



# VOLUME 5

## CITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



**KULHUDHUFFUSHI CITY, MALDIVES**



August 2025



Project:

Disaster Management, Hazard Mitigation  
and Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Client:

Kulhudhuffushi City Council

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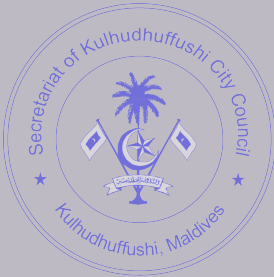
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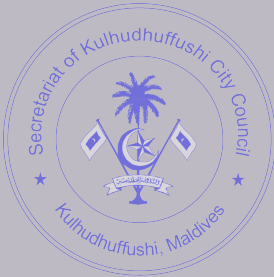
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# III. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAR</b>	After Action Review	<b>LDP</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization	<b>MACS</b>	Multi-Agency Coordination System
<b>CCAP (2025)</b>	Climate Change Adaptation Plan (prepared for Kulhudhuffushi City)	<b>MCR2030</b>	Making Cities Resilient 2030
<b>CDMC</b>	City Disaster Management Committee	<b>MMS</b>	Maldives Meteorological Service
<b>CEOC</b>	City Emergency Operations Center	<b>MNDF</b>	Maldives National Defence Force
<b>CEOP</b>	City Emergency Operation Plan (prepared for Kulhudhuffushi City)	<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>MPS</b>	Maldives Police Service
<b>DMC</b>	Disaster Management Committee	<b>MRC</b>	Maldivian Red Crescent
<b>DMSC</b>	Disaster Management Steering Committee	<b>MWSC</b>	Male’ Water and Sewerage Company
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>NAC – MNDF</b>	North Area Command, Maldives Defence Force
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Centre	<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority
<b>EPZ</b>	Environmental Protection Zone	<b>NDMC</b>	National Disaster Management Committee
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function	<b>NEOP</b>	National Emergency Operations Plan
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>HVCA (2024)</b>	Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (prepared for Kulhudhuffushi City)	<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>ICP</b>	Incident Commant Post	<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System	<b>SFDRR</b>	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	<b>SOE</b>	State Owned Entity
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Team	<b>SOP</b>	Standards of Procedure
<b>ISDR</b>	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>KCC</b>	Kulhudhuffushi City Council		
<b>KP</b>	Kulhudhuffushi Post		
<b>KRH</b>	Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital		





# IV. DOCUMENT CONTROL

This document is one component of the Disaster Management, Hazard Mitigation, and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Kulhudhuffushi City. The project, advertised under the reference number, (IUL)266-PR/266/2023/225, was awarded to the Charrette Studio, by Kulhudhuffushi City Council (KCC), on the 17th January 2023 under the agreement number referenced and registered, (AGR)266-PR/PRIV/2024/4.

This document follows the Hazards, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and the Disaster Management Plan.

## APPROVAL OF PLAN

In accordance with Disaster Management Act (Law no. 28/2015) this plan has been reviewed and adopted by the Kulhudhuffushi City Council on 14th May 2025 and adopted by (DIR)266-A/266/2025/41.

Kulhudhuffushi City Council:

**Mohamed Athif**  
Mayor, Kulhudhuffushi City

## Record of Changes

This is the first version of the Kulhudhuffushi City Emergency Operations Plan released in May 2025. Any changes to the plan including regular update in accordance with the guidelines endorsed by Kulhudhuffushi City Council will be recorded and a full summary of the version history annexed in subsequent plans.

Version	Endorsed	Comment
1.0	(DIR)266-A/266/2025/41 14/05/25	Approved

## Record of Distribution

As per Act 28/2015 the plan is available for inspection, free of charge by members of the public on the Kulhudhuffushi City Council’s website.

## Review and Renewal of Plan

This plan shall be reviewed every four years and modified as necessary by the Kulhudhuffushi City Council and Disaster Management Committee.





# SECTION-01

## Introduction





# INTRODUCTION

The terms ‘emergency’ and ‘disaster’ in this plan are used interchangeably to describe events that require coordination arrangements to manage the situation. Emergencies or disasters are characterized by the need to deal with the hazard and its impacts on the community. The term “emergency” is used to mean “a situation generated by the real or imminent occurrence of an event, requiring immediate attention.”

Disaster response operations involve taking appropriate measures to respond to an event, which includes actions and measures planned before, during and after an emergency, to ensure its effects are minimized and persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.

By law, City Councils are required to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters. This City Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) is developed for use by the Kulhudhuffushi City Council and individual agencies as well as key stakeholders to ensure preparedness and readiness, appropriate response and timely recovery from hazards that may affect Kulhudhuffushi City. Further, this plan was designed to include the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) identified in the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) deemed necessary by the City Disaster Management Committee (CDMC). The City Council, government agencies and other entities assigned functional responsibilities by this plan are required to coordinate with the lead and supporting agencies in developing their SOPs and Guidelines.

This is a multi-hazard, multi-agency plan and knowledge of disaster and climate risks within the Kulhudhuffushi City is necessary to support these arrangements. Disaster management is considered everyone’s business with everyone taking ownership through a coordinated whole of society approach. This Plan will have a focus for community inclusiveness - including gender, the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups, those with disabilities, children, and the elderly.

## Overview

### Purpose

The purpose of the CEOP, with its annexes and other attachments, is to provide the basis and a framework for the preparedness, response, and recovery actions before, during and after an emergency or disaster affecting the Kulhudhuffushi City and Kulhudhuffushi City Council’s jurisdiction.

The guidance contained in this plan is designed to develop a state of readiness for all types of hazards thereby minimizing the loss of lives, livelihood and damage to property, critical infrastructure, and the environment. The CEOP also provides detailed arrangements for the necessary coordination and management of resources between other Stakeholders, Government Entities, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-based organizations (CBOs), the private sector and the general public.

### Scope

The CEOP provides a basis for planning and executing activities to prevent and mitigate risks, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of multi-hazards, natural or otherwise. This plan pre-determines, to the extent possible, actions and interactions to be taken by the City Council, lead and supporting agencies to prevent or minimize disasters. These actions include the reduction of the level of vulnerability to hazards, saving lives and the protection of property, timely warnings, a quick and effective response, and the implementation of recovery actions.

This CEOP establishes areas of responsibility to be assumed and appropriate procedures and response protocols to be followed in times of emergencies. The plan also seeks to ensure the continuity of City Council services during emergency operations.

The responsibilities, procedures and response protocols listed under this CEOP are generic in nature and may be varied to suit particular incidents as deemed appropriate at the time by responding involving agencies. However, the nature of emergency operations makes it difficult to predict their outcome. Therefore, it should be recognized that this plan is meant as a guideline and that the outcome of the response may be limited by several factors such as the scope, magnitude and duration of the hazard event.

## Plan Structure

The CEOP describes a citywide, integrated approach to incident management and includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, specific hazard plans and plan maintenance guidance. Annexes and appendices contain hazard specific plans and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) specific information and roles and responsibilities. The hazard specific annexes identify unique response details that apply to the respective hazard.

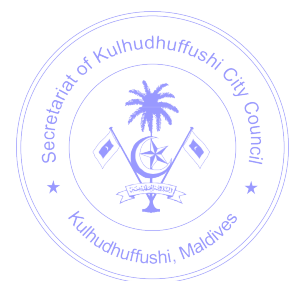
## Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions were considered when this plan was developed:

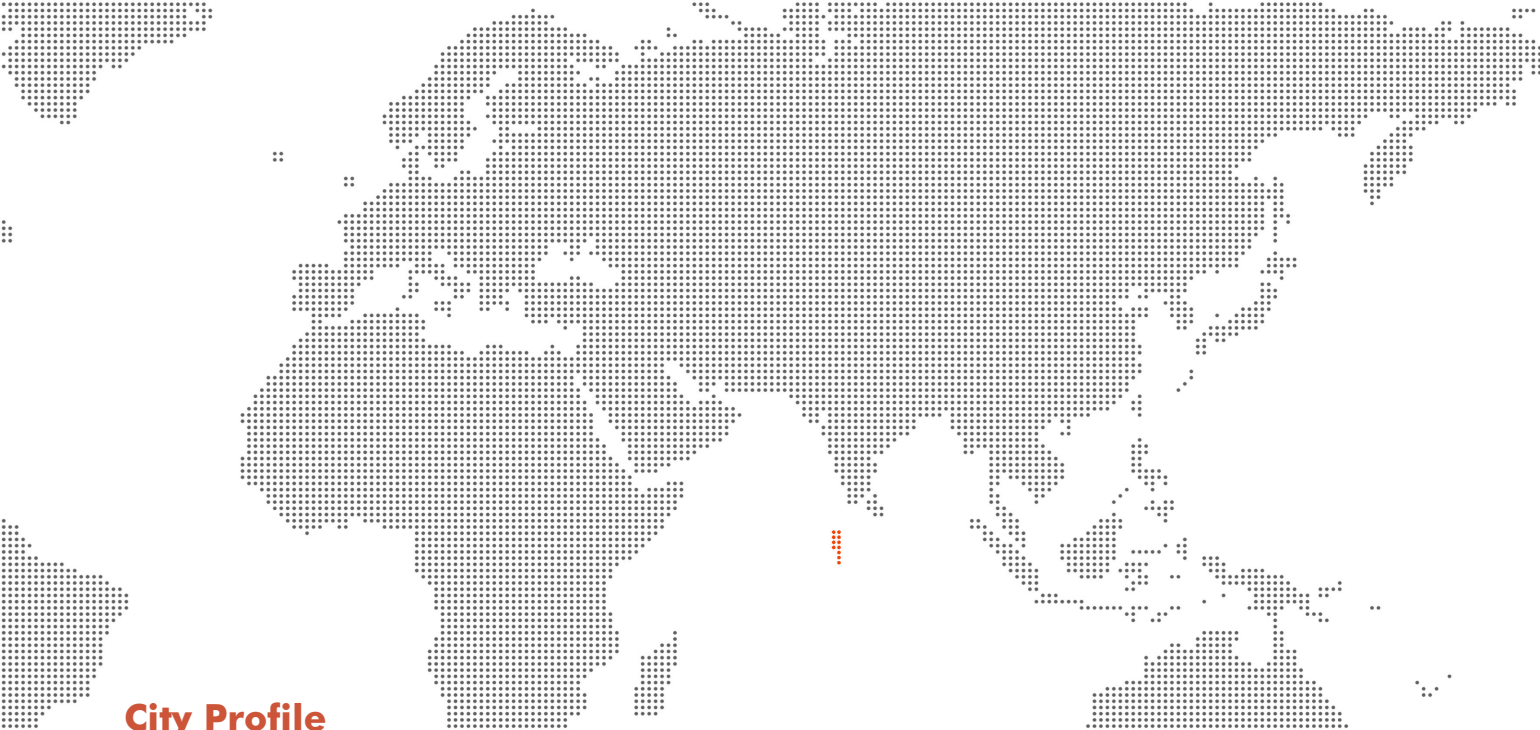
- An emergency or disaster can occur at any time and at any location in Kulhudhuffushi City and may create significant degrees of human suffering, property and environmental damage, and economic loss.
- The City Council will respond to all disaster/emergency situations occurring within its jurisdiction.
- Key stakeholders in the Kulhudhuffushi City will assist in times of need and when requested.
- Assistance from the government and NDMA will be requested if the City Council and responding agencies deplete or overwhelm their resources or require equipment or expertise not available within the island community.
- First responder agencies will perform statutory responsibilities and will respond to an incident/emergency first within the limits of available resources.
- All lead and support entities assigned roles within any ESF will develop and maintain their plans, standard operating procedures, agreements,

contracts, and/or lists necessary for internal use to carry out their responsibilities.

- The City Council will seek government assistance and resources when an emergency or disaster goes beyond the capability of the council.
- Lifesaving and life-protecting response activities have precedence over other emergency response activities.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) and Multi-Agency Coordination (MACS) will be used as the incident management system for all levels of response; and this plan aligns with the Disaster Management Act (Law no. 28.2015), NEOP and the Relief Guidelines of the NDMA in the conduct of the emergency operations.







City Profile

Kulhudhuffushi City, the northernmost city in the Maldives, serves as the administrative capital of South Thiladhunmathi (H.Dh) Atoll. With both an airport and a seaport, the city is the Northern hub for regional connectivity. Its economy primarily revolves around wholesale/retail commercial activities. The public sector plays a dominant role in employment, as the largest contributor of job opportunities.

Island Morphology

Kulhudhuffushi City’s landscape has undergone dramatic changes over the decades. Historical imagery from the 1970s shows a verdant island rich in vegetation, with extensive wetlands that supported the island’s biodiversity and ecological balance. However, by the 2010s, extensive land reclamation had reduced the size of these wetlands, and urban sprawl had spread across the island. One of the most significant changes was the development of the airport, which not only improved accessibility but also reshaped land use patterns. These developments illustrate the ongoing interaction between human activities and environmental preservation, documenting the island’s transformation over time.

Climate and Environment

Kulhudhuffushi experiences two distinct seasons: a wet season and a dry season. The city’s mean temperature ranges from 28.1°C to 28.7°C, with maximum temperatures between 30.9°C and 31.8°C, and minimums ranging from 24.5°C to 25.3°C. While year-to-year fluctuations exist, no consistent trend of rising or falling temperatures has been observed in the past 20 years. The city experiences high humidity year-round, which further intensifies the heat felt by residents.

The island’s average elevation is 1.41 meters above mean sea level (MSL), with lower areas to the north

and south, and the highest points located in the mid-island region. Rainfall patterns indicate substantial water accumulation during heavy rainfall. A high-resolution Digital Elevation Model of the island shows flood-prone areas, particularly in low-elevation zones historically occupied by wetlands and mangroves. Development, including reclaimed land on the western side of the island, has increased the risk of water pooling in depressions, making these areas more susceptible to flooding.

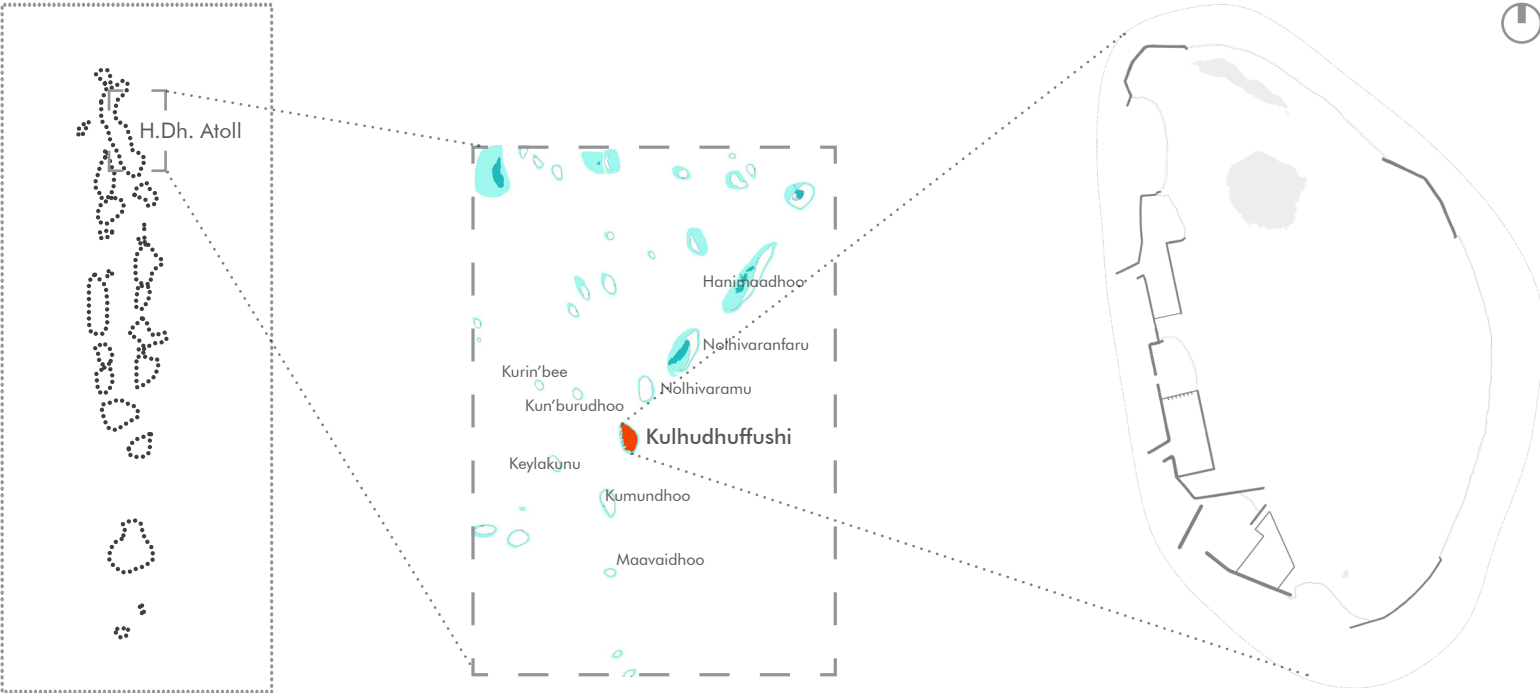
Air quality in Kulhudhuffushi is impacted by the Northeast monsoon season, during which particulate matter is carried from the main continent, resulting in haze. This poses health risks to the local population, who are exposed to elevated levels of air pollution during this period.

Demographic Characteristics

Kulhudhuffushi City’s population has grown to 10,131, with a 1.6% increase from 2014 to 2022 as per the 2022 Census. This includes a growing presence of foreign workers, of whom 90% are men.

The demographic landscape of Kulhudhuffushi City highlights several vulnerable groups that are prominent. These groups often face barriers to decision-making, as well as challenges related to accessibility, employment, and social inclusion.

According to the data collected from a household survey (Charrette Studio, unpublished), individuals with disabilities constitute 16% of the population, with 235 persons registered as such in the disability register, while drug users represent 3%. Migrant workers account for 10% of the population, the elderly comprise 19% and displaced individuals make up 5% of the population. The elderly, in particular, face challenges related to health and mobility, while children, women and



migrant workers are more vulnerable to exploitation and violence during crises.

Moreover, poverty affects a significant portion of the population with 33% living below the poverty line. Low-income families and those with limited education have fewer resources and understanding to prepare for and recover from disasters. Housing conditions further exacerbate these vulnerabilities, as poorly constructed homes are more susceptible to damage from floods, storms, and other hazards. Other vulnerable groups constituting 3% of the population face specific challenges that require targeted interventions to address their multifaceted vulnerabilities.

The city has limited access to mental health care and other psychosocial support services, compounding the vulnerability of those already at risk. Addressing these vulnerabilities calls for inclusive, equitable strategies that prioritize resilience and social justice.

Economic Impact of Disasters

Kulhudhuffushi’s economy has shifted considerably from a predominantly primary economic sector to several sections falling under the wholesale, retail and transport sectors. These changes were made possible largely by the regional airport and the establishment of the sea transportation network which significantly caused the rise in retail and wholesale over recent years. Additionally, the economy heavily relies on a steady supply of goods to the nearby atolls and islands, particularly within the Haa Alif and Haa Dhaalu atolls.

The heavy dependence on wholesale and retail trade makes the economy highly vulnerable to natural hazards such as tsunamis and storm surges. For instance during bad weather, the sea transportation is halted which directly impacts the economic activities in the city.

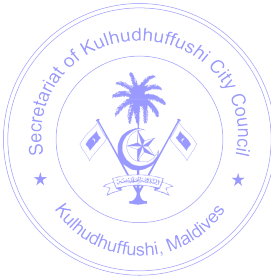
Financial institutions and state-owned enterprises provide additional economic stability. However, economic resilience remains dependent on the city’s ability to protect these enterprises from disaster impacts, particularly in flood-prone areas. Currently, key infrastructure, including the local airport, regional port, and water treatment plants, are located along the coast, making them particularly vulnerable to flooding and storm damage.

In the event of a disaster, economic losses are expected to be substantial, impacting both infrastructure and business operations.

Commitment to Resilience

Kulhudhuffushi City is the first Maldivian city to join the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction’s (UNDRR) Making Cities Resilient (MCR) initiative. This demonstrates the city’s proactive approach to building resilience, addressing environmental challenges, and preparing for the impacts of climate change and urbanization.

Additionally, the community is supported by MRC, NGO’s and social groups that help with awareness, information dissemination on different issues that impact the community.





## Hazards and Exposure

Kulhudhuffushi City faces various natural and man-made hazards due to its geographical location, climate and socioeconomic factors.



### Chemical Hazards

Identified chemical hazards include Gas Leakage, Paint Storage Exposure, and Oil Leakage. These hazards are of high concern due to their potential severity and exposure levels.

Gas leakage poses an immediate threat to public safety and environmental health, due to the lack of stringent regulatory measures. This issue is expected to be resolved upon the finalization and implementation of the land use plan which restricts industrial activities including storage of chemicals, in close proximity to residential and institutional land.



### Hydrometeorological Hazards

Heatwaves, floods, and storm surges pose significant risks. Anthropological changes brought about by rapid urbanization have decreased the natural resilience of the island and increased the island city's exposure to such hazards.

Heatwaves, although inevitable in the equatorial zones, when paired with the seasonal changes of monsoon and global climate change can have a devastating effect on the resident population. Further, the anthropological changes brought about by the residents to make the island habitable can further alleviate the effects of heat. The added reflective surfaces and the constant green removal can be major contributors to the island heat effect.

Kulhudhuffushi City is situated in the eastern rim of the atoll which offers less protection from storm surges. Additionally, Kulhudhuffushi is situated in the highest-level Hazard Zone where storm surges

of 1.32 meters have been estimated (Developing a Disaster Risk Profile for Maldives, 2006).

In addition to storm surges, Kulhudhuffushi is also vulnerable to surface water flooding. The island's topography plays a key role in its vulnerability to flooding. The elevation data shows that the island slopes towards the west, particularly in the reclaimed sections, with the harbor quay wall acting as a boundary. Numerous depressions across the island are lower than the surrounding terrain, posing risks for water accumulation during heavy rainfall. These areas, previously wetlands, now face challenges due to the sprawl of infrastructure into naturally flood-prone zones. Historically the island had the potential to drain the flood waters to the available surface catchment area of the island. However, due to the effects of urbanization, the runoff containment capacity is decreased. Additionally, the recorded rainfall patterns indicate a decrease in the total rainfall hours but an increase in the rainfall volume. This results in periodic floods.



### Geo-hazards

Geo-hazards relevant in the Maldivian context are limited to seismogenic hazards such as earthquakes and tsunamis and are notable risks due to their potential severity. The Maldives is situated in the impact zone of tsunamis originating from the Carlsberg Ridge, Makran Coast Zone, and the Java Trench. Given that Kulhudhuffushi is exposed to the Java Trench, there exists a high possibility of significant impact from a tsunami.



### Environmental Hazards

Environmental hazards are considered a moderate concern. The island footprint has seen a significant expansion over the years. The western side has seen major reclamation retained by a quay wall, while the northern mangrove shoreline was reclaimed for the airport project. Shore protection structures are present on the northeastern and southeastern sides to manage coastal erosion. Extreme recession is noted on the artificial beach on the southwestern and eastern sides, with the eastern side experiencing high berms and potential erosion threatening the island's natural woodland and built infrastructure. The eastern shoreline's erosion, caused by differential sediment composition, shows steeper berms with smaller grain sizes in the northern half and larger grains in the southern half.

Mangroves, crucial for environmental stability, are often lost to infrastructure projects, posing significant risks. Rainwater shifts sediment to remaining mangroves, potentially altering them through natural succession from wetlands to woodlands. The Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ) is thin due to the active erosion and the destruction of vegetation belt for a ring road. Additionally, unidentified pests reported in the Eastern ridge could spread to nearby households.



### Biological Hazards

Contagious diseases are of moderate concern. In Kulhudhuffushi City, waterborne diseases are very unlikely, although some houses still use groundwater, which is exposed to surface trash. Contagious diseases are extremely likely, especially as medical tourism is a major industry on the island increasing exposure to locals. Additionally, the island's airport makes it extremely likely for diseases

to be transmitted into the city. Waterborne and food-borne diseases require proactive surveillance and hygiene measures.



### Technological Hazards

Waste Management, Industrial Failures, and Infrastructure Breakdowns present moderate risks that need careful attention to prevent service disruptions and environmental contamination. Stringent waste management practices, regulatory compliance, and proactive infrastructure maintenance are key to mitigating these hazards.



### Societal Hazards

Crime and Economic Inequalities, though lower in risk exposure and severity, are significant concerns. Addressing social disparities, enhancing law enforcement, and creating economic opportunities are critical strategies to improve community safety and resilience.





## Risk

### Risk Assessment Process

The four main steps in the risk assessment process are:

- 1. Understanding the context:** understanding the natural climate, geography and topography, demographics, economy, and community infrastructure.
- 2. Analyzing hazards:** identifying the relevant hazards through analysis of historical data and public consultations.
- 3. Assessing risk:** using disaster risk assessment tools to assess the likelihood and severity of the hazards and identify the biggest risks.
- 4. Risk-based planning:** identifying mitigation, prevention, and preparedness activities to minimize the impact of the risk.

### Risk Assessment of Kulhudhuffushi City

Figure 1 depicts the risk profile of Kulhudhuffushi City. Severity reflects the potential impact of a hazard, while likelihood evaluates the probability of its occurrence. Together, these factors offer a comprehensive assessment of risk. Hazards with both high severity and likelihood present elevated risks, demanding prompt attention and robust risk management strategies. Conversely, even hazards with low severity and likelihood warrant consideration, as their cumulative or combined effects may heighten the city's overall risk profile.

Gas and chemical storage and heat wave are the most high risks identified.

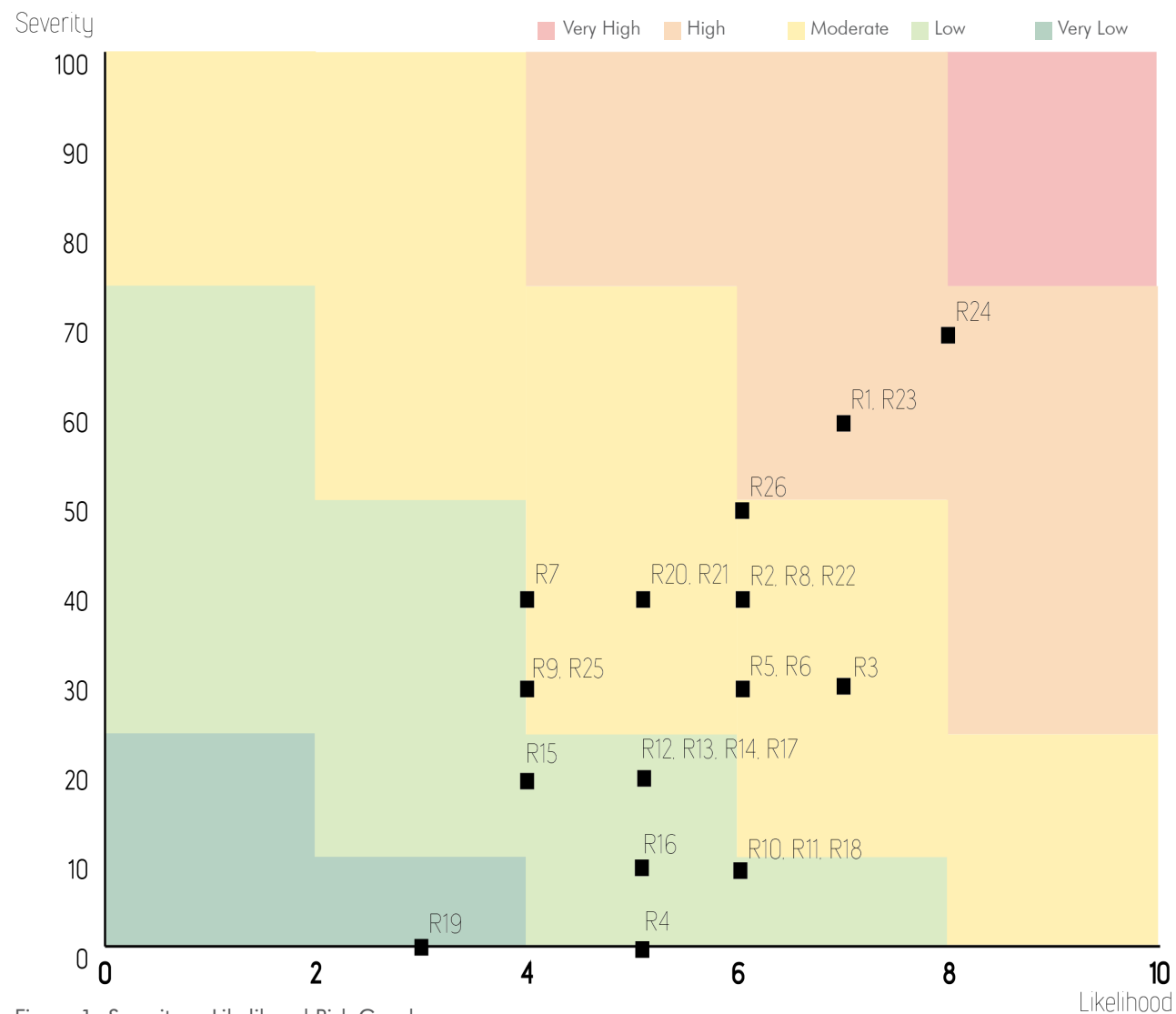


Figure 1. Severity vs Likelihood Risk Graph

### Risk Management Cycle

The disaster management process is centered around a continuous risk management cycle, which includes the phases of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Response, and Recovery.

DRR aims to reduce vulnerabilities and manage risks before disasters happen through a systematic process of risk identification, mitigation, prevention, and preparedness. It emphasizes strengthening community resilience through improved infrastructure, regulatory enforcement, and awareness programs.

When a disaster occurs, the Response phase involves immediate actions to safeguard lives, such as conducting rescue operations, delivering medical aid, and ensuring the availability of essential services. The Recovery phase follows, focusing on rebuilding infrastructure, reviving local economies, and rehabilitating communities impacted by the disaster.

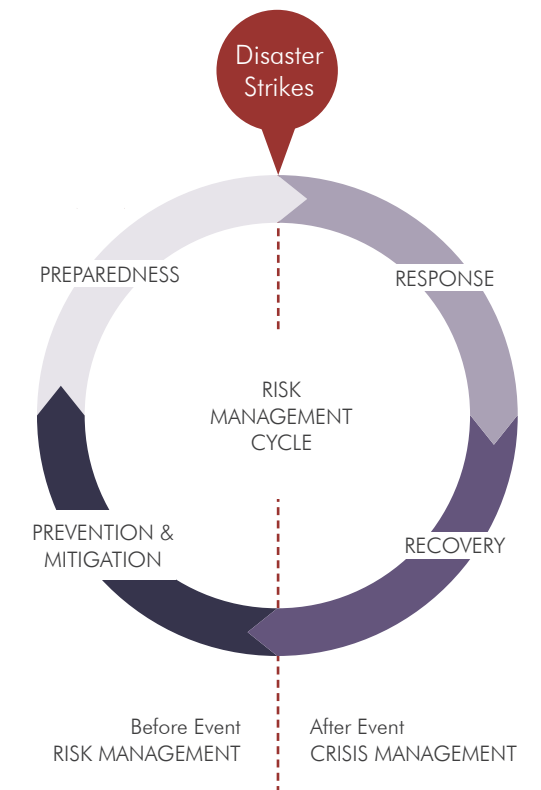


Figure 2. Risk Management Cycle

R01	Heatwave
R02	Surface-water Flooding
R03	Tsunami
R04	Air Pollution
R05	Traffic Accidents
R06	Assault
R07	Solid Waste
R08	Sexual Offence
R09	Infrastructure Failure
R10	Economic Inequalities
R11	Contagious Diseases
R12	Drugs
R13	Theft
R14	Domestic Violence
R15	Fire
R16	Storm Surge
R17	Waterborne Diseases
R18	Coastal Erosion
R19	Food-borne Diseases
R20	Cyclone
R21	Tropical Storm
R22	Oil Leakage
R23	Paint Storage Exposure
R24	Gas Leakage
R25	Loss of Mangrove
R26	Pests & Disease of vegetation





Concept of Disaster Operations

This plan sets out the general arrangement for disaster management and emergency operations addressing preparedness, response and early recovery activities in Kulhudhuffushi City and its jurisdiction. The City Council leads the effort and takes up the responsibility to support the community by establishing a mechanism to take measures in preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters when they occur and impact life, livelihood, critical infrastructure and the environment as illustrated in Figure 3. While the City Council provides strategic leadership, the CDMC provides direction and sets priorities, and the CEOC manages and operationalizes the coordinated response to the disaster events with the most optimal utilization of available resources at the city level. The emergency operations will be coordinated to the maximum extent possible with the

government departments present at Kulhudhuffushi City, partner agencies, stakeholders, private sector and community.

Disasters and emergencies may occur as a sudden onset or slow onset. Events can, and do, take place that by their nature cannot be anticipated with precision. Response arrangements therefore need to be flexible to adapt to the circumstances at the time while applying good practice, including lessons learned from previous emergencies, to protect life, livelihood, critical infrastructure and natural and built environment. Therefore, the CEOP provides the structure for disaster management such as organizing, coordinating, and mobilizing resources, utilizing the concepts and principles of the Incident Command System and Multi-Agency Coordination System.

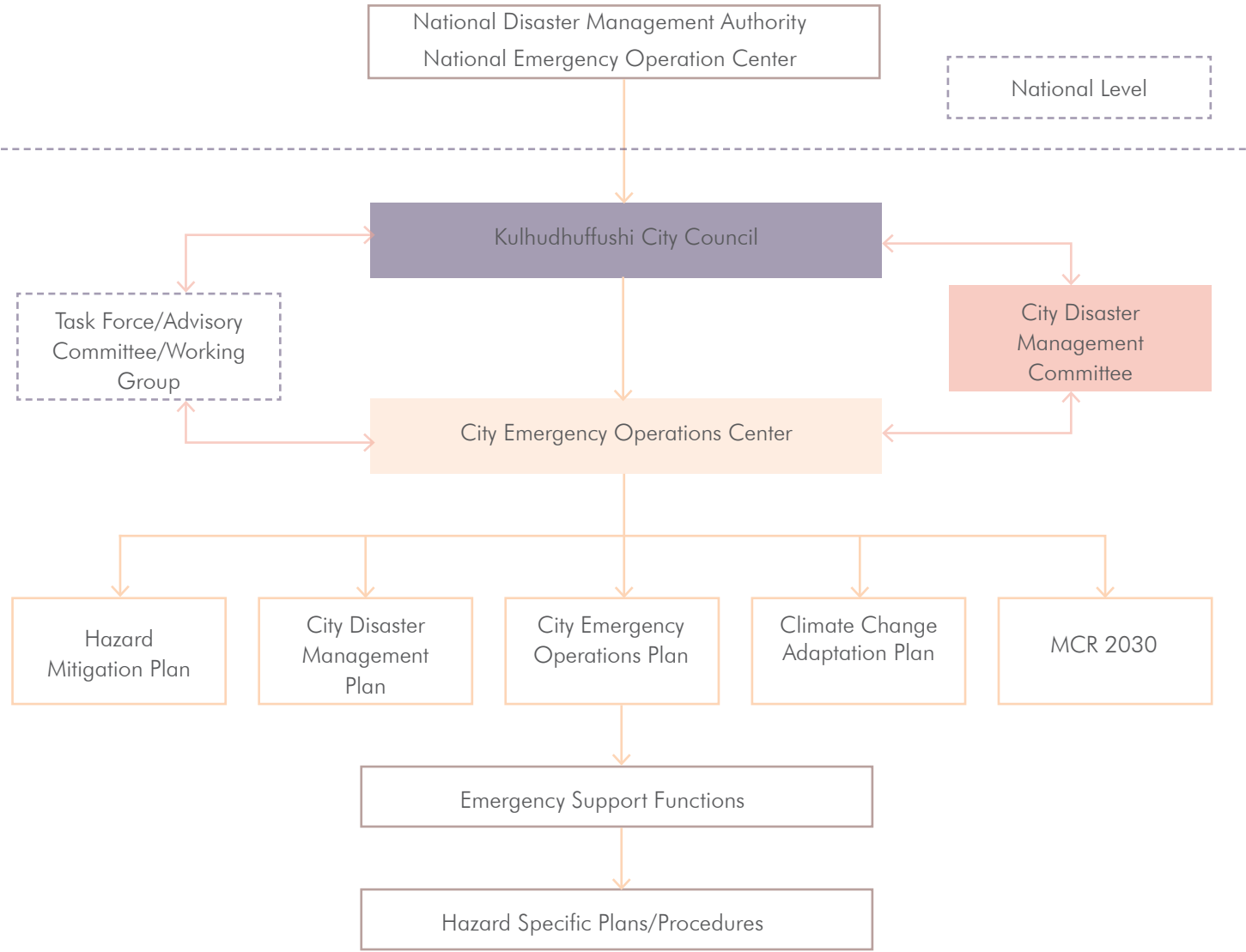


Figure 3. City Disaster Management Governance Structure

Designated Agencies for Issuing Early Warning

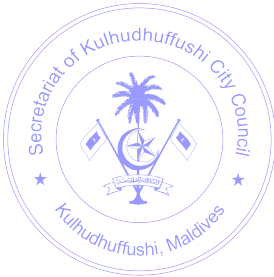
Technical agencies have a primary responsibility to develop and declare different alert levels based on their own technical criteria for different hazards / emergencies.

Organizations responsible for issuing alert levels for different disasters / emergencies are shown in Table 1.



Table 1. Hazards and Responsible Agency for Issuing Early Warning

Hazards/Emergencies	Responsible Agency for Issuing Alerts
Extreme Weather Events	Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS)
Cyclone / Tropical Storm	
Sea Surge and Swell Waves	
Heatwave	
Flooding	
Earthquake	
Tsunami	
Fire	Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF)
Hazardous Materials	
Maritime Incidents	
Oil Spills	
Epidemics, Pandemics, & Health Emergencies	Health Protection Agency (HPA)
Traffic Incidents	Maldives Police Service (MPS)
Social Unrest	
Crimes	
Environmental Hazards	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)





Early Warning Notifications

It is the responsibility of the City Council to ensure early warning for hazards are received from responsible authorities and reliable sources, and disseminated to the CDMC members, responding agencies and the community. The City Council may communicate these warnings through the CEOC by using several methods including phone calls, social media applications, platforms and groups, SMS

and public announcements. Responder agencies and stakeholders shall inform their respective organizational contacts upon receipt of the warning and alerts.

Figure 4 represents information flow of alert and warning notifications within the Maldives.

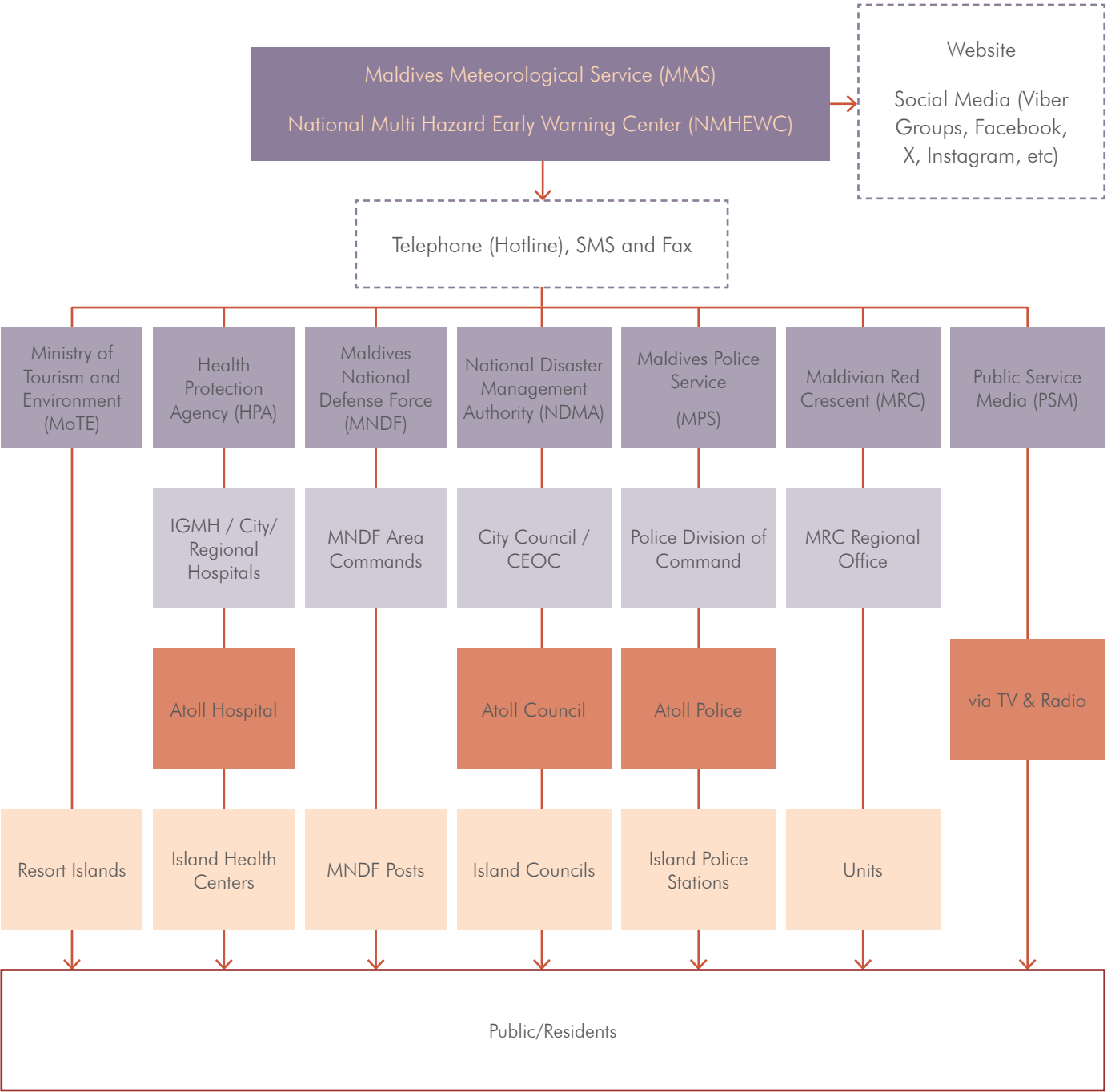


Figure 4. Early Warning Dissemination Channels in the Maldives

Declaration and Levels of Emergency

Declaring the state of disaster in the Maldives is vested on the chairperson or any other person designated by the National Disaster Management Council with the advice and recommendation from the NDMA. However, at the city level, a local disaster and alert level may be activated based on the emergency situation if required. The City Council Mayor is the responsible authority for directing emergency measures and initiating disaster response for the city and is provided the authority for activation of local and city-wide disaster response and the current alert level in consultation with the NDMA, CDMC and point of contacts from first response organizations.

However, before the activation and declaring the disaster situation, the Mayor must take reasonable steps to consult with the NDMA, Ministry of Cities, Local Government and Public Works and CDMC. In declaring the disaster situation, the CDMC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen in Kulhudhuffushi City, and it is necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, for the City Council to prevent or minimize any of the following:

- a) loss of human life
- b) illness or injury to humans
- c) property loss or damage
- d) damage to the environment.

Emergency and Alert Levels for Response Activation

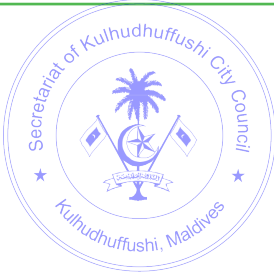
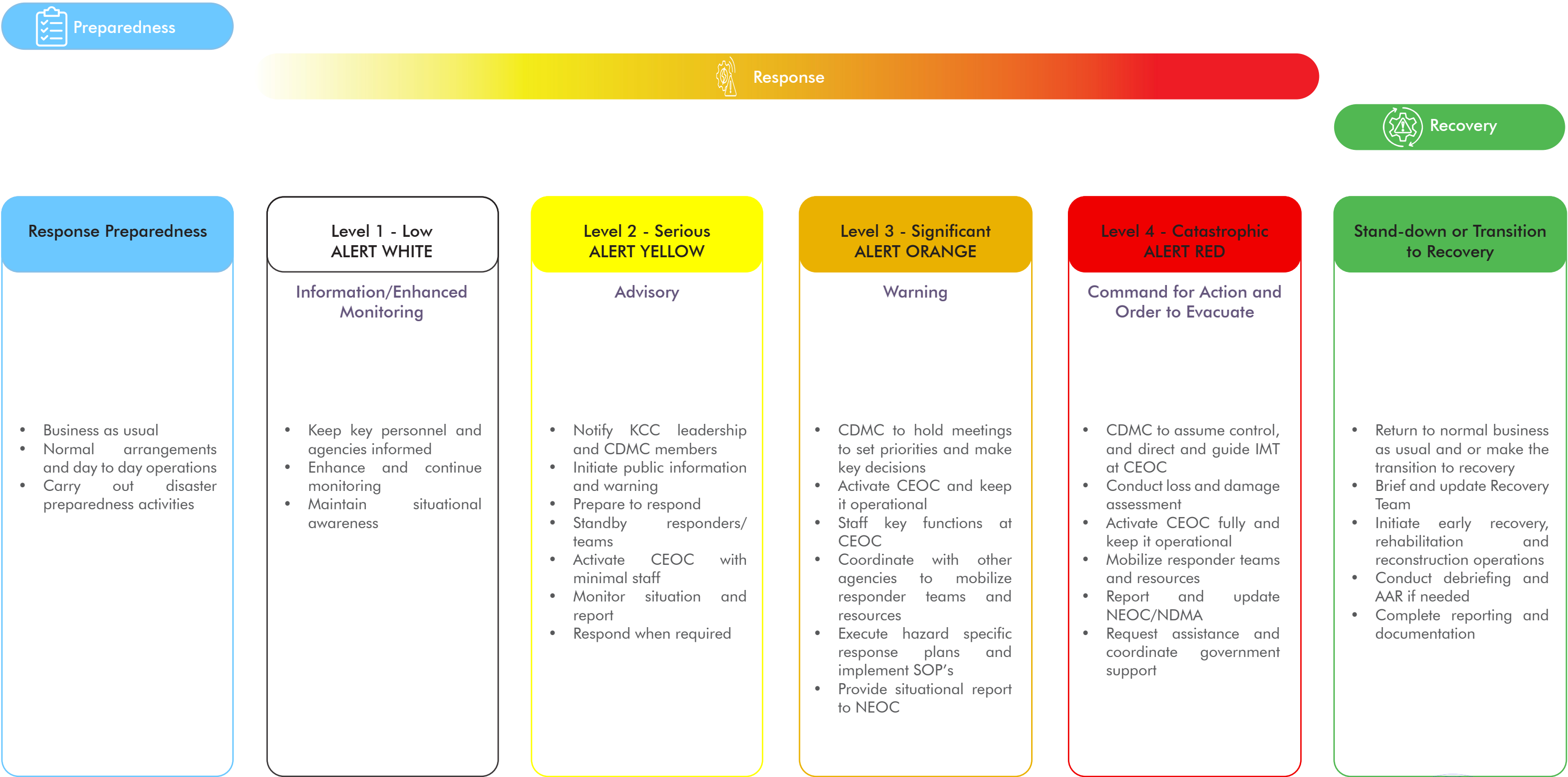
The authority to activate Kulhudhuffushi CEOP is entrusted to the City Council Mayor – Chairperson of the CDMC, or in that person’s absence the Deputy Chairperson. He/She should determine when, and to what extent, the CEOC should be activated in support of an event and may bypass any level of activation where appropriate to the disaster situation. Activation is scalable and does not necessarily mean the convening of all members of the CDMC or the activation of the CEOC. Activation activities can be as minimal as the provision of information to key CDMC members and partner agencies regarding the risks associated with a potential or imminent hazard impact.

This plan establishes four levels of emergency for response activation. Figure 5 depicts the alert levels and the activation conditions for the CEOP and CEOC.





Figure 5.Alert Levels and Activation Conditions





# **SECTION-02**

## **Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**





Kulhudhuffushi City’s disaster management and emergency response structure is intended to address incidents or events that may cause considerable damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant activation of the CEOC. It is not intended to address emergencies normally handled at the scene or incident site and managed by first response agencies with their own resources and personnel.

Kulhudhuffushi City disaster management structure is organized into three levels as depicted in Figure 6. They are Strategic, Operational and Tactical/Field level, respectively. Each level in the hierarchy outlines a key component of the disaster response and recovery team.

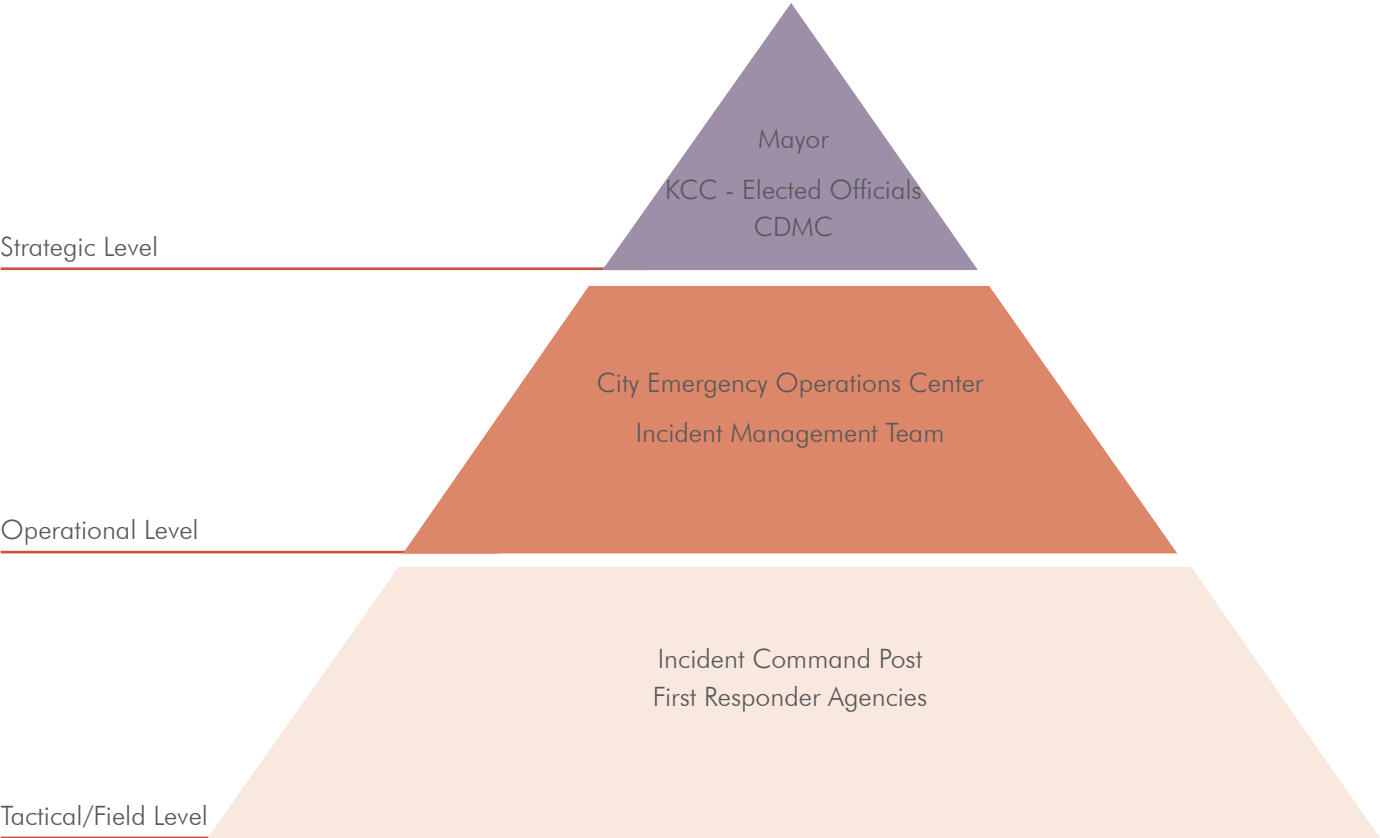


Figure 6. Decision-making Levels

The Strategic Level consists of Mayor, elected Councilors, City Council Officials, and the CDMC. They represent the highest authority and are responsible for overall disaster response strategy, policymaking, and resource allocation. The Operational Level includes the CEOC and the Incident Management Team, responsible for coordinating emergency response activities, managing information flow, and supporting incident commanders and first responder agencies with resources and operational guidance. The Tactical/Field Level consists of the Incident Command Post and First Responder/Hazard Specific Agencies (such

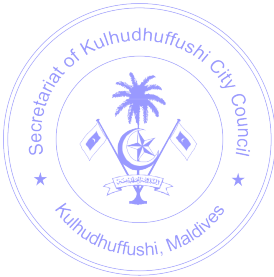
as fire station, coast guard, police, emergency medical services and community response teams and volunteers). They are the front-line teams directly involved in managing and responding to disasters on the ground and on specific emergency incident sites.

This assignment ensures an organized approach to disaster management, with clear roles and responsibilities at each level to facilitate efficient decision-making, resource allocation, and operational coordination amongst agencies and stakeholders within the Kulhudhuffushi City.

Roles and Responsibilities

Kulhudhuffushi City Council (KCC)

- Establish City Disaster Management Committee, activate and convene when and where required;
- The Mayor, Vice Chairperson, or a designated Councilor/Official to chair the CDMC meetings;
- The City Council shall provide strategic direction to the City’s response in an emergency, including implementation of the City Emergency Operations Plan;
- Activate and Staff the City Emergency Operation Center;
- Lead and assist with disaster response and recovery activities;
- Identification, allocation and coordination of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the Kulhudhuffushi City;
- Establish a mechanism to assist with the provision of immediate relief for persons affected by the disaster;
- Maintain liaison and communication with other agencies and stakeholders;
- Ensure effective communication and engagement with the community;
- Provide operational and logistical support, transport and other critical resources to disaster response and recovery activities;
- Request for assistance from NDMA, government departments, stakeholders, private sector, and community volunteers;
- Act as a Lead Agency and Support Agency based on the assignment to the ESFs;
- Provide support and assistance or coordinate requests from H.Dh Atoll Council in times of crisis and disasters.





Kulhudhuffushi City Disaster Management Committee (CDMC)

The CDMC is the apex committee at the strategic level responsible for providing leadership and oversight to the disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery activities as outlined in the Disaster Management Act 28/2015. While the city is at the risk reduction and resilience building stage (prevention, mitigation, and preparedness phase of the disaster management cycle), CDMC plays more of an advisory and review role. However, the Committee’s focus will move to a response and recovery function when there is a disaster situation, and the city emergency response mechanism gets activated.

The Mayor as the Chairperson or a designated Councillor may activate CDMC in part or in whole, depending on the event’s nature, and may call on City Council staff to support emergency operations. The collective responsibility of the CDMC and members for disaster response and recovery include:

- Determine the level of response and mobilization of available resources;
- Coordination of response and recovery efforts in city wide emergencies and disaster events requiring the activation of the CDMC and CEOC;
- Assign Director/Manager, Incident Management Team (IMT) and key appointments to the CEOC;
- Support City Council in the activation and implementation of CEOP and hazard specific SOPs;
- Direct CEOC to implement initial response and relief activities;
- Provide guidance and support to operate the City Emergency Operations Centre as needed;
- Ensure appropriate communications are developed to various entities including response agencies, National Emergency Operations Centre at NDMA and other stakeholders;
- Attend and represent respective organizations in the CDMC meetings;
- Provide updates, advice and recommendations related to the emergency operation to the CDMC and City Council;

- Liaise and coordinate with the representing agency to commit and contribute resources when required and requested;
- Providing strategic direction and priorities for field operations;
- Providing directions to agencies performing emergency activities;
- Resolving resource and policy issues;
- Strategic decision-making during emergencies based on level of emergency and facilitation of allocation of resources;
- Facilitate multi-agency coordination and incident management at the CEOC;
- Assist KCC and CEOC in taking the appropriate measures to respond to a disaster event in the city;
- Establish Task forces, Working Groups, Advisory Committees, and other technical Teams when necessary for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery purposes;
- Prepare reports and recommendations relating to disaster management and emergency operations in the city.

KC DMC Composition and Membership

As per the Disaster Management Act 28/2015, the CDMC at the Kulhudhuffushi City shall have and comprised of the following members as shown in Figure 7 below:

- The City Mayor as the Chairperson
- A member representing Maldivian Red Crescent
- If there is a police or military station in the city, a member from each station
- A member representing Club Associations or more than one if approved by the committee

- Members representing other agencies and institutes approved by the committee.

Note: Each member of the CDMC is requested to designate at least one alternate member who, in their absence, will have the knowledge and authority to make decisions and exercise the full responsibilities assigned to the CDMC member agency or to provide additional support during extended operations.

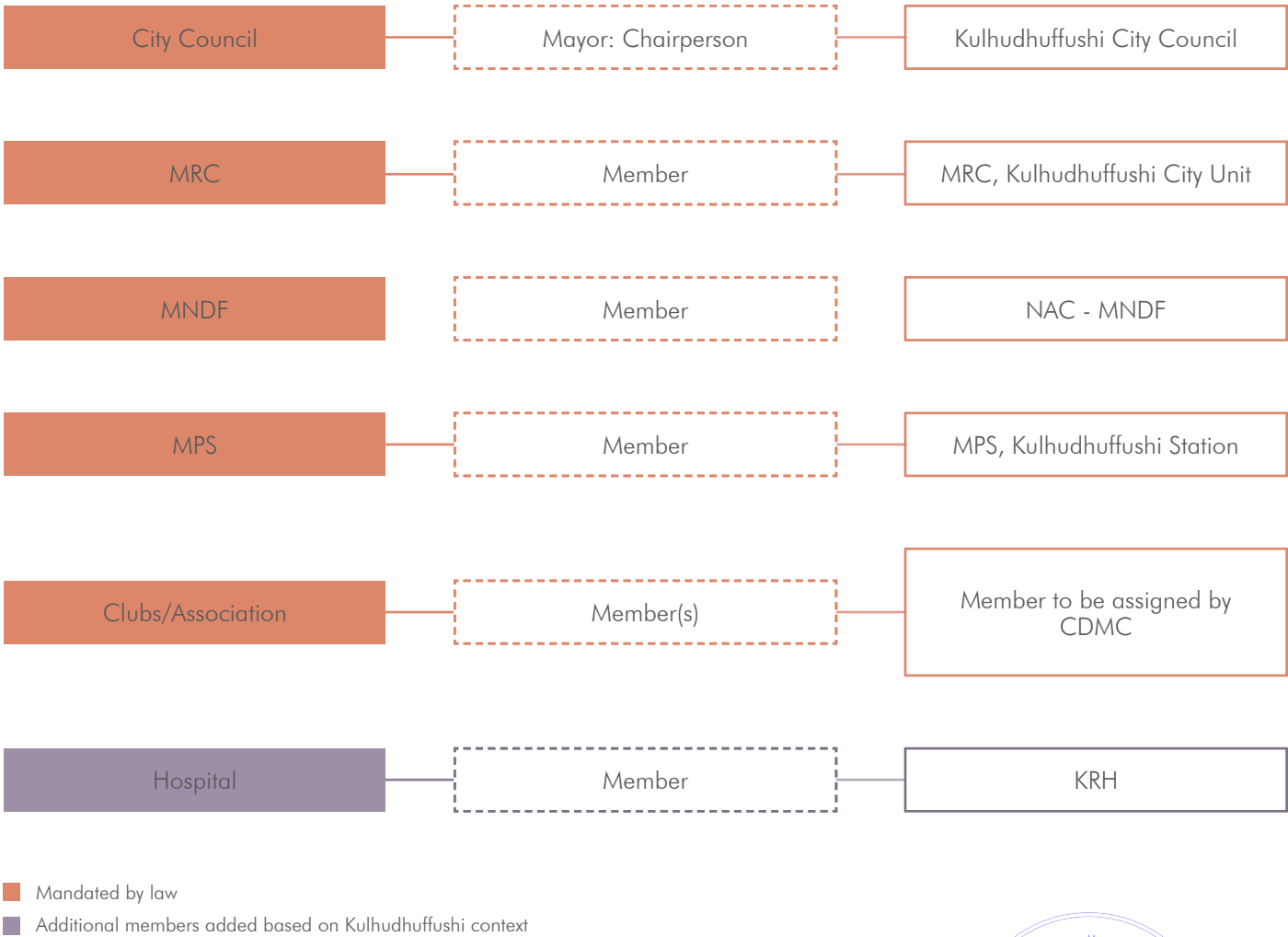


Figure 7. Kulhudhuffushi City Disaster Management Committee





## City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)

The CEOC serves as the central coordinating point for the citywide disaster response and recovery operations. It will be activated and operated as the situation dictates per the CEOC operating guidelines. The City Council will develop, establish, maintain, and staff an emergency operations center within the Kulhudhuffushi City's jurisdiction as part of the Council's disaster management and emergency response effort.

In an emergency or disaster in the city, the CEOC will be activated to coordinate the response and recovery operations. The CDMC, required personnel from first response agencies, and support teams will work together at the CEOC to make critical decisions, share information, and provide necessary support as required to mitigate the disaster's impacts.

The CEOC facility will maintain and equip required levels of operational readiness 24/7 including meeting arrangements, communication systems, emergency staff workstations, Multi-Agency coordination space for representatives and liaison officers, and necessary supplies. If the emergency circumstances do not allow the utilization of the

designated primary CEOC, then an alternate ad-hoc CEOC will be established at an appropriate location depending on the situation.

The assigned primary focal point or staff from the responsible disaster management department/program (currently the Secretary General and the Climate Change, Environment Conservation and Waste Management Unit) within the City Council shall oversee and direct the activation and functioning of the CEOC under the guidance from the Mayor. This will continue until the CDMC appoints a Director, Manager or Commander for the CEOC to lead the disaster response, relief and recovery operation.

Depending on the hazard type and extent of the emergency or disaster, the CDMC may assign a specific response agency to lead the CEOC so the assigned agency can fill the Director or Manager position to manage the response operation.

It is important to note that not all functions, sub functions or positions are required for all emergencies. Only those functions and positions that are needed to effectively handle the emergency should be activated. The organization and functions of CEOC is shown in Figure 8.

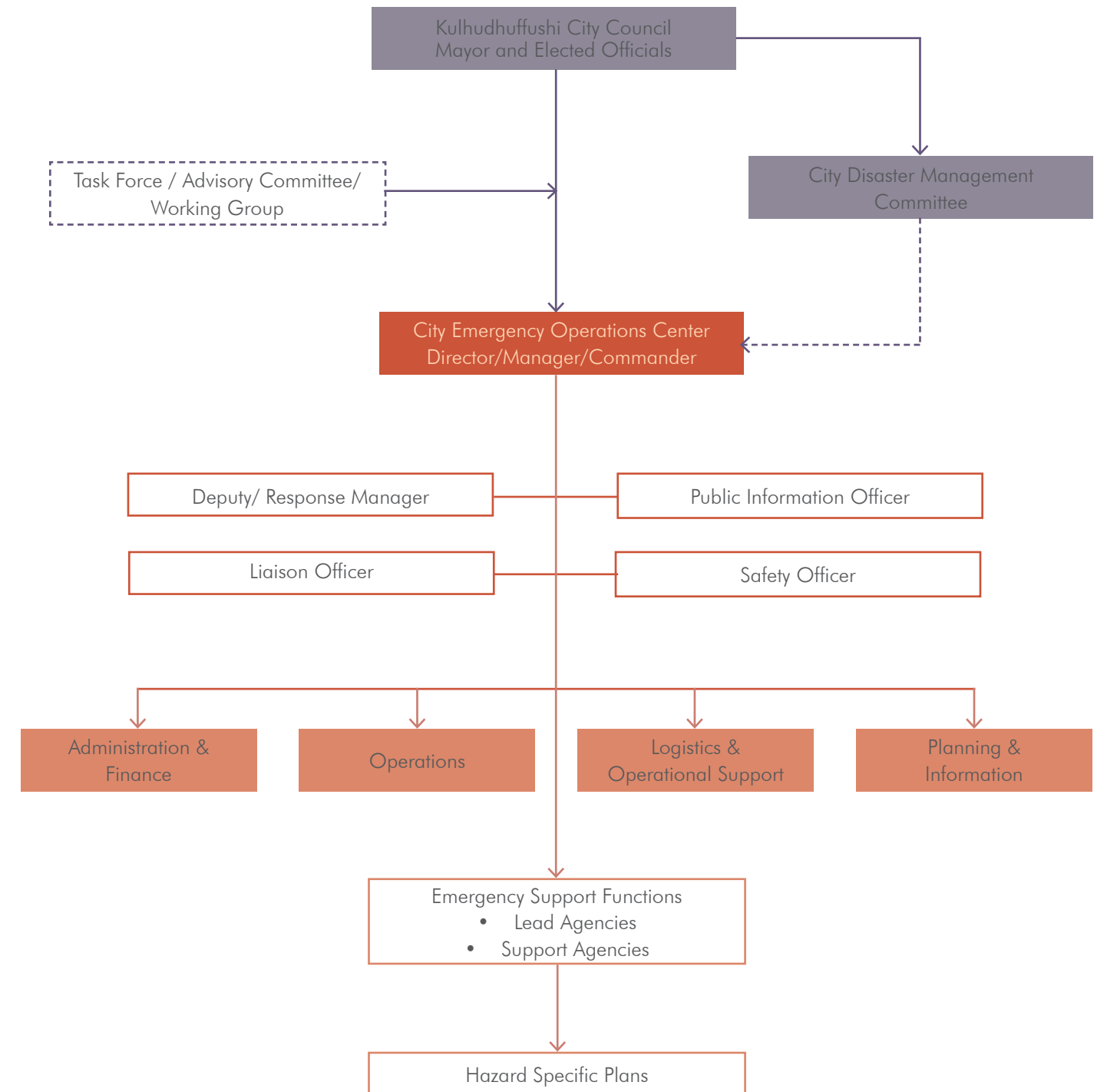


Figure 8. Organization and Functions of CEOC





## Roles and Functions of CEOC

The CEOC is responsible for coordinating disaster response operations under the guidance of the City Council and in line with the direction from CDMC. Due to the resource constraints and limited capacity to carry out emergency response efforts, the CEOC is very much reliant on partner agencies and stakeholders in coordinating the response activities with the collaboration of CDMC and the City Council members. The key tasks and functions of the CEOC include but are not limited to the following;

- Command, control and coordination;
- Implementation of City Emergency Operations Plan;
- Plan and coordinate emergency/disaster response operations;
- Carry out emergency evacuations;
- Manage temporary/safe/evacuation shelters;
- Information management;
- Effective mobilization and utilization of resources;
- Monitoring, reporting and accountability;
- Coordination of relief operations, and early recovery activities;
- Dissemination of public information and early warning;
- Notify the public of the situation and recommend appropriate actions to take;
- Maintain situation awareness and keep relevant stakeholders informed;
- Keep CDMC members and City Council officials updated of the situation and actions taken;
- Coordinate support, provision of resources and facilitate requests of the Incident Command Posts (ICPs) if established;
- Establish a Hotline function with operators.

## Activation Levels of CEOC

Timely activation of the CEOC is critical for an effective response to a disaster event. The decision to activate depends on several factors including the perceived level of threat to the Kulhudhuffushi community. The activation of response activities will occur in accordance with a four-level model, directly aligned with NDMA's activation level model. The activation levels drive response activity, public information and warnings and guide the scale of the response. Table 2 outlines the CEOC activation levels.

Activation Levels for CEOC, and these operational conditions also corresponds with the early warning alert levels and color codes of the Maldives Meteorological Service.

Table 2. CEOC Activation Levels

Activation Level	Alert Phase by CEOC & Color Code	Definition
1	Information and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard Identified--Monitoring and Watching</li> <li>• For information only-- no impact expected</li> </ul>
2	Standby / Enhanced Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard Impending—Warning, Monitoring, and Watching</li> <li>• Preparedness Phase: Response agencies and authorities alerted for possible mobilization.</li> <li>• People living in the area to be on alert and observe readiness</li> </ul>
3	Partial Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard Threat Imminent</li> <li>• Preparedness Phase: Public Warning for Readiness—Responders agencies and Authorities mobilize resources</li> <li>• CEOC full activation—Multi Agency Coordinating System (MACS) and Emergency Service Function (ESF) on alert</li> </ul>
4	Full Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response and Action Phase</li> <li>• CEOC in full action—Response Operation launched and resources mobilized</li> </ul>

## Incident Management System

The Incident Management System (IMS) will serve as the operating protocol for the emergency response and recovery operations of the CEOC. Early warning and required response level trigger the activation of CEOCs and IMS. IMS provides a standardized, yet flexible approach to disaster and emergency management. This can be applied regardless of the underlying hazard, or the scale or operational context of the emergency. The IMS approach is internationally recognized as the best practice for emergency management.

IMS is a standardized structure and approach that the City Council adopts to manage its response to various disaster incidents and consists of five critical functions: Leadership/Command, Planning, Operations, Logistics, and Finance and Administration.

IMS provides flexibility during an emergency as it can be scaled up or down as the emergency

develops. Therefore, a full-scale emergency may require all functions to be operationalized; whereas a small-scale incident may be managed with a limited number of functions operationalized.

The goal of the IMS is to provide an efficacious, flexible, and consistent structure and process that is scalable to manage incidents by all levels of government, emergency response organizations, communities, government departments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

Adopting an IMS allows the City Council to systematically approach the response and recovery in all types of incidents requiring the activation of the CEOC. The Incident Management Team (IMT) and the City Council staff will fill the CEOC organization and Incident Command System (ICS) roles as appropriate and determine sufficient personnel for the respective functions to manage emergency operation, tasks and activities as required.





## Incident Command System (ICS) and Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)

The coordination of tasks, agencies and personnel is necessary to ensure an effective and efficient emergency response. This is accomplished through the use of the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is the standardized on-scene incident management system used to coordinate emergency responses, including environmental and health emergencies. The structure is flexible and adaptable, allowing for the cooperation and coordination of multiple agencies within Kulhudhuffushi City.

A Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) is a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordinating agency resources and supporting agency emergency operations. MACS provides the architecture to support incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The MACS establishes relationships between all elements of the system and assists agencies and organizations responding to an incident.

Functions of the MACS, during disaster response operations:

- Provide coordinated decision making;
- Establish priorities;
- Commit agency resources and funds;
- Allocate resources among cooperating agencies or supporting entities;
- Provide strategic guidance to support incident management activities.

## Incident Command Post (ICP)

Depending on the type and scale of the emergency incident, hazard specific lead response agency may establish Incident Command Post (ICP) as required to manage the incident site. Emergency first responders from lead and support agencies meet at the scene and work together to mitigate and control the situation. The On-Scene Commander from the primary responding organization will lead and coordinate the emergency site management and follow their respective chain of command in reporting to the CEOC. Any support requested and required will be coordinated and provided by the IMT at CEOC through the CDMC and MACS under the City Council leadership.

## Disaster Management Coordination Framework

Figure 9 shows the structure for disaster response coordination framework for managing emergency situations and events at National, City/Atoll and Island Levels in the Maldives. Figure 10 illustrates the Emergency Communication and Coordination between and within the different levels.

The involvement of key entities at various levels (national, city, atoll, and island) ensures that emergency response operations are coordinated across all levels, from national oversight down to local councils on-the-ground implementation. The mechanism allows for an organized and efficient response to disasters, facilitating Multi-Agency coordination across all government departments, stakeholders, support agencies within the city, atoll and island communities.

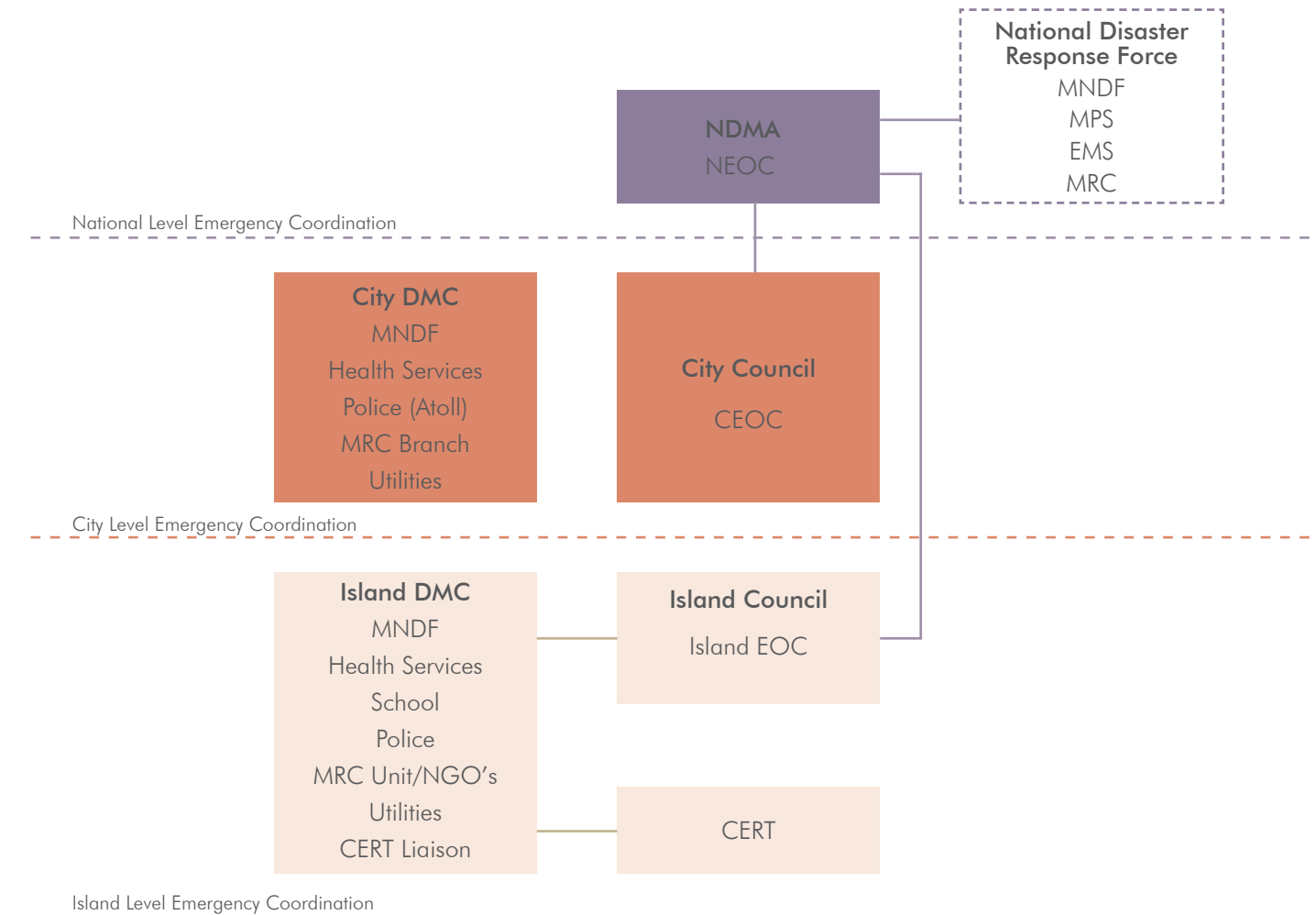


Figure 9. Disaster Management Coordination Framework

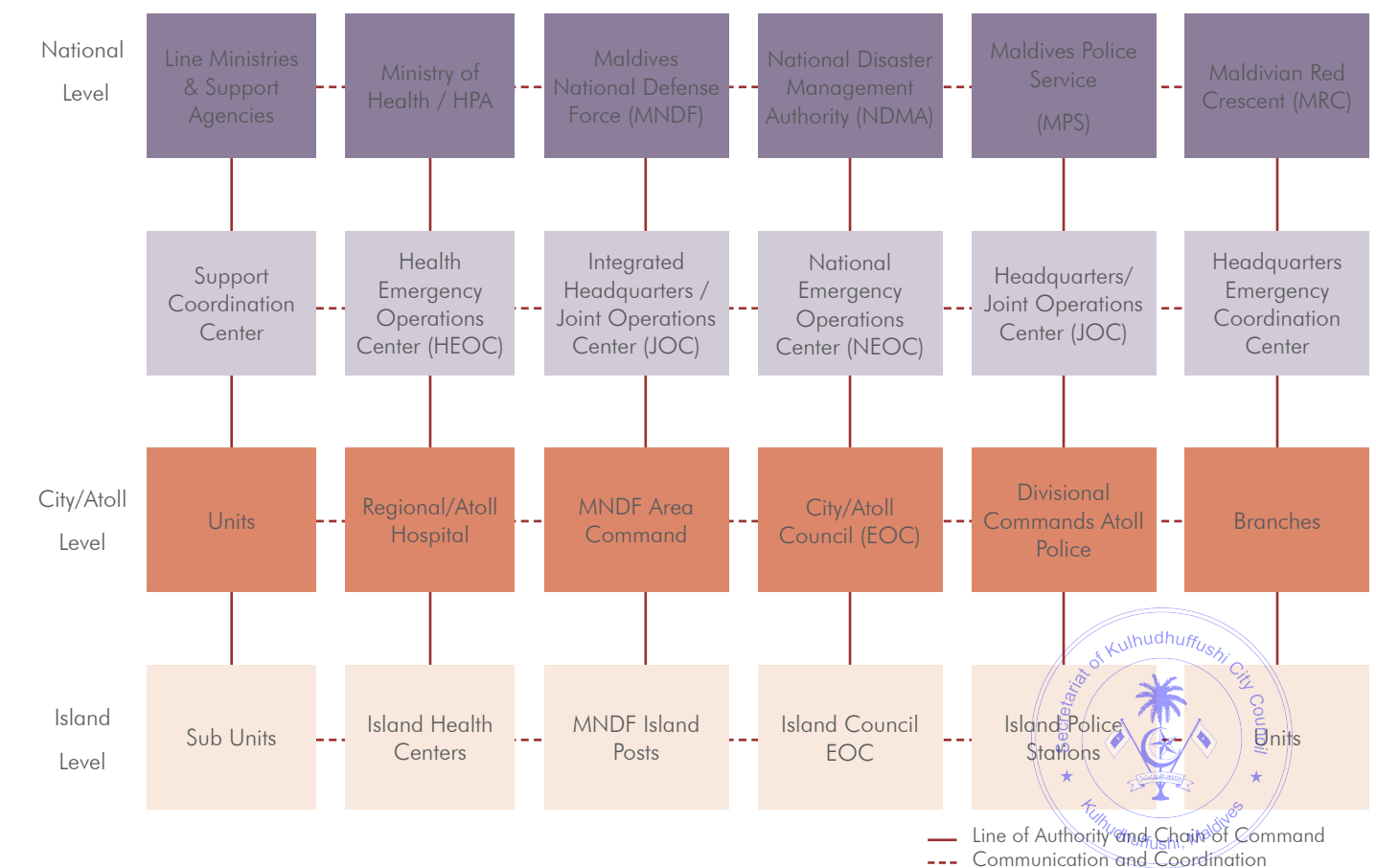


Figure 10. Emergency Communication and Coordination



## Public Information and Risk Communication

To keep Kulhudhuffushi City community informed, and to ensure that the important information and announcements are provided timely to the public directly or through the media and other sources, the City Council and CEOC must designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) or a Spokesperson who will attend media briefings and meetings sometimes together with the Mayor, city officials and emergency operation partner agency representatives to provide information about the situation, ongoing operations, the actions being taken, relief and recovery support measures in progress and planned to the community.

In order to support the PIO, the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Council members and City Council officials, and other agency representatives may also join to provide public information, awareness and risk communication messages to the intended audiences as needed to support the CEOC operations and activities. Besides this, it does not limit the individual hazard specific agencies and support partners providing information specific to their organizational roles and tasks with the approval of their leadership when and where required. The PIO at the CEOC will facilitate and coordinate the media management and public information dissemination.

The City Council must also utilize PA systems, prayer call setup at mosques, its website, social media platforms, with special attention to incorporate foreign languages and sign language for expatriates and disabled persons, as much as possible, at the time of a crisis. Additionally, the Council must plan to use alternative communication methods if the primary means fail. These can include going door-to-door and the use of megaphones.

## Administration, Logistics and Finance

Disaster management requires a consistent and significant amount of funding for mitigation, prevention, and preparedness activities on a long-term basis, as well as response and recovery in case an emergency should happen. An adequate amount of funding is necessary to guarantee that plans are executed to save lives and property and the environment.

The City Council has a statutory responsibility to establish and allocate funds which will be used

during any threatening emergency or disaster. These funds will be regulated, monitored and spent according to a regulation pursuant to the government Financial Act of Maldives, in a way that would not hinder the disaster mitigation and response. According to the Disaster Management Act 28/2015, local councils must include in their annual budget for emergencies.

All administration responsibilities for disaster response and recovery operations will be handled by the CEOC with the support from the City Council based on the level and context of emergency, type and extent of the disaster. The Administration and Finance Section of the CEOC will be responsible for maintaining admin and financial records of the emergency operations as per the SOPs and Guidelines.





# **SECTION-03**

## **Emergency Support Functions (ESF)**





## Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

Functional responsibilities of disaster response agencies are in line with the NEOP. The Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) address the functions of disaster management where emergency response agencies, government organizations and key stakeholder entities have a functional lead agency role and support agency roles. A government entity, unit of SOEs and MRC within each ESF has responsibility for the lead, coordination, and implementation of the assigned ESF. Lead agencies will coordinate the development and updates their Plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Each ESF has a Lead Agency, Support Agencies, and volunteer organizations that are incorporated into hazard specific plans and annexes. Additional stakeholders and partner organizations may be required to support each ESF.

## Lead and Support Agencies

Lead agencies are responsible for coordinating, leading, preparing for, and providing the allocated ESF and may be required to support other functions

while leading the responsible function. These functional Lead Agencies will need supporting agencies to effectively perform their function. ESFs in Kulhudhuffushi City are performed by agencies including MNDF, MPS, MRC, KRH, KCC, utilities and services provider organizations such as WAMCO, FENAKA and other key stakeholder entities. Where there is a support function required to be managed in a disaster but is not assigned the task or there is uncertainty as to which agency may potentially support this function, the City Mayor or the CDMC may request any agency to lead this function.

The supporting agencies will have a significant role during the disaster response operations and recovery phase. Support agencies may provide services, personnel or materials to support or assist a lead agency or a stakeholder organization that manages an emergency. Lead agencies are responsible for overall coordination and implementation of respective ESF while support agencies are responsible for the implementation of assigned tasks within the ESF.

Table 3 shows the ESFs, Lead Agencies and Support Agencies.

Table 3. ESF, Lead and Support Agencies

#	ESF	Lead Agency	Support Agencies
1	Emergency Management	KCC	KP – NAC/MNDF, MRC, MPS, KRH, H.Dh. Atoll Council, Schools and MNU Campus, SOE's and Utility Companies, NGO's, Clubs and Associations, CBOs and CSOs
2	Fire Fighting, Search and Rescue (Land and Sea)	FRS and CG of KP – NAC/ MNDF	KCC, MRC, MPS, KRH, RTL/MTCC, MWSC, Fenaka, Airport and Seaport, WAMCO, Public Works, CERT and Volunteers
3	Law Enforcement and Public Safety	MPS	KCC, MNDF, MRC, KRH, Customs, Immigration, Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, Girl Guide
4	Medical Care and Public Health	KRH	MNDF, MRC, MPS, KCC, Clinics, Pharmacies and Other Medical Facilities
5	Mass Care and Temporary Evacuation/Shelter Management	KCC & MRC	MNDF, MPS, KRH, WDC, Schools and MNU Campus, MWSC, Fenaka, Airport and Seaport, WAMCO, Public Works, CERT and Volunteers

#	ESF	Lead Agency	Support Agencies
6	Early Warning, Public Information & Communication	KCC	MNDF, MRC, MPS, KRH, Schools and MNU Campus, SOE's and Utility Companies, NGO's, Clubs & Associations, CBO's and CSO's, CERT and Volunteers
7	Tsunami Evacuation Management	KCC	MRC, MNDF, MPS, KRH, WDC, Schools and MNU Campus, MWSC, Fenaka, Airport and Seaport, WAMCO, Public Works, CERT and Volunteers, RTL/MTCC
8	Volunteer Management	MRC	MNDF, KCC, MPS, CERT, Cadet Corps, Girl Guides, Scouts Association of Maldives, Schools and MNU Campus, NGO's, Clubs and Associations, CBO's and CSO's
9	Relief Distribution & Donations Management	KCC & MRC	MNDF, MPS, WDC, Schools and MNU Campus, Airport and Seaport, CERT and Volunteers, NGO's, Clubs and Associations, CBO's and CSO's
10	Debris Removal & Waste Management	WAMCO	KCC, MNDF, MPS, KRH, WDC, Public Works, CERT and Volunteers, RDC, Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, and Girl Guides
11	Logistics & Operational Support	KCC	MNDF, MPS, MRC, STO, Airport and Seaport, Public Works, RTL/MTCC
12	Loss & Damage Assessment	KCC`	MRC, MNDF, MPS, Public Works, CERT and Volunteers, Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, and Girl Guides
13	Management of Deceased and Missing	KCC and MPS	MRC, MNDF, KRH, Public Works
14	Public Works & Engineering	KCC - Public Works Department	KCC, MRC, MNDF, MPS, Cert and Volunteers





## Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

### ESF #1 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

ESF #1 - Emergency Management provides essential command, control, coordination, and logistical support for all emergency response and recovery activities. The City Council is responsible for leading this function, ensuring effective management of resources and coordination with all stakeholders in the event of an emergency or disaster. This ESF sets forth the procedures for activating the CEOC, coordinating response activities, and implementing citywide emergency plans.

#### Purpose

The purpose of ESF #1 – Emergency Management is to ensure effective coordination and management of emergency operations within the coastal island city. This ESF provides centralized direction, resources, information, and support to facilitate an organized response to incidents impacting public safety, infrastructure, and essential services.

#### Scope

- Activation and management of the CEOC during an emergency.
- Coordination of response and recovery activities among city departments, agencies, and external partners.
- Resource Management including deployment, tracking, and demobilization of assets.
- Information Management and dissemination, including public information and inter-agency communication.
- Support to all other ESFs through logistics, planning, and operational support.

**Lead Agency** Kulhudhuffushi City Council

**Support Agencies**

- KP, NAC/MNDF
- MRC
- MPS
- KRH
- HDH. Atoll Council
- Schools and MNU Campus
- SOEs and Utility Companies
- NGOs, Clubs and Associations
- CBOs and CSOs

#### Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for all emergency and disaster management support functions in the city.
- Prepare disaster response plans and assign roles and responsibilities to stakeholder organizations.
- Prepare risk assessments for major hazards in Kulhudhuffushi City.
- Organize and build capacity for disaster management.
- Community awareness and public education programs.
- Conduct drills, training, and exercises.
- Convene CDMC and chair meetings.

- Implement CEOC.
- Provide command, control and coordination for disaster management and emergency operations.
- Provide secretariat, activate, staff, and manage CEOC in support of disaster response and recovery operations.
- Provide early warning for disasters, hazard notifications and alerts to the public.
- Maintain an arrangement to receive and disseminate weather alerts, warnings, advisories, and other hazard notifications from NEOC/NDMA.
- Coordinate and support city-wide disaster response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate with respective government departments, agencies and institutions, other public and private partner agencies engaged in emergency management activities.
- Support first responder agencies when required and requested.
- Mobilize and deploy Council staff and resources in responding to emergencies and disaster incidents.
- Coordinate and conduct loss and damage assessments and report to NDMA.
- Provide situation update to the relevant authorities and government departments.
- Coordinate requests for assistance for the response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate relief and rehabilitation activities.
- Repair and restore essential utility services and lifeline functions.
- Facilitate government relief and financial assistance to the affected households.
- Maintain records related to disaster management activities.
- Coordinate and lead recovery activities.

ESF #1 – Emergency Management ensures comprehensive coordination and resource management for Kulhudhuffushi island city during emergencies and disasters. By activating this ESF, the City Council can effectively mobilize resources, provide unified direction, and implement structured response and recovery efforts, supporting the protection and safety of the city's residents, infrastructure, and environment.





ESF #2 - FIREFIGHTING, SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) AT SEA AND LAND

This ESF #2 plan establishes guidelines and operational frameworks for Firefighting and Search and Rescue (SAR) activities on both land and sea. Its purpose is to outline roles, responsibilities, and coordination efforts among primary and supporting agencies for response operations within the Kulhudhuffushi City, where emergencies may involve structural fires, fuel and chemical storage fires, marine fires, and SAR operations on land and in nearby surrounding waters.

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to coordinate and facilitate firefighting and SAR operations during emergencies to protect life, livelihood assets, property, and the environment. This ESF will ensure prompt response to fires, conduct land and sea search and rescue efforts, and provide specialized response to complex incidents involving urban city landscape and hazardous conditions.

Scope

ESF #2 encompasses:

- Firefighting Operations: Response to structural fires, chemical and fuel storage fires, and marine vessel fires within city limits and adjacent waters.
- Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations: Land and sea SAR activities, including locating and rescuing individuals from hazardous conditions, and responding to incidents in coastal waters.
- Coordination with other Stakeholder Agencies: Activation of agency specific response plans and coordination with stakeholders for support and resources as needed.

Lead Agency                      FRS and CG of Kulhudhuffushi Post – NAC/MNDF

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Support Agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• KCC</li><li>• MRC</li><li>• MPS</li><li>• KRH</li><li>• RTL / MTCC</li><li>• MWSC</li><li>• FENAKA</li><li>• Airport and Seaport</li><li>• WAMCO</li><li>• Public Works</li><li>• CERT and Volunteers</li></ul> |
|------------------|---|

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead agency for firefighting, urban/maritime search and rescue and hazmat.
- Upon activation of CEOC, provide appropriate representation to the CEOC, if and when requested in support of the ESF function.
- Provide firefighting services, extinguish and suppress fire.
- Detect, prevent and control fire.

- Provides emergency medical first response/pre-hospital care, triage, and transportation of victims.
- Co-ordinate and perform urban search and rescue.
- Co-ordinate and conduct maritime search and rescue.
- Provide medical evacuations if required.
- On request, provide Hazmat teams.
- Manage and respond oil spill, chemical and hazardous material incidents.
- Coordinate and establish an on-scene Incident Command Post and other incident command activities.
- Coordinate and assist in evacuation operations.
- Provide emergency medical transportation.
- Conduct fire safety and security inspections.
- Provide rapid assessment information to the CEOC and other supporting partners.
- Provide technical assistance on emergency-related issues.
- Assist in rapid situation and damage assessment.
- Support patient movement and evacuations.
- Coordinate with the MPS to document, collect, and recover the deceased.
- Provide security, assist with land SAR operations, and enforce evacuation orders.
- Deliver medical support and care, manage triage for rescued persons, and transport critically injured individuals.
- Clear access routes for emergency vehicles, repair damaged infrastructure, and ensure water availability for firefighting.
- Advise and assist with health and environmental hazards, such as fuel spills from marine fires or contamination from hazardous smoke.
- Conduct fire prevention and safety awareness campaigns for residents and businesses.
- Assist in Damage Assessments
- Conduct structural inspections of affected buildings, vessels, and natural areas for safety and report findings to the KCC and CDMC and relevant authorities.
- Coordinate with Public Works and WAMCO to clear debris and remove hazardous materials from fire incident sites.

This ESF #2 – Firefighting, Search, and Rescue plan equips the city’s emergency response teams with a structured approach to managing fire and SAR incidents on land and at sea. It fosters inter-agency collaboration and establishes clear roles, responsibilities, and protocols for safeguarding public safety, critical infrastructure, and natural environment of the island.





ESF #3 - LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY

ESF #3 - Law Enforcement and Public Safety provides for the coordination of law enforcement services, public safety, and security operations in response to emergencies affecting the city. This ESF ensures that law enforcement resources are available to maintain public order, protect critical infrastructure, and assist with evacuation and re-entry. Led by the Kulhudhuffushi City Police, this plan addresses the roles, responsibilities, and operations of law enforcement and public safety agencies during a disaster.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #3 – Law Enforcement and Public Safety is to establish procedures for maintaining public order, enforcing laws, safeguarding critical infrastructure, and providing security during an emergency or disaster. This ESF also supports other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) with law enforcement assistance as needed, including traffic control, search and rescue, and access control.

Scope

ESF #3 encompasses:

- Law Enforcement Operations: Crime prevention, traffic management, and ensuring public order.
- Evacuation Support and Traffic Control: Assisting in safe and orderly evacuation and controlling re-entry into affected houses.
- Protection of Critical Infrastructure: Safeguarding key facilities, utilities, and communication systems.
- Support for Search and Rescue: Assisting other response agencies in locating and rescuing individuals in danger.
- Public Warning and Information Assistance: Disseminating critical information to the public to ensure safety and order.

Lead Agency Maldives Police Service

Support Agencies

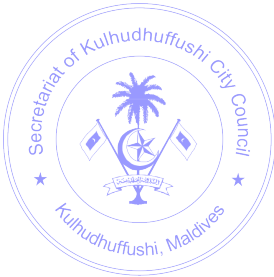
- KCC
- MNDF
- MRC
- KRH
- Customs
- Immigration
- Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, Girls Guide

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for Law Enforcement and Public Safety support functions in the city
- Ensure law enforcement personnel are trained and ready for emergency roles, including evacuation support, crowd control, and perimeter security.
- Conduct training on incident command, crowd management, traffic control, and public safety communication for law enforcement personnel.
- Participate in joint exercises with other emergency response agencies to test interoperability, communication, and security protocols.
- Work with community groups to educate the public on evacuation routes, shelter locations, and safety protocols during emergencies.

- Promote crime prevention measures and individual safety preparedness in the event of a disaster.
- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the City Police will assign a representative to the CEOC to coordinate with other ESFs and support the Incident Commander (IC).
- Deploy law enforcement officers to assist with traffic control, ensuring orderly flow and helping direct residents to safe evacuation points.
- Assign officers to maintain public order, prevent looting, and ensure the safety of individuals and property in affected areas.
- Enforce curfews or restrictions on movement as necessary to protect public safety.
- Implement access control measures to prevent unauthorized entry into restricted areas, critical infrastructure, and evacuation zones.
- Secure vital facilities such as powerhouses, water facilities, and communication centers in coordination with utility companies and private security.
- Assist with search and rescue operations, providing security.
- Coordinate with the CEOC’s Public Information Officer (PIO) to ensure accurate and timely dissemination of public warnings, evacuation orders, and security advisories.
- Use mobile public address systems, social media, and other channels to keep residents informed and compliant with safety directives.
- Manage a phased re-entry plan for residents, ensuring controlled access to prevent unauthorized entry into restricted areas.
- Work with the City Council and MRC to provide security in recovery shelters and support mental health initiatives for impacted residents.
- Conduct an after-action review with participating agencies and stakeholders to assess response effectiveness,

ESF #3 – Law Enforcement and Public Safety provides a structured, coordinated approach to maintaining public order, protecting residents and infrastructure, and supporting other emergency functions during a disaster. This ESF enables the Police to mobilize resources effectively, maintain safety, and protect public welfare in times of crisis.





ESF#4 – MEDICAL CARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

ESF #4 - Medical Care and Public Health addresses the coordination and delivery of medical and public health services for a coastal island city during a disaster. This ESF aims to protect and preserve public health, provide immediate medical services, support local healthcare facilities, and assist in the prevention of disease outbreaks. Led by the Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital, this ESF outlines roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and response protocols for public health and medical support.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #4 – Medical Care and Public Health Services is to ensure a coordinated response to health and medical needs resulting from an emergency or disaster. This includes organizing resources to provide medical treatment, controlling disease spread, protecting vulnerable populations, and managing health infrastructure needs in a timely and efficient manner.

Scope

ESF #4 encompasses:

- Medical Care Support: Coordination of emergency medical services (EMS), hospital operations, field triage, and patient transport.
- Public Health Services: Disease control, sanitation, mental health support, and community health protection.
- Mass Care and Medical Sheltering: Temporary medical facilities, shelter operations, and medical needs support in emergency shelters.
- Fatality Management: Coordination with medical examiners to manage and identify deceased persons, support morgue services and necessary forensic activities.

Lead Agency                      Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital

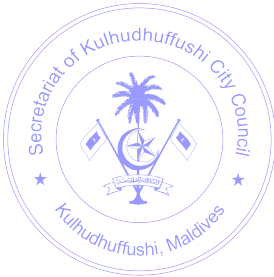
- Support Agencies
- MNDF
  - MRC
  - MPS
  - KCC
  - Clinics, Pharmacies and Other Medical Facilities

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for Medical Care and Public Health support functions in the city.
- Maintain an updated list of local healthcare facilities, shelters, and community health resources, ensuring surge capacity for emergencies.
- Provide training on emergency medical response, mass casualty management, and disease outbreak protocols for healthcare providers and emergency responders.
- Conduct joint exercises with involving agencies to ensure readiness for mass casualty and public health emergencies.
- Provide guidance on self-care for minor injuries, basic first aid, and managing chronic conditions during emergencies.
- Coordinate with private sector health providers and pharmacies to support supply chains and maintain essential medical services.

- Deploy EMS to incident sites to provide on-scene medical care and triage.
- Establish field triage points if large numbers of patients are anticipated, and coordinate transport to healthcare facilities based on injury severity and hospital capacity.
- Coordinate with hospitals to activate surge capacity protocols, including expanding bed space and activating alternate care sites if needed.
- Use community centers, schools, or other pre-identified sites as temporary medical care locations if hospitals reach capacity.
- Monitor and control potential disease outbreaks through infection control, sanitation, and public education on hygiene practices.
- Provide safe drinking water and coordinate sanitation efforts with the City Council to prevent waterborne diseases and other public health risks.
- Coordinate with volunteer health organizations and NGOs to staff shelters with medical professionals and provide necessary resources.
- Deploy mental health professionals to provide crisis counseling, stress management, and emotional support for impacted individuals, emergency responders, and shelter populations.
- Communicate health advisories, disease prevention guidelines, and updates on available health services through Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Use media and social media platforms to provide accurate and timely information on health and medical support.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of public health and medical response actions, capturing lessons learned and identifying areas for improvement.

This ESF #4 – Medical Care and Public Health Services plan ensures that the Kulhudhuffushi City is prepared to meet the health and medical needs of the community in times of crisis. By activating this ESF, the City Council can provide a coordinated, efficient, and comprehensive approach to managing public health and medical challenges during disasters, safeguarding the well-being of residents and foreigners alike.





ESF#5 – MASS CARE AND TEMPORARY/EVACUATION SHELTER MANAGEMENT

ESF #5 - Mass Care and Temporary/Evacuation Shelter Management is designed to coordinate and deliver essential services to individuals and families affected by an emergency or disaster. This ESF includes provisions for sheltering, feeding, health, and welfare services. ESF #5 outlines protocols to ensure affected residents have access to safe shelter, basic necessities, and support services.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #5 is to ensure a coordinated and effective approach to mass care services, including the operation of temporary shelters, provision of food and water, mental health support, and other essential services for disaster survivors. This ESF is vital to protecting the well-being and safety of residents who may need to evacuate or require temporary housing due to a disaster.

Scope

ESF #5 encompasses:

- Shelter Operations: Opening, managing, and closing shelters that provide safe refuge and basic needs.
- Feeding and Hydration: Ensuring access to food and clean water at shelters and other designated locations.
- Emergency First Aid and Health Services: Offering basic medical care and mental health services.
- Information and Assistance: Helping evacuees with information, resources, and referrals for recovery support.
- Support for Special Needs Populations: Ensuring accommodations and services for those with disabilities, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups.

Lead Agency      Kulhudhuffushi City Council and Maldivian Red Crescent

- Support Agencies
- MNDF
  - MPS
  - KRH
  - WDC
  - Schools and MNU Campus
  - MWSC
  - FENAKA
  - Airport and Seaport
  - WAMCO
  - Public Works
  - CERT and Volunteers

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for Mass Care and Temporary/Evacuation Shelter Management functions.
- Identify and maintain a list of potential shelter facilities, including schools, community centers, and mosques if required.
- Inventory mass care resources, such as bedding, food supplies, water, sanitation facilities, and first aid kits.
- Establish a pre-arranged supply system with local vendors for additional resources in case of extended shelter operations.

- Provide training for shelter staff, including volunteers, on shelter operations, crisis counseling, special needs accommodations, and security protocols.
- Conduct regular exercises with support agencies to test shelter setup, capacity limits, crowd management, and incident command operations.
- Educate residents on personal preparedness, including emergency kits and information on what to bring to a shelter.
- Upon activation by the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the KCC and MRC will open shelters at pre-designated sites.
- Implement a registration system at each shelter to track evacuee information, ensuring confidentiality and accuracy.
- Coordinate with the stakeholders and other support agencies to provide meals, snacks, and clean drinking water at each shelter.
- Arrange for regular supply deliveries, including special dietary accommodation for individuals with specific needs (e.g., allergies, diabetes).
- Deploy doctors and healthcare personnel to provide basic medical care, first aid, and crisis counseling in shelters.
- Establish mental health support services, offering counseling and psychological first aid to shelter residents affected by trauma.
- Set up an information desk at each shelter to assist evacuees with locating family members, gathering information on recovery resources, and obtaining essential support.
- Work with support agencies to facilitate communication between evacuees and their families, using a hotline or online platforms if necessary.
- Coordinate with volunteer organizations to provide specialized support, including translators, mobility assistance, and additional medical equipment if needed.
- Coordinate with the Police Department to maintain security at each shelter, ensuring a safe environment for evacuees and staff.
- Conduct thorough cleaning, decontamination, and repairs at all shelter facilities before returning them to normal operations.
- Coordinate with relevant ministries and volunteer organizations to ensure ongoing support for vulnerable populations.
- Conduct an after-action review with shelter management teams, support agencies, and stakeholders to evaluate response effectiveness, identify challenges, and recommend improvements.

By following ESF #5 – Mass Care and Temporary/Evacuation Shelter Management, the City Council ensures the welfare, safety, and well-being of evacuees during a disaster. Through strategic planning, inter-agency coordination, and community support, the City Council can provide effective mass care, protecting lives and supporting community resilience.





ESF#6 – EARLY WARNING, PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

ESF #6 - Early Warning, Public Information, and Communication outlines the strategies and procedures for effectively disseminating timely and accurate information to the public before, during, and after a disaster. This ESF aims to ensure the safety of residents and enhance community resilience by providing critical information about threats, emergency response procedures, and recovery resources. Led by the City Council in collaboration with local emergency management agencies and other stakeholders, this plan details the roles, responsibilities, and processes for public information and communication during emergencies.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #6 is to establish a communication framework that supports effective public information dissemination, early warning systems, and community engagement during disasters. This plan aims to build public trust and ensure that residents are informed, prepared, and able to respond appropriately in emergencies.

Scope

ESF #6 encompasses:

- Early Warning Systems: Implementing systems for timely alerts regarding imminent hazards, including severe weather, tsunamis, and other emergencies.
- Public Information Dissemination: Providing accurate, clear, and timely information about the nature of the emergency, response actions, and recovery resources.
- Communication Channels: Utilizing multiple communication platforms to reach diverse audiences, including vulnerable populations.
- Community Engagement: Encouraging public participation and feedback in preparedness activities and disaster response planning.
- Media Relations: Coordinating with local media to ensure consistent messaging and accurate information dissemination.

Lead Agency      Kulhudhuffushi City Council

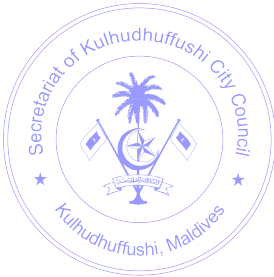
- Support Agencies
- MNDF
  - MRC
  - MPS
  - KRH
  - Schools and MNU Campus
  - SOEs and Utility Companies
  - NGOs, Clubs and Associations
  - CBOs and CSOs
  - CERT and Volunteers

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for early warning, public information and communication functions.
- Establish a reliable system for monitoring threats, including weather alerts, and other potential hazards.
- Integrate technology solutions (e.g., alert systems, sirens) for issuing timely warnings to residents.
- Create a public information toolkit with templates for emergency announcements, press releases, and social media posts.

- Provide training for communications staff and PIOs on crisis communication, media relations, and public engagement strategies.
- Conduct drills and exercises to test the effectiveness of early warning systems and public information dissemination processes.
- Host community meetings and workshops to educate residents about emergency preparedness, response actions, and available resources.
- Partner with local organizations to disseminate information and gather feedback from diverse community members.
- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the City Council will initiate public information operations and activate the designated early warning protocols.
- Utilize multiple platforms (e.g., text alerts, social media, websites) to issue timely warnings regarding imminent threats and emergency conditions.
- Provide clear instructions on evacuation routes, shelter locations, and safety precautions.
- Prepare and distribute accurate information about the nature of the emergency, response actions, and resources available to affected residents.
- Ensure messaging is culturally competent and accessible to individuals with disabilities, language barriers, or other vulnerabilities.
- Designate a spokesperson to address media inquiries and provide information during press briefings.
- Leverage social media platforms to provide real-time updates and engage with the public, addressing questions and concerns.
- Address public concerns and questions promptly, adapting messaging as needed to meet community needs.
- Conduct a post-disaster evaluation of public information and communication efforts to identify successes and areas for improvement.
- Provide ongoing updates about recovery resources, rebuilding efforts, and support services available to residents.
- Ensure continued support for vulnerable populations as recovery efforts unfold.
- Organize a debriefing session with communication staff, agency representatives, and community stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of public information efforts.

By implementing ESF #6 – Early Warning, Public Information, and Communication, the City Council ensures effective communication strategies that inform and protect the island community during disasters. Through timely warnings, accurate information dissemination, and community engagement, the city can enhance public safety and resilience in the face of emergencies.





ESF #7 – TSUNAMI EVACUATION MANAGEMENT

ESF #7 - Evacuation Management outlines the procedures and responsibilities for the effective and efficient evacuation of residents and visitors during emergencies. This plan is essential for ensuring the safety of individuals in the face of imminent threats, such as urban fire, tsunamis, or other disasters, while also addressing logistical considerations and communication needs.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #7 is to establish a systematic approach to managing evacuation operations in response to emergencies. This includes identifying evacuation routes, facilitating the movement of residents and visitors to safety, and ensuring clear communication throughout the evacuation process.

Scope

ESF #7 encompasses:

- Evacuation Planning: Developing detailed plans for evacuation routes, shelter locations, and transportation options.
- Public Communication: Establishing clear channels of communication to inform the public about evacuation orders and procedures.
- Coordination: Collaborating with local, response agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to facilitate efficient evacuations.
- Post-Evacuation Support: Addressing the needs of individuals who have evacuated, including shelter, medical care, and transportation back to their homes.

Lead Agency                      Kulhudhuffushi City Council

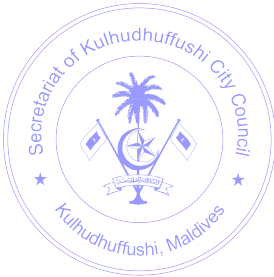
- Support Agencies
- MRC
  - MNDF
  - MPS
  - KRH
  - WDC
  - Schools and MNU Campus
  - MWSC
  - FENAKA
  - Airport and Seaport
  - WAMCO
  - Public Works
  - CERT and Volunteers
  - RTL / MTCC

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact evacuation management support functions.
- Develop evacuation plan detailing evacuation route, assembly points, transportation options, and shelter locations.
- Identify high-risk populations that may require special assistance during evacuations (e.g., the elderly, disabled, and children).
- Organize drills and exercises to practice evacuation procedures and assess the effectiveness of communication and logistics.

- Raise public awareness about evacuation plans, routes, and procedures through community meetings, educational materials, and social media.
- Maintain an inventory of resources needed for evacuation operations, including transportation vehicles, communication devices, and emergency supplies.
- Establish partnerships with local NGOs and volunteer organizations for additional support during evacuation efforts.
- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the City Council will coordinate evacuation operations.
- Use multiple communication channels, including social media, local media, and emergency alert systems, to disseminate evacuation orders.
- Designate specific evacuation routes and assembly points, ensuring that these routes are clearly marked and communicated to the public.
- Identify and assist individuals with special needs who may require additional support during evacuations.
- Ensure that designated transportation and shelter facilities are equipped to accommodate individuals with disabilities and medical conditions.
- Establish procedures for safely allowing evacuees to return to their homes once the emergency threat has passed and conditions are deemed safe.
- Establish temporary shelters for those displaced due to the disaster until permanent housing solutions can be arranged.
- Compile and analyze data related to evacuation operations, including the number of evacuees, transportation logistics, and shelter utilization.
- Document lessons learned from the evacuation process to inform future planning and improvement efforts.
- Conduct a post-disaster evaluation of evacuation operations to identify strengths and weaknesses in the response

By implementing ESF #7 – Evacuation Management, the City Council ensures a structured and efficient approach to managing the evacuation of residents and visitors during emergencies. This plan will facilitate timely and safe evacuations, enhance community resilience, and ensure that individuals can seek safety in the face of disaster.





ESF #8 – VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

ESF #8 - Volunteer Management outlines the framework for integrating and coordinating volunteers into the disaster response and recovery efforts of the city. This plan is vital for effectively utilizing community resources, enhancing response capabilities, and ensuring that volunteers are safely and efficiently deployed to support emergency operations.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #8 is to create a systematic approach for the effective management of volunteers in disaster response and recovery efforts. This includes recruiting and training volunteers, coordinating their activities, and ensuring their safety and well-being throughout the disaster response.

Scope

ESF #8 encompasses:

- Volunteer Recruitment: Strategies for recruiting and mobilizing volunteers in preparation for and during a disaster.
- Training and Orientation: Providing necessary training and orientation to ensure volunteers are prepared for their roles in disaster response.
- Coordination and Integration: Coordinating volunteer efforts with local agencies, non-profit organizations, and community groups to enhance operational effectiveness.
- Safety and Welfare: Ensuring the safety, health, and welfare of volunteers throughout the disaster response process.

Lead Agency Maldivian Red Crescent

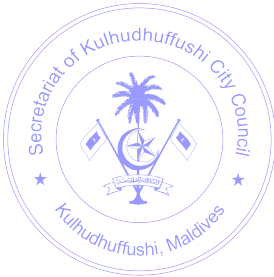
- Support Agencies
- MNDF
  - KCC
  - MPS
  - CERT
  - Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, Girls Guide
  - Schools and MNU Campus
  - NGOs, Clubs and Associations
  - CBOs and CSOs

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Develop a volunteer management plan outlining roles, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating volunteers into disaster response efforts.
- Identify specific areas where volunteers can provide support.
- Establish a registration system for volunteers to streamline the process of recruiting and tracking volunteer availability and skills.
- Conduct regular training sessions and drills to prepare volunteers for their roles in disaster response.
- Raise awareness about volunteer opportunities in disaster response through outreach programs and community education initiatives.
- Encourage residents to become involved in local volunteer organizations to build a culture of preparedness and resilience.

- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the MRC will be assigned to coordinate volunteer management operations.
- Coordinate with other emergency support functions to assign volunteers to specific tasks and locations, ensuring that their skills are utilized appropriately.
- Implement safety measures to protect volunteers, including personal protective equipment (PPE), safety briefings, and access to medical support.
- Conduct assessments of volunteer activities during the disaster response to evaluate effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.
- Provide resources and support for volunteers who may require assistance following their involvement in disaster response, including counseling services if needed.

By implementing ESF #8 – Volunteer Management, the City Council ensures a structured and efficient approach to integrating volunteers into disaster response and recovery efforts. This plan will facilitate effective coordination, enhance community resilience, and maximize the contributions of volunteers in the aftermath of a disaster.





ESF #9 – RELIEF DISTRIBUTION AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

ESF #9 - Relief Distribution and Donation Management outlines the strategies and procedures for managing the distribution of relief supplies and donations during disaster response operations. This ESF aims to ensure efficient and equitable distribution of resources to affected populations while coordinating community donations effectively.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #9 is to establish a comprehensive framework for the efficient distribution of relief supplies and the effective management of community donations during disaster response. This plan seeks to ensure that the needs of the affected population are met promptly and equitably while maintaining accountability and transparency in the distribution process.

Scope

ESF #9 encompasses:

- Relief Supply Management: Coordinating the receipt, storage, and distribution of essential relief supplies, including food, water, medical supplies, and clothing.
- Donation Management: Establishing systems for managing and distributing donations from individuals, organizations, and businesses to avoid surplus and ensure needs are met.
- Distribution Points: Identifying and managing distribution centers for efficient delivery of relief supplies to affected individuals and families.
- Community Engagement: Encouraging community involvement in relief efforts and maintaining communication regarding donation needs and distribution processes.
- Partnership Coordination: Collaborating with local, stakeholder agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners to ensure comprehensive relief efforts.

Lead Agency                      Kulhudhuffushi City Council and Maldivian Red Crescent

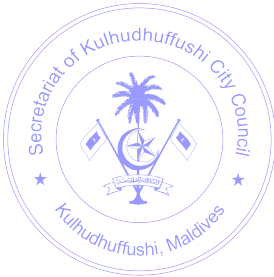
- Support Agencies
- MNDF
  - MPS
  - WDC
  - Schools and MNU Campus
  - Airport and Seaport
  - CERT and Volunteers
  - NGOs, Clubs and Associations
  - CBOs and CSOs

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the City Council with MRC will coordinate relief distribution operations and initiate donation management processes.
- Develop and maintain an inventory of essential supplies needed during disasters, including food, water, hygiene kits, medical supplies, and clothing.
- Identify local suppliers and establish pre-arranged contracts to facilitate rapid procurement during emergencies.
- Create a donation management strategy that outlines guidelines for accepting, sorting, and distributing donations.

- Establish a point of contact for donation inquiries and create clear communication regarding donation needs and processes.
- Provide training for staff and volunteers involved in relief distribution and donation management on inventory management, distribution processes, and effective communication with the public.
- Conduct drills to test the effectiveness of relief distribution strategies and the responsiveness of donation management systems.
- Promote public awareness campaigns about the appropriate types of donations and the best ways to support affected communities.
- Coordinate with local suppliers, NGOs, and volunteers to receive and sort relief supplies at designated locations.
- Ensure proper storage of supplies to maintain quality and accessibility for distribution. Ensure that such relief supplies and donations are stocked, stored and maintained in a safe and secure location from climatic risks and disasters.
- Identify and establish distribution points where affected individuals and families can access relief supplies, ensuring locations are accessible and safe.
- Implement a distribution plan that prioritizes vulnerable populations, including elderly individuals, people with disabilities, and those with limited mobility.
- Process and distribute donations efficiently, prioritizing items that are most needed based on assessments of community needs.
- Monitor distribution efforts and adjust logistics as needed to address any challenges or barriers.
- Keep the public informed about the status of relief efforts, available resources, and ways to support the community through updates on social media, news and websites.
- Ensure proper documentation of all distribution activities, donation processes, and expenses for future analysis and potential reimbursement.
- Organize a debriefing session with all involved agencies and stakeholders to assess the overall effectiveness

By implementing ESF #9 – Relief Distribution and Donation Management, the City Council ensures effective and equitable distribution of relief supplies and community donations during disasters. This structured approach will enhance the overall effectiveness of emergency response efforts, support recovery and foster resilience in the face of future emergencies.





ESF#10 – DEBRIS REMOVAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

ESF #10 - Debris Removal and Waste Management outlines the strategies and procedures for managing debris and waste following a disaster in the city. This ESF focuses on the efficient removal of debris, the management of waste generated during emergencies, and ensuring that recovery efforts support public health and environmental sustainability. Led by the Waste Management Corporation in coordination with local agencies, contractors, and community organizations, this plan details the roles, responsibilities, and processes for debris removal and waste management during disaster response.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #10 is to establish a procedure for debris removal and waste management in the aftermath of a disaster. This plan aims to ensure rapid and efficient debris clearance, minimize public health risks, protect the environment, and restore the city to a safe and functional state.

Scope

ESF #10 encompasses:

- Debris Clearance Operations: Organizing and managing the removal of debris from public and private properties, including hazardous materials and construction debris.
- Waste Management Strategies: Implementing waste management protocols to handle the disposal of solid waste generated by the disaster effectively.
- Coordination with Agencies: Collaborating with local, government agencies, contractors, and NGOs to streamline debris removal and waste management efforts.
- Public Communication: Informing residents about debris removal schedules, waste management procedures, and safety precautions.
- Environmental Protection: Ensuring debris and waste management practices minimize environmental impacts and promote sustainability.

Lead Agency Waste Management Corporation

Support Agencies

- KCC
- MNDF
- MPS
- KRH
- WDC
- Public Works
- CERT and Volunteers
- RDC
- Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, and Girls Guide

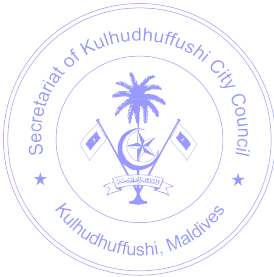
Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for waste management and debris clearance functions in the city.
- Develop a debris management plan that outlines strategies for debris clearance, waste management, and resource allocation in disaster scenarios.
- Identify potential debris types (e.g., vegetation, construction materials, hazardous waste) and establish protocols for handling each type.
- Conduct training sessions for public works staff, volunteers, and contractors on debris management

procedures, safety protocols, and equipment operation.

- Organize tabletop exercises and simulations to test debris removal and waste management strategies.
- Encourage community involvement in debris cleanup efforts through volunteer programs and public awareness campaigns.
- Maintain an inventory of debris removal equipment, waste management resources, and personnel needed for disaster response.
- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the WAMCO will coordinate debris removal and waste management operations.
- Conduct an initial assessment of debris conditions in affected areas, prioritizing clearance of major transportation routes, critical infrastructure, and emergency access points.
- Identify hazardous materials and areas requiring special handling to ensure public safety.
- Set up temporary waste disposal sites to accommodate debris and waste generated during the disaster.
- Ensure proper segregation of waste types (e.g., recyclables, organic waste, hazardous materials) to facilitate efficient disposal.
- Collaborate with local fire departments and hazardous materials teams to manage dangerous debris and ensure proper safety protocols are followed.
- Coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) if necessary to assess and mitigate environmental impacts from debris and waste management activities.
- Keep the public informed about debris removal schedules, waste disposal options, and safety precautions through local media, social media, and bulletins.
- Conduct a thorough assessment of debris removal and waste management efforts to evaluate effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.
- Ensure proper documentation of all debris management activities, including costs and resource usage, for potential reimbursement.
- Organize a debriefing session with involved agencies and stakeholders to assess the overall effectiveness of debris removal and waste management efforts.

By implementing ESF #10 – Debris Removal and Waste Management, the City Council ensures effective and efficient management of debris and waste in the aftermath of disasters. This will enhance public safety, protect the environment, and support the recovery efforts of the community in future emergencies.





ESF#11 – LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

ESF #11 - Logistics and Operational Support outlines the strategies and procedures for ensuring the effective management and delivery of resources, materials, and services necessary for disaster response operations. This ESF plays a crucial role in the timely acquisition, transportation, and distribution of supplies and equipment to support all emergency operations. Led by the City Council in collaboration with other city agencies and partners, this plan details the roles, responsibilities, and procedures for logistics operations during emergencies.

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF#11 is to establish a coordinated logistics support that ensures the timely provision of critical resources, support services, and operational capabilities needed during disaster response. This plan aims to streamline logistics processes, enhance inter-agency coordination, and maximize the efficiency of resource utilization.

Scope

ESF #11 encompasses:

- Resource Acquisition and Management: Identifying, procuring, and managing all necessary resources, including personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Transportation and Distribution: Coordinating transportation logistics for moving resources to and from affected areas and between response agencies.
- Warehouse Management: Establishing and maintaining logistics hubs and warehouses for storing and distributing supplies.
- Inter-agency Coordination: Collaborating with local and government agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners to ensure resource availability and efficient distribution.
- Operational Support Services: Providing administrative and operational support to all emergency response efforts, including communications, technology, and infrastructure repair.

Lead Agency                      Kulhudhuffushi City Council

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Support Agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MNDF</li><li>• MPS</li><li>• MRC</li><li>• STO</li><li>• Airport and Seaport</li><li>• Public Works</li><li>• RTL / MTCC</li></ul> |
|------------------|--|

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Develop and maintain an inventory of critical resources, including food, water, medical supplies, shelter materials, equipment, and transportation vehicles.
- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for all logistics support functions in the city.
- Identify local suppliers and service providers for emergency needs, establishing pre-arranged contracts to expedite procurement during a disaster.
- Conduct training for logistics personnel on incident command, supply chain management, resource

tracking, government financial regulations and emergency procurement procedures.

- Facilitate exercises to test logistics operations, coordination with other ESFs, and the effectiveness of transportation and distribution systems.
- Establish mutual arrangements and communication protocols with stakeholder agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners to ensure resource sharing and support.
- Upon activation of the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC), the City Council will coordinate logistics operations and mobilize personnel to key response areas.
- Activate the logistics section under the CEOC to oversee resource allocation, transportation, and distribution efforts.
- Assess the needs of response agencies and front-line operations, prioritizing resource requests based on urgency and impact.
- Mobilize resources from city warehouses and partner organizations, ensuring timely delivery to designated locations.
- Coordinate transportation logistics for moving personnel, equipment, and supplies, utilizing city-owned vehicles and contracted transportation services as necessary.
- Establish logistics hubs for staging and distributing supplies, ensuring proper inventory management and security at these locations.
- Implement a tracking system for all resources to provide real-time updates on inventory status and distribution efforts.
- Provide administrative and operational support to all response agencies, including communication systems, technology support, and infrastructure repair.
- Ensure all response teams have the necessary equipment and supplies to carry out their missions effectively.
- Work closely with NGOs to coordinate their resource contributions, volunteer support, and logistics needs during the disaster response.
- Conduct a post-disaster assessment of logistics operations to evaluate effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.
- Coordinate the allocation of resources for recovery efforts, including materials for rebuilding infrastructure and supporting displaced residents.
- Ensure proper documentation of all logistics activities, resource usage, and expenses for post-incident reporting and potential reimbursement.
- Facilitate an after-action review to assess logistics performance, identify challenges faced during response operations, and recommend improvements.

By implementing ESF #11 – Logistics and Operational Support, the City Council ensures that all response operations have the necessary resources and support services in place during disasters. This approach to logistics will enhance the overall effectiveness of emergency management efforts of the Kulhudhuffushi island community.





ESF#12 – LOSS AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

ESF #12 - Loss and Damage Assessment outlines the procedures and responsibilities for evaluating the extent of damages and losses resulting from disasters. This function is critical for determining the immediate needs of the community, informing response and recovery efforts, and facilitating requests for government assistance.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #12 is to establish a systematic approach to assess the loss and damage caused by disasters, including impacts on infrastructure, homes, businesses, and public services. This assessment will inform decision-making for disaster response and recovery, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively and that the needs of affected populations are met.

Scope

ESF #12 encompasses:

- Damage Assessment Protocols: Follow Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Regulation and procedures for conducting loss and damage assessments to household property and essential items.
- Data Collection: Gathering data on losses and damages to inform recovery efforts and resource allocation.
- Coordination with Agencies: Collaborating with local stakeholder agencies to ensure comprehensive assessments and facilitate assistance requests.
- Documentation and Reporting: Maintaining detailed records of assessment findings to support recovery funding requests and future planning efforts.

Lead Agency      Kulhudhuffushi City Council

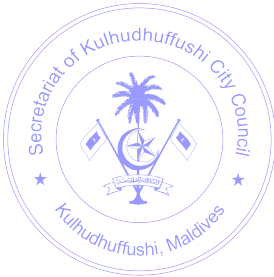
- Support Agencies
- MRC
  - MNDF
  - MPS
  - Public Works
  - CERT and Volunteers
  - Cadet Corps, Scouts Association of Maldives, and Girls Guide

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Get familiar with the Relief Guideline and disaster assistance regulation.
- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for conducting loss and damage assessments.
- Identify key data points to be collected during assessments, such as structural damage, economic impacts, and service disruptions.
- Provide training for assessment teams on damage assessment guidelines.
- Educate the community about the assessment process and encourage residents to report damages and losses promptly.
- Establish a system for residents to provide information on damage via online forms, hotline.
- Maintain an inventory of resources needed for assessments, including personnel and equipment.

- Upon activation of the CEOC, the City Council will coordinate damage assessment operations.
- Conduct a rapid initial assessment of damages to identify priority areas and gather preliminary data on impacts to infrastructure, homes, and businesses.
- Organize assessment teams to conduct thorough evaluations of public and private properties, focusing on critical infrastructure, residential areas, and commercial facilities.
- Use standardized damage assessment forms to ensure consistency and accuracy in data collection across teams.
- Collaborate with local first responder agencies involved in assessment.
- Keep the public informed about the assessment process, timelines, and findings through websites and social media.
- Compile and analyze assessment data to create comprehensive reports detailing the extent of losses and damage across the community.
- Highlight critical areas needing immediate attention and long-term recovery strategies.
- Prepare documentation necessary for submitting disaster assistance requests, including damage assessments and recovery needs.
- Ensure that all assessment findings are well-documented to support funding applications and recovery planning.
- Gather feedback from residents and stakeholders on the assessment process and recovery needs.
- Conduct a post-disaster evaluation of the loss and damage assessment processes to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.

By implementing ESF #12– Loss and Damage Assessment, the City Council ensures a structured and effective approach to assessing the impacts of disasters on the community. This plan will facilitate informed decision-making, and a coordinated recovery effort to restore the island city to a safe and functional state after a disaster.





ESF#13 – MANAGEMENT OF DECEASED AND MISSING

ESF #13 - Management of Deceased and Missing Persons outlines the procedures and responsibilities for the identification, management, and support of deceased individuals and those reported missing during a disaster. This function is essential for ensuring respect and dignity in handling human remains and providing support to affected families. Managed by the KCC in coordination with the Police, this plan provides a comprehensive framework for addressing the complexities of managing deceased and missing persons in disaster scenarios.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #13 is to establish a systematic approach for managing deceased individuals and reporting missing persons following a disaster. This plan aims to ensure respectful and humane handling of remains, effective communication with families, and coordination with relevant agencies to resolve cases of missing persons.

Scope

ESF #13 encompasses:

- Identification and Recovery Protocols: Establishing procedures for the identification and recovery of deceased individuals.
- Missing Persons Reporting: Creating a system for families and the public to report missing persons and receive updates.
- Collaboration with Agencies: Coordinating with the police, hospital, and disaster response teams.
- Documentation and Reporting: Maintaining detailed records of cases involving deceased individuals and missing persons for accountability and future reference.

Lead Agency      Kulhudhuffushi City Council and Maldives Police Service

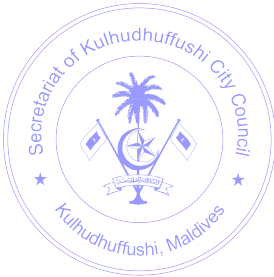
- Support Agencies
- MRC
  - MNDF
  - KRH
  - Public Works

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Develop a plan for managing deceased and missing persons, including procedures, roles, and resource allocation.
- Identify key personnel and agencies involved in recovery, identification, and support activities.
- Conduct training for personnel involved in the management of deceased individuals and missing persons on procedures, sensitivity training, and the use of relevant technologies.
- Maintain an inventory of resources needed for managing deceased and missing persons, including personnel, equipment, and communication tools.
- Make Mortuary operational if any.
- Ensure burial formalities and the respectful handling of remains in accordance with legal and ethical standards.
- Establish a reporting system for families and community members to report missing persons.
- Ensure that all reports are documented and investigated.

- Maintain detailed records of identified remains and missing persons for future reference and legal purposes.
- Establish a desk to provide information, support, and services to affected families.
- Conduct a post-disaster evaluation of management operations for deceased and missing persons to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.

By implementing ESF #13 – Management of Deceased and Missing Persons, the City Council ensures a structured and compassionate approach to managing the sensitive issues surrounding deceased individuals and missing persons in disaster situations. This plan will facilitate respectful treatment of the dead, provide critical support to families, and enhance the community’s resilience in facing future disasters.





ESF#14 – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

ESF #14 - Public Works and Engineering outlines the procedures and responsibilities for ensuring the continued functionality of essential public infrastructure and services during and after a disaster. This plan is crucial for the rapid restoration of critical services, including water, wastewater, transportation, and debris management, ensuring that the community can recover and return to normal operations as quickly as possible. Managed by the City Public Works Department in coordination with the KCC and other relevant agencies, this plan provides a comprehensive framework for public works operations in disaster scenarios.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF#14 is to establish a systematic approach to public works operations during and after disasters. This includes damage assessment, restoration of services, coordination with other emergency support functions, and effective communication with the community and other agencies involved in disaster response and recovery.

Scope

ESF #14 encompasses:

- Damage Assessment: Evaluating the impact of disasters on public infrastructure, including roads, harbors, drainage systems and community buildings.
- Restoration of Services: Rapidly restoring essential public services and infrastructure to minimize disruption and ensure community safety.
- Debris Management: Support WAMCO in debris clearance and management to facilitate recovery efforts and maintain public safety.
- Collaboration with Agencies: Working with local stakeholder agencies to coordinate public works operations and resource allocation.
- Public Communication: Keeping the public informed about the status of infrastructure, service restoration efforts, and safety measures.

Lead Agency                      Public Works Department - Kulhudhuffushi City Council

- Support Agencies
- KCC
  - MRC
  - MNDF
  - MPS
  - CERT and Volunteers

Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Serve as the lead coordinating agency and the primary point of contact for all Public Works and Engineering support functions in the city.
- Develop a comprehensive framework for public works operations, including procedures for damage assessment, service restoration, and debris management.
- Identify key personnel and agencies involved in public works response and recovery operations.
- Provide training for public works personnel on emergency response protocols, safety measures, and coordination with other agencies.
- Conduct drills and exercises to practice public works operations during emergencies, including debris management and service restoration.

- Maintain an inventory of resources needed for public works operations, including equipment, vehicles, and personnel.
- Develop partnerships with local contractors and organizations for additional support during disaster response.
- Raise public awareness about public works roles during emergencies and encourage community preparedness.
- Provide educational materials on how residents can prepare for disasters and report public works issues.
- Establish a Public Works Coordination Center (PWCC) to oversee operations, resource allocation, and communication.
- Conduct rapid damage assessments of public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, water supply systems, and wastewater facilities.
- Utilize GIS mapping tools to document damaged locations and prioritize restoration efforts.
- Mobilize personnel and equipment to restore essential public services, focusing on critical infrastructure such as water, wastewater, and transportation systems.
- Coordinate with utility companies and contractors to expedite service restoration efforts.
- Establish debris management protocols for the efficient removal and disposal of debris following a disaster.
- Coordinate debris clearance operations with local law enforcement and emergency management to ensure public safety and access.
- Keep the public informed about the status of infrastructure, service restoration efforts, and debris management through local media, social media, and community meetings.
- Provide regular updates on safety measures, road conditions, and service availability.
- Compile and analyze data related to damage assessments, service restoration efforts, and debris management to create comprehensive reports for future planning.
- Document all public works activities for accountability and to support funding applications for recovery assistance.
- Work with local agencies to provide information and assistance to residents affected by disruptions to public services.
- Establish temporary services, such as water distribution points, if needed, until full restoration is achieved.
- Conduct a post-disaster evaluation of public works operations to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.

By implementing ESF #14 – Public Works and Engineering, the City Council ensures a structured and efficient approach to managing public infrastructure and essential services during disasters. This plan will facilitate rapid recovery efforts, enhance community resilience, and ensure that essential services are restored effectively and safely in the aftermath of a disaster.





ESF#15 – TRANSPORTATION

ESF #15 - Transportation outlines the framework for managing transportation resources during disaster response and recovery efforts. This plan is essential for ensuring the safe and efficient movement of people, supplies, and resources before, during, and after emergencies. Managed by the Kulhudhuffushi City Council in collaboration with local transportation partners and organizations, this plan establishes procedures for coordinating transportation efforts to support emergency operations.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF#15 is to create a systematic approach to transportation management during disaster response and recovery. This includes transporting emergency personnel and equipment and facilitating the delivery of essential supplies and services.

Scope

ESF #15 encompasses:

- Transportation Planning: Developing strategies for transportation needs during emergencies, including first responders and logistics distribution.
- Coordination with Agencies: Collaborating with RTL, local transportation agencies and organizations to optimize resources.
- Recovery: Ensuring transportation resources and systems are restored and operational as quickly as possible after a disaster.

Lead Agency                      Kulhudhuffushi City Council

- Support Agencies
- RTL
  - KRH
  - SOEs
  - MNDF
  - MPS
  - Private Sector Businesses

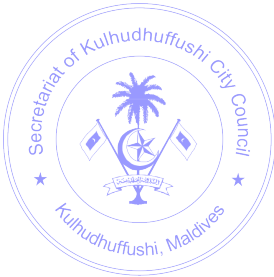
Key Responsibilities and Tasks

- Coordinate transportation operations upon activation of CEOC.
- Assign a transportation coordinator to oversee transportation efforts, manage resources, and facilitate communication.
- Identify transportation resources, and coordination protocols with relevant agencies.
- Conduct training for transportation personnel on emergency protocols, safety measures, and coordination with other agencies during disaster response.
- Organize drills and exercises to test transportation plans and ensure readiness for various emergency scenarios.
- Maintain an inventory of transportation resources available for emergency use, including buses, ambulances, and other vehicles.
- Establish partnerships with local transportation companies and volunteer organizations for additional support during emergencies.
- Provide clear communication to the public regarding evacuation orders, routes, and available transportation

options.

- Mobilize transportation resources, including buses and other vehicles, to assist individuals with special needs who may require additional support for transportation during emergencies.
- Ensure that designated transportation vehicles are equipped to accommodate individuals with disabilities and medical conditions.
- Work with local transportation providers to restore regular services as soon as possible after a disaster.
- Document lessons learned from the transportation response to inform future planning and improvement efforts.
- Conduct a post-disaster evaluation of transportation operations to identify strengths and weaknesses in the response.

By implementing ESF #15 – Transportation, the City Council ensures a structured and efficient approach to managing transportation resources during disaster response and recovery efforts. This plan will facilitate the safe movement of people and supplies, enhance community resilience, and ensure that critical transportation services are maintained in the aftermath of a disaster.





# **SECTION-04**

## **Hazard Specific Functional Plans**





## Hazard Specific Functional Plans

The hazard specific plans for Kulhudhuffushi City are intended to maximize safety, streamline coordination, and promote resilience across the preparedness, response and recovery phases of disaster management. By fostering a culture of preparedness and community involvement, the City Council can help reduce the impact of various hazards and support swift response, relief and recovery.

Whilst Kulhudhuffushi City Council has adopted a multi-hazards approach to the development of disaster management arrangements, it is important to acknowledge that some hazards have characteristics that may require a hazard specific approach. There may be a range of hazard specific plans developed by the relevant hazard specific primary agency. These may include the hazards in table 4. Figure 11 illustrates the flowchart for Hazard Specific Responses.

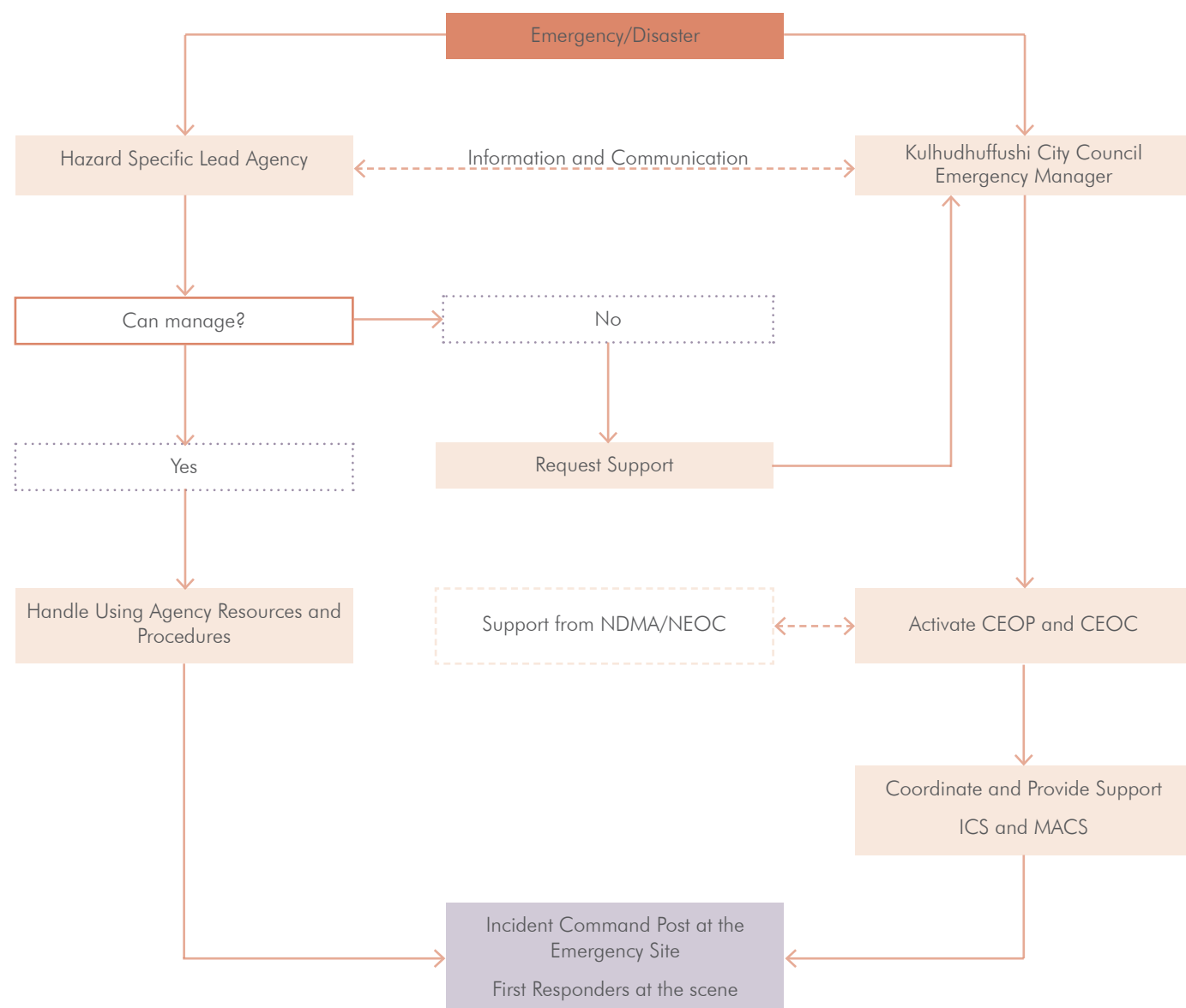


Figure 11. Flowchart for Hazard Specific Responses

Table 4. Hazard Specific Lead Agency

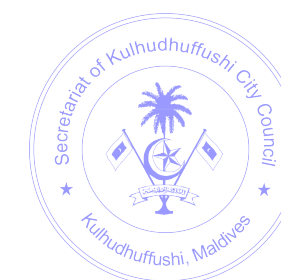
## Hazard Specific Lead Agency

Hazard / Threat	Primary Lead Response Agency
Extreme Weather Events – Flooding	Kulhudhuffushi City Council
Fire / Hazmat	MNDF FRS - NAC Kulhudhuffushi Fire Station
Disease Outbreak	Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital
Mass Casualty Events	Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital
Airport Emergencies	Kulhudhuffushi Airport
Maritime Incidents	CG Squadron - MNDF North Area Command
Sea Port Incidents	Kulhudhuffushi Port Limited
Earthquake and Tsunami	Kulhudhuffushi City Council
Terrorism	Maldives National Defence Force
Social Unrest and Crimes	Maldives Police Service
Cyber Crimes	Maldives Police Service
Oil Spill	Maldives National Defence Force
Local Harbour	Kulhudhuffushi City Council

The hazard specific plans address specific hazards where the City Council, government departments and responder agencies in the city have a legislated primary management responsibility. The primary agency has the responsibility and must ensure that an effective hazard specific plan is prepared. All hazard specific plans are to address the hazard actions across the preparedness, response and recovery phases of disaster management and include information on how the KCC links with the hazard specific arrangements and provides support to the primary response agency in the management of the specific hazard event.

However, hazard specific procedures developed for the following main hazards are to be used with the Base Plan of CEOP by the CEOC when it gets activated.

- Urban Fire Incidents
- Extreme Weather Event – Urban Street Flooding
- Disease Outbreak
- Tsunami
- Mass Casualty Events
- Social Unrest
- Terrorism







## Urban Fires

Urban fires pose significant risks to housing, infrastructure, businesses, and the environment. This urban fire hazard plan is intended to manage fire emergencies in Kulhudhuffushi City, addressing community safety, infrastructure resilience, and sustainable recovery efforts. This plan outlines the framework for preparing, responding to, and recovering from urban fire incidents. The goal is to minimize loss of life, protect property, and prevent the spread of fire through coordinated response and resource management.

This hazard-specific plan ensures the Kulhudhuffushi City is prepared to effectively respond to and recover from urban fire incidents, protecting lives, property, and critical infrastructure. Through clear roles, effective communication, and a focus on preparedness, the city council and other stakeholders involving them can manage the complexities of urban fire incidents.

### Purpose:

To establish a coordinated response framework to prepare for, respond to, and recover from urban fires. It is designed to minimize loss of life, property damage, and environmental impact in the city landscape where limited firefighting resources could amplify fire risks.

### Scope:

This plan applies to all stakeholders and agencies responsible for fire response and management in Kulhudhuffushi City. It addresses preparedness, response, and recovery phases for fire incidents in residential, commercial, and industrial areas within urban and semi urban environments.

### Assumptions:

- Fires may spread quickly in densely populated housing blocks and fuel and chemical storage areas, exacerbated by factors such as building materials, high winds, and proximity to other structures.
- Water supply and firefighting resources may be limited during large-scale fire incidents.
- Potential ignition sources including residential cooking, industrial activities, fuel and gas storages.
- Kulhudhuffushi Airport firefighting and rescue unit may be able to render support when requested.

### Concept of Operations

#### Preparedness Phase



- Develop educational programs to increase awareness of fire hazards, including fire prevention, evacuation routes, and safe assembly points.
- Conduct periodic fire drills and evacuation exercises, especially in schools, hospitals, and key infrastructure buildings.
- Regularly inspect buildings and infrastructure for fire safety compliance.
- When installed, ensure all fire hydrants are regularly inspected, maintained, and marked for quick access by firefighters.
- Establish understanding with Kulhudhuffushi Airport for additional support if needed.
- Set up and maintain a siren system, public loudspeakers, and megaphones to alert the public when required.
- Develop a detailed evacuation plan, identifying primary and secondary evacuation routes.
- Identify assembly points, and emergency shelters in safe locations, and ensure they are accessible.
- Conduct regular fire drills, including simulations of high-rise and hazardous material fires, to ensure readiness and coordination among all involved agencies.

- Use tabletop exercises and simulations to test response readiness, inter-agency communication, and evacuation procedures.

#### Activation & Response Phase



- Upon receiving a fire report, Kulhudhuffushi fire station dispatch firefighting teams to the scene and initiate initial response to the fire.
- Establish ICP and FRS Incident Commander directs the response.
- If the fire escalates and requires additional support, KCC will activate the CEOC for MACS and to coordinate resources and communication.
- Provide firefighting and fire suppression services.
- Perform search and rescue operations in affected buildings to evacuate residents and identify individuals requiring medical assistance.
- Provide emergency medical services/pre-hospital care.
- If hazardous materials are involved, contain to prevent contamination or explosion.
- Carry out evacuation if the fire poses a risk to residents or businesses
- Manage traffic flow to ensure emergency vehicles have access and assist in directing evacuees.
- Provide medical assistance on-site and transport injured individuals to medical facilities.
- Provides updates to the public through various channels, including the status of the fire, health precautions, and evacuation instructions.

#### Recovery Phase



- Provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief and functional assistance for the affected households as per the Relief Guidelines.
- Structural Assessments: Public Works inspects affected buildings to determine structural integrity and the need for demolition or repair.
- Utility Restoration: Utility providers restore power, water, and gas services once it is safe to do so.
- Conduct loss and damage assessments, and post-fire inspections to evaluate structural damage.
- Document damages for NDMA for disaster assistance relief applications.
- Clear debris from the affected area to restore access and facilitate rebuilding efforts.
- Address any environmental damage caused by hazardous materials, smoke or contaminated water runoff.
- Provide mental health resources and counseling for residents and first responders affected by the incident.
- Set up support to offer psychological support.
- Conduct a thorough after-action review with all agencies and departments involved to evaluate response effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and implement recommendations for future preparedness.







## Urban Street Flooding

### Purpose:

This plan establishes a coordinated response framework for urban street flooding in Kulhudhuffushi City. It aims to protect lives, prevent property damage, and restore normalcy after a flooding event.

### Scope:

This plan covers response to urban street flooding resulting from heavy rainfall, storm surges, high tides, or other flood events. It applies to the City Council, emergency response agencies, and supporting organizations within the Kulhudhuffushi City.

### Assumptions:

- The coastal city is highly susceptible to flooding due to its geography and proximity to the sea.
- Urban infrastructure, including storm-water systems, may be overwhelmed, malfunction or damaged during severe flooding.
- Flooded streets may restrict access for emergency vehicles and disrupt public transportation.
- Evacuations may be necessary in severely impacted households.
- Coordination with other agencies may be required if the flooding is widespread.

## Concept of Operations

### Preparedness Phase



- Conduct regular assessments of high-risk flood areas, including drain capacity and storm water management system conditions.
- Regularly maintain and clean drainage systems, storm-water pumps, and back up dewatering equipment.
- Educate the community on flood risks, preventive measures, and public health precautions.
- Ensure availability of emergency flood response equipment, including pumps, sandbags, and road barriers.
- Establish arrangements with stakeholder organizations and agencies for additional personnel, equipment, and resources if required.
- Ensure residents are familiar with weather alerts and response protocols.

### Activation & Response Phase



- Activation and Incident Notification
  - Inform, advise and warn the public of incoming weather events.
  - Activate the Urban Flooding Incident actions upon receiving weather alerts and notification of potential or active flooding.
  - Notify key personnel and initiate the activation of CEOC if the flooding is widespread or severe and requires coordination between agencies.
- Initial Assessment
  - City Council to regularly monitor the situation for possible response activation.
  - Kulhudhuffushi Fire Station to conduct patrolling to assess the situation and communicate updates to the City Council leadership or point of contact.
  - City Council to inspect storm water pump stations and operate the pumps when required.
  - First responders and community volunteer teams to establish and initiate on-site dewatering stations and coordinate with the CEOC.
  - Carry out initial assessments to identify leaks from sewage systems and septic tank waste contamination for possible health risks to the community.
- Public Safety and Evacuation
  - Implement road closures and traffic diversions in flooded areas to prevent vehicular hazards.
  - Evacuate households to temporary shelters depending on the flood water levels and the damages occurred.
  - Establish temporary shelters if residential houses and buildings are evacuated, with transportation support for vulnerable populations.
- Floodwater Management
  - Deploy water pumps, sandbags, and temporary flood prevention measures to reduce water levels and protect critical infrastructure.
  - Activate storm-water systems and pump stations to manage flood levels.
  - Coordinate with environmental and health agencies to monitor and mitigate any contamination of floodwaters (e.g., sewage overflow) and possible health hazards.
- Communication and Public Information
  - Activate the Public Information Officer (PIO) to coordinate with the media and inform the public of ongoing flooding conditions, safety instructions, and public health concerns.
  - Utilize social media and websites to disseminate timely information.
- Utility and Infrastructure Management
  - Coordinate with utility companies to manage power, gas, and water pipelines if needed to prevent further hazards.
  - Provide regular updates on service disruptions, timelines for restoration, and safety precautions.





## Recovery Phase



- Provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief and financial assistance for the affected households as per the Relief Guidelines.
- Conduct thorough damage assessments of public infrastructure, houses, and businesses to guide repair priorities and to facilitate relief assistance for eligible households.
- Mobilize respective ESFs for debris removal, road repairs, and storm drain clearing.
- Clean, repair or replace damaged drainage systems.
- Work with utility companies to prioritize the restoration of power, water, and other essential services if damaged.
- Set up temporary water supply stations and distribute water purification kits if water sources have been contaminated.
- Provide assistance programs for affected community households displaced persons, including temporary housing, financial assistance, or loans for repairs etc.
- Establish mental health services and community support for those affected by loss and damage of essential items or displacement.
- Conduct thorough after-action review with all agencies and departments involved to evaluate response effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and implement recommendations for future preparedness and flood response operations.



## Disease Outbreak

### Purpose:

This Disease Outbreak Hazard-Specific Plan provides a framework for preparedness, response, and recovery in the event of an infectious disease outbreak in the Kulhudhuffushi island. Its purpose is to minimize illness and death, control the spread of disease, and protect public health, essential services, and economic stability.

### Scope:

This plan applies to city council, hospital and medical facilities, emergency responders, and partner organizations. It encompasses diseases with potential for rapid human-to-human transmission, such as influenza, norovirus, or emerging infectious diseases (e.g., COVID-19 or other novel pathogens).

### Assumptions:

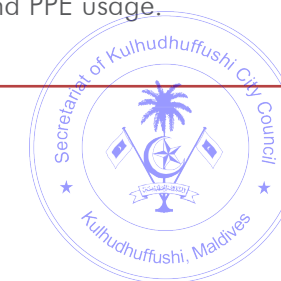
- Public concern and potential misinformation could escalate the situation.
- The disease could impact all age groups, with certain populations being more vulnerable.
- Hospitals and healthcare facilities may quickly become overwhelmed.
- Critical infrastructure, including food and medical supply chains, may be disrupted.
- A coordinated response with government departments and health agencies may be required.

## Concept of Operations

### Preparedness Phase



- Surveillance and Early Detection: Maintain close communication with health agencies to quickly identify signs of local disease outbreaks.
- Public Health Planning: Develop or update health emergency protocols, including isolation procedures, quarantine measures, and social distancing measures.
- Medical Capacity and Stockpiling: Ensure healthcare facilities are prepared to manage a surge in patients, including maintaining an adequate stockpile of personal protective equipment (PPE), antivirals, vaccines, and other medical supplies.
- Public Education and Communication: Implement an ongoing public awareness campaign to educate the community about preventive measures (e.g., hand hygiene, vaccination, cough etiquette) and response protocols during an outbreak.
- Coordination with Healthcare Providers: Establish communication protocols with the hospital, clinics, and pharmacies for real-time information sharing and coordinated response.
- Training and Exercises: Conduct regular training for emergency personnel, healthcare providers, and support staff on disease outbreak protocols, including containment, isolation, and PPE usage.





## Activation & Response Phase



- Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital will lead the outbreak response operation with the City Council.
- Upon detection of a local outbreak, activate the City Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage and coordinate response efforts.
- Notify public health authorities, healthcare facilities, schools, and other relevant organizations.
- Isolation and Quarantine: Work with public health authorities to implement isolation and quarantine measures for infected or exposed individuals.
- Contact Tracing: Deploy trained personnel to trace and notify contacts of infected individuals and provide instructions for testing, quarantine, and monitoring.
- Testing and Diagnosis: Set up testing facility for rapid identification and isolation of cases.
- Public Information Officer (PIO): Coordinate with the PIO to issue clear, accurate, and consistent information to the public through official channels, social media, and local media to prevent misinformation and promote safety.
- Protective Guidance: Regularly update the public on protective measures, including hygiene practices, physical distancing, mask-wearing (if applicable), and vaccination information.
- Healthcare Support: Coordinate with local healthcare facilities to manage patient surge, triage non-emergency cases, and prioritize care for the critically ill.
- Alternative Care Sites: Identify locations that can be used as temporary care facilities, such as community centers, to accommodate overflow from hospitals.
- Home Care Guidance: Provide instructions for those with mild symptoms on how to safely self-isolate and recover at home.
- Food and Essential Supplies: Coordinate with local grocery stores, delivery services, and nonprofits to provide food and essential supplies to residents, especially those in isolation or quarantine.
- Supply Chain Management: Work with suppliers and businesses to ensure the continued availability of critical supplies, including food, water, and medicine.
- Ensure that all emergency and healthcare personnel are equipped with appropriate PPE, are trained in disease control protocols, and have access to vaccinations or prophylactics if available.
- Provide mental health support for first responders and healthcare workers dealing with the psychological impacts of the outbreak.

## Recovery Phase



- Continue monitoring for new cases to identify potential flare-ups and prevent future outbreaks. Implement robust tracking and reporting in collaboration with health authorities.
- Facilitate restocking of medical supplies, decontamination of facilities, and return to routine operations in healthcare facilities as the outbreak subsides.
- Provide financial aid, grants, or loans to small businesses affected by the outbreak, in partnership with state or federal programs.
- Collaborate with social services to provide mental health resources, counseling, and social support programs to address the community's needs.
- Coordinate with public works to disinfect public spaces, transportation, and high-traffic areas.
- Conduct a thorough after-action review with all agencies and departments involved to evaluate response effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and implement recommendations for future preparedness.
- Maintain transparency with the public about recovery efforts and provide clear information on steps taken to prevent future outbreaks.







## Tsunami

### Purpose:

This plan outlines a coordinated response framework for a tsunami threat to Kulhudhuffushi City. Its goal is to protect lives, minimize property damage, facilitate efficient evacuation, and ensure public safety before, during, and after the tsunami event.

### Scope:

This plan applies to KCC, emergency response teams, and support organizations responsible for tsunami preparedness, warning, evacuation, and recovery. It addresses distant tsunami events generated due to an earthquake from three likely sources where the wave travel time allows for few hours of preparation.

### Assumptions:

- A distant tsunami, originating from a remote seismic event, will provide adequate time for warning, allowing for organized evacuation and mitigation efforts.
- Access to timely and accurate tsunami warnings is critical for effective response.
- Coastal areas, low-lying zones, and areas with direct access to the ocean are at high risk and may require full evacuation.
- Coordination with national agencies will be essential, especially for public alerts, monitoring, and resource support.

## Concept of Operations

### Preparedness Phase



- Identify tsunami risk areas, including low-lying regions, critical infrastructure, evacuation routes, and assembly points.
- Conduct regular community outreach on tsunami hazards, warning signals, evacuation routes, and emergency contacts.
- Maintain and clearly mark tsunami evacuation routes and safe assembly areas, ensuring they are accessible and resilient.
- Stock emergency supplies, including food, water, medical kits, and communication tools, at designated assembly points and shelters. Ensure emergency stock is stored in tsunami safe areas in temporary and evacuation shelters.
- Conduct tsunami response drills, including full-scale evacuation exercises, for emergency responders, residents, and businesses to ensure comprehensive preparedness.


### Activation & Response Phase



- Activate the Distant Tsunami Incident Protocol upon receiving a tsunami warning from the MMS and NDMA.
- Notify CDMC, all relevant responder agencies and emergency personnel to prepare for an organized response.
- Activate the CEOC and establish the ICS for coordinated response.
- Alert the public with possible tsunami alert warnings.
- Disseminate regular updates through official communication channels, addressing safety, evacuation updates, and expected tsunami impact times.
- Ensure communication with national agencies monitoring the tsunami's progress.
- Issue evacuation orders and directions.
- Conduct and carryout a planned mass evacuation based on the tsunami warning.
- Provide clear instructions on evacuation routes, safe assembly points, and timing based on tsunami arrival estimates.
- Encourage immediate evacuation and avoid delays, ensuring public information is precise and actionable.
- Deploy all available and operational boats and vessels for ocean evacuation particularly for vulnerable populations.
- Distribute available water and snacks to boats and vessels and earmarked evacuation facilities.
- Open and staff designated shelters and assembly areas at multi storey buildings, ensuring facilities are equipped with essentials.
- Deploy search and rescue teams.
- Prepare for post-event deployment to conduct rescues and assist stranded individuals in flooded areas.





Recovery Phase


- If the impact, loss and damage is significant and severe way beyond the city council’s capacity, then government agencies at the national level will plan and guide the recovery process throughout in the Maldives.
- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operation
  - Coordinate with government agencies and stakeholders to provide food, water, shelter, and other essential support for displaced people.
  - Establish a task-force under the direction of City Council to manage and coordinate relief operations in the city and plan recovery with support and guidance from NDMA and other line ministries.
- Damage Assessment and Re-Entry Protocols
  - Conduct a comprehensive assessment of impacted houses and buildings, focusing on structural damage, road conditions, and public safety.
  - Establish a phased re-entry plan, allowing residents to return to safe buildings once risk is minimized and infrastructure is secure.
- Restoration of Services
  - Work with utility companies to assess and restore power, water, sewerage systems, and communication systems in Kulhudhuffushi City.
  - Prioritize restoration of critical infrastructure, such as hospitals, emergency services, and transportation routes.
- Conduct a thorough after-action review with all agencies and departments involved to evaluate response effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and implement recommendations for future preparedness and response.



## Mass Casualty Event

### Purpose:

This plan provides a structured response to a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) occurring within the Kulhudhuffushi city council’s jurisdiction. The objective is to coordinate emergency resources to save lives, manage and transport the injured, protect property, and ensure public safety during and after the incident.


### Scope:

This MCI plan applies to KCC, emergency response agencies, and support organizations operating within the island. It covers land and maritime accidents and incidents involving mass fatalities that overwhelm existing hospital capacity. This excludes airport emergencies which will be managed by the airport management and other agencies are assigned to the supporting roles.

### Assumptions:

- A mass casualty event could involve large numbers of injuries and fatalities that will overwhelm Kulhudhuf-fushi Regional Hospital capacity and other local resources.
- Scale of the event dictates the activation of MACS.

## Concept of Operations

Preparedness Phase


- Identify potential staging areas and triage locations.
- Develop and maintain hospital emergency response plan to include hazard specific plan to respond to MCI.
- Conduct regular training, drills, and exercises with emergency personnel and community stakeholders to ensure readiness for mass casualty incidents.
- Establish communication with referral hospitals and other healthcare providers in the city.
- Maintain adequate stock of medicines and other required supplies for surge capacity.
- Update and maintain emergency contacts of various agencies.
- Contingency planning including surge capacity.
- Develop community outreach awareness programs and evacuation procedures.





Activation & Response Phase

- Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital is assigned as the lead agency for managing Mass Casualty Incidents. The City Council and other agencies play a supporting role.
- Notify key personnel and initiate the Mass Casualty Incident Protocol upon receiving an MCI alert.
  - Activate the CEOC and Incident Command System (ICS).
  - Activate hospital emergency response plan.
  - Conduct a rapid situation assessment and establish Incident Command Post on-site.
  - Evaluate the number and types of casualties, potential hazards, and available resources.
  - Request additional resources if local capacity is exceeded.
  - Implement triage and rapid treatment.
  - Set up triage areas and deploy medical teams to manage patients by priority levels.
  - Surge capacity if health facilities are overwhelmed.
  - Arrange emergency transport for critically injured patients to regional hospital.
  - Coordinate air ambulance and medical evacuation to Male’ if required.
  - Deploy police to secure the scene, prevent public access, and manage traffic flow.
  - Restrict access to emergency personnel and essential response teams to the event site.
  - Establish a Family Assistance Desk to manage inquiries, offer counseling, and provide information.

Recovery Phase

- Continue medical treatment for survivors and provide mental health support.
- Manage deceased and missing, and mortuary services for handling fatalities.
- Restore essential services and repair damaged facilities and coordinate long-term recovery of resources.
- Allow and facilitate investigation if required.
- Conduct a thorough after-action review with all agencies and departments involved to evaluate response effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and implement recommendations for future preparedness and response.

Social Unrest

Purpose:

The purpose of this Social Unrest Hazard-Specific Plan is to initiate a mechanism to support Maldives Police Service in managing incidents of social unrest, protect lives, safeguard property, and restore order. This plan aims to ensure coordination between local government, law enforcement, community groups, and stakeholder agencies to mitigate potential damage and support community resilience.

Scope:

This plan applies to the City Council, emergency responders, law enforcement, and supporting organizations involved in the preparedness and response efforts for social unrest incidents. It addresses events such as protests, riots, or civil disturbances that could escalate, resulting in threats to public safety, critical infrastructure, and local businesses.

Assumptions:

- There may be disruptions to public services and infrastructure, including transportation, communication, and utilities.
- Public gatherings can quickly escalate, creating a high demand for security, crowd control, and emergency medical services.
- The need for clear, accurate, and timely public information is critical to prevent misinformation and control panic.
- Coordination with the relevant government agencies may be necessary, especially if unrest escalates.

Concept of Operations

Preparedness Phase

- Identify and provide security at critical infrastructure and high-risk locations, including government buildings, utilities, airports, and key businesses.
- Training: Train police personnel in de-escalation, crowd control, and non-lethal response tactics to minimize injury and property damage during social unrest.
- Stockpile necessary supplies, such as medical kits, barricades, portable lighting, and emergency shelters, at strategic locations.
- Public Awareness and Preparedness: Conduct outreach and information campaigns to educate the community on procedures during civil disturbances, and the importance of staying informed through reliable channels.







- Maldives Police Service is the lead agency for managing and controlling the social unrest situations within the Maldives.
- If the Police requests any assistance from support agencies, the City Council may activate the CEOC to coordinate an organized support.
- Police may provide situation updates on need-to-know basis.
- Security forces may deploy security personnel to protect critical infrastructure, government facilities, and business to prevent likely vandalism or looting.
- Police may request assistance from MNDF if required and necessary.
- MRC may deploy medical personnel to designated aid stations near protest areas to provide first aid for minor injuries, tear gas exposure, and any other immediate health needs.
- Coordinate with local hospitals to prepare for potential surges in emergency cases, including injuries, respiratory issues, and psychological support needs.
- Manage traffic flow to prevent congestion, allowing for the movement of emergency vehicles and facilitating safe evacuation routes.



## Terrorism Incident Hazard-Specific Plan

### National Terrorism Response Plan (NTRP) – this is a classified document

Any terrorism related incident within the territory of Maldives will be managed under the provisions of the NTRP. This plan provides a comprehensive framework for the response to a terrorism incident on any part of the Maldives. Its purpose is to protect lives, manage the threat effectively, support law enforcement operations, and facilitate a return to normalcy.

- Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF) as the lead agency for the execution of NTRP has developed SOPs to activate Joint Inter-agency Operations Center (JIOC).

The NTRP encourages City Councils to report any suspicious information to the right authority. Timely reporting and sharing information enable the counter terrorism response agencies to respond effectively and efficiently. With rigorous community education, the Kulhudhuffushi City can enhance safety, protect residents, and build resilience against potential terrorist threats. The local councils can act proactively by:

- Reporting: Encouraging the public to report any suspicious activities.
- Community education and public awareness.
- Supporting counter-terrorism response agencies: Cooperate and provide local support when and where required to the responding agencies during a terrorism incident.





# Definitions

## Definitions

- Emergency Operations Centre (EOC): A centralized command and control facility responsible for coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts.
- City Disaster Management Committee (CDMC): A committee that oversees disaster management operations at the city level, including planning, coordination, and response activities.
- Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized approach to incident management that allows various agencies to work together efficiently during an emergency.
- Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS): A system that facilitates coordination among multiple agencies during disaster response.
- Emergency Support Functions (ESF): Specific functional areas within disaster response operations that involve lead and support agencies to manage specific tasks during an emergency.
- Disaster Recovery: The coordinated process of supporting affected communities in reconstructing the built environment and restoring social, economic, and environmental well-being after a disaster event.
- Rapid Disaster Needs Assessment (RDNA): An assessment conducted to evaluate the immediate needs, damages, and losses in the affected areas following a disaster.

# Emergency Numbers

911	Universal Hotline
119	Police
118	Fire and Rescue
102	Ambulance
1401	KRH Ambulance
191	Coast Guard
652 8864	KRH
1621	KCC
115	NDMA
1425	MRC; North Regional Office
990 6726	MRC; North Regional Office
331 7179	MET





# ANNEX



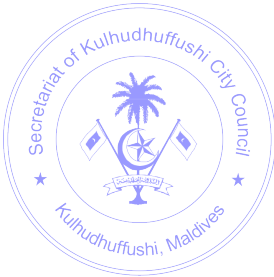


# Annex 01

## Alert Levels & Hazard Thresholds Used by MMS

Hazard	CAP Categories of Severity			
	Minor (Alert Level 1, WHITE)	Moderate (Alert Level 2, YELLOW)	Severe (Alert Level 3, ORANGE)	Extreme (Alert Level 4, RED)
Heavy Rain & Flood	50mm in 1hrs or 80mm in 6hrs	70mm in 1 hrs or 100mm in 6 hrs	90mm in 1 hrs or 120 mm in 6hrs	180mm in 6hrs
Thunderstorms	Significant TS reported and evidence from satellite/Radar/LDN	Moderate TS observed or evidence from satellite/Radar/LDN	Severe TS observed or evidence from satellite/Radar/LDN	-
Winds and Seas	19-24 mph (past 3hrs) or 22-27mph (past 1 hr), or forecast to meet this condition	25-30mph (past 3hrs) or 28-35mph (past 1hr), or forecast to meet this condition	34-40mph (past 3hrs) or 36-42mph (past 1 hr), or forecast to meet this condition	>40mph (past 3hrs) or >42 mph (past 1 hr), or forecast to meet this condition
Squalls (frequent gust)	50mph	55mph	63mph	70mph
Swell & Tidal Waves (observed or forecast)	Observed or forecast (minor impact)	Observed or forecast (affect at least 5 islands)	Observed or forecast (affect at least 10 islands)	Observed or forecast (extreme impact based)
Tropical Cyclone	RSMC declare TC center in the box within lat’ S5-N12, lon’ E66-E81	TC track towards Maldives and expect to cross Maldives atolls in next 24hrs	TC track towards Maldives and expect to cross Maldives atolls in next 12hrs	TC track towards Maldives and expect to cross Maldives atolls in next 6hrs
Earthquake (occurred)	Magnitude >6 within 400km of Maldives EEZ. Or mag>7 in Indian Ocean within 400km of Maldives EEZ	Magnitude>7 within 400km of Maldives EEZ. Or mag>8 in Indian Ocean within 4000km of Maldives EEZ	Magnitude >8 within 400km of Maldives EEZ. Or mag>9 in Indian Ocean within 4000km of Maldives EEZ	Magnitude >9 within 400kn of Maldives EEZ

Hazard	CAP Categories of Severity			
	Minor (Alert Level 1, WHITE)	Moderate (Alert Level 2, YELLOW)	Severe (Alert Level 3, ORANGE)	Extreme (Alert Level 4, RED)
Tsunami	Magnitude >8 in Indian Ocean within 4000km of Maldives EEZ. Or confirmation of Indian Ocean wide Tsunami of low impact to Maldives	Magnitude >9 in Indian Ocean within 4000km of Maldives EEZ. Or confirmation of Indian Ocean wide tsunami of moderate impact to Maldives	Confirmation of Indian Ocean wide tsunami of high impact to Maldives	Confirmation of Indian Ocean wide tsunami of extreme impact to Maldives



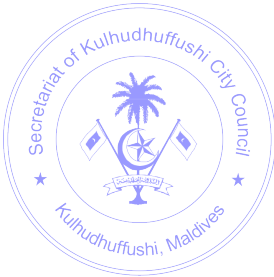


# Annex 02

## Kulhudhuffushi City Disaster Management Committee (CDMC)

Institution	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Email
Kulhudhuffushi City Council	Mohamed Athif	Mayor	7795002	athif@kulhudhuffushicity.gov.mv
	Ali Ahmed	Deputy Mayor	9992327	ali.ahmed@kulhudhuffushicity.gov.mv
	Abdullah Adam	Secretary General	9973320	abdulla.adam@kulhudhuffushicity.gov.mv
Kulhudhuffushi Regional Hospital	Khadheeja Ali	Deputy Director General	7794568	khadheeja.ali@krh.gov.mv
	Dr. Fathimath Leena	General Practitioner	7922245	fathimathleena@gmail.com
	Mohamed Abdul Rahman	Community Health Cordinator	7776072	mohamedpachee@gmail.com
MNDF - NAC CG 1st Squadron	Ahmed Isham	Captain - Training and Operations	9966181	northern.area@mndf.gov.mv
	Hassan Ibrahim	Sergent Major	9945508	
MNDF Fire & Rescue	Mohamed Saeed	Sergent	9960629	
	Mohamed Irushaad	Sergent	9976464	
MPS	Rahuma Saeed	Supridendant of Police	9906331	
	Mohamed Aboobakur	Kulhudhuffushi City Police Incharge Sub-Inspector of Police	9924394	
	Hassan Fayaaz	Head of Kulhudhuffushi City Police Response and Petrol	9920695	

Institution	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Email
MRC	Ibrahim Mohamed	Manager – KCO	7716364	ibrahim.mohamed@redcrescent.org.mv
	Hussain Yoosuf	Unit Board Vice Chairperson	7556981	mailto:vicechairperson.kcu@redcrescent.org.mv
Clubs/ Association	to be assigned			





# Annex 03

## Evacuation Routes, Assembly Points & Temporary Shelter Locations



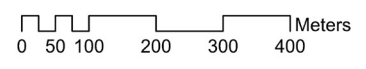




- 01: Jalaaluddin School
- 02: Hdh. Atoll Education Center
- 03: Masjid Al-Firdhaus
- 04: Masjid Al-Noor
- 05: Masjid Al-Hadhorath
- 06: Hasanaat Mosque
- 07: North Office Complex

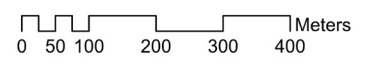
**Scenario: Tsunami**

Assembly Points  
Evacuation Road



- 01: Jalaaluddin School
- 02: Hdh. Atoll Education Center
- 03: MNU, Kulhudhuffushi Campus
- 04: North Office Complex
- 05: Afeefuddeen School
- 06: Zone 1 Stadium

Temporary Shelter







Kulhudhuffushi City Council  
June 2025

