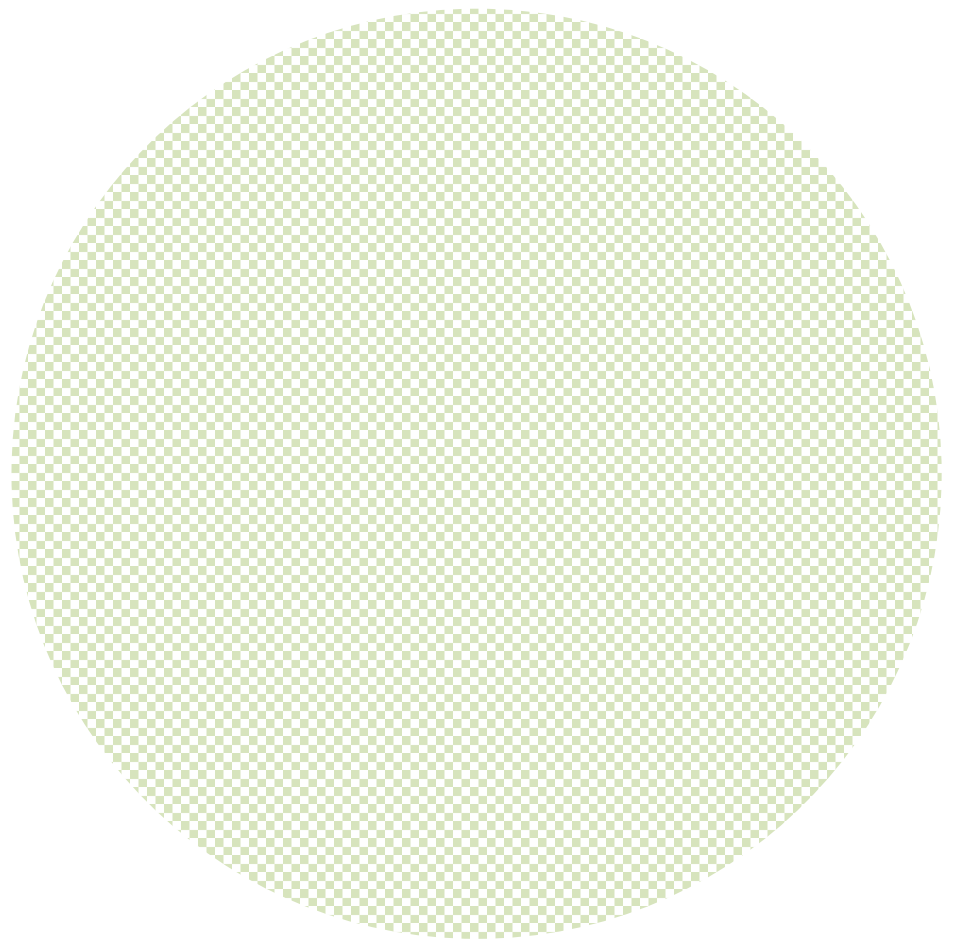


**NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING  
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE MALDIVES  
IN CASE OF A DISASTER/CRISIS**



Prepared by



for the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) of the Maldives

Funded by



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>HSD</b>	Health Service Division
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Populations
<b>MEE</b>	Ministry of Environment and Energy
<b>MHI</b>	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure
<b>MNDF</b>	Maldives National Defence Force
<b>MOE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MOFT</b>	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
<b>MOHA</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>MOGL</b>	Ministry of Gender and Law
<b>NDMC</b>	National Disaster Management Centre
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>QAID</b>	Quality Assurance and Improvement Division
<b>STO</b>	State Trading Organization
<b>HPA</b>	Health Protection Agency
<b>WDC</b>	Women's Development Committees

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This framework outlines actions that would guide local, national and international agencies when assisting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Maldives in any unfortunate case of a disaster. The framework will be activated under the administration and supervision from the National Disaster Management Centre at the appropriate point in the disaster management cycle.

The aim of this framework is to ensure IDPs receive the level of support stipulated by the internationally accepted guiding principles set by UNHCR on internal displacement and the SPHERE standards (Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response).

## Key Assumptions

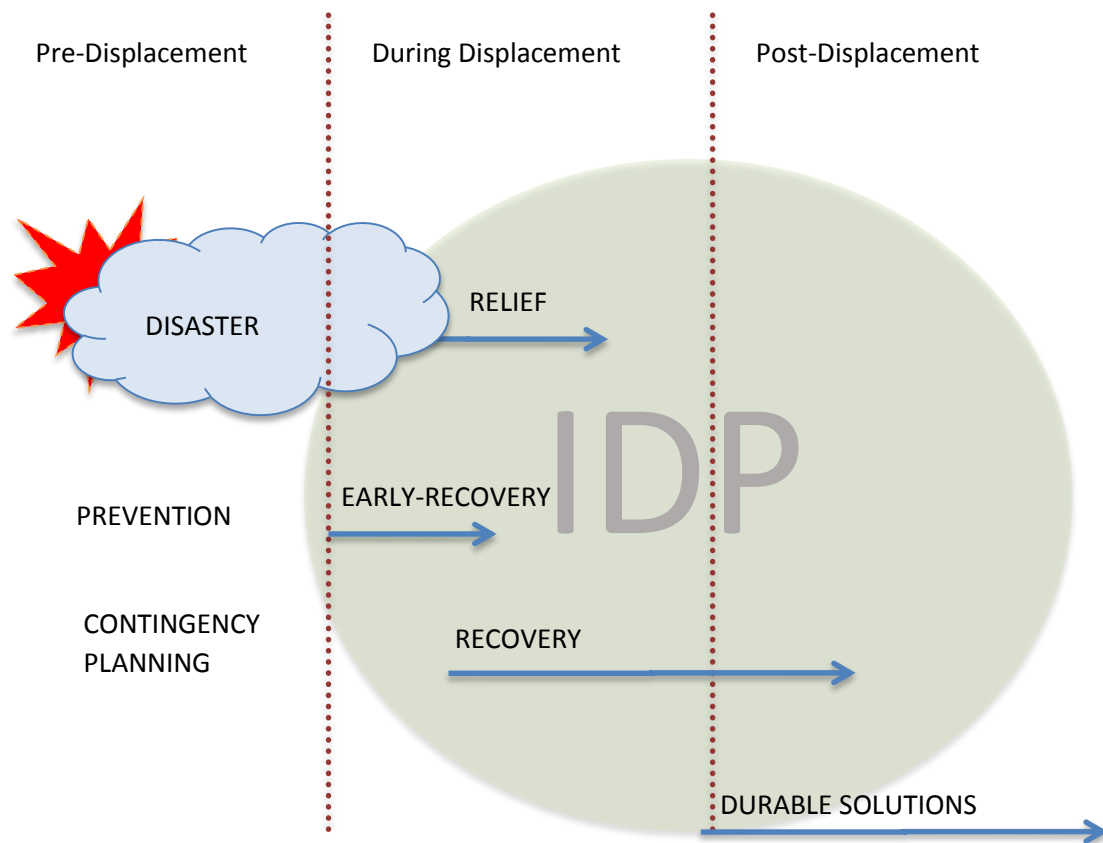
At the time of producing this framework, a number of important changes were in progress in relation to national disaster management. A national disaster management bill was being drafted detailing organisational structures, responsible persons, and response mechanisms.

At the same time NDMC was developing an Incident Command System for national disaster management. As such, this framework is formulated based on the assumptions that the Bill has been gazetted and the NDMC and key agencies are well aware of the ICS and their roles and responsibilities in the incident of a disaster

## II. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

### The cycle of displacement

The figure below represents the cycle of displacement during a time of a disaster/crisis.



The pre-displacement phase refers to the stage where national authorities put all mechanisms in place to prevent the people from displacement and in case such movements takes place, there are procedures established to minimize its adverse effects. Contingency planning is a prerequisite for rapid and effective emergency response. Therefore this framework assumes that all contingency planning and other preparedness activities are in place.

During displacement, displaced families are under particular circumstances that renders them vulnerable and in need of specific protection and assistance support.

Post Displacement cannot be clearly defined, however it is considered as the phase when one of the durable solutions are met and IDPs no longer have needs specifically related to their displacement (See section *moving forward to a durable solution* for details). A durable



solution is achieved “when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement” (AISC, 2010, p.1, para 2).

This framework focuses and provides ways to manage IDPs ‘during’ and ‘post displacement’ phase of displacement.

## Rights of internally displaced people and host communities

The rights of the internally displaced people are very clearly stated in the guiding principles on internal displacement.

### Guiding principles for internally displaced people

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement formulated by UNHCR are based on all relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and similar refugee laws. These principles are envisioned to represent as international standards to guide national authorities, international organisations and other relevant agencies to provide assistance and protection to internally displaced persons/groups (IDPs). The principles highlights the rights and guarantees which are relevant for the protection of IDPs in all phases of displacement (UNHCR 1998).

This framework for Maldives, adopts these guiding principles in formulating the ways to manage IDPs due to natural and human-made disasters. Below are some of the most relevant principles that explains the rights of IDPs and Host communities

*Principle 1, 1:* Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced;

*Other relevant principles: 6, 1*

*Principle 3, 2:* Internally displaced persons have the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance from the national authorities. They shall not be persecuted or punished for making such a request.

*Principle 4, 2:* Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

*Other relevant principles: 19*

*Principle 18,*

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living.
2. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:
  - (a) Essential food; (b) Basic Shelter and Housing; (c) Appropriate Clothing; (d) Essential medical services & sanitation
3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.

*Other relevant principles: 22 1) (b), and 25.*

*Principle 20:* Women and men shall have equal rights to obtain such necessary documents and shall have the right to have such documentation issued in their own names.

In addition to the above rights, rights of IDPs to achieve a durable solution is explained under the *moving forward to a durable solution* section. It is important to note that these rights are not only applicable for the IDPs but also to the host communities who accommodate the IDPs.

## Who is an Internally Displaced Person (IDP)?

There is no legally bound definition for internally displaced people. However, the most commonly accepted and used definition is the definition given in the guiding principles on internal displacement formulated by United Nations. According to the guiding principles, IDPs are *“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border”* (UNHCR 1998).

In the Maldives people are normally displaced due to a natural or human made disaster. For the purpose of this framework, it has been modified only to include the disaster component. Hence in this context, IDPs can be defined as:

*“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of natural or human-made disasters”.*

Any person who is forced to leave their habitual place of residence because of a natural or human-made disaster can be considered as an IDP. The amount of humanitarian assistance IDPs require would totally depend on the situation and effects of the particular event on the IDPs. This will be determined through the Incident Command System where the necessary assessments would be conducted and the beneficiaries would be determined (see section IV for details).

## Registration of IDPs

As stated under the rights of disaster affected people from the Guiding principles, IDPs are entitled to protection and assistance despite any registration or legal status as an “IDP” (Williams 2008). However for the purpose of identifying who has actually displaced and who needs protection and assistance (for the administration purpose) a registration process can be established.

Registration would allow the authorities to improve their response by setting up the key demographics of the displaced population; preventing fraudulent access to the humanitarian assistance by persons who do not need it; and issuance of temporary identity cards in case they would have lost their personal documentation.

Nevertheless, it is important to make sure that the registration processes are always tied to specific goals, meaning IDPS need not be registered specifically as “IDPs” but rather as IDPs eligible to receive specific benefits such as provision of shelter, health services, and food assistance (Williams 2008). The ICS or the relevant authorities should always try to avoid the overly bureaucratic registration procedures in order to let the IDPs enjoy their rights. Following are some of the things recommended in the *Manual for Law and Policymakers on Protecting Internally Displaced Persons* (Williams 2008) that should be considered during registration:

- It should be a speedy and aided process;
- It should be non-discriminatory, open, fair with clear criteria for applications and timelines for decisions;
- It should not be no more restrictive than the elements stated in the guiding principles

In addition, the decision making on what are the beneficiaries and who should get what should be a swift process to allow a smooth flow in distributing the aids.

## Who is a Host family/community?

A host family/community can be referred to as a family or group of people who are willing to take the displaced people into their homes and provide them shelter and support they need in time of a disaster or a crisis. A host family/community can be within the island or in another island/country.

## Characteristics of a 'host' island

A host family/community can be anyone who is able to accommodate and support the IDPs without compromising their needs and livelihood. However if an island needs to be chosen as a host island for a group of IDPs, following characteristics can be used as a guideline to determine the most appropriate host island for the particular IDP group.

- “Host” islands must be assessed having low disaster vulnerability ranking taking into consideration Natural and Physical Vulnerability assessment and Social and Economic Vulnerability assessments (see Detailed Island Risk & Vulnerability Assessments (DIRVA), 2012, Detailed Island Risk & Vulnerability Assessment in Maldives (DIRAM), 2008 and Disaster Risk Profile of the Maldives report, 2006)
- It should be large enough to accommodate more people safely without impacting significantly on the island environment and stressing the capacity of host community
- Island utilities (water, sanitation, electricity and waste management) must have capacity to support a sudden increase in population
- Island health system must be set up to expand and accommodate more injured. Must have access to medicine and equipment to cope with disaster related injuries, and medical needs for an increased population
- School/education system should be able to accommodate increased number of pupils
- Number of IDPs must be less than half of the host population
- Host islands should receive special support from the government whilst IDPs are present. This could be in the form of utilities services, social and psychological support, administrative support etc.
- Both IDP and Host should have access to a clear and supportive services/persons for dispute resolution. Inter-community relationship must be maintained for successful co-existence.

## Types of displacement

Individuals can be displaced within their residence, within own island; to another island (inter island); and/or to another atoll (Inter-atoll). Following are the parameters for the four types of displacement;

### Within residence displacement:

- When a place of residence is destroyed or damaged to an extent it is not safe for habitation, but person chooses to create a temporary shelter on their plot/land/garden.

### Within the island displacement

- When the place of permanent residence is deemed unsafe or not suitable for living as a result of a natural or man-made disaster.
- The disaster has not affected the infrastructure of the island
- The disaster has not affected other residences or safe places on the island
- The island council has the capacity to provide temporary shelter, food, non-food items and health care to the affected persons
- The affected persons can be temporarily hosted by another resident on the island

### Inter-Island displacement

- Affected individual(s)/population cannot be provided safe shelter and provisions by their own island council due to lack of resources/capacity
- The damage to home(s), infrastructure on the island is so severe that it is deemed unsafe to stay/live on the island

### Inter Atoll displacement

- Affected individual(s)/population cannot be provided safe shelter and provisions by their own council due to lack of resources/capacity
- The damage to homes, infrastructure on the island is so severe that it is deemed unsafe to stay/live on the island
- More than one island is affected by the disaster
- Unaffected islands within the islands does not meet the minimum criteria of a host island

### III. USING THIS FRAMEWORK

#### How the framework is organised

The framework is organized into six sectors adopted and modified from the international SPHERE standards that have significant relevance to the safety, protection and wellbeing of internally displaced people in the Maldives. Key Actions within each of the sectors identify practical steps that need to be taken by relevant agencies in order to achieve durable solutions and assist the community recover from the disaster/crisis. Against each key action, a list of agencies; the lead and supporting agencies, are provided. The coloured bars on the left-hand side of the table indicate the phases in which the key actions will be applied.

The key sectors covered are:

- Incident command system
- Provision of Shelter and settlement
- Provision of non-food items
- Provision of food security, livelihood and nutrition
- Provision of Water, sanitation and Hygiene Service

## Who should use the framework

This framework is to be developed and used by the National Disaster Management Authority as stipulated in the Disaster Management Bill. The framework will be used at local level during response and recovery phase of disaster.

## How to use the framework

This framework is a practical tool that provides guidance on what to do in all the phases of the displacement. It should be used along with the standards documents provided as Appendices of this framework and the recommended readings/manuals that would give detail methodologies on how to carry out the actions stipulated under this framework.

When an unfortunate event such as a disaster strikes, the ICS shall be activated (see section on *Activating ICS*). During the response and recovery phase the authorities identified under each key actions shall be undertaking specific tasks.

The actions outlines key actions that need to be undertaken to manage the displaced population and provide them with the basic support and needs they are entitled for. It is essential to note that these decisions need to be taken in consultation with the affected communities and host communities. If the affected community contains expatriates, their views should also be taken into consideration in planning out the different options.

The tasks should be chosen based on the phase of disaster. This can be identified from the colour coded bars. Thus actions that needs to be undertaken during disaster should be the first priority. The actions are divided into 4 different sectors, and people specialised in these sectors as identified under the agencies should take the lead in conducting these tasks.

This whole process of IDP management should be implemented by the atoll and island/city councils. They should make sure that the stated actions are undertaken by the stated agencies.

NDMC under its mandate is responsible for coordinating and managing all aspects of disaster management. Depending on the level of the disaster, local and national disaster management committees will be activated through the Incident Command System (ICS). Within the framework this will be referred to as “Disaster Management Committees”.



## When to use the framework

*This framework shall only be used when the recommended roles and responsibilities are well informed and established in the relevant authorities.*

The framework will be applicable under any natural or human-made disaster event regardless the scale (number of persons internally displaced) or the causes of the displacement.

The framework should be first finalized to assign roles and responsibilities to key stakeholders. The framework thus will be applicable under any circumstance that results in displacement regardless the scale (number of persons internally displaced) or the causes of the displacement. Among the natural hazards that may have potential impact on the Maldives in future are: tsunami, storm (includes wind, rainfall and surge), earthquake and sea level rise due to climate change.

Nevertheless, situations of conflict, communal strife and serious violations of human rights, man-made disasters, development projects and other causes cannot be disregarded. The framework application contemplates all community groups affected by displacement, covers all basic humanitarian needs (in particular shelter, food, health and water) and all affected areas.

## Recommended roles and responsibilities of key agencies in managing IDPs and Hosts

Under this framework, the key actions are to be undertaken by key agencies who would be acting as lead and supporting agencies depending on the type of action/activity. Hence this framework requires the agencies to have established roles and responsibilities in relation to disaster management. The following list aims to propose some important roles and responsibilities for these agencies.

Agency	Roles
<b>Consultancy Firms</b>	Involve in design, consultations, project management at different stages and different projects involved in disaster management accordingly (as per scope of work/clients requirements) such as community consultations, housing designs, contract management, construction supervision, regeneration of the environment.
<b>Contractors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver the required outputs on a timely manner</li> <li>• Work with Ministry of Housing/proponent for building the temporary and permanent shelter in delivering the required outputs on a timely manner</li> <li>• Practice appropriate safe building practices</li> </ul>
<b>Disaster Management committees assigned by NDMC at island and national level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake tasks assigned by NDMC/ or relevant authority</li> </ul>
<b>Food Suppliers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in meeting demands for food requirements in IDP communities</li> </ul>
<b>Health Centres</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with Ministry of Health in assessment of health needs of IDPs, triaging and distributing required medical assistance to affected IDPs</li> </ul>
<b>HPA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and disseminate hygiene and health promotion activities in IDP camps and shelters with the assistance of Island/City Council, WDC and/or other NGOs</li> <li>• Provide input in choosing a location in terms of prone areas to diseases, contamination n significant vector risks</li> </ul>
<b>Island council</b>	Facilitator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate ICS</li> <li>• Facilitate ICS in their operations</li> <li>• Assist the affected people in every way they can (moving them to safer locations, delivering food &amp; non-food items, shelter etc)</li> <li>• Provide as much detail as possible to the relevant agencies on the condition</li> </ul>

<b>LGA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train the island council</li> <li>• Build capacity</li> <li>• Ensure the island and atoll council is well informed on their roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Communicate island councils in time of disasters</li> </ul>
<b>Local businesses on Host Island</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a focal point for distribution of food and non-food items in the post-displacement phase</li> </ul>
<b>Maldives Food and Drug Authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure food supplied through aid and donations fit human consumption and are culturally appropriate</li> </ul>
<b>Media council</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop a set of ethical and practical guidelines for reporting during natural disasters</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance in selecting a location for temporary shelters that would have the least adverse impact on the local environment</li> <li>• Assist local councils/host/IDP communities in identifying ways to minimise environmental impacts during post-displacement period</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Finance and Treasury</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involved in assessment of monetary support for beneficiaries</li> <li>• Facilitate and request for aid from local and international agencies</li> <li>• Ensure fair and transparent distribution of aid money</li> <li>• Develop and implement a system of cash and voucher transfers to assist IDPs in meeting day-to-day needs</li> <li>• Develop a plan for supporting livelihood activities for IDPs through consultation and engagement with ministries, relevant government authorities, and affected communities</li> <li>• Support IDPs' livelihood generating activities by providing concessions on loans or other financial assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support livelihood activities of IDPs</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Gender and Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in providing psychosocial support for the affected population</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work with health centres in building capacity for assisting IDPs during a natural disaster</li> <li>• Oversee medical response during natural disaster</li> <li>• Ensure medical stocks are readily available for affected communities</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (Engineering Section)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in conducting condition assessment of the houses/buildings affected by disaster</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (Planning Department)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance in choosing the most appropriate location for temporary shelter and permanent housing, waste disposal</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (Housing Department)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure adequate covered living space,</li> <li>• Provide most appropriate shelter options</li> <li>• Manage housing contracts</li> </ul>

<b>MNDF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively involve at response and recovery phase of the disaster</li> <li>• Provide logistical assistance and support if required in other phases</li> </ul>
<b>MRC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness among communities about the local hazards, risks, and capacities in order to undertake possible solutions.</li> <li>• Psychosocial support to affected people</li> <li>• Assist in conducting consultations</li> </ul>
<b>Police</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively involve at response and recovery phase of the disaster</li> <li>• Provide logistical assistance and support if required in other phases</li> </ul>
<b>Public and Private Transport services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support logistics of transporting disaster affected people to safe zone as directed by NDMC protocols</li> <li>• Assist MNDF, Police and Local Councils in transporting necessary items to affected communities/IDPs (e.g. medical supplies, food, non-food items etc) as directed by MDNC protocols</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Hospitals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement disaster management plan</li> <li>• Ensure continuous capacity building for IDP management together with Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Support local health centres in triage and administering medical response to IDP communities</li> </ul>
<b>State Trading Organisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together with NDMC develop a plan for providing quick access and distribution of food, non-food items and medicine to IDP communities</li> <li>• Support adequate supply of food and non-food items are available for local food distributors</li> </ul>
<b>Utilities (FENAKA/STELCO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and provide safe access to water and sanitation services</li> </ul>
<b>Volunteers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting various areas as per directed by the ICS or other support agencies</li> <li>• Agencies should have a clear protocol and guideline on how volunteers may help their efforts</li> </ul>
<b>Women Development Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide local knowledge in conducting the rapid assessments</li> <li>• Help in conducting consultations</li> <li>• Provide assistance and support in moving people from affected area to safer locations</li> <li>• Provide assistance in delivering food and non-food items for the affected population</li> </ul>

**A lead agency** is the overall coordinating body for implementing the particular activities stated under the sections. They will be responsible in ensuring the delivery of the tasks with help from the supporting agencies. The **supporting agencies** will support the lead agency in providing technical inputs/expertise for the key actions.

## Provision of Shelter & Settlement

Everyone has the right to adequate housing. Provision of shelter in case of a disaster is the upmost important thing in Humanitarian response. While the non-displaced disaster-affected people can be assisted on the site of their original homes with temporary shelter, the displaced population would either stay with other relatives or would have to be in a temporary shared settlement (eg: self-settled camps, collective centres).

In the case of disasters, the states should provide the adequate shelter to those in need or may request international assistance if their own resources do not suffice. They should also facilitate safe and unimpeded access for international assistance. The following actions are adopted from the SPHERE<sup>1</sup> standards to list out the key actions that should be undertaken in order to manage the IDPs.

Key:

	Pre Displacement
	During displacement
	Post Displacement

Key Actions	Responsible Agencies
<b>Initial Assessments</b>	
<p>1. Carry out a rapid needs assessment to identify the shelter &amp; settlement needs (See Appendix A1 for assessment tool)</p> <p>Conduct a comprehensive vulnerability and risk assessment of the island using the <i>Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity Assessment Tool-Maldives</i> (See Appendix A2)</p> <p>2. Individually assess the people with special needs in providing access eg: ramps</p> <p>The disaster-affected population along with the relevant authorities should be involved in any such assessment. <i>See Appendix B for &gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 1&amp;2 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island Council</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Women Development Committee (WDC)</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ MRC/ other Humanitarian NGOs</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>Shelter & Settlement, Sphere Standards Handbook  
<http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/1-shelter-and-settlement/>

<b>Strategic Planning</b>	
<p>1. Make the return of the affected population to their original houses or the site of their houses the highest priority where possible</p> <p>a. Provide the opportunity for the disaster-affected population to return to their own land/houses where possible.</p> <p>b. In situations where the return is delayed or not possible, provide them with temporary shelter elsewhere</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> </ul>
<p>2. Support the people who are unwilling to return to their own houses to settle independently within host communities/host families or at temporary shelter</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>3. Ensure access to shelter solutions (such as tents or shelter kits), construction materials, cash, technical assistance or information or a combination of these, as required\</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ MNDF/police</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>4. Dwellings/settlements should be located at a safe distance from any actual or potential threats and that risks from existing hazards are minimised (eg: there should be a minimum of 20m distance from the shoreline as per the “Raajjeyge binaaveshi plan kurumaa behey gavaidhu”</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 5 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Planning Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Police/MNDF</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>

	<p>5. Assess the buildings for structural stability. For collective centres, the ability of existing building structures to accommodate any additional loading and the increased risk of the failure of building components such as floors, internal dividing walls, roofs, etc., should be assessed. Eg: schools, mosques, social centres or any building already assigned as a safe building in the islands</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 5 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (MHI)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City council</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
	<p>6. Make sure settlement locations are not prone to diseases or contamination or have significant vector risks.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 5 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ HPA</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Police/MNDF</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
	<p>7. Ensure that debris resulting from the disaster is removed from key locations including the sites of damaged or destroyed homes, temporary communal settlements, essential public buildings and access routes</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 6 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Utilities</li> <li>○ WDC/ Volunteers</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
	<p>8. Plan safe access to water and sanitation services, health facilities, schools and places for recreation and worship, and to land or services used for the continuation or development of livelihood support activities</p> <p>a. Be informed of the pre-disaster economic activities of the affected population and make sure these are taken into consideration in planning the settlements</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 7 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Planning Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Utilities</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>

<b>Settlement Planning</b>	
<p>1. Identify housing, land and property ownership and/or use rights for buildings or locations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify ownership of relevant land</li> <li>Identify land and property rights of the vulnerable groups, women, widowed or orphaned by the disaster, persons with disabilities, tenants, social occupancy rights-holders and informal settlers</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 2&gt; Action 1 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ National Land Authority</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>2. Provide safe access to all shelters and settlement locations and to essential services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide appropriate access to facilities for older people, those with physical disabilities and those who need frequent access.</li> <li>Ensure all services are within reasonable walking distance for individuals with mobility difficulties</li> <li>Provide safe breastfeeding areas in temporary communal settlements</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 2&gt; Action 2 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ Planning Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Utilities</li> <li>○ Police/MNDF</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>3. Provide sufficient space for graveyards and associated prayer areas</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 2&gt; Action 2 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Planning Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Ministry of Islamic Affairs</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>



4. Use a participatory approach in planning the shelter options by involving the affected population
  - a. Take into consideration the existing social structure, practices, networks etc in planning the settlement
  - b. Plan according to the existing settlement patterns & topographic features to minimise all possible impacts on the environment
  - c. Prioritise to maintain the privacy & self-respect of the households by making sure that each household shelter opens onto a common/screened area for the use of that household rather than having them opposite the entrance to another shelter
  - d. Safe, integrated living areas (sitting room) should be provided for displaced populations.
  - e. For dispersed settlements, the principles of neighbourhood planning should also apply, e.g. groups of households return to a defined geographical area or identify host families in close proximity to one another

*See Appendix B> 1. Shelter & Settlement>Standard 2> Action 4 for detailed guidance notes*

**[Lead Agency]**

ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)

**[Support Agencies]**

- WDC
- Planning Department (MHI)
- Local NGOs
- MRC
- Survey Department (MHI)
- Disaster management committees (national/local)

5. Ensure a sufficient surface area and adequate fire separation in temporary planned and self-settled camps

a. The Minimum international standards for setting up transitional camps:

For camp-type settlements, a minimum usable surface area of 500sqft (45sqm) for each person including household plots should be provided. The area should have:

- Necessary space for paths
- External household cooking areas or communal cooking areas,
- Educational facilities and recreational areas,
- Sanitation,
- Firebreaks,
- Water storage,
- Distribution areas,
- Storage

b. Where communal services can be provided by existing or additional facilities outside of the planned area of the settlement, the minimum usable surface area should be 320sqft (30sqm) for each person. Area planning should also consider changes in the population.

c. If the minimum surface area cannot be provided, the consequences of higher-density occupation should be mitigated, for example through ensuring adequate separation and privacy between individual households, space for the required facilities, etc.

d. Fire breaks:

The provision of a ~98ft (30m) firebreak between every 985ft (300 m) of built-up area, and a minimum of 6.5 ft (2m) (but preferably twice the overall height of any structure) between individual buildings or shelters to prevent collapsing structures from touching adjacent buildings.

**[Lead Agency]**

ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)

**[Support Agencies]**

- Planning Department (MHI)
- Housing Department (MHI)
- Contractors/Consultants
- Disaster management committees (national/local)

Covered living space		
	<p>1. Ensure that each affected household has adequate covered living space</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide a covered floor area in excess of 37sqft (3.5m<sup>2</sup>) per person</li> <li>b. The internal floor-to-ceiling height should not be less than 6.5ft (2m) at the highest point to ensure better ventilation. In addition provide shaded external space for cooking purposes.</li> <li>c. Enable safe separation and privacy as required between the sexes, between different age groups and between separate families within a given household as required</li> <li>d. In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, particularly in extreme climatic conditions where shelter materials are not readily available, a covered area of less than 37sqft (3.5m<sup>2</sup>) per person may be appropriate to save life and to provide adequate short-term shelter.</li> <li>e. In such instances, the covered area should reach 37sqft (3.5m<sup>2</sup>) per person as soon as possible to minimise adverse impact on the health and well-being of the people accommodated.</li> <li>f. If 37sqft (3.5m<sup>2</sup>) per person cannot be achieved, or is in excess of the typical space used by the affected or neighbouring population, the impact on dignity, health and privacy of a reduced covered area should be considered.</li> <li>g. The covered area required shall be determined based on the local practices (sleeping arrangements, accommodation of extended families).</li> </ol>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Planning Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Housing Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Contractors/Consultants</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Most importantly, island/city councils and other relevant authorities should ensure that temporary or transitional shelters are <b>not allowed to become default permanent housing</b>. (See notes on durable solution)</p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MHI</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>

<p>3. Minimise overcrowding in order to maximize psychosocial benefits of ensuring adequate space provision and privacy in both individual household shelters and temporary collective accommodation</p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>4. Ensure that essential household and livelihood activities can be carried out within the covered living space or adjacent area in shelters and settlements</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 3&gt; Action 3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MHI</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>5. Promote the use of shelter solutions and materials that are familiar to the disaster-affected population and, where possible, culturally and socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All members of each affected household should be involved to the maximum extent possible in determining the type of shelter assistance to be provided.</li> <li>b. Prioritise the opinions of the people with special needs and groups who will be spending most of their times in the shelters such as women, children elderly etc.</li> <li>c. Take into consideration the needs of the expatriates who may have different preferences due to the cultural and religious differences</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 3&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MHI</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>

<b>Construction</b>	
<p>1. Involve the affected population, local building professionals and the relevant authorities in agreeing appropriate safe building practices, materials and expertise which maximise local livelihood opportunities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensure access to additional support or resources to disaster-affected people who do not have the capacity, ability or opportunity to undertake construction-related activities</li> <li>b. The provision of assistance from volunteer community labour teams or contracted labour can complement the involvement of individual households.</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 4&gt; Action 1 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MHI</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ Local contractors</li> <li>○ Consultant firms</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>2. Minimize structural risks and vulnerabilities through appropriate construction and material specifications</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 4&gt; Action 3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MHI</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ Local contractors</li> <li>○ Consultant firms</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>
<p>3. Retain trees and other vegetation where possible to increase water retention, minimise soil erosion and provide shade</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 1. Shelter &amp; Settlement&gt;Standard 5&gt; Action 5 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MEE</li> <li>○ Planning Department (MHI)</li> <li>○ Contractors/Consultancy firms</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees (national/local)</li> </ul>

4. Restore the location of temporary communal settlements to their original condition once they are no longer needed, unless agreed otherwise (see guidance note 6).

a. EXIT:

The natural regeneration of the environment should be enhanced in and around temporary communal settlements through appropriate environmental rehabilitation measures.

b. The eventual discontinuation of any such settlements should be managed to ensure the satisfactory removal of all material or waste that cannot be reused or that could have an adverse effect on the natural environment

*See Appendix B> 1. Shelter & Settlement>Standard 5> Action 6 for detailed guidance notes*

**[Lead Agency]**

ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)

**[Support Agencies]**

- MEE
- Planning Department (MHI)
- Contractors/Consultancy firms
- Volunteers
- Disaster management committees (national/local)

## Provision Non-food items: clothing, bedding and household items

In addition to the provision of appropriate shelter and settlement, the affected population has the right for clothing, household items and bedding materials to meet the needs of the shelter. Hence it is essential to assess such needs and meet their needs as appropriate.

Although these items can be easily distributed, it is also important to provide them with the option of cash or vouchers to access such non-food items. This would support the local markets and also fulfil the basic needs of the people, which may not be included in the goods distributed during the response period.

In the case of disasters, the states should provide the required non-food items to those in need or may request international assistance if their own resources do not suffice. They should also facilitate safe and unimpeded access for international assistance. The following actions are adopted from the SPHERE<sup>2</sup> standards to list out the key actions that should be undertaken in order to manage the IDPs.

Key:

	During displacement
	Post Displacement

Key Actions	Responsible Agencies
<b>Initial Assessments</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess the separate needs of the affected population’s non-food items which include:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Clothing and personal hygiene,</li> <li>b. General household items such as food storage and preparation, and</li> <li>c. Items to support the meeting of shelter needs.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. A distinction should be made between individual and communal needs, in particular for cooking and fuel</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 1 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City/Island &amp; Atoll council</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ NGOS</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Local retailers</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup>Shelter & Settlement, non-food items, Sphere Standards Handbook  
<http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/2-non-food-items-clothing-bedding-and-household-items/>

	<p>3. Identify which non-food items can be sourced locally or obtained by the displaced population themselves through the provision of cash or voucher assistance</p> <p>a. Any such assistance should be planned to ensure that vulnerable people are not disadvantaged and that relief needs are met.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 2 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ NGOS</li> <li>○ Businesses</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees</li> </ul>
<b>Individual, general household and shelter support items</b>		
	<p>1. Consider the appropriateness of all non-food items within a given package</p> <p>a. Make sure that the non-food items that are often offered in package are appropriate to the household in terms of the quantity, age, gender, the presence of people with special needs and the items’ cultural accessibility.</p> <p>2. <i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City/Island &amp; Atoll Council (IDP/Host)</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ NGOS</li> </ul> <p>Disaster management committees</p>
	<p>3. Plan for orderly, transparent and equitable distributions of all non-food items in consultation with the displaced people</p> <p>4. <i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ NGOS</li> </ul> <p>Disaster management committees</p>



	<p>5. Inform the IDPs on the distributions and any registration or assessment process required to participate</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City/Island &amp; Atoll Council (IDP/Host)</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ NGOS</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees</li> </ul>
	<p>6. Establish a grievance process to address their concerns on distributions or registration</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees</li> </ul>
	<p>7. Monitor the distribution process</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> CITY/ISLAND COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WDC</li> </ul> <p>Disaster management committees</p>
	<p>8. Provide instruction, technical guidance or promotion in the use of shelter support items as required</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 5 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction firms/technical experts</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ NGOs</li> </ul> <p>Disaster management committees</p>
	<p>9. Plan to replenish non-food items for populations displaced for an extended period of time</p> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 6 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local retailers/Wholesalers</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> </ul> <p>Disaster management committees</p>

## Clothing and bedding

1. Provide the IDPs with sufficient clothing, and bedding to ensure their comfort, dignity, health and wellbeing.
  - a. Women, girls, men and boys have at least one full set of clothing in the correct size, appropriate to the culture & religion
  - b. Infants and children up to two years old should also have a blanket of a minimum 100cmx70cm
  - c. Women/girls should receive appropriate material for menstruation (only women should be involved in making decisions about what is provided)
  - d. Each disaster-affected household has access to sufficient soap and other items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.
    - Each person has access to 250g of bathing soap per month.
    - Each person has access to 200g of laundry soap per month.
    - Women and girls have sanitary materials for menstruation.
    - Infants and children up to two years old should have diapers where these are typically used.

For additional items See *Appendix B> 2. Non-Food Items >Standard 2*

### [Lead Agency]

CITY/ISLAND COUNCIL

### [Support Agencies]

- NDMC
- MHI
- MRC
- Local Health Centers
- WDC
- Disaster management committees

	<p><b>Cooking and eating utensils</b></p> <p>1. Provide culturally appropriate cooking items and eating utensils that would enable safe practices to be followed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each person has access to a dished plate, a metal spoon and a mug or drinking vessel.</li> <li>Each household should have access to a large-sized cooking pot with handle and a pan to act as a lid; a medium-sized cooking pot with handle and lid; a basin for food preparation or serving; a kitchen knife; and two wooden serving spoons</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 3&gt; Action 1 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees</li> <li>○ Women or those overseeing the preparation of food should be consulted</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Stoves, fuel and lighting</b></p> <p>1. Identify and meet household cooking needs by ensuring access to safe, fuel-efficient stoves, an accessible supply of fuel or domestic energy or communal cooking facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that stoves can be safely used and fire risks are minimised</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 4&gt; Action 1-3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City/Island &amp; Atoll Council (IDP/Host)</li> <li>○ Disaster management committees</li> <li>○ MNDF</li> <li>○ Women or those overseeing the preparation of food should be consulted</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Tools and fixings</b></p> <p>1. Identify and meet the tools and fixings needs of IDPs responsible for the safe construction of their shelters or communal facilities, for carrying out essential maintenance or for debris removal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that adequate mechanisms for the use, maintenance and safekeeping of tools and fixings, where they are provided for communal or shared use, are agreed and commonly understood</li> <li>Where possible, the tools provided should also be appropriate for livelihood support activities.</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B&gt; 2. Non-Food Items &gt;Standard 5&gt; Action 1-3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City/Island &amp; Atoll Council (IDP/Host)</li> <li>○ MHI</li> <li>○ MEE</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ NGOs</li> </ul>

## Provision of Health Services

Everyone has the right to attainable standard of physical and mental health, as protected in a number of international legal instruments.

Access to healthcare is a critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of disaster. Disasters almost always have significant impacts on the public health and well being of affected populations. The public health impacts may be described as direct (e.g. death from violence and injury) or indirect (e.g. increased rates of infectious diseases and/or malnutrition). These indirect health impacts are usually related to factors such as inadequate quantity and quality of water, breakdowns in sanitation, disruption of or reduced access to health services and deterioration of food security. Lack of security, movement constraints, population displacement and worsened living conditions (overcrowding and inadequate shelter) can also pose public health threats. Climate change is potentially increasing vulnerability and risk.

The contribution from the health sector is to provide essential health services, including preventive and promotive interventions that are effective in reducing health risks. Essential health services are priority health interventions that are effective in addressing the major causes of excess mortality and morbidity. The implementation of essential health services must be supported by actions to strengthen the health system. The way health interventions are planned, organized and delivered in response to a disaster can either enhance or undermine the existing health systems and their future recovery and development.

The following actions are adopted from the SPHERE<sup>3</sup> standards to list out the key actions that should be undertaken in order to manage the IDPs

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<sup>3</sup>Health Action, Sphere Standards Handbook  
<http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/1-health-systems/>

Key:

	During displacement
	Post Displacement

Key Actions	Responsible Agencies
<b>Initial Assessments</b>	
<p><b>1.</b> Conduct a <i>rapid assessment of health needs</i> of IDP's immediately following a disaster (<i>See Appendix</i>)</p> <p>a. Identify health and medical needs of the IDP's.</p> <p>b. Identify health risks of the IDP's, including public health threats e.g. water quality, overcrowding.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3. Health Sector&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 1 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> </ul>
<p>Activate existing triage at all health facilities to ensure those with emergency signs receive immediate treatment.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3. Health Sector &gt; Action 2 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.</b> Prioritize referrals according to seriousness, referrals will be done by referring to the nearest health facility with appropriate resources to treat their conditions.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3. Health Sector &gt; Action 3 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> PERSON/AGENCY ASSIGNED BY THE ACTIVATED ICS</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ Ministry of Health</li> <li>○ Regional Hospital</li> <li>○ Transport (MTCC)</li> </ul>

	<p><b>4. Implement appropriate waste management procedures, safety procedures and infection control in health facilities.</b></p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3. Health Sector&gt; Action 4 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MINISTRY OF HEALTH; HSD,QAID &amp; HPA</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ministry of Health HSD,QAID and HPA</li> <li>○ IGMH/Regional Hospitals/Atoll Hospitals/Health Centers/Health Posts</li> <li>○ Island Council</li> <li>○ Ministry of Environment (EPA)</li> <li>○ Utilities</li> </ul>
	<p><b>5. Activate trained volunteers within the community. To assist in: First aid and psychosocial support</b></p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3. Health Sector&gt; Action 5 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ Ministry of Health</li> <li>○ Regional Hospital</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ NGO's</li> <li>○ Women's Committee</li> </ul>
	<p><b>6. Ensure essential medicines for the treatment of common illnesses are available.</b></p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt;3. Health Sector&gt; Action 7 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ Ministry of Health</li> <li>○ IGMH/Regional Hospital/Health Center/Health Posts</li> <li>○ MFDA</li> </ul>
	<p><b>7. Health Financing</b></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p>

	<p>Identify and mobilize financial resources for providing free health services at the point of service delivery for IDP's</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3 Health Sector&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 8 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ Ministry of Finance &amp; Treasury</li> </ul>
	<p><b>8.</b> Identify and report priority diseases and health conditions through existing health system.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3. Health Sector&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 9 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ HPA</li> </ul>
	<p><b>9.</b> Ensure identification of individuals with <u>Non Communicable Diseases</u> who were receiving treatment before the emergency and ensure that they continue to do so. Avoid sudden discontinuation of treatment</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for 3.Health Sector&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 10 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ HPA</li> </ul>
	<p><b>10.</b> Communicable Diseases</p> <p>Develop and implement general prevention measures in coordination with relevant sector.</p> <p>Implement disease-specific prevention measures for communicable and vector diseases. Such as dengue, measles</p> <p>Activate early warning systems for detection of outbreaks.</p> <p>Develop public health education messages to encourage people to seek care early for communicable disease.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3 .Health Sector&gt; Action 11 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ HPA</li> <li>○ Health Centre</li> <li>○ Regional Hospital</li> </ul>
	<p><b>11.</b> Ensure health system has the capacity to respond to health needs of women and children and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b></p>

		<p>ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ HPA</li> <li>○ Ministry of Gender and Family</li> </ul>
	<p><b>12. Gender Based Violence (GBV)</b></p> <p>Ensure GBV cases during disasters are handled according to the laws, policies and practices established in Maldives.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for &gt; 3.Health Sector &gt; Action 13) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ HPA</li> <li>○ Ministry of Gender and Family Island Level</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ Gender and Family Centres</li> </ul>
	<p><b>13. Reproductive Health</b></p> <p>All individuals, including those living in disaster-affected areas, have the right to reproductive health (<u>RH</u>). To exercise this right, affected populations must have access to comprehensive <u>RH</u> information and services to make free and informed choices. Quality <u>RH</u> services must be based on the needs of the affected population. They must respect the religious beliefs, ethical values and cultural backgrounds of the community, while conforming to universally recognised international human rights standards.</p> <p>Ensure local health workers and health centres have the capacity to provide essential services and respond to issues related to pregnancy and childbirth, family planning and other reproductive needs</p> <p>Reproductive health services should be provided in a camp environment as an integral part of primary health care services (e.g. contraception's)</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for 3. Health Sector &gt; Action 14 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ HPA</li> <li>○ Reproductive Health Center</li> </ul>



	<p>14. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</p> <p>Deploy community workers including volunteers and staff at health services that have psychological first aid training to the affected population.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for 3.Health Sector &gt; Action 15 for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND COUNCIL, CITY COUNCIL (Host/IDP)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Ministry of Health Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>○ Indhira Gandhi Hospital /Regional Hospital/Atoll Hospital/Health Center/Health Posts</li> <li>○ Family and Childrens Center (Ministry of Gender and Law)</li> <li>○ School</li> </ul>

## Provision of Food security, livelihoods and nutrition

Access to food and the maintenance of an adequate nutritional status are critical determinants of people's survival in a disaster. Within the SPHERE Standards food assistance is addressed under Food Security.

International humanitarian laws recognize that everyone has the right to adequate food and to be free from hunger. When individuals or groups are unable, for reasons beyond their control, to enjoy the right to adequate food by the means at their disposal, states have the obligation to ensure that right directly. According to the Sphere Standards the right to food implies the following obligations for states<sup>4</sup>:

- 'To respect existing access to adequate food' requires states parties not to take any measure that results in the prevention of such access.
- 'To protect' requires measures by the state to ensure that enterprises or individuals do not deprive individuals of access to adequate food.
- 'To fulfill' (facilitate) means that states must proactively engage in activities intended to strengthen people's access to and utilisation of resources and means to ensure their livelihoods, including food security.

In the case of disasters, the states should provide food to those in need or may request international assistance if their own resources do not suffice. They should also facilitate safe and unimpeded access for international assistance.

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<sup>4</sup> Food Security, Sphere Standards Handbook <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/introduction-3/>

Key:

	During displacement
	Post Displacement

Key Actions	Responsible Agencies
<b>Food Security and Nutrition Assessment</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a rapid assessment of food security, impact on livelihoods and nutrition status in the IDP population. Use <i>Food Security and Livelihoods Assessments Checklist</i> (See Appendix 3A) and <i>Nutrition Assessment Checklist</i> (See Appendix 3B)</li> <li>2. <b>Food Security:</b> Investigate the following areas in assessment (include IDP &amp; Host community groups):               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Food availability, access, consumption and utilisation</li> <li>b. Context (e.g. socio-political factors, processes or institutions that have impact on IDP’s access to nutritional food)</li> <li>c. Response analysis: how the IDPs acquired food and income before the disaster and how they cope now</li> <li>d. Market analysis (e.g. price trends, availability of basic goods and services)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Analyse the impact of food insecurity on the population’s nutritional status</li> <li>4. Include the roles of men and women and representatives for vulnerable groups in the assessment</li> <li>5. Use local capacities, contingency plans, and appropriate local organisations and institutions in assessment</li> <li>6. Analyze benefits, costs and risks of responses, and assess people’s coping strategies that may increase their vulnerability (e.g. sale of property or sudden migration of family to another island or city).</li> </ol>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils (IDP &amp; Host)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Local food suppliers</li> <li>○ MoFT</li> <li>○ NDMC</li> </ul>

	<p>7. <b>Nutrition:</b> Collect baseline data of community groups' diet, number of meals per day and population nutritional status. Sources of information can include reports, health centre records, food security reports and community groups.</p> <p>8. Identify groups with greatest nutritional support needs and the underlying factors that potentially affect nutritional status (e.g. see point 2. above)</p> <p>9. Where necessary conduct an in-depth nutrition assessment (e.g. including anthropometric surveys, infant and young child feeding assessments, micronutrient surveys)</p> <p>10. All information collected should be disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>11. Synthesize assessment findings in an analytical report including clear recommendations of actions targeting the most vulnerable individuals and groups</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4.1 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition &gt; Food Security and Nutrition Assessment section &gt; Actions 1-8 for detailed Guidance Notes</i></p>	<p><b>Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils (IDP &amp; Host)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Public Health Unit (atoll or regional)</li> <li>○ Health Centre</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○</li> </ul>
<b>General Food Security</b>		
	<p>1. Distribute food to meet immediate needs. Prioritise life-saving needs.</p> <p>a. Food, cash or vouchers or a combination of these is the most common initial response</p> <p>b. Food subsidies, temporary fee waivers, employment programs can be considered in some situations</p> <p>2. Identify risks and implement early interventions to prevent coping strategies that may increase vulnerability</p> <p>3. Ensure food provided is suitable for children, elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups</p> <p>4. Assist vulnerable groups in accessing food by utilizing existing support systems (e.g. pregnant women, the disabled)</p> <p><i>See also Appendix B &gt; 4.1 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition &gt; Standard 1. General Food Security &gt; Actions 1-4</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ Island / City Council (Host/IDP)</li> <li>○ Maldivian Food &amp; Drug Authority (MFDA)</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Local Food suppliers</li> <li>○ STO</li> <li>○ International aid agencies</li> <li>○ MRC</li> </ul>

	<p>5. Develop transition and exit strategies for all responses to disaster, increase awareness of them and apply them as appropriate</p> <p>6. Protect and preserve the natural environment from further degradation in all responses</p> <p><i>See also Appendix B &gt; 4.1 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition &gt; Standard 1. General Food Security &gt; Actions 5-6</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ Island / City Council (Host/IDP)</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MoFT</li> <li>○ MoH</li> <li>○ Ministry of Environment (MEE)</li> <li>○ HPA / HPU</li> <li>○ Local Food suppliers</li> <li>○ STO</li> </ul>
	<p>7. Monitor to determine the level of acceptance and access to interventions by both IDP and Host community individuals. Ensure overall coverage of the (IDP and HOST) population without discrimination</p> <p>8. Evaluate to measure the effects of responses on the local economy, social networks, livelihoods and the natural environment and ensure the findings are effectively shared and utilised to influence any further interventions</p> <p><i>See also Appendix B &gt; 4.1 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition &gt; Standard 1. General Food Security &gt; Actions 7-8</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NDMC</li> <li>○ Island / City Council (Host/IDP)</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MoFT</li> <li>○ MoH</li> <li>○ Ministry of Environment (MEE)</li> <li>○ HPA / HPU</li> <li>○ Local Food suppliers</li> <li>○ STO</li> </ul>

## Food Transfers – General Nutrition Requirements and Nutrition Responses <sup>5</sup>

1. Target specific feeding programs or supplementary feeding programs for specific (vulnerable) groups identified during assessment (Food security and nutrition assessment 8)
2. In emergencies give priority to dry food distribution, however on some occasions there might be need for distribution of cooked meals
3. Ensure IDPs receive 2,100kcal per person per day
4. All IDPs receive exactly the same ration irrespective of age and sex
5. Food basket must be nutritionally balanced and suitable for children and other groups at risk. Ensure a composition of staple food source (grains), additional energy source (fats and oils), protein source (legumes, fish), iodized salt and possible condiments (spices). Effort must be made to include fresh food for micronutrients.
6. Effort must be made to provide family foodstuffs and maintain traditional food habits
7. Level of intake should provide at least 17% of dietary energy of the ration. Protein intake should provide at least 10-12% of the total energy
8. The diet must meet essential vitamin and mineral requirements
9. Particular attention must be paid to locally prevalent micronutrient deficiencies.

*See also Appendix B > 4.1 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition > 2. Food Transfers > Standard 2.1 General Nutritional Requirements > Actions 1-5*

### **[Lead Agency]**

HEALTH CENTRES (IDP/HOST)

### **[Support Agencies]**

- MoH
- HPA
- Local Council
- Public Health Unit (atoll or regional)
- WDC
- International aid agencies
- MRC

<sup>5</sup> As specified in Pascual, Natalia (2009) Draft Framework on IDPs Management in The Maldives: Based on international standards and the Lessons Learnt report on IDP management. National Disaster Management Centre, Maldives.

## Food Transfers – Appropriateness & Acceptability

9. When requesting food from donors, explain food choices: must be halal and consistent with Maldivian cultural and religious traditions.

10. Ensure foods conform to the standards by Maldivian Food and Drug Authority

11. When unfamiliar food is distributed, provide instructions in Dhivehi on appropriate preparation to people who prepare food

12. Assess IDP's ability to store food. This should inform the choice of commodity.

13. Assess access to water and fuel to inform food selection, ensure IDPs can cook food sufficiently to avoid health risks and prevent environmental degradation

14. Include in the food basket or ensure access to culturally important condiments and other food items that are an essential part of daily food habits (e.g. flour, sugar, rice)

*See Appendix B > 4. Food Security, Livelihood & Nutrition > 2. Food transfers > 2.2 Appropriateness and Acceptability > Actions 1-5*

### **[Lead Agency]**

DISASTER MANGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)

### **[Support Agencies]**

- Island & Atoll Council
- MFDA
- WDC
- PHU in atoll or regional hospital / Health centre
- HPA
- International aid organisations
- MRC
- IDP community
- Local businesses
- NDMC

<b>Food Transfers – Food Quality and Safety</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribute food before the expiry date or well within the ‘best before’ date</li> <li>2. Food must be transported in appropriate conditions ensuring food quality is maintained.</li> <li>3. Ensure storage areas are dry and hygienic, adequately protected from weather conditions and uncontaminated by chemical or other residues.</li> <li>4. Stores must be secured against pests such as insects and rodents</li> <li>5. A dedicated warehouse for food storage is preferable</li> <li>6. Factors to consider in selecting storage location include security, capacity, ease of access, structural solidity (of roof, walls, doors and floor) and absence of any threat of flooding</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; 2. Food transfers &gt; 2.3 Food Quality &amp; Safety &gt; Actions 1-2</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCILS (IDP/HOST)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IDP community</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Local/National Food suppliers/importers</li> <li>○ MFDA</li> <li>○ HPA</li> <li>○ PHU in atoll or regional hospital / Health centre STO</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ Transport services</li> <li>○ International aid agencies</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> </ul>
<b>Food Transfer Standard – Supply Chain Management</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure all relevant agencies understand their roles and responsibilities. Supply Chain Management is a multi-agency effort to ensure adequate quantity of food reaches the targeted beneficiaries (IDPs) safely and in a timely manner.</li> <li>2. Local capability must be utilized where ever possible before sourcing from outside</li> <li>3. Care must be taken to ensure that sourcing locally does not cause or exacerbate hostilities and do more harm in the community, particularly between host and IDP communities.</li> </ol>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MNDF (or one identified by ICS)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ MoFT</li> <li>○ Island/City Councils (Host &amp; IDP)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Local/National Food suppliers/importers</li> <li>○ STO</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ Public &amp; Private Transport services</li> <li>○ HPA / HPU Atoll or Regional Hospital</li> <li>○ Health Centre</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ International aid agencies</li> </ul>





	<p>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.4 Supply Chain Management &gt; Actions 1-2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Customs</li> </ul>
	<p>4. Establish appropriate accountability procedures including inventory, reporting and financial systems</p> <p>5. Maintain a documented audit trail of transactions.</p> <p>6. Accountability measures must apply to beneficiaries as well. E.g. record kept of food received by IDP households</p> <p>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.4 Supply Chain Management &gt; Key Actions 4-5</p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MNDF (or one identified by ICS)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ MoFT</li> <li>○ Island/City Councils (Host &amp; IDP)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Local/National Food suppliers/importers</li> <li>○ HPA / HPU Atoll or Regional Hospital</li> <li>○ Health Centre</li> <li>○ STO</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ Public &amp; Private Transport services</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ International aid agencies</li> <li>○ Customs</li> </ul>
	<p>7. Minimise losses, including theft, and account for all losses</p> <p>8. Storage solutions must be considered as per Food Transfers – <i>Food Quality and Safety Actions 2-6</i>.</p> <p>9. Damaged commodities must be disposed of quickly to avoid health hazards. Ensure disposal does not harm the environment or contaminate water sources.</p> <p>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.4 Supply Chain Management &gt; Key Actions 4-5</p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MNDF (or one identified by ICS)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils (Host &amp; IDP)</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ HPA / HPU Atoll or Regional Hospital</li> <li>○ Health Centre</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ Local/National Food suppliers/importers</li> <li>○ STO</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ Public &amp; Private Transport services</li> <li>○ Environment Ministry</li> </ul>

	<p>10. Monitor and manage the food pipelines, avoid interruptions to food distribution:</p> <p>a. Track and forecast stock levels to anticipate shortfalls and problems in time for solutions</p> <p>b. Share information about performance of supply chain to the relevant stakeholders regularly</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.4 Supply Chain Management &gt; Key Actions 5</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MNDF (or one identified by ICS)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MNDF</li> <li>○ Island/City Councils (Host &amp; IDP)</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ Atoll Council</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ STO</li> <li>○ Health Centre</li> <li>○ Local/National Food suppliers/importers</li> <li>○ Public &amp; Private Transport services</li> </ul>
<b>Food Transfer Standard – Targeting and Distribution</b>		
	<p>1. Formal registration of households to receive food should be carried out as soon as is feasible, and updated as necessary. Lists from local authorities and community-generated household lists may be useful.</p> <p>a. Involve women in the process</p> <p>b. Ensure vulnerable groups are included in the lists</p> <p>2. Establish a complaints and response mechanism for the registration process</p> <p>3. Food should be first targeted to households assessed as most food-insecure and malnourished individuals. Highly affected islands/communities should</p> <p>4. Ensure food arrives in sufficient quantities at the right location in a timely manner (see Supply Chain Management)</p> <p>5. Continually assess and monitor who target beneficiaries are</p> <p>6. Ensure IDPs and Hosts (recipients and non-recipients populations) understand and accept targeting approaches in order to avoid tensions.</p> <p>7. Select agents involved in targeting based on their impartiality, capacity and accountability. Involvement of women agents is encouraged <i>See Appendix B&gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition&gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.5 Transfer and Distribution &gt; Actions 1</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils (IDP/Host)</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> </ul>

	<p>8. Consult with IDPs, Hosts, partner organisations, other local groups to design efficient and equitable food distribution methods</p> <p>a. The design process should have the active participation of women and representatives of persons with disabilities, older people and individuals with reduced mobility</p> <p>9. Risks inherent in distributions via government representatives or leaders should be carefully assessed</p> <p>10. The frequency of distributions should consider the weight of the food ration and the beneficiaries’ means to carry it home</p> <p>11. Facilitate food distribution to the elderly or people with disabilities</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.5 Transfer and Distribution &gt; Key Actions 2</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils (IDP/Host)</li> <li>○ IDP community</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Police</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> </ul>
	<p>12. Consult local stakeholders on appropriate points for distribution that will ensure easy access and safety for recipients</p> <p>13. Establish regional or atoll “collection points” where food can be stocked as close as possible to IDP shelters/settlements</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.5 Transfer and Distribution &gt; Key Actions 3</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCILS (IDP/HOST)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ NDMC/Police</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> <li>○ Other relevant authorities</li> </ul>
	<p>14. Use community noticeboards, text messages and visits to households to provide clear and accurate information to IDPs (recipients) about specifics of food rations such as changes to quantity, types of food; distribution times, requirements for safe handling of food, specific information about optimizing food for children, means of getting more information and the process of complaints</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.5 Transfer and Distribution &gt; Key Actions 4</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCILS (IDP/HOST)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ NDMC/Police</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> </ul>

	<p>15. Monitor and evaluate the performance of targeted food distribution</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.5 Transfer and Distribution &gt; Key Actions 5</i></p>	
<b>Food Transfers – Food Use</b>		
	<p>1. Protect affected population from inappropriate food handling or preparation</p> <p>a. Actively promote food hygiene and safe storage of food</p> <p>b. Ensure accessibility, safety and hygiene conditions when selecting a site for community kitchens</p> <p>2. Disseminate relevant information on the importance of food hygiene to food recipients and promote a good understanding of hygienic practices in food handling</p> <p>3. Where cooked food is distributed, train staff in safe storage and handling of food, preparation of food and the potential health hazards caused by improper practices</p> <p>4. Consult (and advise where necessary) IDPs on storage, preparation, cooking and consumption of food distributed and the implications of targeted provision for vulnerable people and respond to issues that arise</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.6 Food Use &gt; Key Actions 1-4</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> Health Centre / HPA</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> </ul>
	<p>5. Ensure affected households have access to appropriate cooking utensils, fuel, potable water and hygiene materials</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.6 Food Use &gt; Key Actions 5</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCILS (IDP/HOST)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ Health Centre/HPA</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> </ul>

	<p>6. For individuals who cannot prepare food or cannot feed themselves (e.g. children, elderly, disabled), ensure access to a caretaker to prepare appropriate food and administer feeding where necessary</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 2. Food Transfers &gt; 2.6 Food Use &gt; Key Actions 6</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCILS (IDP/HOST)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Management Committees (Local/National)</li> <li>○ Health Centre/HPA</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ MRC</li> <li>○ Volunteers</li> </ul>
<b>Cash and Voucher Transfers – Access to Available Goods and Services</b>		
	<p>1. Consult and involve beneficiaries, community representatives and other key stakeholders in assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of cash and voucher transfers.</p> <p>2. Cash and vouchers can be used as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cash grants</li> <li>b. commodity or value-based voucher</li> <li>c. cash for work</li> </ol> <p>3. An exit strategy should be planned with key stakeholders from design onwards.</p> <p>4. Choice of delivery mechanism of cash and voucher delivery must be decided through assessment of options and consultation with recipients</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 3. Cash and Voucher Transfers &gt; Access to Available Goods &gt; Key Actions 1-2</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MoFT</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils (Host/IDP)</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committee (Local/National)</li> <li>○ MNDF/Police</li> <li>○ Any other relevant community and government authority as designated by ICS</li> </ul>
	<p>5. Choose cash or vouchers or a combination of these based on the most appropriate delivery mechanism and the likely benefits to the disaster-affected population and the local economy</p> <p>6. Implement measures to reduce risks of illegal diversion (e.g. drug abuse) insecurity, inflation, harmful use, negative impacts on disadvantaged groups (differential access to men and women), and corrupt diversions</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 3. Cash and Voucher Transfers &gt; Access to Available Goods &gt; Key Actions 3-4</i></p>	

	<p>7. Monitor to assess if cash and/or vouchers remain the most appropriate transfer and if adjustments are needed</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 3. Cash and Voucher Transfers &gt; Access to Available Goods &gt; Key Actions 5</i></p>	
<p><b>Livelihoods</b></p>		
	<p>1. Food assistance should not last longer than emergency circumstances' require. Food aid shall stop when displaced people have access to food by their own means. Thus food security shall be linked to livelihood restoration, employment or cash based programs.</p> <p>2. WFP suggests<sup>6</sup> a phased approach based on initial blanket distribution to highly affected islands, followed by phase-down strategy should be applied in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. families who have regular source of employment</li> <li>b. fishermen and fish processors and agriculturalists</li> <li>c. the unemployed once the community is able to support them</li> </ol> <p>3. Base the interventions to support primary production on livelihoods assessment, context analysis and a demonstrated understanding of the viability of production systems, including access to and availability of necessary inputs, services and market demand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Note that pre-disaster level of production may not have been a good one. Attempts to return to that level may do more harm than good.</li> </ol> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 4. Livelihoods &gt; Primary Production &gt; Key Actions 1</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils</li> <li>○ Min of Fisheries and Agriculture</li> <li>○ Any other government authority(ies) responsible for employment and welfare</li> </ul>

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<sup>6</sup> *ibid.*

	<p>4. Protect and preserve the natural environment from further degradation in all responses</p> <p>5. Provide production inputs or cash to purchase a range of inputs in order to give producers flexibility in devising strategies and managing their production and reducing risks</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 4. Livelihoods &gt; Primary Production &gt; Key Actions 2-3</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils</li> <li>○ Min of Fisheries and Agriculture</li> <li>○ MEE</li> <li>○ Any other government authority(ies) responsible for employment and welfare</li> </ul>
	<p>6. Train food producers in better management practices where possible and appropriate</p> <p>a. Ensure existing good practices and traditional mechanisms for support systems are not disrupted</p> <p>b. Care should be taken when providing resources, whether in-kind or cash, that these do not increase create conflict between host and IDP communities</p> <p>c. Ensure private sector businesses are protected</p> <p>7. Purchase inputs and services locally whenever possible, unless this would adversely affect local producers, markets or consumers</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 4. Livelihoods &gt; Primary Production &gt; Key Actions 4-7</i></p>	
	<p>8. Carry out regular monitoring to assess that production inputs are used appropriately by beneficiaries</p> <p>a. Determine how producers use the inputs (i.e., boats and fishing gear are used as intended) or how cash is spent on inputs</p> <p>b. Review quality of inputs in terms of their performance, their acceptability and the preferences of producers.</p> <p>c. Evaluate how the project has affected food available to the household, e.g. household food stocks, the quantity and quality of food consumed or the amount of food traded or given away</p> <p><i>See Appendix B &gt; 4. Food Security, Livelihood &amp; Nutrition &gt; Standard 4. Livelihoods &gt; Primary Production &gt; Key Actions 8</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LOCAL)</p> <p><b>[Support Agencies]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Island/City Councils</li> <li>○ Min of Fisheries and Agriculture</li> <li>○ Any other government authority(ies) responsible for employment and welfare</li> </ul>

## Provision of Water, sanitation and Hygiene Services

According to the Sphere handbook, water and sanitation are critical determinants for survival in the initial stages of a disaster. People affected by disasters are generally much more susceptible to illness and death from disease, which to a large extent are related to inadequate sanitation, inadequate water supplies and inability to maintain good hygiene.

The following actions are adopted from the SPHERE<sup>7</sup> standards to list out the key actions that should be undertaken in order to manage the IDPs

Key:

	During displacement
	Post Displacement

Key Actions	Responsible Agencies
<b>Initial Assessments</b>	
<p>1. An assessment should be carried out to identify risky practices that might increase vulnerability and to predict the likely success of both the provision of WASH facilities and hygiene promotion activities.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 1&amp;2) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Health Centre /Ministry of Health</li> <li>○ WDC</li> <li>○ Disaster Management Committee</li> </ul>
<p>2. Carry out systematic reviews of all the WASH activities by setting up a mechanism to collect feedback from different groups.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 1&gt; Action 1&amp;2) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Health Centre /Ministry of Health WDC</p>
<p>3. Systematically provide information on hygiene-related risks and preventive actions using appropriate channels of mass communication through mass media to ensure that as many people as possible receive important information about reducing health risks. <i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 2&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Ministry of Health Media council MRC</p>

<sup>7</sup>Minimum standards in water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, Sphere Standards Handbook <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-sanitation-and-hygiene-promotion-wash/>



	<p>4. Regularly monitor key hygiene practices and the use of facilities provided</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 2&gt; Action 2) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Ministry of Health WDC</p>
	<p>5. Carry out Consultation with all men, women and children of all ages on the priority hygiene items they require</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 3&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> WDC Health Centre*</p>
	<p>6. Undertake a timely distribution of hygiene items to meet the immediate needs of the community in consultation with communities</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 3&gt; Action 2) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> MNDF Aid Agencies/MRC Businesses/Suppliers</p>
	<p>7. Investigate and assess the use of alternatives to the distribution of hygiene items, e.g. provision of cash, vouchers and/or non-food items (NFIs)</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 3&gt; Action 3) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> MNDF Ministry of Finance Disaster Management Committee</p>
<b>Water Supply</b>		
	<p>8. Identify appropriate water sources for the situation, taking into consideration the quantity and environmental impact on the sources and prioritize and provide water to meet the IDP's requirements.</p> <p>[Particular attention should be paid to ensure the need for extra water for people with specific health conditions and to meet the water requirement for livestock and crops in drought situations.]</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 4.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Utilities Ministry of Environment MNDF Ministry of Health/Health Center</p>

	<p>9. Undertake a rapid sanitary survey and, where time and situation allow, implement a water safety plan for the source</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 4.2&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MINISTRY OF HEALTH</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island/Atoll Council Utilities Disaster Management Committee</p>
	<p>10. Implement all necessary steps to minimize post-delivery water contamination by providing protected sources or treated water through improved collection and storage practices and distribution of clean and appropriate collection and storage containers</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 4.2&gt; Action 2) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> NDMC</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> MNDF Utilities Ministry of Environment Disaster Management Committee</p>
	<p>11. For piped water supplies, or all water supplies at times of risk of diarrhoeal epidemics, undertake water treatment with disinfectant so that there is a chlorine residual of 0.5mg/l and turbidity is below 5 NTU (nephelometric turbidity units) at the tap. In the case of specific diarrhoeal epidemics, ensure that there is residual chlorine of above 1mg/l</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 4.2&gt; Action 3) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Utilities Ministry of Environment Min of Health or Health Promotion/Protection Agency Disaster Management Committee</p>
<b>Excreta Disposal</b>		
	<p>12. Implement appropriate excreta containment measures immediately by considering implementing an initial clean-up campaign, demarcating and cordoning off of defecation areas, and siting and building communal toilets.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 5.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL [</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Utilities Ministry of Environment Min of Health or Health Promotion/Protection Agency</p>

	<p>13. Carry out rapid consultation with the affected population on safe excreta disposal and hygienic practices</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 5.1&gt; Action 2) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Ministry of Environment Utilities WDC/NGO's Disaster Management Committee</p>
	<p>14. Carry out concerted hygiene promotion campaign on safe excreta disposal and use of appropriate facilities</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 5.1&gt; Action 3) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MINISTRY OF HEALTH</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island/City Council Media Council Disaster Management Committee</p>
	<p>15. Raise the awareness of all IDP people who are at risk from vector-borne diseases about possible causes of vector-related diseases, methods of transmission and possible methods of prevention</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 5.2&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> MINISTRY OF HEALTH</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island/City council MRC NGO's Disaster Management Committee</p>
<b>Chemical Control Safety</b>		
	<p>16. Protect chemical handling personnel by providing training, protective clothing, bathing facilities and restricting the number of hours they spend handling chemicals</p> <p>17. [there are clear international protocols and norms, published by WHO, which should be adhered to at all times These are protocols for both the choice and the application of chemicals in vector control, including the protection of personnel and training requirements</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 6.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Ministry of Health Disaster Management Committee MNDF (Fire)</p>

	<p>18. Inform the disaster-affected population about the potential risks of the substances used in chemical vector control and about the schedule for application. Provide the population with protection during and after the application of poisons or pesticides, according to internationally agreed procedures</p> <p>[There are clear international protocols and norms, published by WHO, which should be adhered to at all times]</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 6.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Ministry of Health Utilities Disaster Management Committee MNDF(Fire)</p>
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>		
	<p>19. Involve the affected population in the design and implementation of the solid waste disposal programme</p> <p>20. Organise periodic solid waste clean-up campaigns</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 7.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> UTILITIES</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Consultant Island Council/City Council Ministry of Environment</p>
	<p>21. Organize a system to ensure that household waste is put in containers for regular collection to be burned or buried in specified refuse pits and that clinical and other hazardous wastes are kept separate throughout the disposal chain</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 7.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Utilities</p>
	<p>22. Remove refuse from the settlement before it becomes a health risk or a nuisance</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 7.1&gt; Action 3) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Utilities Ministry of Environment WDC/NGO's</p>
	<p>23. Undertake final disposal of solid waste in such a manner and place as to avoid creating health and environmental problems</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 7.1&gt; Action 6) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> UTILITIES</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island /City Council Ministry of Environment</p>

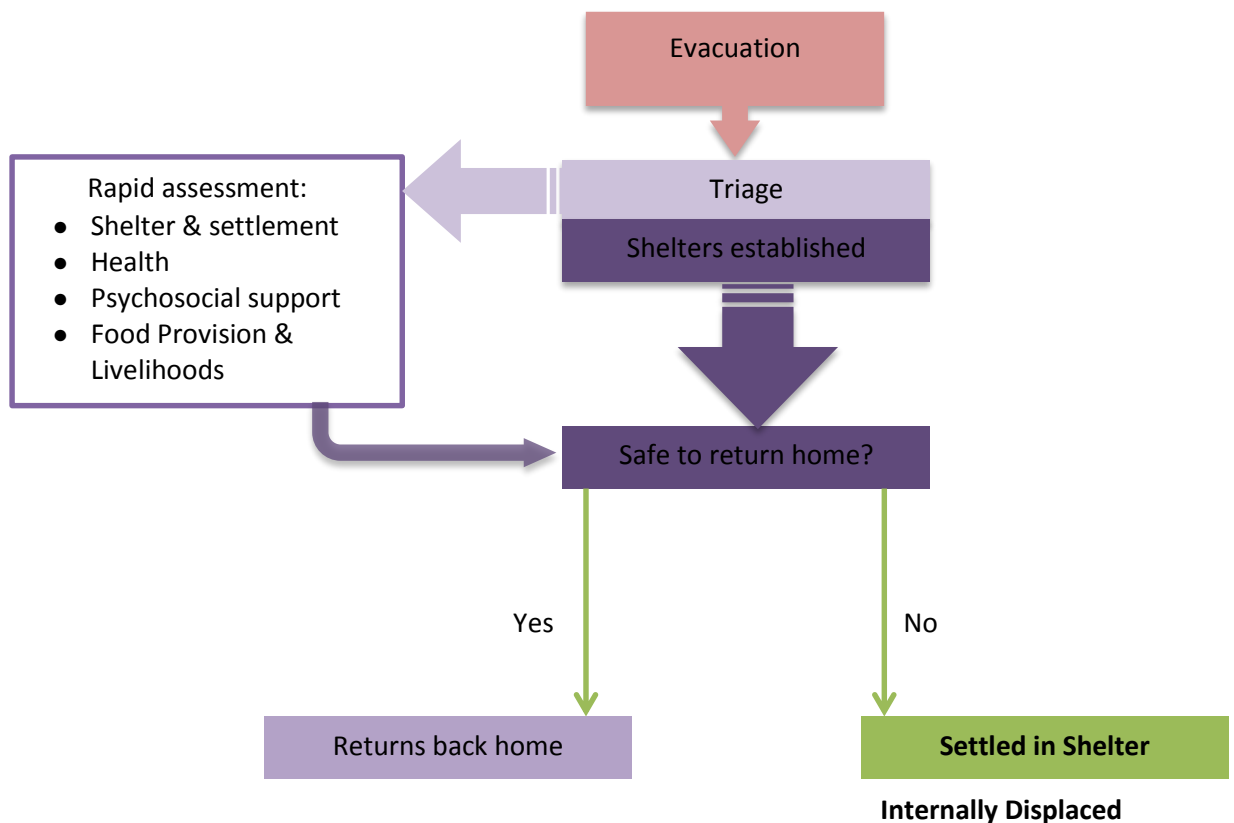
	<p>24. Provide personnel who deal with the collection and disposal of solid waste material and those involved in material collection for recycling with appropriate protective clothing and immunization against tetanus and hepatitis B</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 7.1&gt; Action 7) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> UTILITIES</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island Council Ministry of Environment</p>
	<p>25. In the event that the appropriate and dignified disposal of dead bodies is a priority need, coordinate with responsible agencies and authorities dealing with it.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 7.1&gt; Action 8) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> ISLAND/CITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Home affairs</p>
<b>Drainage</b>		
	<p>26. Provide appropriate drainage facilities so that dwelling areas and water distribution points are kept free of standing wastewater and that storm water drains are kept clear . It is essential to involve the affected population in providing small scale drainage works as they often have good knowledge of the natural flow of drainage water and of where channels should be. Also, if they understand the health and physical risks involved and have assisted in the construction of the drainage system, they are more likely to maintain it</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 8.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> UTILITIES</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island /City Council Ministry of Environment</p>
	<p>27. Seek an agreement with the affected population on how to deal with the drainage problem and provide sufficient numbers of appropriate tools for small drainage works and maintenance where necessary</p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> UTILITIES</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island /City Council Ministry of Environment</p>
	<p>28. Ensure that all water points and hand washing facilities have effective drainage to prevent muddy conditions. Special attention needs to be paid to prevent wastewater from washing and bathing areas contaminating water sources.</p> <p><i>See Appendix B for (1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services&gt;Standard 8.1&gt; Action 1) for detailed guidance notes</i></p>	<p><b>[Lead Agency]</b> UTILITIES</p> <p><b>[Support Agency]</b> Island/City Council Ministry of Environment</p>

## IV. THE FRAMEWORK

### Activating ICS

The Incident Command System (ICS) will dictate management of activities and processes that occur when dealing with IDPs<sup>8</sup>. An Incident Command System (ICS) is a “systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work together seamlessly and manage incidents involving all threats and hazards—regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity—in order to reduce loss of life, property and harm to the environment (FEMA n.d.) .”<sup>9</sup>

IDPs will be identified once ICS is activated according to the protocol determined by NDMC



<sup>8</sup> At the time of preparing this document the National Disaster Management Centre was in the process of preparing the ICS for disasters in Maldives. It is assumed users of this document are familiar with the concept of ICS and understand their roles and responsibilities functioning within the ICS.

<sup>9</sup> FEMA <http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system>

## Integration of IDP & Host

Host-IDP relationships can be complex. Sense of support and solidarity at initial stages of IDP arrival can be short-lived as hosts become unable to share limited resources. In general, IDPs are often treated with hostility by the general public. They may be viewed with fear, subjected to persecution for being displaced and blamed for increased crime rates (Lopez, Arrendondo & Salcedo 2011).

Resentment and conflict between host community and IDP community may arise due to several reasons:

- Poor understanding of assistance the state provides to the IDPs
- Strain placed on economic and/or natural resources.
- Strain placed on already limited services on the island such as health care.
- Cultural or regional differences

## Steps that can be taken to minimize the possible Host-IDP conflicts

### National Level:

- Provide training and capacity building on the subject of IDP to community leaders (Council members, WDC members, NGOs, aid agencies, etc
- Identify potential host islands and improve the capacity of services and infrastructure in these islands
- Ensure ethical and fair conduct of service providers
- Ensure temporary settlement of IDPs are kept as brief as is possible. Well planned and organised systems must be in place to facilitate the process of re-settlement of IDPs back to own home or new home.

### Island Level / Atoll Level

- Conduct assessment of potential IDPs focusing on needs, age, sex, vulnerability factors and available resources
- Consult and conduct assessments with host/host community to determine suitability for the IDP
- Identify risks and put measures in place to minimise risks
- Create an IDP management team. The team should include representatives from the IDP community and host community (especially in the case of inter-island and inter-atoll displacement), representative of vulnerable groups, the council, DM team, NGO
- Identify a focal point for directing grievances.
- Consult with the communities regularly and ensure information shared reaches vulnerable groups within the community
- Mitigate problems at early stages and monitor

## V. MOVING FORWARD TO A DURABLE SOLUTION

Post Displacement cannot be clearly defined, however when one of the durable solutions are met and IDPs no longer have needs specifically related to their displacement. A “durable solution” is achieved “when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement” (AISC, 2010, p.1, para 2).

### Achieving Durable Solutions

The following sections are taken from the *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2012)*<sup>10</sup>.

The IASC Framework is based on the internationally accepted *Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement* (UNHCR 1998)<sup>11</sup> and provides a general outline on how to achieve durable solutions, and indicators to determine whether durable solutions have been achieved. Readers are encouraged to read this document as a supplement to *this Framework*.

Issues faced by Internally Displaced People (IDPs) do not disappear once the disaster has passed. IDPs will require assistance in returning back to a normal life through durable solutions.

According to Principles 28 - 30 of the *Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement*, IDPs have a right to durable solutions, and it is primarily the duty and responsibility of the government authorities while non-governmental and international authorities play a complementary role in assisting IDPs return back to a normal life (UNHCR 1998). The Guiding Principles emphasize the importance of full and equal participation of IDPs in the planning and management of durable solutions. As such this is a long-term, complex process requiring timely coordination between multiple groups to ensure the IDPs enjoy their rights without discrimination (IASC 2012).

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<sup>10</sup> Available at

<https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/IASC%20Framework%20DS%20for%20IDPs.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Available at <http://www.unhcr.org/43ce1cff2.html>



## What is a durable solution?

A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement (IASC 2012). It can be achieved through:

- Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (“return”);
- Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration);
- Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country)

## What Key Principles Should Guide the Search for Durable Solutions? <sup>12</sup>

All strategies and activities aimed at supporting the search for durable solutions have to be based upon these rights and responsibilities

- The primary responsibility to provide durable solutions for IDPs and ensure their protection and assistance needs to be assumed by the national authorities.
- National and local authorities should grant international humanitarian and development actors, in the exercise of their respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to assist IDPs in finding a durable solution.<sup>9</sup>
- The rights, needs and legitimate interests of IDPs should be the primary considerations guiding all policies and decisions relating to internal displacement and durable solutions.
- All relevant actors need to respect IDPs’ rights to make an informed and voluntary decision on what durable solution to pursue.<sup>1</sup>
- A person opting for local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country in the absence of a prospect of return does not lose the right to return once return becomes feasible.

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<sup>12</sup> See page 11 of IASC Framework

## How should a Rights-Based Process to support durable solutions be organized?<sup>13</sup>

Humanitarian and development actors, working closely with national and local authorities, should adopt a rights-based approach to supporting durable solutions that places IDPs at the centre of the process. IDPs should be the primary actors in the process of finding the durable solution of their choice (and they generally are). A rights-based approach should ensure that:

- IDPs are in a position to make a voluntary and informed choice on what durable solution they would like to pursue;
- IDPs participate in the planning and management of durable solutions, so that recovery and development strategies address their rights and needs;
- IDPs have access to humanitarian and development actors;
- IDPs have access to effective monitoring mechanisms; and
- In cases of displacement caused by conflict or violence, peace processes and peacebuilding involve IDPs and reinforce durable solutions.

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<sup>13</sup> See page 15 of IASC Framework

## What criteria determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved?<sup>14</sup>

The following eight criteria may be used to determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved:

- Long term safety and security and freedom of movement;
- Adequate standard of living, including minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education;
- Access to employment and livelihoods;
- Access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation.;
- Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation;
- Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement;
- Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population; and Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations.

Detailed descriptions of indicators for sectors most relevant to Maldivian society are provided in sections below.

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<sup>14</sup> See page 27 of IASC Framework

## Possible Indicators of Progress towards Achieving a Durable Solution: Safety and Security<sup>15</sup>

- ◆ That IDPs face no discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions of their freedom of movement
- ◆ Number of police stations and courts as well as trained police and judicial personnel deployed in IDP return or settlement areas compared to the national average or the local situation before displacement. The degree of access by IDPs to police and judiciary compared to the resident population. Frequency of police patrolling in IDP areas
- ◆ Number of reported acts of violence or intimidation targeting IDPs on the basis of their IDP or minority status
- ◆ Prevalence of violent crimes suffered by IDPs compared to crimes suffered by the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average (as appropriate)
- ◆ Degree of continuation of spontaneous and voluntary returns to specific areas
- ◆ Reduction of the number of persons facing risks emanating from natural hazards
- ◆ Measures taken to reduce future risks
- ◆ Safety and security perceptions of IDPs seeking a durable solution

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<sup>15</sup> see page 27 of IASC Framework

## Possible Indicators of Progress towards Achieving a Durable Solution: Adequate Standard of Living<sup>16</sup>

- ◆ Assistance programs in place to provide IDPs with essential food, potable water, basic shelter and essential health care
- ◆ Estimated number of IDPs who are malnourished or homeless
- ◆ Percentage of IDPs who do not have access to essential food, potable water, basic shelter or essential health care compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ Percentage of IDP children with access to at least primary education in adequate conditions and quality, compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ No legal or administrative obstacles preventing IDP children from going to school
- ◆ Rates of IDP children whose education was interrupted by displacement and who resume schooling
- ◆ Percentage of IDPs living in overcrowded housing/shelter, compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ IDPs do not face specific obstacles to access public services, assistance or remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs

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<sup>16</sup> see page 31 of IASC Framework

## Possible Indicators of Progress towards a Durable Solution: Protecting of Housing, Land and Property Rights<sup>17</sup>

- ◆ Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to resolve housing, land and property disputes relevant to displacement and steps taken to overcome the most common challenges to implementing housing, land and property rights
- ◆ Percentage of IDP land and property claims resolved and enforced; number of remaining claims; and estimated time required to resolve the remaining claims
- ◆ Percentage of IDPs remaining without adequate housing, reduction in this percentage over time and comparison with the percentage for the resident population or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ Percentage of destroyed or damaged homes of IDPs adequately repaired; number of remaining houses to be repaired and estimated time required to repair the remaining houses
- ◆ IDPs have access to support programs (including access to credits) to restore or improve housing, land or property on the same basis as the resident population

## Possible Indicators of Progress towards Achieving a Durable Solution: Employment and Livelihoods<sup>18</sup>

- ◆ There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face
- ◆ Unemployment among IDPs compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ Types and conditions of employment of the IDP population compared to the non-displaced population, including rates of informal-market employment and access to labor law standards, such as the minimum wage, as appropriate
- ◆ Poverty levels among IDPs compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

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<sup>17</sup> see page 35 of IASC Framework

<sup>18</sup> see page 34 of IASC Framework

## Possible Indicators of Progress towards Achieving a Durable Solution: Ensuring Access to Documentation<sup>19</sup>

- ◆ IDP women and men face no legal or administrative obstacles to obtain (replacement) birth certificates, national ID cards, voter identification cards or other personal documents relevant to the context
- ◆ Mechanisms to replace documents are accessible and affordable bearing in mind the local context
- ◆ Percentage of IDPs without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ Mutual acceptance by Governments and de facto authorities of papers where control over territory is divided

## Possible Indicators of Progress towards Achieving a Durable Solution: Participation in Public Affairs<sup>20</sup>

- ◆ IDPs face no legal or administrative obstacles not faced by the resident population that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service
- ◆ The percentage of adult IDPs eligible and registered to vote in comparison to the resident population or the national average, as appropriate
- ◆ The percentage of adult IDPs participating in elections held in comparison to the resident population or the national average
- ◆ The percentage of IDPs among public servants and elected officials in comparison to the percentage of IDPs in the overall population

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<sup>19</sup> see page 38 of IASC Framework

<sup>20</sup> see page 41 of IASC Framework

## VI. GLOSSARY

For the purpose of the Framework the following terms are used:

**Access:** Refers to the capacity of a household to safely procure sufficient food to satisfy the nutritional needs of all its members. It measures the household's ability to acquire available food through a combination of home production and stocks, purchases, barter, gifts, borrowing or food, cash and/or voucher transfers.

**Affected persons:** Those who suffer the negative consequences of a particular disaster, whether they are displaced or not, for instance if they have sustained injuries, loss of property and livelihoods and other damages due to the disaster.

**Assessment:** Assessment is the process of establishing (i) the impact of a disaster or conflict on a society; (ii) the priority needs and risks faced by those affected by disaster; (iii) the available capacity to respond, including coping mechanisms of the affected population; (iv) the most appropriate forms of response given the needs, risks and capacities; and (v) the possibilities for facilitating and expediting recovery and development. An appropriate response depends on an understanding of the political, social and economic context within which aid is to be provided. It also depends on adequate evidence of needs and risk factors, including information derived from consultation with those affected by disaster. (See also Core Standard 3: Assessment.)

**Initial assessment:** Is a preliminary enquiry following a sudden disaster or report of a new crisis. Its purpose is to determine whether there is, or could be, a problem that merits an immediate life-saving response and/or an assessment of the situation, and to provide preliminary indications of the type and scale of external assistance, if any, that might be needed. It relies primarily on secondary data, i.e., existing reports and contacts with observers in the area, possibly together with a few rapid field visits.



**In-depth assessment :** Is undertaken using either: (i) a combination of rapid appraisal methods and a household survey based on probability sampling; or (ii) rapid appraisal methods including multiple in-depth interviews with small groups of people representing distinct subgroups within the affected population. The aim in both cases is to generate a relevant household profile for each distinct subgroup within the population; a detailed understanding of the current situation; and the prospects for recovery for each subgroup. In-depth assessments take a substantial investment in time and resources, often adopt representative cross-sectional random sampling, and have the objective of giving a better understanding of the situation in all sectors.

**Rapid assessment:** Conducted through a visit to a number of sites to collect primary (new) data through key informant and group interviews and, sometimes, through questionnaires to a limited number of households. Its purpose is to gain a sufficient understanding of the situation to decide on the type, scale and timing of response needed, if any. A rapid assessment would normally produce a report within a week (when the area is small and/or the population homogeneous) and up to 6 weeks (when the area or population affected is large or heterogeneous).

**Availability:** Refers to the quantity, quality and seasonality of the food supply in the disaster-affected area. It includes local sources of production (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, wild foods) and foods imported by traders (government and agencies' interventions can affect availability). Local markets able to deliver food to people are major determinants of availability.

**Camps:** Newly erected sites with non-permanent shelters (e.g. tents) used for the collective and communal accommodation of evacuated/displaced persons in the event of a disaster. Camps can be planned (i.e. purposely-built sites, completed before or during the influx) or self-settled (i.e. set up spontaneously without the support of the government or the humanitarian community). Camps are a type of collective shelter.

**Capacity-building:** Capacity-building is the strengthening of knowledge, ability, skills and resources to help individuals, communities or organizations to achieve agreed goals. In the context of this *Handbook*, capacity-building refers in particular to disaster-affected populations. "Capacity" is the combination of all those attributes available to achieve agreed goals.

**Climate change:** This is a change of climate patterns that can be attributed directly or indirectly to human activity, that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and that is not due to the natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

**Collective centres/shelters:** Pre-existing buildings and structures used for the collective and communal non-permanent accommodation of evacuated/displaced persons in the event of a disaster. Types of buildings and structures used as evacuation centres vary widely. They include schools, hotels, community centres, town halls, hotels, sport infrastructures, hospitals, religious monuments, police posts, military barracks, warehouses, disused factories, and unfinished buildings, etc. Collective centres are a type of collective shelter

**Communicable Disease:** Communicable diseases spread from one person to another or from an animal to a person. The spread often happens via airborne viruses or bacteria, but also through blood or other bodily fluid.

(<http://www.globalhealth.gov/global-health-topics/communicable-diseases/>)

**Disaster:** A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts that exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources and therefore requires urgent action. In the *Handbook*, we use the word "disaster" to refer to natural disasters as well as to conflict, slow- and rapid-onset situations, rural and urban environments and complex political emergencies in all countries. The term thus covers natural and man-made disasters and conflicts and encompasses related terms such as "crisis" and "emergency".

**Food Consumption:** Food consumption reflects the energy and nutrient intake of individuals in household

**Food security:** Food security exists when all people have physical, social and economic access at all times to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life Food security has three main attributes:

**Availability:** this refers to the quantity, quality and seasonality of the food supply in the disaster-affected area.

**Access:** this refers to the capacity of a household to safely procure sufficient food to satisfy the nutritional needs of all its members.

**Utilization:** this refers to a household's use of the food to which it has access, including storage, processing and preparation, and distribution within the household. It is also an individual's ability to absorb and metabolize nutrients that can be affected by disease and malnutrition. In the 2011 Handbook edition, food aid is mostly treated in the section "Food security - food transfers". The term "Food aid" has been replaced by "food transfers". People can gain access to food by receiving either an in-kind food transfer, a cash transfer or a voucher transfer. The term "food assistance" covers all three types of transfer.

**Gender-based violence (GBV):** This is an umbrella term for any harmful act perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences. The term GBV highlights the gender dimension of these types of acts; for example, the relationship between females' subordinate status in society and their increased vulnerability. Men and boys are also victims of GBV, especially sexual violence. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries and regions. Examples include the following:

**Sexual violence:** sexual exploitation/abuse, forced prostitution, forced/child marriage;

**Domestic/family violence:** physical, emotional/psychological and sexual violence within the family/home; and Harmful cultural/traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honour killings, widow inheritance, and others. (IASC GBV Guidelines, 2005:7-8)

**Internally displaced persons:** Internally displaced persons are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border." (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Introduction, para. 2.)

**Livelihoods:** Comprise the capabilities, assets (including natural, material and social resources) and activities used by a household for survival and future well-being. Livelihood strategies are the practical means or activities through which people use their assets to earn income and achieve other livelihood goals. Coping strategies are defined as temporary responses forced by food insecurity. A household's livelihood is secure when it can cope with and recover from shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and productive assets.

**Nutrition:** A broad term referring to processes involved in eating, digestion and utilisation of food by the body for growth and development, reproduction, physical activity and maintenance of health. The term 'malnutrition' technically includes under-nutrition and over-

nutrition. Under-nutrition encompasses a range of conditions, including acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Acute malnutrition refers to wasting (thinness) and/or nutritional oedema, while chronic malnutrition refers to stunting (shortness). Stunting and wasting are two forms of growth failure. In this chapter, we refer to under-nutrition and revert to malnutrition specifically for acute malnutrition.

**Participation:** Participation refers to the processes and activities that allow intended beneficiaries to be involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of projects. Real participation includes all groups, including the most vulnerable and marginalized. It enables people and communities to take part in decision-making processes and to take action on certain issues that are of concern to them. It is a way of identifying and mobilizing community resources and building consensus and support. Participation is voluntary.

**Population:** In the *Sphere Handbook*, depending on context, this term refers to individuals and groups such as families and communities. It is often expressed as the “disaster-affected population”.

**Psychosocial support:** This term refers to processes and actions that promote the holistic well-being of people in their social world. It includes support provided by family, friends as well as the wider community. Examples of family and community support during crises include efforts to reunite separated children and to organize education in an emergency setting.

**Utilisation:** Refers to a household’s use of the food to which it has access, including storage, processing and preparation, and distribution within the household. It is also an individual’s ability to absorb and metabolise nutrients, which can be affected by disease and malnutrition.

**Vector borne disease:** Vectors are organisms that transmit pathogens and parasites from one infected person (or animal) to another, causing serious diseases in human populations. These diseases are commonly found in tropical and sub-tropical regions and places where access to safe drinking water and sanitation systems is problematic.

## VII. REFERENCES

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VIII. APPENDIX A (IRA Field Assessment Form)

## IX. APPENDIX B (SPHERE Standards)

