunami

In the 2006 Census, people who had migrated to the place of enumeration were asked if they moved due to the tsunami, and if so, whether on a permanent or temporary basis. In total, 3,791 respondents said they moved had temporarily due to the tsunami and 1,067 said they had moved on a permanent basis. They contribute to 1.3% and 0.4% of all migrants, respectively. For this analysis, temporary population movements and permanent migration to administrative islands only are considered, and yields figures of 3,787 and 1,044 respectively.

3.1 Permanent Migration

To analyse the origin of the tsunami-related migrants, the place of registration is considered in the following table. The table shows that, as expected, a clear majority of the people who moved permanently due to the tsunami are registered in the group of islands classified as "very high impact".

Table 4: Origin of tsunami related permanent migrants

Place of Registration		No. of permanent migrants
Impact group	Very High	903
	High	46
	Limited	34
	Substantial	23
	Nil	4
Not stated		20
Male'		14
Total		**1044**

Large-scale permanent movements reflect policy and community decisions to relocate. Populations of five islands have been relocated since the tsunami[7]. The vacated islands are Dh.Gemendhoo, M.Madifushi, R.Kandholhudhoo, Th.Villufushi and Ha.Berinmadhoo.

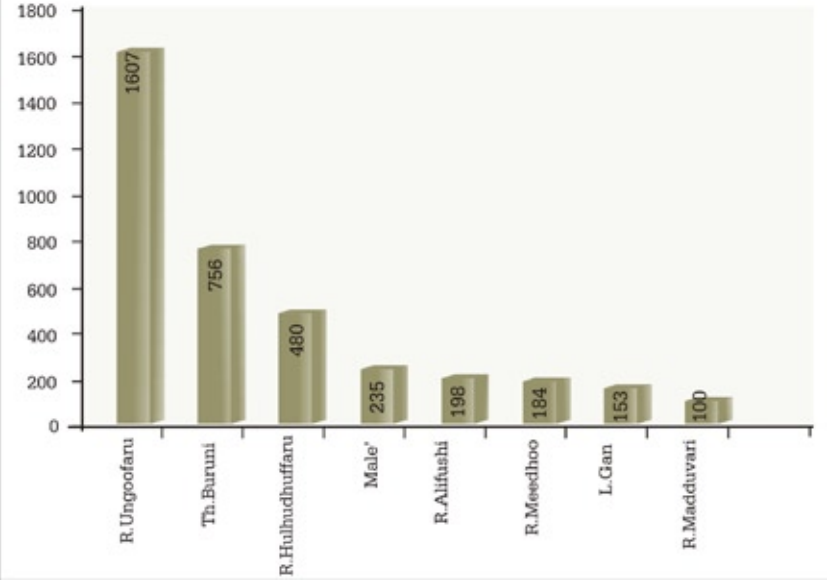
Dh.Gemendhoo and M.Madifushi were permanently relocated to Dh.Kudahuvadhoo and A.Dh. Maamigili respectively. The population of R.Kandholhudhoo will be shifted to the uninhabited island of R.Dhuvaafaru which is now being reconstructed. They are currently displaced in other islands, with the majority in Raa atoll. Th.Villufushi is being reconstructed for the residents who are now residing in Th.Buruni. Ha.Berimmadhoo was relocated to HA.Hoarafushi under the Population and Development Consolidation Programme.

3.2 Temporary Migration

In total, 33 administrative islands, including Male', hosted the 3,787 migrants who moved temporarily due to the tsunami. Of this, eight islands together hosted 98% of the CIDPs. The figure 2 below shows the number of CIDPs on these eight islands.

[7] *The current number of inhabited islands in the country, as at March 2008, is 194 (including Male')*

Figure 2: Location of temporary tsunami migrants
(most concentrated areas only)



4. Education

Damages to the education sector in the tsunami were substantial with 35% of the nation's schools (116 schools) being either damaged or destroyed. Eight required complete reconstruction. Nearly 200 expatriate teachers working in the atolls chose not to return for the new academic year starting in January 2005 after the tsunami and thus 180 teacher trainees were deployed from the Faculty of Education[8] . Two years on, various donors have initiated numerous projects for this sector, ranging from the rehabilitation of schools and temporary classrooms to providing learning materials and other school equipment[9].

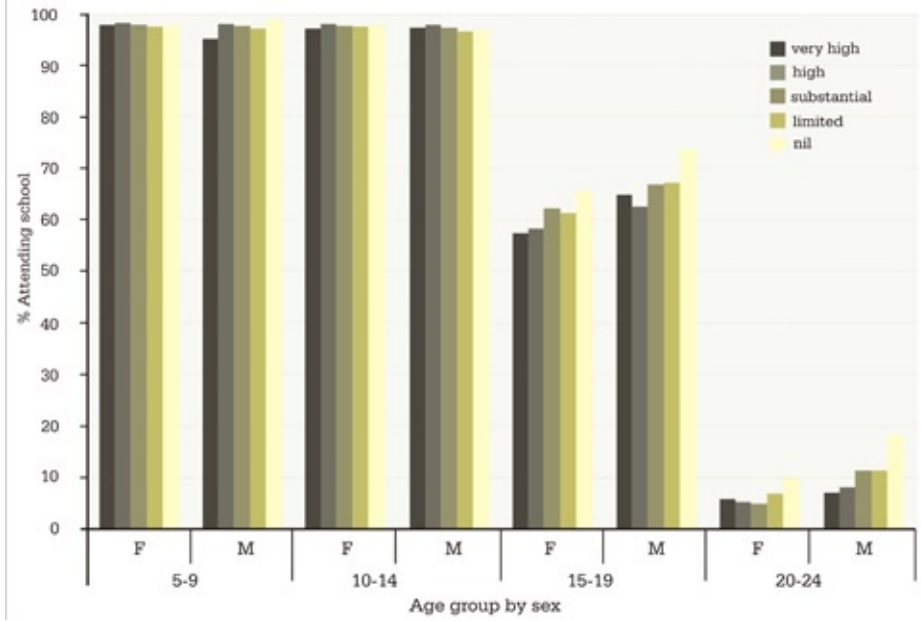
4.1 School attendance by impact groups

The census enumeration identified the highest level of education attained, current attendance in any educational institution and also literacy. For an analysis of the impact of the tsunami, only current school attendance of the school age group is relevant. Figure 3 shows the percent of children in that age group attending school at the time of enumeration by impact group.

[8] *Maldives – One year after Tsunami*

[9] *Maldives – Two years after Tsunami*

Figure 3: School attendance as a % of total age group by impact classification



The attendance of children below 15 years is nearly universal in all impact groups. However, attendance after 15 drops for all impact groups, with a stronger tendency for lower attendance in "higher impact" groups. Furthermore, in all impact groups for the age groups 15 -24, girls have lower participation rates than boys. This is mainly due to the fact that all islands have schools that teach up to primary level and many of the islands have lower secondary schools. Furthermore the atoll education centres and some atoll schools provide an opportunity to attend lower secondary schooling. However, higher secondary schooling is available only in few islands apart from Male'. Hence, the percentage of students attending in this age group 15-19 years has drop mainly due to the fact that after finishing lower secondary school, many students do not have the opportunity to continue to higher secondary level. Moreover this percentage reflects the attendance in secondary education, not tertiary education. However, the percentage of students attending in the age group 20-24 years shows a sharp drop mainly due to the fact that many students do not have opportunity to attend tertiary education due to limited seats in the existing tertiary institutes in the capital Male'.

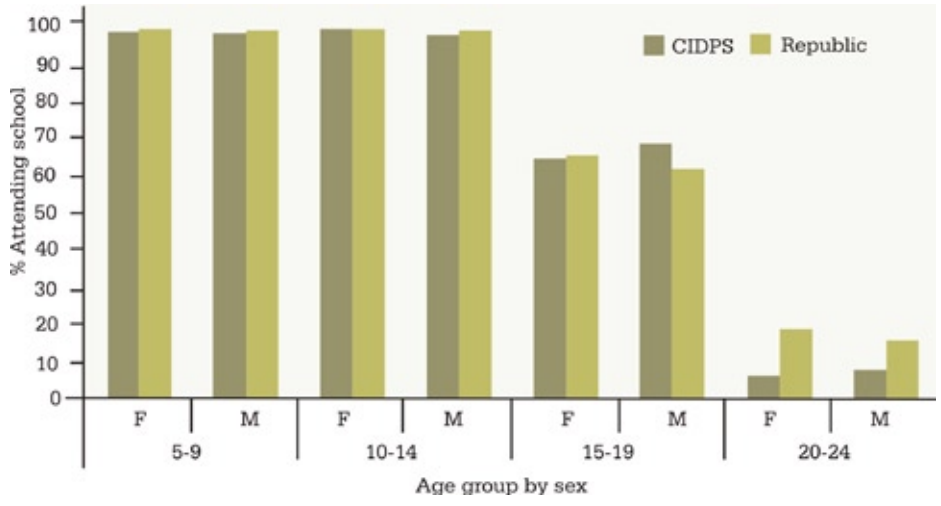
The varying school attendance across impact groups could be because of the need to enter the workforce in this age to generate more household income for those who were more affected and lost more, or it could be that the educational facilities in the more affected islands were not restored adequately to cater for the entire age group.

Since there is such a disparity between groups in the 15-19 age group, this is analysed further in Section 6.2.

4.2 School attendance of CIDPs

School attendance of CIDPs is not very different from the total republic, as indicated in Figure 4 below, especially for below 15 years for both boys and girls, with attendance for boys in the 15-19 year group slightly higher than the national average.

Figure 4: Percent of CIDPs currently attending school by age group



This indicates a satisfactory level of school attendance for CIDPs below 20 years. Comparing these results to figure 3 suggests that school attendance is more affected by location of the person and thus the facilities available, than whether the family is displaced or not.

The Tsunami Impact Assessment Survey (MPND, 2006) reported that the percentage of population living on an island where educational facilities up to grade 10 increased from 65% to 70% after the tsunami. This was a clear improvement due to the migration of the displaced. The census results indicate that this opportunity is used well by the CIDPs below 20 years.

5. Health

The damages to the health sector were also intensive and expensive. One regional hospital, two atoll hospitals, 12 health centres and 30 health posts were damaged or destroyed. Including the massive loss of medical equipment, the total capital loss was estimated at around US$ 12 million. By the end of 2006 half of the damaged health centres and 24 health posts had been repaired or reconstructed. The two atoll hospitals and also the regional hospital had also been repaired[10].

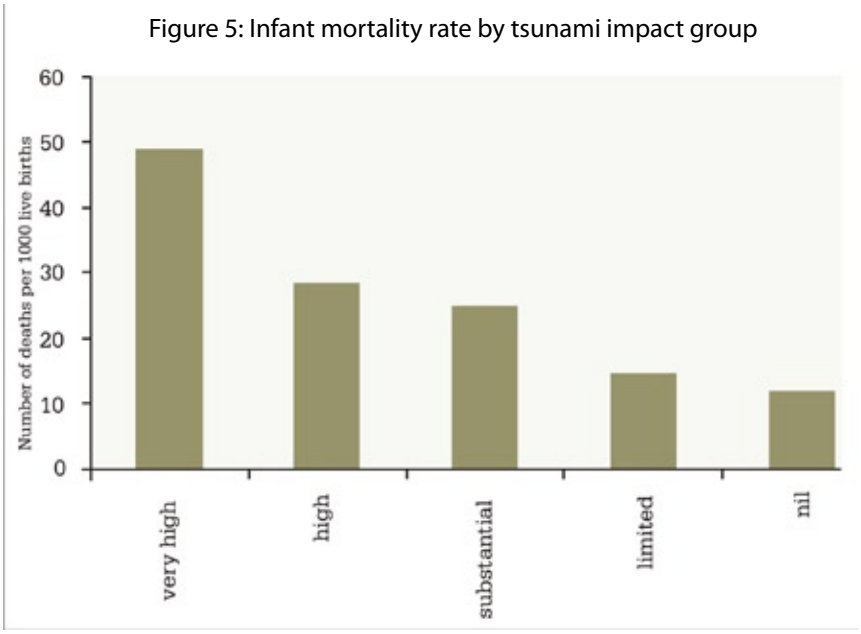
The infant mortality rate (IMR) is one indicator of the health of a population and is calculated by the number of children dying under the age of one year per 1000 live births in that year.

The census data indicates that all 145 babies born in CIDP households in the year up to enumeration, survived, thus once again indicating that the location of the household and thus the health care facilities available are more important for this indicator than housing situation.

The figure 5 on the next page shows the IMR rates for the different impact groups.

[10]Maldives – One year after the Tsunami, Maldives – Two years after Tsunami

Figure 5: Infant mortality rate by tsunami impact group



There is a clear tendency for the IMR to increase in the more affected areas but it is difficult to draw any conclusions about the health situation in these islands using only one indicator. Also, since the population size in the very "high impact" group is significantly smaller than in the other groups, a single death would be of a higher proportion than in other groups.

However, these results highlight a need to further analyze the health sector in these highly impacted islands and gather more evidence for other indicators of health care.

6. Employment

In addition to the loss of livelihoods, families would also have lost their life savings and means of earning incomes, such as backyard agriculture, damage to fishing vessels, and loss of fishing equipment and processing facilities. The agricultural sector also suffered an immense loss when 50% of cultivable area (3,805 ha)[11] in inhabited islands was destroyed due to salt intrusion.

6.1 Labour Statistics

Table 5 presents the statistics regarding the labour force by Impact and Displacement Classifications and for the CIDPs. Figures for Male' and Atolls and the Republic are also given for comparison.

Unemployment rate:

- Of the impact groups the highest unemployment rate is found in the most-affected group for males and females.
- Unemployment rate for female CIDPs is 45.7 percent, a worrying four times larger than the equivalent figures for male CIDPs at 10.2 percent. (See 6.4 Reasons for unemployment)
- The overall unemployment rate for CIDPs is also higher than the national average.

[11]Maldives –Two years after the tsunami

Dependency Ratio:

- In this section the dependency ratio is calculated as the ratio of non-working population to the employed population.
- For the most affected island, (Very high impact), the dependency ratio is 177.3 and increases steadily as the level of impact reduces. This means that more people work as a share of total population in the most-affected islands.
- The dependency ratio among the CIDPs of 261.4 is much higher than the national average of 171.2.
- Islands with a high number of displaced own-residents (PDI) have a much lower dependency ratio of 181.4 compared to islands which are hosting displaced persons from other islands: 208.2. Thus on average, families in host islands have more dependants per worker, while islands with own people displaced have less dependants per worker.

Labour Force Participation rate:

- This rate is calculated as the sum of the employed and unemployed, given as a percent of the total population aged above 15 years.
- There is a strong tendency for the labour force participation rate to be higher in the islands more greatly impacted by the tsunami.
- The labour force participation rate of islands with a high number of displaced (PDI) and also of the CIDPs themselves is also high. This further strengthens the previous findings that the displaced communities are more economically active.

Table 5: Labour force statistics

	Employment			Unemployed			Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate			Dependency Ratio*
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Republic	69701	40530	**110231**	5981	12624	**18605**	*73.0*	*52.0*	***62.6***	*7.9*	*23.7*	***14.4***	*171.2*
Atolls	44799	26461	**71260**	4000	9800	**13800**	*75.8*	*57.7*	***66.9***	*8.2*	*27.0*	***16.2***	*174.0*
Male'	24902	14069	**38971**	1981	2824	**4805**	*68.5*	*42.8*	***55.6***	*7.4*	*16.7*	***11.0***	*166.1*
Islands By Tsunami Impact Group													
Very high	1384	1022	**2406**	187	399	**586**	*76.7*	*64.8*	***70.5***	*11.9*	*28.1*	***19.6***	*177.3*
High	5400	3828	**9228**	467	1272	**1739**	*73.5*	*59.1*	***66.0***	*8.0*	*24.9*	***15.9***	*178.6*
Substantial	7356	5345	**12701**	713	1687	**2400**	*69.9*	*56.9*	***63.2***	*8.8*	*24.0*	***15.9***	*192.5*
Limited	19647	14984	**34631**	2387	6064	**8451**	*72.7*	*57.0*	***64.1***	*10.8*	*28.8*	***19.6***	*211.3*
Nil	1207	1009	**2216**	145	369	**514**	*68.8*	*57.5*	***62.6***	*10.7*	*26.8*	***18.8***	*217.9*
Islands By Displacement Classification													
Host Islands	5459	3623	**9082**	541	1545	**2086**	*72.9*	*55.2*	***63.5***	*9.0*	*29.9*	***18.7***	*208.2*
PDI	6241	4128	**10369**	639	1549	**2188**	*71.7*	*60.7*	***66.3***	*9.3*	*27.3*	***17.4***	*181.4*
Other	23307	18437	**41744**	2721	6697	**9418**	*72.2*	*57.4*	***64.1***	*10.5*	*26.6*	***18.4***	*204.8*
CIDPS	1130	552	**1682**	128	464	**592**	*68.0*	*63.6*	***66.0***	*10.2*	*45.7*	***26.0***	*261.4*

•e*mployed population to remaining total population (not labour force to remaining total population)*

6.2 Situation of age group 15-19

At this age, children of struggling families are more likely to stop attending school and enter the labour market. While it would be interesting to see if the gender of the head of household has any effect on school attendance at this age, 86% of CIDPs did not state the ownership of household. A significant reason for this is that the majority of CIDPs are living in temporary shelters which are government property.

The following table is an in-depth analysis of the trend indicated in Figure 3, which shows the percent of school attendance in the 15-19 age group decreased as the level of impact increased.

Table 6: Situation of 15-19 age group

	% Attending school		% Employed		% Unemployed	
Very high	57.3	64.7	24.8	21.6	16.8	13.1
High	58.2	62.0	23.4	27.2	13.5	8.7
Substantial	61.5	66.2	22.4	23.8	10.4	8.8
Limited	61.0	66.7	21.3	22.0	14.1	10.6
Nil	65.5	73.4	19.4	18.6	12.4	6.6
CIDPs	63.4	67.5	14.8	26.9	17.6	7.0

Dissecting this age group by impact groups shows a clear tendency for lower school attendance and higher employment rates in higher impact groups for both females and males. At the same time, the percent unemployed is also higher, indicating that these adult teenagers of "higher impact" groups are searching for jobs unsuccessfully, even forgoing the opportunity to attend school. It is also likely that education facilities available to the "higher impact" groups are not sufficient to cater to this entire group due to damage or on-going reconstruction of such facilities.

Females have a higher unemployment rate than males in all groups. These results support the conclusions drawn by the TIAS study that more young women are looking for work unsuccessfully in "higher impact" groups than in other groups. This highlights an immediate need to generate jobs in the islands in very high- and high- impact groups.

The tsunami generated a boom in the construction, trade and transport industries but it does not appear that these opportunities were benefited by those in the "high-impact" areas.

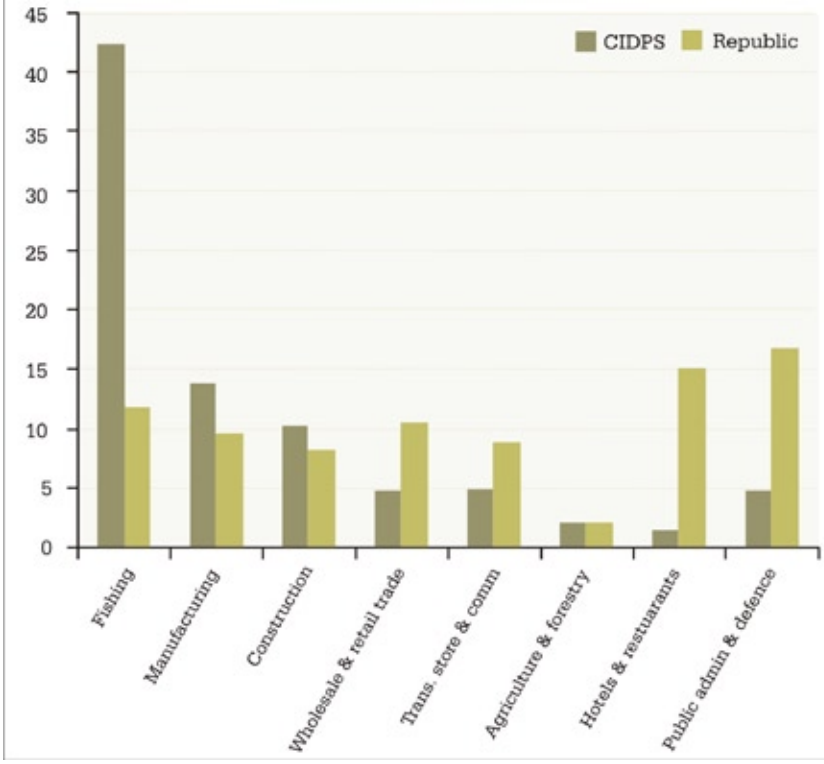
6.3 Main industries where CIDPs are employed

Twenty-four of the eighty-four resorts in operation at the time of the tsunami were damaged. Thus the average occupancy of resorts dropped from 83.9 percent in 2004 to 64.4 % in 2005[12], which was worsened with the second Sumatran earthquake in March 2005. However the tourism industry picked up, with the occupancy rate in 2006 reaching 81.8 %.

Analysis of the main industries that the displaced are involved in reveals different trends for males compared to the national shares in different occupations, as is shown in Figure 6

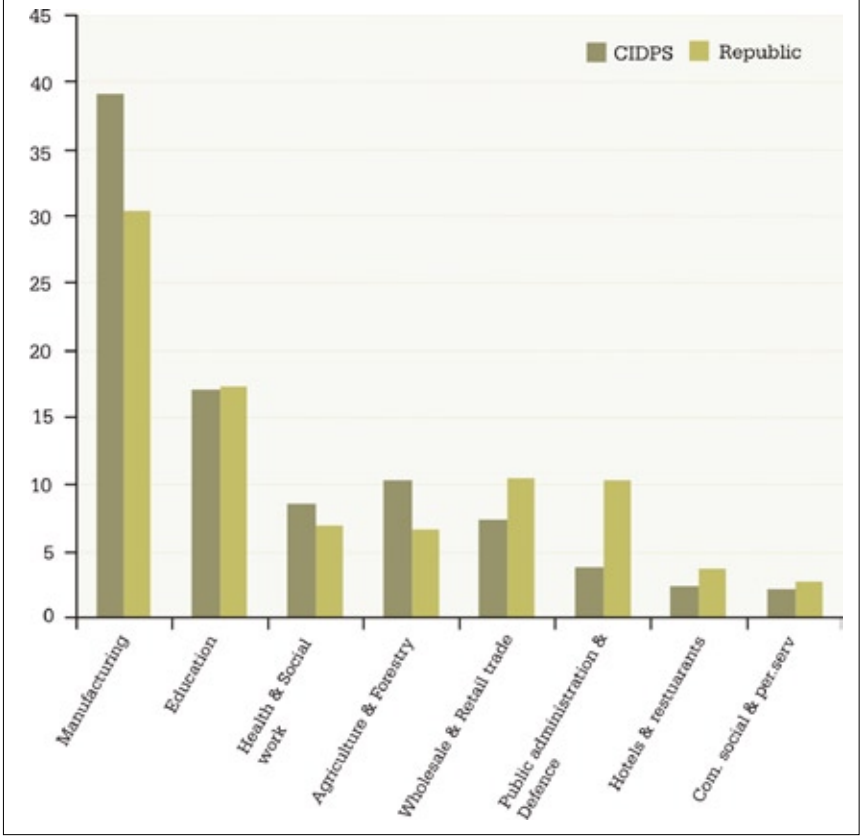
[12]*Tourism Yearbook 2006*

Figure 6: Percentage of Male workers in main industries



About 42% of male CIDPs are involved in fishing, with manufacturing being the next key industry. This is in contrast to the national rates where the most number of males are involved in Public Administration, Defence and the hospitality industry.

Figure 7: Percentage of Female workers in main industries



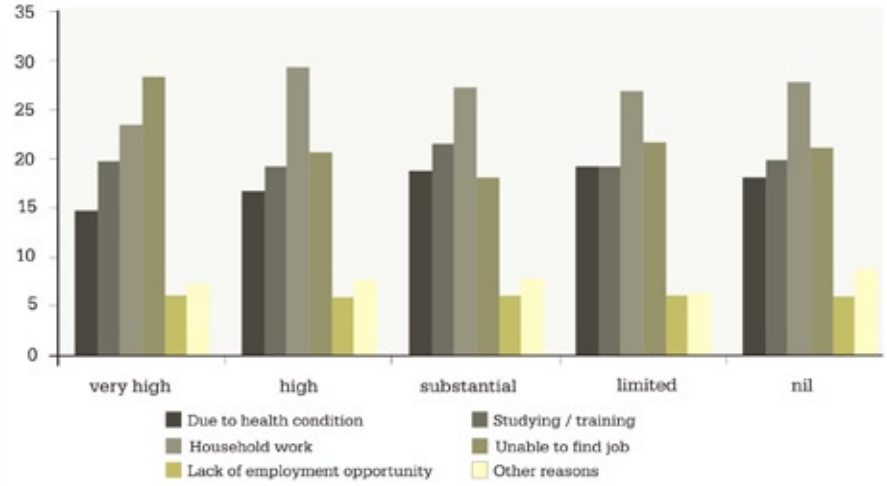
Distribution of the working female CIDPs is similar to the national female distribution, with the largest share in manufacturing and the next largest group in Education.

6.4 Reason for unemployment

The census questionnaire identifies ten reasons why someone who is unemployed is not working.

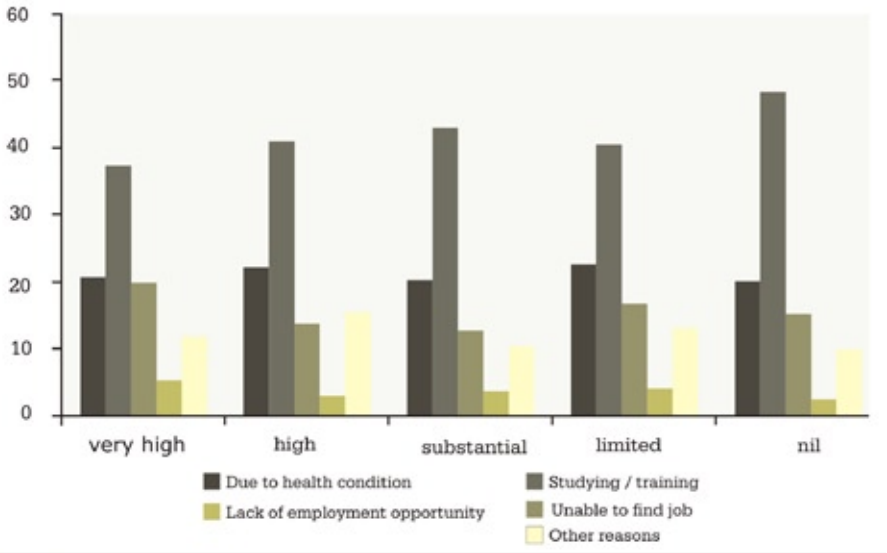
6.4.1 By impact group

Figure 8: Reasons for Females not working by impact group (by %)



Inability to find a job is the main reason that the high unemployment rate of 28% persists among females in the "high-impact" groups. Inability to find a job in the most-affected group even exceeds the traditionally main reason for women not working: due to household work. By contrast, unemployment due to health conditions is lower in the "high-impact" group than in the other groups. Thus this reason is not sufficient to hold these workers back, due to the need to generate more income.

Figure 9: Reasons for Males not working by impact group (by %)



For males, as well, a higher percent in the "higher-impact" group say they are unemployed due to the inability to find a job and that there are insufficient jobs available. Also the proportion of those not working due to studying or training is lowest in the most affected islands. This highlights an important and urgent need to generate jobs in these islands and to inform the population about these jobs.

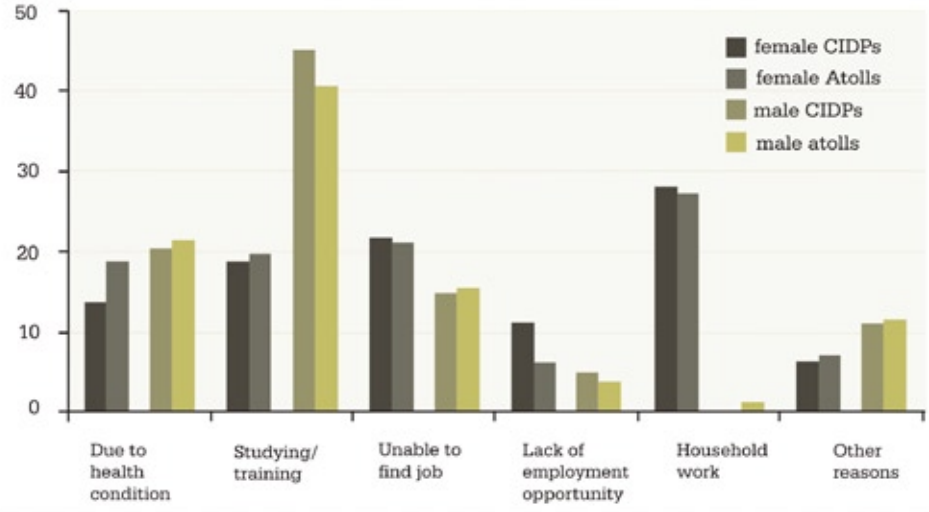
6.4.2 By Displaced populations

Comparing the main reasons for CIDPs not working with the main reasons stated by the Atoll population, reveals similarities within the same gender.

For female CIDPs the main reason for not working is due to household work as is nationally stated. For males the main reason for not working is due to studying or training. However, lack of employment opportunities available to them leads to a larger percentage of CIDPs not working than the national average for both males and females. Furthermore, the percentage of female IDPs who are not working due to the inability to find a job is higher than the national rate for either males or females.

Therefore, these results indicate a willingness to work clearly related to the tsunami that is not being sufficiently catered to.

Figure 10: Main reasons for CIDPs not working compared to reasons given for the Atolls, by sex



7. House Facilities

Since 89% of the CIDPs are living in identical Temporary Shelters with similar kitchen and toilet facilities, it is not useful to analyze the CIDP access to these facilities. Similarly, electricity and water was connected and paid for by the government irrespective of the income level of the household. Thus this section only analyses the household size of and ownership of consumer durables by the CIDPs in comparison with the nation-wide figures.

7.1 Household size

The household size for the inter-censal period (1995-2006) decreased across the atolls and in Male' but this source of data alone does not capture the sharp rise in household size immediately following the tsunami, as illustrated below.

Table 7: Household size during 2000 & 2006 from various sources

	Male'	Atolls
Census 2000	7.6	6.3
VPA II 2004	8.0	6.1
TIAS 2005	8.2	6.6
Census 2006	7.4	6.1

TIAS 2005 indicates an average 8.2 in households in Male' and 6.6 in the Atolls. Thus the reduction of the household size one year later in March 2006, is more appreciated when these figures are taken into account.
The average household size in different impact groups is shown in the next table.

Table 8: Household size by impact group

	Population	No.of households	HH size
Veru high	6,672	1,046	6.4
High	25,712	3,229	7.8
Substantial	37,146	6,169	6.0
Limited	107,815	20,106	5.4
Nil	7,045	1,264	5.6

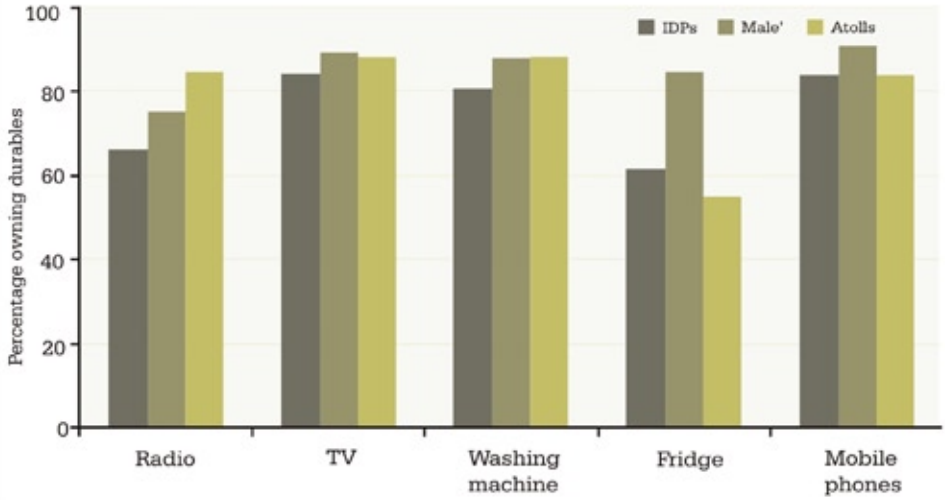
Of the 23 islands in the "high-impact" group, 17 are classified as PDI, which means these islands are hosting people from other islands. Thus, given the number of displaced people on these islands, larger household sizes can be expected.

7.2 Consumer Durables

In addition to damage to housing, the directly-impacted people would have lost a number of consumer durables as well. However, recovery was swift in this area and the TIAS estimated that,

by June 2005, households had replaced 80 % of gas cookers and washing machines and 60 % of television sets. The effect of being displaced on ownership of selected consumer durables is illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Percentage owning certain durables CIDPs, Male', & Atolls

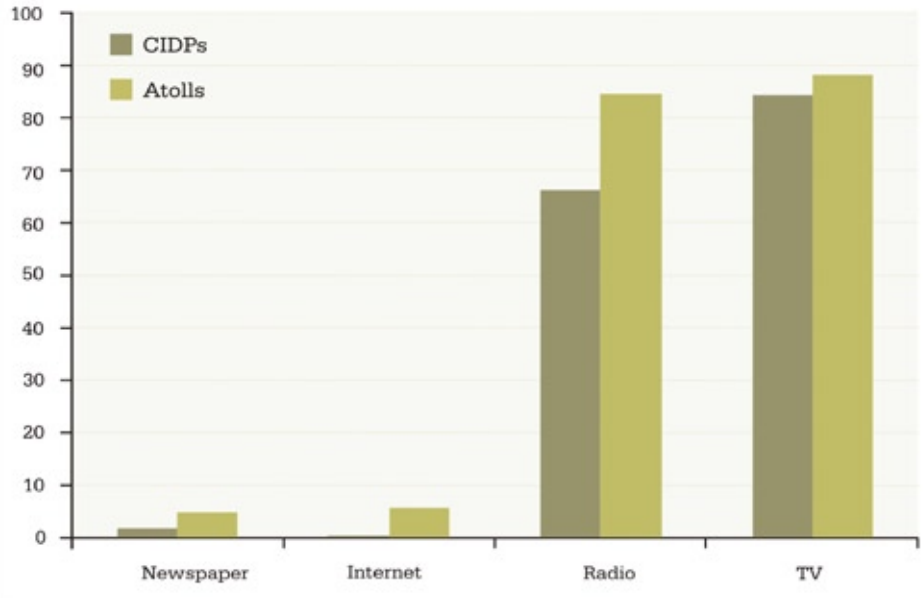


Of the items analyzed here, the ownership of fridges in CIDPs is the lowest but this is not completely due to the tsunami as nearly half of the population in the atolls do not have a fridge. The ownership of radios, TV, mobile phones and washing machines is below the Atoll ownership levels, some more significantly than others.

7.3 Access to Media by CIDPs

The exposure of CIDPs to the general media was below the average for the Atolls as illustrated in the figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Percentage of people with access to selected forms of media



8. Conclusion

In March 2006, there were 10,970 displaced people in total in the Republic. The census analysis identifies 55% of IDPs. The analysis in this chapter is made using the term CIDPs for this group. In addition two classifications of all administrative islands were used in this analysis: Impact groups (level of impact of tsunami on that island) and Displacement classifications (if the island is hosting people from other islands or having their own people displaced).

In the education sector, school attendance rates among younger age groups does not indicate a cause for concern but after the age of 15, there is a higher tendency in islands that were more affected to see children drop out of school to enter the labour market. This is despite the fact that given the tsunami related migration more people were living on an island with better secondary schooling. Furthermore, it is unfortunate that although they forgo the opportunity to study in order to find jobs, this age group still reports high unemployment rates.

Overall, there is a much higher unemployment rate for female CIDPs mainly because they are being unable to find a job. This was also noted in TIAS and is still evident in March 2006.

Analysis of the 2006 Census data on the health sector shows that IMR is higher in higher-impacted areas than in the non-affected areas, but also that, since the size of each impact class is very different, a single death is of different proportions.

9. Recommendation

- These results highlight an urgent need to generate jobs or provide assistance in these areas, especially for women, and inform the people about jobs and opportunities available.

- The higher IMR rates for higher impact groups suggest that the health sectors in areas of higher impact need to be analysed further to assess the true situation of the quality of services available.

- Unemployment caused by inability to find jobs and lack of jobs available needs to be addressed quickly, before these households slip into poverty.

- Social indicators of the 44.6% of IDPs not identified in the Census needs to be analysed so that the areas for concern are not biased or under-estimated. Furthermore regular monitoring of the IDPs economic and psychological well-being should be carried out to minimise any permanent loss caused to the affected persons due to this catastrophe.

10. Annex

Displacement classification

	Name	No.of Islands	Population	Description	Source
1	Host Islands	17	27,992	Hosted more than five people from another island	Census 2006
2	PDI	37	29,176	Have IDPs who are residents of the same island	MIDP March 2006
3	Other	141	127,240	All remaining administrative islands except Male'	Census 2006

Islands classified as PDI in this analysis:

1 HA. Filladhoo
2 HDh. Nolhivaranfaru
3 HDh. Nellaidhoo
4 Sh. Maroshi
5 Sh. Komandoo
6 N. Maafaru
7 B. Dhonfanu
8 K. Huraa
9 K. Maafushi
10 K. Guraidhoo
11 AA. Mathiveri
12 V. Felidhoo
13 M. Muli
14 M. Kolhufushi
15 M. Dhiggaru
16 M. Maduvvari
17 Dh. Meedhoo
18 Dh. Ribudhoo
19 Dh. Hulhudheli
20 Dh. Vaanee
21 Dh. Maaeboodhoo
22 Th. Vilufushi
23 Th. Madifushi
24 Th. Dhiyamigili
25 Th. Guraidhoo
26 Th.Thimarafushi
27 L. Isdhoo
28 L. Dhanbidhoo
29 L. Maabaidhoo
30 L. Mundhoo
31 L. Kalhaidhoo
32 L. Fonadhoo
33 GA. Viligili
34 GA. Maamendhoo
35 GA. Nilandhoo
36 GA. Dhaandhoo
37 GDh. Gadhdhoo

Islands classified as Host Islands in this analysis:

1 HA. Hoarafushi
2 Sh. Funadhoo
3 R. Alifushi
4 R. Ugoofaaru
5 R. Maduvvari
6 R. Meedhoo
7 R. Hulhudhuffaaru
8 Lh. Hinnavaru
9 Lh. Kurendhoo
10 K. Thulusdhoo
11 AA. Bodufolhudhoo
12 ADh. Maamigili
13 V. Keyodhoo
14 M. Mulah
15 Dh. Kudahuvadhoo
16 Th. Buruni
17 L. Gan

For islands which have both internally displaced people and are also hosting people from other islands, the category with the greater number is considered. For instance, L. Fonadhoo hosted 4 people from other islands in March 2006 but had 187 internally displaced. Therefore this island is included as a PDI island in this analysis.

11. References

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