މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސާރވިސް

އަހަރީ ރިޕޯޓް

ANNUAL REPORT

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ތަޢާރަފު

اَلحَمْدُ لِلّهِ رَبّ العَالَمِين، وَالصّلاة وَالسّلام على سيدنا محمَّدٍ، خاتم الأنبياء والمرسلين، وَعلى آله وَصَحْبِهِ أجمعين.

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރަކީވެސް މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްއިން ގިނަ ކަންތައްތަކެއް ކުރުމަށް ރޭވި އެކަމަށް މަސައްކަތް ކުރެވުނު އަހަރެކެވެ. އަހަރަށް ކަނޑައެޅުނު ލަނޑުދަނޑިތައް ހާސިލުކުރުމަށް މިސަރވިސްއާއި މިސަރވިސްގެ ދަށުން ހިނގާ އެންމެހާ އިދާރާތަކުން ކެނޑިނޭޅި މަސައްކަތް ކުރެވުނެވެ. ކޮވިޑް-19 ގެ ބަލިމަޑުކަމުން އަދިވެސް އަރައިގަނެވިފައި ނުވުމާއެކު ފާއިތުވެދިޔަ އަހަރުވެސް ބައެއް މަސައްކަތްތަކަށް ދަތިކަމެއް އެހެންނަމަވެސް މުޅިއަހަރަކަށް ބަލިއިރު ހުރިހާ ގޮތަކުންވެސް ވަނީ ވަރަށް ފުރިހަމައަށް މަސައްކަތް ކުރެވިފައެވެ.

މިރިޕޯޓުގައި 2021 ވަނައަހަރު [illegible] [illegible] މޫސުމީ މައުލޫމާތާއި ކުރެވުނު މުހިއްމު އަދި ބޮޑެތި މަސައްކަތްތަކުގެ ތަފްސީލު ހިމަނާފައި ވާނެއެވެ.

ތަޞައްވުރު

އަމާޒު

ރާއްޖޭގެ ސަލާމަތާއި ރައްޔިތުންގެ ރައްކާތެރިކަމާއި ދެމެހެއްޓެނިވި ތަރައްޤީއަށް ބޭނުންވާ މޫސުމާއި ބިންހެލުމާއިބެހޭ ޚިދުމަތްތައް ދިނުމާއި، ތަރައްޤީ ކުރުމާއި ކުރިއެރުވުން

ތަޞައްވުރު

ރާއްޖޭގެ އިޤްތިޞާދީ އަދި އިޖްތިމާޢީ ދެމެހެއްޓެނިވި ތަރައްޤީއަށް ބޭނުންވާ ބިންހެލުމާއި މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ މަޢުލޫމާތު ކަމާއިބެހޭ ފަރާތްތަކަށް ފޯރުކޮށްދިނުމާއި، މޫސުމާއި ގުޅިގެން އަތުވެދާނެ ޤުދުރަތީ ކާރިސާތަކުން ރައްޔިތުންނާއި ރަށްރަށާއި މުދަލާއި އިންފްރާސްޓްރަކްޗަރައަށް ލިބޭ ގެއްލުންތައް ކުޑަކުރުމަށް ބޭނުންވާ ލަފައާއި މަޝްވަރާ އަދި މަޢުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދީ ރާއްޖޭގެ ރައްޔިތުންނަކީ ޤުދުރަތީ ކާރިސާތަކުން ރައްކާތެރިވެވޭނޭގޮތް ޚިޔާރު ކުރަން އެނގޭ ޤާބިލުކަން ލިބިފައިވާ ބަޔަކަށް ހެދުން

މަސްއޫލިއްޔަތު

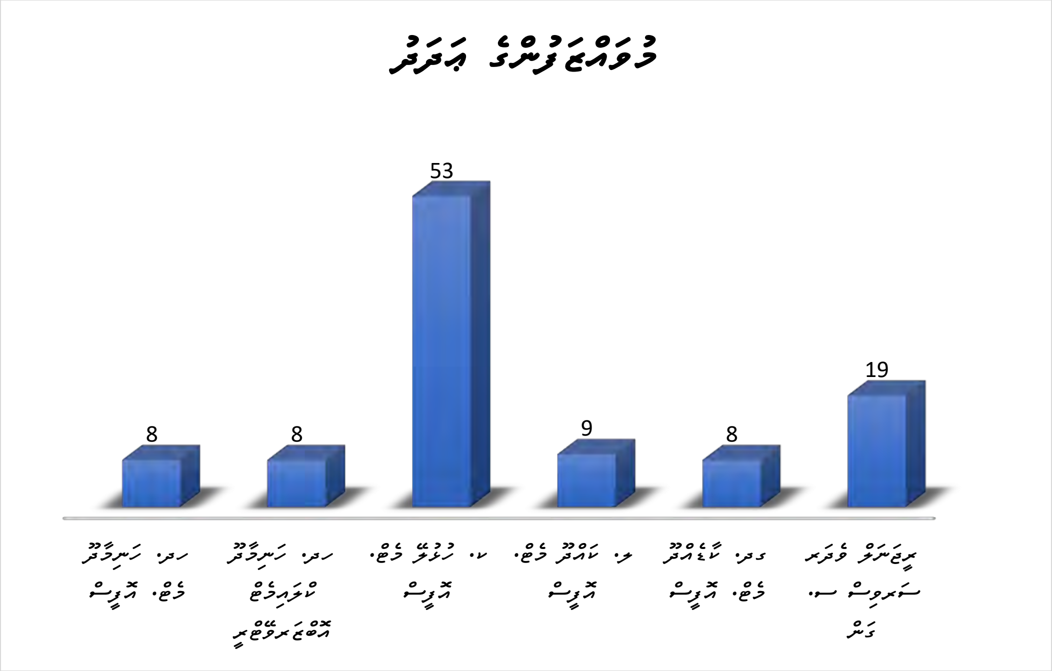
- ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގައި މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ އާއި ބެހޭ ކަންތައްތައް ރާވައި ހިންގާ ތަރައްޤީކޮށް ބެލެހެއްޓުން.
- ރާއްޖޭގެ އިޤްތިޞާދީ އަދި އިޖްތިމާޢީ ދެމެހެއްޓެނިވި ކުރިއެރުމަށް ބޭނުންވާ މޫސުމާއި ބިންހެލުމާއި ބެހޭ މަޢުލޫމާތު ބަލަހައްޓައި، ކަމާއިބެހޭ "ނޮލެޖްބޭސް" އެއް ގާއިމުކޮށް، މިމަޢުލޫމާތު ބޭނުންވާ ފަރާތްތަކަށް ލިބޭނެ އިންތިޒާމް ހަމަޖެއްސުން.
- މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީއާއިބެހޭ ސައިންޓިފިކް މަޢުލޫމާތު އެއްކޮށް، ބަލަހައްޓައި ބޭނުންވާ ފަރާތްތަކަށް މިމަޢުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދިނުން.
- މޫސުމަށް އަންނަ ބަދަލުތަކާ ގުޅިގެން ރާއްޖެއަށް ދިމާވެދާނެ ސުނާމީ ފަދަ ޤުދުރަތީ ކާރިސާތަކާއިގުޅޭ އިންޒާރުދިނުމުގެ ގޮތެއް ހަދައި، އެފަދަ އިންޒާރު ދިނުން.
- ޤުދުރަތީގޮތުންނާއި [illegible] [illegible] ދިމާވާ [illegible] ފަދަ ކާރިސާތަކުގެ [illegible]، އެފަދަ ކާރިސާތަކުގެ މަޢުލޫމާތު ހޯދުމާއި، [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] އަދި [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ހަރުދަނާކުރުމުގެ ފިޔަވަޅުތައް އެޅުން.
- ދިވެހިރާއްޖެއަށް އަންނަ ބިންހެލުމާއި، ސުނާމީ ފަދަ ޤުދުރަތީ ކާރިސާތަކާއިގުޅޭ މަޢުލޫމާތު ދިރާސާކޮށް ބެލެހެއްޓުން.
- ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ މެރިން މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީއާއިބެހޭ ކަންތައްތައް ރާވައި ހިންގައި ތަރައްޤީކޮށް ބެލެހެއްޓުން.

މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ ދަށުން ހިންގާ އޮފީސްތައް

- ހުޅުލެ، ނޭޝަނަލް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސެންޓަރ
- ހދ. ހަނިމާދޫ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އޮފީސް
- ލ. ކައްދޫ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އޮފީސް
- ގދ. ކާޑެއްދޫ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އޮފީސް
- ސ. ގަން މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އޮފީސް
- ހދ. ހަނިމާދޫ ކްލައިމެޓް އޮބްޒަވޭޓަރީ

މުވައްޒަފުން

31 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021 ގެ ނިޔަލަށް ޚިދުމަތުގައި ތިބި މުވައްޒަފުންގެ އަދަދު:	105
31 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021 ގެ ނިޔަލަށް ޚިދުމަތުގައި ހުރި މަޤާމުގެ އަދަދު:	111



2021 ވަނަ އަހަރު މުވައްޒަފުންގެ ރަޖިސްޓްރީއަށް އައި ބަދަލު

• އަލަށް ވަޒީފާ ދެވުނު މުވައްޒަފުންގެ އަދަދު	1
• ވަޒީފާއިން ވަކިވި މުވައްޒަފުންގެ އަދަދު	-
• ވަޒީފާ ބަދަލު ކުރެވުނު މުވައްޒަފުންގެ އަދަދު	1
• މަޤާމު ބަދަލު ކުރެވުނު މުވައްޒަފުންގެ އަދަދު	-
• ވަޒީފާއިން މުސްކުޅިކުރެވުނު މުވައްޒަފުންގެ އަދަދު	1

- މިއޮފީހުގެ ބަޖެޓްސެކްޝަންގެ އެކައުންޓަންޓް އޮފިސަރ ގެ މަޤާމަށް މިނިސްޓްރީ އޮފް އިސްލާމިކް އެފެއާޒް ގެ އެޑްމިނިސްޓްރޭޓިވް އޮފިސަރ ގެ މަޤާމުގައި ހުންނެވި ސ. ހިތަދޫ ގުލްޒާރުމާގެ އާމިނަތު ނަޒްލާ ބަދަލުކުރައްވައި ޚިދުމަތުގެ ނަންބަރު (3)CSC/2021/01769 (5 ޑިސެންބަރު 2021) ސިޓީ ލިބުނެވެ.

- މިއޮފީހުގެ އިންޖިނިއަރިންގ ސަޕޯޓް ސަރވިސްގެ އެސިސްޓެންޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އިންސްޓްރުމެންޓް ޓެކްނީޝަންގެ މަޤާމުގައި ހުންނެވި މ. ނަރުގިސްމީގެ އަޙުމަދު ޝާހިދު ސ. ގަން މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އޮބްޒަރވޭޓަރީގެ އެސިސްޓެންޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އިންސްޓްރުމެންޓް ޓެކްނީޝަންގެ މަޤާމަށް ބަދަލުކުރައްވައި ޚިދުމަތުގެ ނަންބަރު (3)CSC/2021/01803 (9 ޑިސެންބަރު 2021) ސިޓީ ލިބުނެވެ.

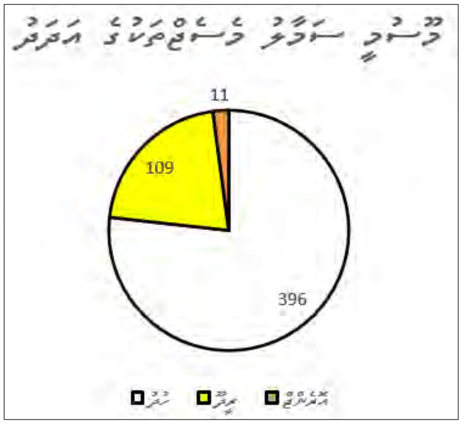
- މިއޮފީހުގެ އެސިސްޓެންޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިސްޓް އަލްފާޟިލް އަބްދުﷲ ޝާހިދު އަބްދުއްސައްތާރު އަލީ / މ.އ. އެރިކާނާ ހޫރާ ގެ ޔުނިވަރސިޓީ އޮފް ރީޑިންގ ގައި 20 ސެޕްޓެންބަރު 2021 ން 19 ސެޕްޓެންބަރު 2022 ށް "މާސްޓަރސް އޮފް ސައިންސް އިން އެޕްލައިޑް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ" ކޯސް ފުރިހަމަކުރުމަށްޓަކާ ޗުއްޓީ ގައި ވަނީ ފުރުއްވާފައި ވެއެވެ.

- މި އޮފީހުގެ އެސިސްޓެންޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިސްޓް އަލްފާޟިލް މުޙައްމަދު އަސްލަމް އިންޑިޔާގެ އަހްމަދު އާބާދުގެ ސެންޓަރ ފޮރ ސްޕޭސް ސައިންސް އެންޑް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީ ގައި ހިންގާ 9 މަސްދުވަހުގެ ޕޯސްޓް ގްރެޖުއޭޓް ޑިޕްލޮމާ ކޯސް އިން ސެޓެލައިޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ އެންޑް ގްލޯބަލް ކްލައިމެޓް ކޯސް ފުރިހަމަ ކުރުމަށްޓަކާ 1 އޮކްޓޫބަރު 20221 ން 30 ޖޫން 2022 ށް ޕޭލީވް ގައި ވަނީ ފުރުއްވާފައި ވެއެވެ.

- މި އޮފީހުގެ އެސިސްޓެންޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ޓެކްނީޝަން ގެ މަޤާމުގައި ހުންނެވި ސ.ފޭދޫ / ޝެރެނާޒްވިލާ އަލްފާޟިލް ޢަލީ އަޝްފާޤް ރަޝިޔާގެ ސެއިންޓް ޕީޓަރސްބަރގް ގައި ހުންނަ ރަޝިއަން ސްޓޭޓް ހައިޑްރޮމީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ޔުނިވަރސިޓީ އިން " ބެޗްލަރސް ޑިގްރީ އިން ހައިޑްރޯ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ " ކޯހުގައި 01 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 ން ފެށިގެން 4 އަހަރު ދުވަހުގެ މުއްދަތަށް ޕޭލީވްގައި ވަނީ ފުރުވާފައެވެ.

ތައްޔާރު ކުރެވުނު ރިޕޯޓްތައް

ޖެނެރަލް ވެދަރ ފޯރކާސްޓް	730
ޓަރމިނަލް އެއަރޯޑްރޮމް ފޯރކާސްޓް ބުލެޓިން	1460
މެރިން ފޯރކާސްޓް	730
އެންރޫޓް ވެދަރ (ޑޮމެސްޓިކް ފްލައިޓް ތަކަށް)	365
ފްލައިޓް ފޯލްޑަރ	679
ވެދަރ ވޯރނިންގ (ސިގްމެޓް)	251
ވޯލްޑް ވެދަރ ފޯރކާސްޓް (ކުރިއަށް އޮތް 5 ދުވަހުގެ)	365
ވެދަރ ރިޕޯޓް	61
ކްލައިމެޓް ޑޭޓާ ރިޕޯޓް	476
ވެދަރ ޑިސެމިނޭޝަން (ޖީ.ޓީ.އެސް)	365
މޫސުމީ ސަމާލު މެސެޖް	516



ސްޓޭޝަން	ސިނަޕްޓިކް ރިޕޯޓް	މެޓަރ/ސްޕެޝީ	އަޕަރއެއަރ އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަން
ނޭޝަނަލް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސެންޓަރ ހުޅުލެ	2920	8943	-
ސ. ގަން މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އޮފީސް	2920	8990	334
ގދ. ކާޑެއްދޫ މެޓް. އޮފީސް	2920	8934	-
ލ. ކައްދޫ މެޓް. އޮފީސް	2920	8881	-
ހދ. ހަނިމާދޫ މެޓް. އޮފީސް	2920	8920	-

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރުގެ ރެކޯޑްތައް

ހދ. ހަނިމާދޫ

ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ މައްޗަށް ދިޔައީ	33.8°C	26 އޭޕްރީލް 2021
ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ ދަށަށް ދިޔައީ	21.2°C	24 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021
އެންމެ ބާރަށް ވައިޖެހުނީ	ހުޅަނގުން 47 މޭލަށް	14 މޭއި 2021 ގެ 0944 ގައި
އެންމެ ބޮޑަށް ވާރޭ ވެހުނީ	83.8 މިލިމީޓަރ	4 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021

ކ. ހުޅުލެ

ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ މައްޗަށް ދިޔައީ	33.9°C	28 އޭޕްރީލް 2021
ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ ދަށަށް ދިޔައީ	21.9°C	15 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021
އެންމެ ބާރަށް ވައިޖެހުނީ	އުތުރު ހުޅަނގު އުތުރުން 53 މޭލަށް	15 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 ގެ 0815 ގައި
އެންމެ ބޮޑަށް ވާރޭ ވެހުނީ	134.7 މިލިމީޓަރ	11 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021

ލ. ކައްދޫ

ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ މައްޗަށް ދިޔައީ	33.2°C	19 މޭއި 2021
ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ ދަށަށް ދިޔައީ	22.5°C	23 ޖޫން 2021
އެންމެ ބާރަށް ވައިޖެހުނީ	ދެކުނު ހުޅަނގު ދެކުނުން 46 މޭލަށް	29 މާރޗް 2021 ގެ 0929 ގައި
އެންމެ ބޮޑަށް ވާރޭ ވެހުނީ	81.0 މިލިމީޓަރ	31 މާރޗް 2021

ގދ. ކާޑެއްދޫ

ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ މައްޗަށް ދިޔައީ	32.6°C	2 މޭއި 2021
ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ ދަށަށް ދިޔައީ	22.1°C	1 ޖެނުއަރީ 2021
އެންމެ ބާރަށް ވައިޖެހުނީ	ހުޅަނގު އުތުރުން 45 މޭލަށް	3 ޖުލައި 2021 ގެ 0516 ގައި
އެންމެ ބޮޑަށް ވާރޭ ވެހުނީ	110.6 މިލިމީޓަރ	2 މޭއި 2021

ސ. ގަން

ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ މައްޗަށް ދިޔައީ	32.6°C	28 އޭޕްރީލް 2021، 6 މޭއި 2021
ފިނިހޫނުމިން އެންމެ ދަށަށް ދިޔައީ	22.2°C	4 އޯގަސްޓް 2021، 10 އޯގަސްޓް 2021
އެންމެ ބާރަށް ވައިޖެހުނީ	ހުޅަނގުން 55 މޭލަށް	29 މާރޗް 2021 ގެ 0253 ގައި

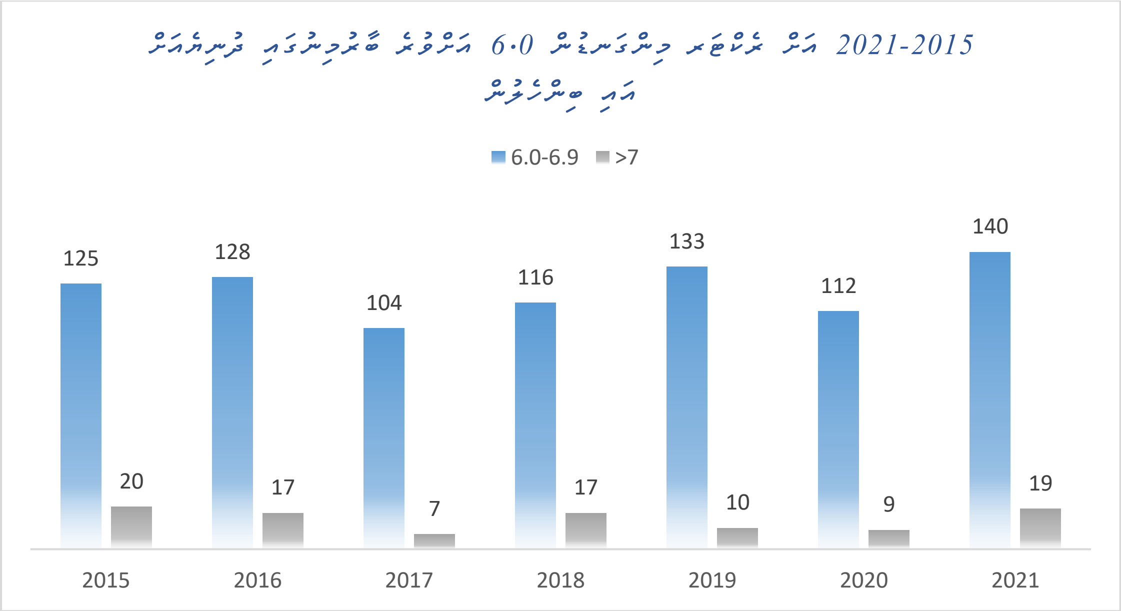
އެންމެ ބޮޑަށް ވާރޭ ވެހުނީ	166.3 މިލިމީޓަރ	28 މާރިޗު 2021

- 2021 ވަނައަހަރު ހުޅަނގު މޫސުން ފެށުނު ދުވަސް: 12 މޭ 2021
- 2021 ވަނައަހަރު އިރުވައި މޫސުން ފެށުނު ދުވަސް: 20 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021

ބިންހެލުން

2021-2015 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 6.0 އަށްވުރެ ބޮޑުމިންގައި ދުނިޔެއަށް އައި ބިންހެލުންތައް

2015-2021 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 6.0 އާއި 6.9 ދެމެދު ދުނިޔެއަށް އައި ބިންހެލުން	140
2015-2021 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 7.0 ނުވަތަ އެއަށްވުރެ ބޮޑުމިންގައި ދުނިޔެއަށް އައި ބިންހެލުން	19
2015-2021 އަށް ބިންހެލުމާއި ގުޅިގެން ނެރެވުނު އެލާރޓް	0

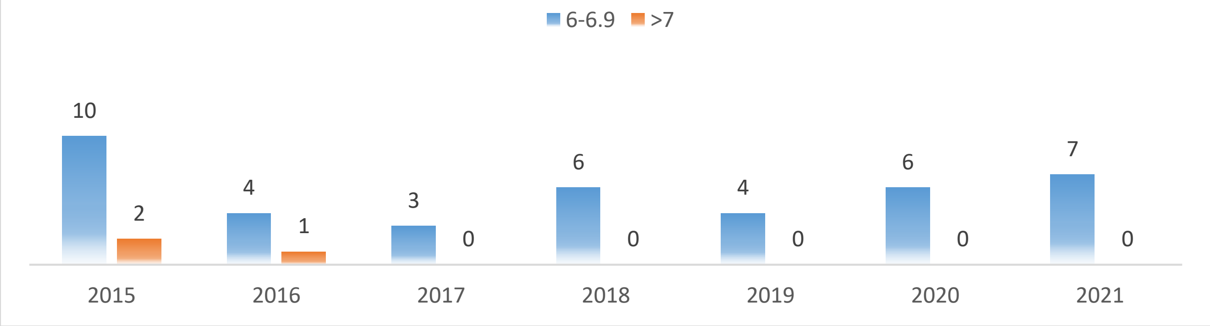

2021-2015 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 6.0 އަށްވުރެ ބޮޑުމިންގައި ދުނިޔެއަށް އައި ބިންހެލުން

މަޢުލޫމާތު ނަގާފައިވަނީ: *(CISN & SiescomP3-MMS)*

2021-2015 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 5.0 އަށްވުރެ ބޮޑުމިންގައި އިންޑިއާކަނޑުގެ ސަރަހައްދަށް އައި ބިންހެލުންތައް

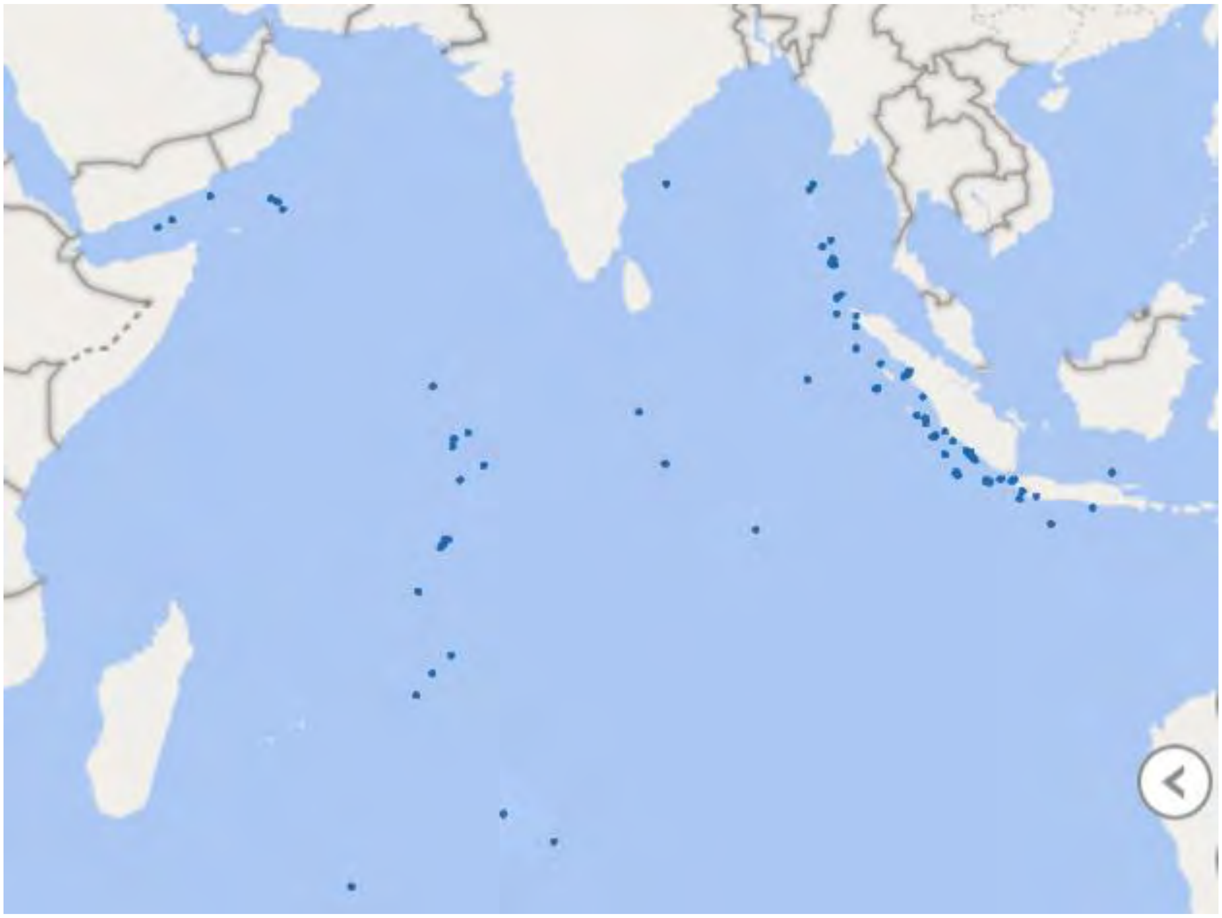
2015-2021 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 5.0 އާއި 5.9 ދެމެދު އިންޑިއާކަނޑުގެ ސަރަހައްދަށް އައި ބިންހެލުން	82
2015-2021 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 6.0 އާއި 6.9 ދެމެދު އިންޑިއާކަނޑުގެ ސަރަހައްދަށް އައި ބިންހެލުން	7
2015-2021 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 7.0 އަށްވުރެ ބޮޑުމިންގައި މިސަރަހައްދަށް އައި ބިންހެލުން	0
2015-2021 އަށް ބިންހެލުމާއި ގުޅިގެން ނެރެވުނު އެލާރޓް	0

2021-2015 އަށް ރެކްޓަރ މިންގަނޑުން 5.0 އަށްވުރެ ބޮޑުމިންގަނޑުގައި އިންޑިއާކަނޑުގެ
ސަރަހައްދުން އައި ބިންހެލުން



މައުލޫމާތު ނަގާފައިވަނީ: (CISN & SiescomP3-MMS)

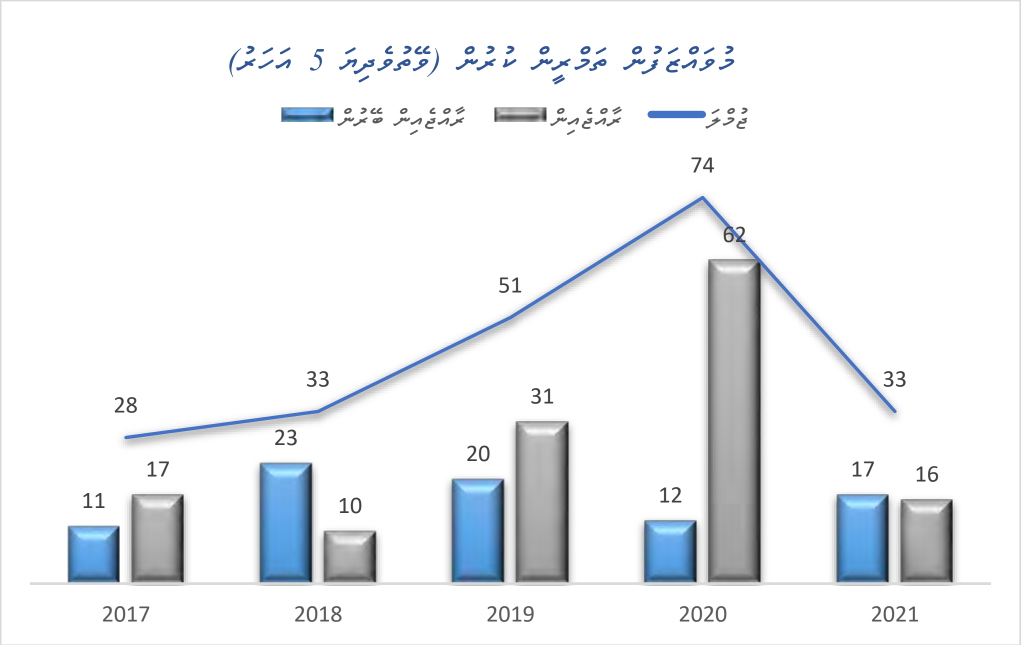
އިންޑިއާކަނޑުގެ ސަރަހައްދުން އައި ބިންހެލުންތައް ބެހިފައިވާގޮތް



މައުލޫމާތު ނަގާފައިވަނީ: (USGS,CISN & SiescomP3-MMS)

މުވައްޒަފުން ތަމްރީން ކުރުން

- 2020 ވަނަ އަހަރު އިންޑިއާ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ޑިޕާރޓްމަންޓްއިން ހިންގި BIP-MT ކޯހުގައި ބައިވެރިވި 5 މުވައްޒަފުން މިއަހަރުގެ އޮކްޓޫބަރު މަހު ވަނީ ކޯސް ފުރިހަމަ ކޮށްފައެވެ.
- މިވަގުތު އެއް މުވައްޒަފަކު އިނގިރޭސިވިލާތުގައި، ދެމުވައްޒަފަކު އިންޑިއާގައި އަދި އެއް މުވައްޒަފަކު ރަޝިޔާގައި މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީގެ ދާއިރާއިން މަތީ ތަޢުލީމު ހާސިލް ކުރަމުން އެބަގެންދެއެވެ.
- ސިވިލް ސަރވިސް ޓްރޭނިންގ އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓުން 2021 ވަނައަހަރު ހިންގި 'ޝޯޓްޓޯކް އޮން އެތިކަލް ވޯރކްޕްލޭސް ކަލްޗަރ' ތަމްރީނުގައި މިސަރވިސްގެ 33 މުވައްޒަފަކު ބައިވެރިވެ ތަމްރީން ފުރިހަމަ ކޮށްފައެވެ.
- ސިވިލް ސަރވިސް ޓްރޭނިންގ އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓުން 15 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021 ގައި ވަނައަހަރު ހިންގި 'އެމްޕްލޯއީ ވެލްބިއިންގ ފޮރ ސަރވިސް ބިޔޯންޑް އެކްސްޕެކްޓޭޝަންސް' ތަމްރީނުގައި މިސަރވިސްގެ 14 މުވައްޒަފަކު ބައިވެރިވެ ތަމްރީން ފުރިހަމަ ކޮށްފައެވެ.
- 2021 ވަނައަހަރު ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 7 ގައި މިސަރވިސްގެ 6 އިތުރު މުވައްޒަފުން ބޭސިކް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ ކޯސް (WMO-IV) ފުރިހަމަ ކުރުން ފަށާފައެވެ.



ރާއްޖޭގައި މުވައްޒަފުން ބައިވެރިވި ތަމްރީން ޕްރޮގްރާމްތައް

ތަމްރީނުގެ ނަން	ބައިވެރިވި މުވައްޒަފު	މުއްދަތު
އީ-ގަވަރމަންޓް ޑޮކިއުމަންޓް	ޒަރީފާ އަހުމަދު	17 ޖެނުއަރީ 2021
ޓްރޭނިންގ ޓޫލްސް އިމްޕްލިމަންޓޭޝަން	އަބްދުﷲ މުހްސިން ހާމިދު އައިޝަތު ޝަމްހާ	16 ފެބްރުއަރީ އިން 18 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021 އަށް

ޑޭޓާ ގަވަރނަންސް ޕްރެކްޓިސަސް އިން އަ ޕެންޑެމިކް	ޢަބްދުﷲ ވާރިދު	23 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021 އިން 24 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021 އަށް
ވެބިނާރ އޮން އެމްޕަވަރިންގ ވިމެން އިން ސިވިލް ސަރވިސް	ތަމީމް ޢަބްދުއްރަޙްމާން ޝަރީފާ އިބްރާހީމް	4 މާރޗް 2021
ޗޭންޖް މެނޭޖްމަންޓް	އަޙްމަދު ޝާހިން	21 މާރޗް 2021 އިން 25 މާރޗް 2021 އަށް
މެނޭޖްމަންޓް ޑިވެލޮޕްމަންޓް ޕްރޮގްރާމް	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް ޢަބްދުލް މުޙްސިން ރާމިޒް އަޙްމަދު ނިޒާމް	4 އޭޕްރީލް 2021 އިން 8 އޭޕްރީލް 2021 އަށް
ޕްރޮބްލަމް ސޮލްވިންގ އެންޑް ޑިސިޝަން މޭކިންގ	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް ޢަބްދުލް މުޙްސިން ރާމިޒް	30 މެއި 2021 އިން 3 ޖޫން 2021 އަށް
އީ-ޕަރފޯމަންސް އެޕްރައިޒަލް	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް ޢަބްދުލް މުޙްސިން ރާމިޒް	13 ޖޫން 2021 އިން 17 ޖޫން 2021 އަށް
އިންކްރީޒިންގ ޕަރފޯމަންސް ވިތް ގްރޯތް މައިންޑްސެޓް	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް ޢަބްދުލް މުޙްސިން ރާމިޒް	20 ޖޫން 2021 އިން 24 ޖޫން 2021 އަށް
ގްރައުޕް މޮނިޓަރިންގ އެންޑް މެނޭޖްމަންޓް ރިޕޯޓިންގ އާރމް އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަން އެންޑް ފޮދަރ ޕްރޮސެސިންގ ޑޭޓާ	މުޙައްމަދު އަސްލަމް އަޙްމަދު ޝާހިން	7 ޖުލައި 2021
ޓްރެއިނިންގ ކޯސް އޮން ޑިޒާސްޓަރ މެނޭޖްމަންޓް ޕްލޭނިންގ އެންޑް ރެސްޕޮންސް	މުޙައްމަދު އަސްލަމް އަޙްމަދު ޝާހިން	20 ޖުލައި 2021 އިން 22 ޖުލައި 2021 އަށް
ނޭޝަނަލް އޮން ޓްރެއިނިންގ އޮން ވަރކްޝޮޕް އެސް އެންޑް ޕްރެޒެންޓޭޝަން ސްކިލްސް ކޮމިއުނިކޭޝަން އިން ގަވަރމަންޓް	ޢާއިޝާ އަޙްމަދު ޙުސައިން ވަޙީދު	27 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 30 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް
މައިކްރޯސޮފްޓް އެކްސެލް (އެޑްވާންސް)	އަޙްމަދު ނަޒީރު މުޙައްމަދު ރަޝީދު	14 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 18 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް

ރާއްޖެއިން ބޭރުން މުވައްޒަފުން ބައިވެރިވި ތަމްރީން ޕްރޮގްރާމްތައް

ޓްރެއިނިންގ ޕްރޮގްރާމް އޮން ސިވިލް ސަރވިސް އެންޑް އިމްޕްރޫވިންގ ބޭސިކް ޕްރެކްޓިސަސް އެންޑް ޕްރިންސިޕަލްސް	ޚަދީޖާ ނުސްރާ އިބްރާހީމް އަނީލް ޙުސައިން އަފްޝަލް	1 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021 އިން 12 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021 އަށް
ކްރިއޭޓިންގ އަ ޑިޖިޓަލް ގަވަރމަންޓް ޓު އެކްސްޕީރިއަންސް އަ ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ފްރޮމް ކޮރިއާ	ޢާއިޝާ އަޙްމަދު	10 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021

އެންހާންސިންގ ޕްރިޕެއަރޑްނެސް ފޯރ ކްލައިމެޓް ރިލޭޓެޑް ޑިޒާސްޓަރ ޔޫޒިންގ ސްޕޭސް ރިލޭޓެޑް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީސް	އިބްރާހީމް ހުމައިދު	17 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021
ރީޖަނަލް ޓްރެއިނިންގ ވޯކްޝޮޕް އޮން ސީޒަނަލް ޕްރެޑިކްޝަން ޓު އޮޕަރޭޝަނަލް ސަރވިސަސް އިން ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ	އަޒީމާ އަޙްމަދު ޙުސައިން ވަޙީދު	22 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021 އިން 11 މާރޗް 2021 އަށް
ވެބިނަރ އޮން ކްރިއޭޓިންގ އަ ޑިޖިޓަލް ޕްލެޓްފޯމް ޓު އެސްޓެބްލިޝް އަ ޕޮޒިޓިވް ވޯރކް ކަލްޗަރ	އަބްދުލް މުޙްސިން ޙާމިދު	10 ފެބްރުއަރީ 2021
ވޯކްޝޮޕް އޮން ސްޓިއަރިންގ ދަ އެކްޓިވިޓީސް އޮފް ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ފޯރަމް އޮން އެގްރިކަލްޗަރަލް މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ	އަބްދުލް މުޙްސިން ޙާމިދު	12 ޖޫން 2021
ޓްރެއިނިންގ އޮން ޑިޖިޓަލް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީސް ފޯރ ޑިޒާސްޓަރ ރިސްކް މެނޭޖްމަންޓް	އަޙްމަދު ރަޝީދު ތަހުމީނާ އަބްދުލްކަރީމް އަބްދުﷲ މުޢާޒް	1 މާރޗް 2021 އިން 5 މާރޗް 2021 އަށް
ޓްރެއިނިންގ ކޯސް އޮން ނައުކާސްޓިންގ ޓެކްނިކްސް އޮން ސިވިއަރ ކޮންވެކްޝަން ވެދަރ	އަޙްމަދު ޝާހިން	19 އޭޕްރިލް 2021 އިން 30 އޭޕްރިލް 2021 އަށް
ޓްރެއިނިންގ ކޯސް އޮން ޑިޒާސްޓަރ ޕްރިވެންޝަން އެންޑް މިޓިގޭޝަން	އަޒީމާ އަޙްމަދު އަޙްމަދު މުސްލިމް މުޙައްމަދު އަސްލަމް	10 މެއި 2021 އިން 21 މެއި 2021 އަށް
ޓްރެއިނިންގ ކޯސް އޮން ބޭސިކް ޕްރިންސިޕަލްސް އޮފް ސެޓެލައިޓް ރިމޯޓް ސެންސިންގ	އިބްރާހީމް އަނިލް މުޙައްމަދު ޝަރުފު	24 މެއި 2021 އިން 4ޖޫން 2021 އަށް
ޓްރެއިނިންގ ކޯސް އޮން އެއަރޮނޮޓިކަލް މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ ސަރވިސަސް	ޙުސައިން ވަޙީދު އަބްދުﷲ ބާރިޢް	21 ޖޫން 2021 އިން 2 ޖުލައި 2021 އަށް
ވޯކްޝޮޕް އޮން ސިގްމެޓް ކޯޑިނޭޝަން އެންޑް ޔޫޒަރ ރިކުއަރމެންޓްސް	ޒަރީފާ ނުސްރާ	28 ޖޫން 2021 އިން 30 ޖޫން 2021 އަށް
ސްޓްރެޓަޖިކް އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަންސް ފޯރ އެނަލައިޒިންގ ނެޗުރަލް ހަޒާޑްސް އޮން އައިލެންޑް ނޭޝަންސް	އަޙްމަދު ރަޝީދު	18 އޮގަސްޓް 2021 އިން 26 އޮގަސްޓް 2021 އަށް
ކެޕޭސިޓީ ޑިވެލޮޕްމަންޓް ޕްރޮގްރާމް އޮން އެއަރ ކޮލިޓީ މޮނިޓަރިންގ އެންޑް އެމިޝަން ރިޑަކްޝަން	ތަމީމް އަބްދުއްރައްޒާޤް	13 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 17 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް
ޓްރެއިނިންގ އޮން ޓްރޮޕިކަލް ސައިކްލޯން ފޯރކާސްޓިންގ	މުޙައްމަދު ޝަރުފު	4 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021 އިން 15 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021 އަށް

CAP އިމްޕްލިމެންޓޭޝަން ވޯކްޝޮޕް	އަޙުމަދު ރަޝީދު އިބްރާހީމް ހުމައިދު ނަސޫރް އިސްމާއިލް	13 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021 އިން 14 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021 އަށް
AOMSUC-11 ސެޓެލައިޓް ޓްރެއިނިންގ	ތަހުމީނާ އަބްދުލްލަތީފް	28 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021 އިން 29 އޮކްޓޫބަރ 2021 އަށް
އޭވިއޭޝަން މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ ޓްރެއިނިންގ ސެމިނާރ	މުޙައްމަދު ޝަހުދު	2 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 4 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް
ޓްރެއިނިންގ ކޯސް އޮން ޓްރޮޕިކަލް ސައިކްލޯން މޮނިޓަރިންގ އެންޑް ފޯރކާސްޓިންގ	ޙުސައިން އަލްފާޟް	25 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 3 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް
ވޯކްޝޮޕް އޮން ޑިވެލޮޕްމަންޓް އެންޑް ޔޫޒް އޮފް އިމްޕެކްޓްބޭސްޑް ސިޓީ ވެދަރ ފޯރކާސްޓިންގ ޕްރޮޑަކްޓްސް	އަޙުމަދު ޝާކިރު	6 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 10 ޑިސެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް

ރާއްޖެއާއި ރާއްޖެއިން ބޭރުން މުވައްޒަފުން ބައިވެރިވި ބައްދަލުވުންތައް

ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމްގެ އެގްޒެކެޓިވް ކައުންސިލް ބައްދަލުވުން	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް	01 އޭޕްރީލް 2021
ނޭޝަނަލް ސާޗް އެންޑް ރެސްކިއު ކޯޑިނޭޝަން ކޮމިޓީގެ 3 ވަނަ ބައްދަލުވުން	އަޙުމަދު ރަޝީދު	26 އޭޕްރީލް 2021
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް (ރޯޑްމެޕް ސެޝަން)	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް އަޙުމަދު ރަޝީދު އިބްރާހީމް ހުމައިދު ޝަރީފާ އިބްރާހީމް	9 ޖޫން 2021
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް (ވޯކިންގ ގްރޫޕް 1)	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް	28 ޖޫން 2021
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް (ވޯކިންގ ގްރޫޕް 2)	އަޙުމަދު ރަޝީދު	28 ޖޫން 2021
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް (ވޯކިންގ ގްރޫޕް 3)	އިބްރާހީމް ހުމައިދު	29 ޖޫން 2021
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް (ވޯކިންގ ގްރޫޕް 4)	ޝަރީފާ އިބްރާހީމް	29 ޖޫން 2021
ބައިލެޓްރަލް މީޓިންގ ވިތް ނޭޝަނަލް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސަސް އެންޑް ރައިމްސް ޓީމް ފޯރ ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް އަޙުމަދު ރަޝީދު އިބްރާހީމް ހުމައިދު ޝަރީފާ އިބްރާހީމް	13 އޯގަސްޓް 2021
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޮމެޓް ފޯރަމް ވެބިނާރ 3 އޮން އޮޕްޓިމަލް އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަނަލް އިންފްރާސްޓްރަކްޗަރ ފޯރ ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ	ޢަލީ ޝަރީފް	17 އޯގަސްޓް 2021

WMO/ESCAP ޕެނަލް އޮން ޓްރޮޕިކަލް ސައިކްލޯންސް	އަލީ ޝަރީފް އަޒީމާ އަހުމަދު	21 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 23 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް
RA II ރޯޑްސައިޑް އިވެންޓް	އަހުމަދު ރަޝީދު	29 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021
ICAO ގެ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ ސަބްގްރޫޕްގެ 25 ވަނަ ބައްދަލުވުން	އަލީ ޝަރީފް އަހުމަދު ރަޝީދު	18 އޮކްޓޯބަރ 2021 އިން 22 އޮކްޓޯބަރ 2021 އަށް
ICAO ގެ އިލެވެންތް މީޓިންގް އޮފް ދަ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސަސް ވާރކިންގުރޫޕް	އަލީ ޝަރީފް	24 މާރޗް 2021 އިން 26 މާރޗް 2021 އަށް
ސާސްކަފް - 20	އަޒީމާ އަހުމަދު ހުސައިން ވަހީދު	27 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 30 ސެޕްޓެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް
ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ހައިޑްރޯމެޓް ފޯރަމްގެ އަހަރީ ޖަލްސާ	އަލީ ޝަރީފް އަހުމަދު ރަޝީދު އިބްރާހިމް ޒުބެއިދު ޝަރީމާ އިބްރާހިމް	15 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އިން 18 ނޮވެމްބަރ 2021 އަށް

ޕްރޮޖެކްޓްތައް

- ޕްރޮޖެކްޓްގެ ނަން: އޮޓޮމޭޝަން އެންޑް އިންޓެގްރޭޝަން އޮފް މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސިސްޓަމްސް

ކުރެވުނު މަސައްކަތް:	މަސައްކަތަށް ހާރޑްވެއަރ ހޯދާ އިންސްޓޯލް ކުރުން
މަސައްކަތް ކުރުމަށް ހަވާލުވެފައިވާ އިދާރާ:	މެގަނިކް އިލެކްޓްރޯނިކްސް ޕްރައިވެޓް ލިމިޓެޑް، މާލެ
ޚަރަދުކުރާ ފަރާތް:	އިޓަލީ ސަރުކާރު
މަސައްކަތުގެ އަގު:	1،061،354.66 ރުފިޔާ
މަސައްކަތުގެ ސްޓޭޓަސް:	މަސައްކަތް ނިމިފައި
މަސައްކަތުގެކުރު ތަފްސީލް:	މޫސުމާބެހޭ އެންމެހާ މަސައްކަތްތައް އެއްވިއުގައަކުން ގުޅާލުމަށް ބޭނުންވާ ހާރޑްވެއަރ ހޯދާ އިންސްޓޯލް ކުރުން.

ކުރެވުނު މަސައްކަތް: މޮޑަރނައިޒޭޝަން އޮފް މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ މުއްސަން ދިރާސާ ކުރުމުގެ އެންމެހާ ކަންކަން އިންޓިގްރޭޓް ކޮށް ފިޔަވައިކުން ގެނުވުން

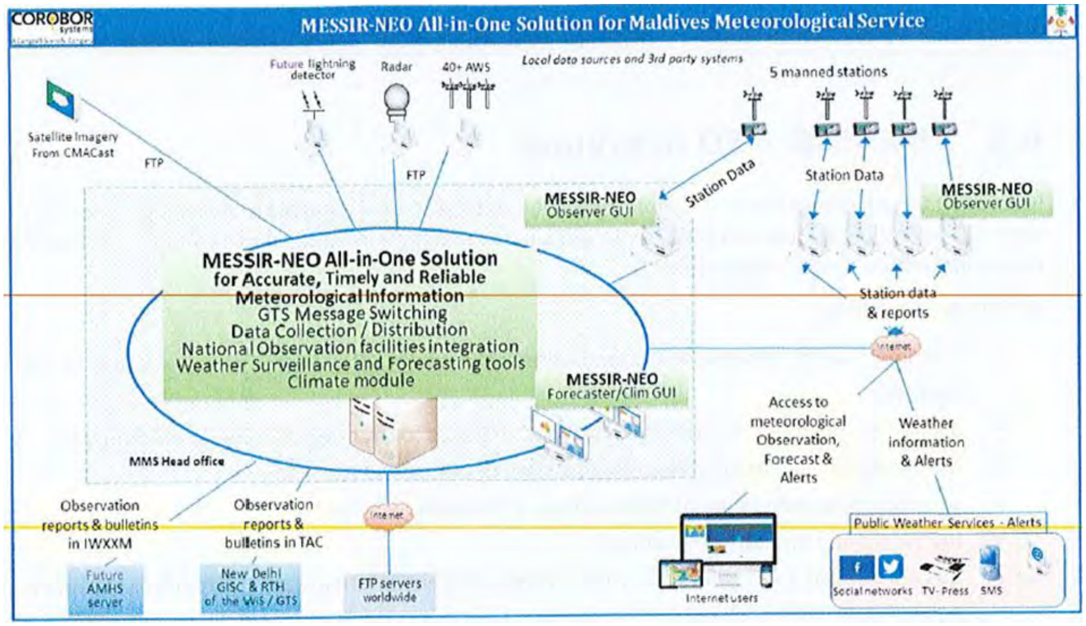
މަސައްކަތް ކުރުމަށް ހަވާލުވެފައިވާ އެޖެންސީ: ކޮރޮބޯ ސިސްޓަމްސް

ޚަރަދުކުރާ ފަރާތް: އިޓަލީ ސަރުކާރު

މަސައްކަތުގެ އަގު: 807،500 ޔޫރޯ

މަސައްކަތުގެ ސްޓޭޓަސް: ލިބިފައިވާ އަންދާސީ ހިސާބުތަށް އިވެލުއޭޝަން އެންމެ ރަގަޅު ފަރާތަކަށް މަސައްކަތް ހަވާލުކޮށް އަމަލީ މަސައްކަތް ފެށުމަށް ތައްޔާރުވުން

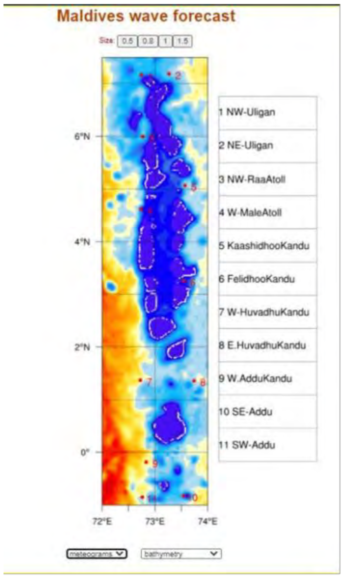
މަސައްކަތުގެކުރު ތަފްސީލް: މި މަޝްރޫޢަކީ މުޅި [illegible] އޮފީހުގައި (އެކި ސަރަހައްދުތަކުގައި ޤާއިމުކުރެވިފައިވާ މޫސުމާބެހޭ 4 އޮފީސް ހިމެނޭގޮތުން) ކުރާ ހުރިހާ މަސައްކަތެއް ވަރަށް ފުރިހަމައަށް ދިރާސާކޮށް މި އެންމެހާ މަސައްކަތަކީ އިތުރު ފުރިހަމަކަން ގެނެސް އެއް ސިސްޓަމަކުން ކުރާ ނިޒާމެއް ޤާއިމުކުރުމަށް އެކުލަވާލެވިފައިވާ މަސައްކަތެކެވެ. މިކަމުގެ ސަބަބުން، މިހާރު މެނުއަލްކޮށް ކުރަމުންދާ އެތައް މަސައްކަތެއް އޮޓޮމޭޓިކު މޫސުން ދިރާސާކުރާ [illegible] [illegible] ކުރާ މަސައްކަތްތަކުން އިތުރު ފުރިހަމަކަމާއެކު މިކަން އަވަސްވެގެންދާނެއެވެ.

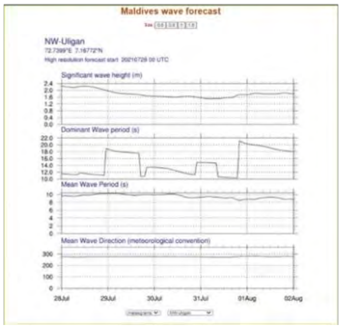


- ޕްރޮޖެކްޓްގެ ނަން: މޫސުން ކުރިއަށް ލަފާކުރުމުގެ މަސައްކަތް އިތުރަށް ހަރުދަނާ ކުރުމުގެ ގޮތުން އިންޑިޔާ ސަރުކާރުގެ އެހީގައި ވޭވްފޯކާސްޓިންގ މޮޑެލްއެއް ތައްޔާރު ކުރުން

ކުރެވުނު މަސައްކަތް:	ވެދަރ ފޯކާސްޓިންގއަށް ބޭނުންވާ މަލްޓި މޮނިޓަރ ވޯކްސްޓޭޝަން ހޯދާ އިންސްޓޯލް ކުރުން
މަސައްކަތް ކުރުމަށް ހަވާލުވެފައިވާ އެޖެންސީ:	ވިއުނިޓް ކޮމްޕިއުޓަރސް، މާލެ
ޚަރަދުކުރާ ފަރާތް:	އިންޑިޔާ ސަރުކާރު
މަސައްކަތުގެ އަގު:	141،365.50 ޑޮލަރު
މަސައްކަތުގެ ސްޓޭޓަސް:	މަސައްކަތް ނިމިފައި
މަސައްކަތުގެ ކުރު ތަފްސީލު:	އިންޑިޔާ ސަރުކާރުގެ ހިލޭ އެހީގެ ދަށުން، މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ އިދާރާގެ މަސައްކަތްތަކަށް ހަރުދަނާ ކުރުމަށްޓަކައި ވޭވް ފޯކާސްޓިންގ މޮޑެލް އެއް ތަރައްޤީކުރުމުން ދީ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ މަޢުލޫމާތު ހަރުދަނާ ކުރުމަށް އެކުލަވާލެވުނު މަޝްރޫޢުއަށް ބޭނުންވާ މަލްޓި މޮނިޓަރ ވޯކް ސްޓޭޝަންސް ހޯދާ އިންސްޓޯލްކުރުން. މި ވޯކް ސްޓޭޝަންތަކަކީ ވޭވް ފޯކާސްޓިންގ މޮޑެލް ނިމި ދެން އޮޕަރޭޓުގައި ބޭނުން ކުރަންފެށުމުން، މިވަގުތު ބަލާ ބޭނުންކުރުމުގައި އެންމެ އަވަސް ހަރުދަނާ ގޮތެއްގައި ހަމައިދިނުމަށް ކަމާބެހޭ ފަރާތްތަކުން ދިރާސާކޮށް އެކަމުގެ އަދިގައި ހޯދާ އިންސްޓޯލްކޮށްފައިވާ ވޯކް ސްޓޭޝަންތަކެވެ.

ކުރެވުނު މަސައްކަތް:	ވޭވް ފޯކާސްޓިންގެ މޮޑެލް އެއް ތައްޔާރުކޮށް ރައްޔިތުންނަށް ދޭ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ މަޢުލޫމާތުގެ ތެރޭގައި ހިމެނުން
މަސައްކަތް ކުރުމަށް ހަވާލުވެފައިވާ އެޖެންސީ:	އިޓަލީގެ މިނިސްޓްރީ އޮފް އެންވަޔަރަމަންޓާއި މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސް
މަސައްކަތް ނިމޭނެކަމަށް ލަފާކުރެވޭ ތާރީޚް:	2022
ޚަރަދުކުރާ ފަރާތް:	އިޓަލީ ސަރުކާރު
މަސައްކަތުގެ އަގު:	458،750 ޑޮލަރު
މަސައްކަތުގެ ސްޓޭޓަސް:	މަސައްކަތް ކުރިއަށްދަނީ
މަސައްކަތުގެކުރު ތަފްސީލް:	އިޓަލީ ސަރުކާރުގެ ހިލޭ އެހީގެ ދަށުން، މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ އިދާރާގެ މަސައްކަތްތަކަށް ހަރުދަނާ ކުރުމަށްޓަކައި ވޭވް ފޯކާސްޓިންގެ މޮޑެލް އެއް ތައްޔާރުކޮށް ރައްޔިތުންނަށް ދޭ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ މަޢުލޫމާތުގެ ތެރޭގައި އެބައި ހިމެނުން. މީގެ އިތުރުން، މޫސުން ލަފާކުރެވޭގޮތް ރައްޔިތުންނަށް ފޯރުކޮށްދިނުމަށްދެވޭ މަޢުލޫމާތުގެ ތެރެއިން އިތުރުވެގެންދިޔާ ބައި، މެޓް. އޮފީހުގެ މޮބައިލް އެޕްލިކޭޝަން އިތުރުކުރުންވެސް ހިމެނުން. އަދި، އަލަށް ތައްޔާރުކުރެވުނު މި މޮޑެލްއާބެހޭ ތަމްރީނު ދިނުމަށް މެޓް. އޮފީހުގެ ފަންނީ މުވައްޒަފުން އިޓަލީ ވިލާތަށް ފޮނުވުމަށް ހަމަޖެހިފައިވާ.





ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ ނަން: ޖިއޮގްރަފިކް އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަން

މަސައްކަތް ކުރުމަށް ހަވާލުވެފައިވާ އެޖެންސީ:	ސްވިސް ފެޑެރަލް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އޮފް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީ (ETH)
ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ އަގު:	-
އެހީގެ ބާވަތް:	އިންޑިއާގެ ނޭޝަނަލް ޖިއޮފިޒިކަލް ރިސާރޗް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އާއި ސްވިސް ފެޑެރަލް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އޮފް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީ ގެ ހިއްސާއި
ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ ސްޓޭޓަސް:	ކުރިއަށްދަނީ
ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ ކުރު ތަފްޞީލު:	މޯލްޑިވްސް މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްއާއި އިންޑިއާގެ ނޭޝަނަލް ޖިއޮފިޒިކަލް ރިސާރޗް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އާއި ސްވިސް ފެޑެރަލް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އޮފް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީ ގުޅިގެން ސަރވިސް މެގްނެޓިކް އޮބްޒަރވޭޓަރީ ދިރާސާ ކުރުމަށް ބޭނުންވާ މަޢުލޫމާތު ރާއްޖޭގެ ސަރަހައްދުން ހޯދުން. މިޕްރޮގްރާމްގައި މުވައްޒަފުން ތަމްރީން ކުރުމުގެ މަސައްކަތްތައް ކުރަނީ އިންޑިއާގެ ނޭޝަނަލް ޖިއޮފިޒިކަލް ރިސާރޗް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އިން. އަދި ހުރިހާ ހަރަދެއް ކުރަނީ ސްވިސް ފެޑެރަލް އިންސްޓިޓިއުޓް އޮފް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީ އިން.

ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ ނަން: ވައި ނުސާފު މިންވަރު ބެލުން

މަސައްކަތް ކުރުމަށް ހަވާލުވެފައިވާ އެޖެންސީ:	ސްޓޮކްހޯމް ޔުނިވަރސިޓީ، ސްވިޑެން
ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ އަގު:	-
އެހީގެ ބާވަތް:	ސްޓޮކްހޯމް ޔުނިވަރސިޓީގެ ހިއްސާއި
ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ ސްޓޭޓަސް:	ކުރިއަށްދަނީ
ޕްރޮގްރާމްގެ ކުރު ތަފްޞީލު:	ސްޓޮކްހޯމް ޔުނިވަރސިޓީއިން ވައި ނުސާފު މިންވަރު ބެލުމަށް ކުރާ ދިރާސާއެއް. މިދިރާސާގައި ރާއްޖޭގެ ސަރަހައްދުގައި ވައިގެ ނުސާފުކަން ހުރި މިންވަރު ވަޒަން ކުރެވި އެކަމާބެހޭ މައުލޫމާތު އެއްކުރެވޭނެ.

2021 ވަނައަހަރު ކުރެވުނު މުހިއްމު ހަރަކާތްތައް

ދުނިޔޭގެ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ ދުވަސް

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރު ދުނިޔޭގެ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ ދުވަސް (23 މާރިޗު) ފާހަގަކުރުމަށް ސެންޓަރުން މީޑިއާ، ޓީވީ އަދި ރޭޑިއޯ ޗެނަލްތަކުގައި ދުރުވެރިޔާއޮން ހާޒިރުވެ ކުރުވުމުގެ ހަރަކާތްތައް ހިންގުނެވެ. މިއަހަރުގެ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ ދުވަހުގެ ސްލޯގަނަކީ "ކަނޑާއި އަހަރުމެންގެ މޫސުން" އެވެ. މި ސްލޯގަނާ ގުޅުވައިގެން އޮފީހުގެ ސޯޝަލް މީޑިއާ ޕޭޖްތަކުގައި ޝާއިޢުކުރުވުނު ޕޯސްޓަރުތަކުގެ އިތުރުން މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިސްޓުން އަދި ފޯކާސްޓަރުން ޓީވީ އަދި ރޭޑިއޯ ޕްރޮގްރާމް ތަކުގައި ދުވަހާއިބެހޭ މަޢުލޫމާތުތަކާއި އެކު ކަނޑާއި މޫސުމާބެހޭ ބޭނުންތެރި މަޢުލޫމާތު ހިއްސާކުރެވުނެވެ.

އަތޮޅުތަކުގައި ޤާއިމުކުރެވިފައިވާ މެޓް. އޮފީސްތަކުގައިވެސް މިދުވަސް ފާހަގަކުރުމުގެ ގޮތުން މުވައްޒަފުންގެ މެދުގައި ހަރަކާތްތަކެއް ހިންގުނެވެ.

ލ. ކާއްދޫ މެޓް. އޮފީސް

ސ. ގަން މެޓް. އޮފީސް

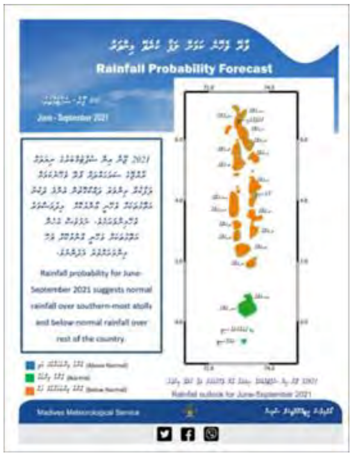
ހދ. ހަނިމާދޫ މެޓް. އޮފީސް

ގދ. ކާޑެއްދޫ މެޓް. އޮފީސް

ސ. ގަން މެޓް. އޮފީސް

ސީޒަނަލް ވެދަރ ފޯކާސްޓް

ދުވަހުން ދުވަހަށް ގެނެސްދޭ 24 ގަޑިއިރާއި ކުރިއަށް އޮތް 5 ދުވަހަށް ލަފާކުރެވޭ މޫސުން ފޯރކާސްޓިންގުގެ އިތުރުން ދިގު މުއްދަތެއްގެ (ސީޒަނަލް) ފޯކާސްޓް އަދި ކުރިއަށް އޮތް މަހު ވާރޭއާއި ފިނި ހޫނުމިނަށް އަންނާނެ ބަދަލުތަކާއި ލަފާކުރެވޭ ގޮތުގެ ފޯކާސްޓް ވެސް ކޮންމެ މަހަކު ތައްޔާރުކޮށް ވެބްސައިޓަށް ލެވިފައި ވާނެއެވެ. މިއީ ސަރަހައްދީ ފޯރަމްތަކުގެ ކުރިއަރާ ސައިންޓިފިކް ގްރޫޕް (ސައުތު އޭޝިއާ ކްލައިމެޓް އައުޓްލުކް ފޯރަމް) ގެ ބައިވެރިންގެ މެދުގައި މަޝްވަރާކުރުމަށްފަހު ތައްޔާރުކުރެވޭ ފޯކާސްޓްތަކެވެ.



Rainfall probability for June-September 2021 suggests normal rainfall over southern-most atolls and below-normal rainfall over rest of the country.

ހޭލުންތެރި ކުރުމުގެ ޕްރޮގްރާމް

ކޮވިޑް-19އާ ގުޅިގެން އަހަރުގެ ބޮޑުބައެއްގައި ސްކޫލްތަކުގައި ކިޔަވައިދިނުމާއި ދަރިވަރުން ބައިވެރިކޮށް ގެންދިއުން ހުއްޓިފައި އޮތުމުން، އާއްމުކޮށް އެހެން އަހަރުތަކުގައި ސްކޫލްތަކުން ވެސް މިޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ މައި އޮފީހާއި ސަރަހައްދީ އޮފީސްތަކަށް ކުރާ ޒިޔާރަތްތައް ކުރިއަށް ނުގެންދެވުނެވެ. ނަމަވެސް ހޭލުންތެރިކަން އިތުރުކުރުމުގެ ދެ ސެޝަނެއް އޮންލައިނުން ގްރޭޑް 4ގެ ދަރިވަރުންނަށް ހިންގުނެވެ. އެއީ މަޖީދިއްޔާ ސްކޫލްގެ 85 ދަރިވަރަކާއި ހުރަވީ ސްކޫލްގެ 162 ދަރިވަރަކަށެވެ.

އަދި އަހަރުގެ ފަހުކޮޅު ކޮވިޑް 19އާ ގުޅިގެން އަޅާފައިވާ ފިޔަވަޅުތަކަށް ލުއިކުރެވުމާ ގުޅިގެން ޤަވާޢިދުން ސްކޫލުތަކުގެ ގްރޭޑް 2ގެ 160 ދަރިވަރުންނަށް ހުޅުމާލޭގައި ހުންނަ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ މަރުކަޒަށް ޒިޔާރަތްކުރުވުމުން މުވައްޒަފުން ބަޔަކު މައުލޫމާތުދިނުމާއި އޮފީހުގެ މަސައްކަތްތަކުގެ މައުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށް ދީފައިވެއެވެ.

ކްލައިމެޓް ޗޭންޖް ކޮމިޝަނާއި ދުވަހުގެ ފާހަގަކުރުމަށް ހިންގި ސެޝަނާ އަޅުގަނޑުމެން މަސައްކަތް ބައިވެރިވެދިނުމުގެ ތެރެއިން ހ. ބައިވެރިވެދިނުމުގެ ބޭނުންތެރިކަން މުސްލިމް ބިލްޑިން އަދި ސްކޫލާ ބަޔަކަށް މައުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދިނެވެ.

މިގޮތުން މޫސުމާ ގުޅޭ ހުރި ތަފާތު ހާލަތާއި މައުލޫމާތު އާއްމުން ސަމާލުކަމަށް ގެނައުން (އިންޓަރ ގްރޭޑިންގް) މީގެ މިޒާ ދާދިފަހުން ފޯރުކޮށްދިނެވެ. އެގޮތުން މޫސުމީ ބަދަލުގެ މޫސުމީ ޚާލަތު، ވިޔާ ގުގުރުން، ބަނަވަރި، ހިރަފުސް ތޫފާނާއި އިތުރު ވަރަށްގެ ފެންބަ ހާލަތު އަހަރުތަކުގައި ރާއްޖޭގެ އިރުސަރަހައްދުތަކުން ފެނަކަމާ ގުޅުންހުރި ތަފްސީލުތައް ފޮސްޓަރު، ބުލެޓިން އަދި ވެބްސައިޓް ގޮތުގައި މައުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދިނެވެ.

މީޑިއާތަކަށް ދޫކުރާ ބަސްތިރީގައިން އަދި ނިއުސް ބުލެޓިން

އަހަރުގެ ކުރިޔާތު މޫސުމާއި ބޭނުން ދީ ހަބަރު ނެރެފައިވެއެވެ. އެއީ 29 މާރިޗުގައި ދުރުކަމުގެ ސަރަހައްދަށް އަސަރުކުރަމުން ދިޔަ ޓްރޮޕިކަލް ބައްދަލުނުވެވޭ 12 ވަގުތު ހުޅަނގުގެ މޫސުން ފޯރުކޮށްދޭ މައުލޫމާތު އާއްމުކޮށްދިނުމަށް 13 ވާ 2021ގައި ނެރުނުގެ ހަބަރެވެ. މޫސުމާބެހޭ ހަބަރުތަކުގެ އިތުރުން އާއްމުންނާ ވިދާޅުވި ގޮތުން ފަސްޓަރިން މައުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދިނުމުގެ ބާވަތުގެ މީގެ މިޒާ ދުރުތެރިކަން މޫސުން ޚާއްޞާ ޙާލަތުތަކުގައި ސަލާމަތީ ރިޕޯޓުން ބަލަހައްޓާ ޚިދުމަތް ކަނޑަވާލުގައި މައުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދިނެވެ. މިގޮތުގައި މިސަރަހައްދުގައި އުފެދުނު ތިން ބޯކިތަކުގެ މައުލޫމާތު ހިމެނެއެވެ.

އެސިސްޓެންޓް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިސްޓް ހުސެއިން ވަހީދު ޕީއެސްއެމް އަށް ދެއްވި ބަސްދީގަތުން

މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިސްޓް އަހުމަދު ޝާހިން ރާއްޖެޓީވީއަށް ދެއްވި ބަސްދީގަތުން

ޑިރެކްޓަރ ޖެނެރަލް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ، އަލީ ޝަރީފް ރާއްޖެ ޓީވީގެ ފަތަސްދުހި ޕްރޮގްރާމްގައި

ވެދަރ ސްޓޫޑިއޯ

މިއަހަރުގެ ހުރިހާ ދުވަހެއްގައި ވެސް ޓީވީ ވެދަރ ޕްރެޒެންޓޭޝަން ރެކޯޑްކުރެވިފައި ވެއެވެ. މިގޮތުން ޓީވީއެމް، ރާއްޖެޓީވީ، ވީޓީވީ އަދި ދިވެހި ޗެނަލް އިން ދެއްކުމަށް ރެކޯޑްކުރާ ކުރުވިޔަލާ ވެދަރ ޕްރެޒެންޓޭޝަން ކޮންމެ ދުވަހަކު [illegible] ކޮށްދެވުނެވެ. މިގޮތުން މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ޓީމް އޮފީހުގައި މަސައްކަތްކުރަމުންދާ ހުރިހާ މުވައްޒަފުން ވެސް ޕްރެޒެންޓް ކޮށްފައިވެއެވެ.

މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އިންސްޓްރުމަންޓް ޓެކްނީޝަން ނަސްރުﷲ އަހުމަދު

ޕްރެޒެންޓޭޝަނަށް ބޭނުންވާ ގްރެފިކްސް ތައްޔާރު ކުރައްވަނީ މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް އިންސްޓްރުމަންޓް ޓެކްނީޝަން ނަސްރުﷲ އަހުމަދެވެ. އަދި ޕްރެޒެންޓޭޝަން ރެކޯޑް ތައްޔާރުކުރަނީ ދުވަހުގެ ހަވީރު ޑިއުޓީގައި ހުންނަވާ ޓެކްނީޝަނެވެ.

މީގެއިތުރުން ކޮންމެ ދުވަހަކު ހެނދުނު ފޯނު މެދުވެރިކޮށް ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ އަޑަށާއި ރާއްޖެ ޓީވީއަށް ލައިވްކޮށް މޫސުން ކިޔައިދެވުނެވެ. އަދި މޫސުން ގޮސްވެގެންދިޔަ ދުވަސްތަކުގައި ލައިވްކޮށް ޓީވީއެމްއަށާއި ރާއްޖެ ޓީވީ އަދި ވީޓީވީއަށް އެ ޗެނަލްތަކުގެ ހަބަރު ގަޑީގެ ބުލެޓިން ވީޑިއޯ ކޯލް މެދުވެރިކޮށް މޫސުމާބެހޭ މައުލޫމާތު ފޯރުކޮށްދެވުނެވެ.

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރު ހިލޭއެހީގެ ގޮތުގައި ލިބިފައިވާ ތަކެތި

ތަކެތީގެ ނަން	އަގު	ހިލޭއެހީ ދެއްވި ފަރާތް	ތަކެތީގެ ބޭނުން ކުރެވޭގޮތް	އެނެކްސް
CMACast ކޮމްޕިއުޓަރ ސިސްޓަމް		CMA	CMA ސިސްޓަމް އަޕްގްރޭޑް ކުރުމަށް	ANNEX 1
400 ރޭޑިއޯސޮންޑް		WMO	ސ.ގަމުގައި ރޭޑިއޯސޮންޑް އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަން ހެދުމަށް	ANNEX 2
450 ވެދަރ ބަލޫން		WMO	ސ.ގަމުގައި ރޭޑިއޯސޮންޑް އޮބްޒަރވޭޝަން ހެދުމަށް	ANNEX 3

ލިބުނު އާމްދަނީއާއި ހިނގި ޚަރަދު

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރު ހިނގި ޚަރަދު

ރިކަރަންޓް ޚަރަދު	3,871,480.92
ކެޕިޓަލް ޚަރަދު	184,369.87
މުވައްޒަފުންނަށް ހިނގި ޚަރަދު	23,580,737.57
ޖުމްލަ	27,636,588.36

މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ 2021 ވަނަ އަހަރުގެ ބަޖެޓްގެ ތަފްސީލް

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރަށް ލަފާކުރި ބަޖެޓް	41,869,943.00
2021 ވަނަ އަހަރު ޚަރަދު ކުރުމަށް ލިބުނު ބަޖެޓް	32,360,136.00
2021 ވަނަ އަހަރުގެ ޖުމްލަ ޚަރަދު	27,636,588.36
2021 ވަނަ އަހަރު ނިމުނު އިރު ޚަރަދު ނުކުރެވި ބާކީހުރި ޖުމްލަ ފައިސާ	4,723,547.64

ނޯޓް: ނުރައްކާތެރި ކޮވިޑް-19 ގެ ބަލިމަޑުކަމުގެ ސަބަބުން ސަރުކާރު ހިންގުމަށް ގެނެވުނު ބަދަލު ތަކާއެކު، 2021 ވަނަ އަހަރުވެސް ވަނީ، ބައެއް ޚަރަދުތަކެއް ކޮންޓްރޯލް ކުރެވިފައެވެ. އޭގެތެރޭގައި ދަތުރު ޚަރަދުތަކާއި، މަރާމާތު ކުރުމާއި ކެޕިޓަލް ޚަރަދުތަކެއް ހިފެހެއްޓެވެ. އެކަމުގެ ސަބަބުން ރިކަރަންޓް ޚަރަދާއި ކެޕިޓަލް ޚަރަދުތަކުން ބާކީވެފައި ވެއެވެ. މީގެ އިތުރުން ބައެއް މުވައްޒަފުން ޓްރެއިނިން ކޯސްތަކުގައި ރާއްޖެއިންބޭރަށް [illegible] މުސާރަ އާއި އެހެނިހެން އެލަވަންސް ފަދަ މުވައްޒަފުންނަށް ހިނގާ ޚަރަދުތަކުން 1,833,051.20 ރުފިޔާ ބާކީ ވެފައި ވެއެވެ. އަދި ޚަރަދުކުރަން ލިބިފައިވާ ބަޖެޓުން ބާކީވި 4,723,547.64 ރުފިޔާގެ ތެރެއިން 504,814.84 ރުފިޔާ ބާކީ ވެފައިވަނީ ކަރަންޓާއި ފޯނު ބިލްތަކާއި ޑޭޓާ ކާޑު [illegible]. މީގެ އިތުރުން ކޮވިޑް19 ގެ ސަބަބުން ސަރުކާރުން އެޅުއްވި ފިޔަވަޅުތަކާއި [illegible] [illegible] ކެޕިޓަލް [illegible] ސަބަބުން [illegible] ކެޕިޓަލް ކޯޑު ތަކުން 1,472,569.41 ރުފިޔާ ރުފިޔާ ޚަރަދު ނުކުރެވި ބާކީ ވެފައިވެއެވެ.

2022 ވަނައަހަރު ކުރުމަށް ރާވާފައިވާ މުހިއްމު ކަންތައް

- ވެދަރ ފޯރކާސްޓިންގ އިތުރަށް ފުޅާކުރުމުގެ ގޮތުން ވޭވް ފޯރކާސްޓިންގ މޮޑެލެއް ތަރައްޤީކުރުން. މިމޮޑެލް [illegible] [illegible] މިހާރު ތަޖުރިބާކުރާ ވެދަރ ފޯރކާސްޓްގެ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. 2022 ވަނަ އަހަރު ތެރޭގައި މިމޮޑެލް [illegible] ބޭނުން ކުރަން ފެށުމުގެ އިތުރުން [illegible] ތަމްރީން ކުރުމުގެ މަސައްކަތް ކުރެވޭނެ.
- މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ އިދާރާގެ މަސައްކަތްތަކަށް ހަރުދަނާ ކުރުމަށްޓަކައި މި އޮފީހުގެ އެންމެހާ މަސައްކަތްތަކަށް އޮޓޮމޭޓިކް [illegible] ކުރުމުގެ މަސައްކަތް ކުރިއަށް ގެންދިއުން. އެގޮތުން ސޮފްޓްވެއަރ [illegible] އިންސްޓޯލް ކުރަން [illegible] [illegible] މުވައްޒަފުން ތަމްރީން ކުރުމުގެ މަސައްކަތް ކުރެވޭނެ.
- ދުނިޔޭގެ މޫސުމާއިބެހޭ އެހެނިހެން އިދާރާތަކާއި މިސަރަހައްދާއި [illegible] މަޢުލޫމާތު ބަދަލު ކުރުން އިތުރަށް ރަގަޅު ކުރުމުގެ ގޮތުން މިހާރު ބޭނުންކުރާ މުވާސަލާތީ ވިއުގަ އިތުރަށް ހަރުދަނާ ކުރުމުގެ މަސައްކަތް.
- ހދ. ހަނިމާދޫ [illegible]. އެއާޕޯޓުގައި ސ. ގަމު [illegible]. އެއާޕޯޓުގައި ISO ކޮލިޓީ މެނޭޖްމަންޓް ސިސްޓަމްގެ [illegible] [illegible] އިންޓަރނަލް އޯޑިޓް [illegible] [illegible] ހިނގުން. [illegible] [illegible] ISO [illegible] [illegible] މަސައްކަތް ފެށުން.
- މޮންސޫން ފޯރަމް އެއް ރާއްޖޭގައި ބާއްވުން. މިފޯރަމްގެ ބޭނުމަކީ ރާއްޖެ ސީޒަނަލް ފޯރކާސްޓް [illegible] ކުރުމާއި މިފޯރކާސްޓް ބޭނުން ކުރައްވާ ފަރާތްތަކަށް ފޯރކާސްޓް ބޭނުން ކުރާނެގޮތް ދަސްކޮށްދިނުން.
- ސ. ގަމު [illegible]. އެއާޕޯޓުގެ އާއިމާރާތުގެ މަސައްކަތް.

ރިޕޯރޓް ނިންމުން

ވޭތުވެދިޔަ 2021 ވަނަ އަހަރަކީވެސް ގިނަ ގޮންޖެހުންތަކާއި [illegible] އަދި ބޮޑެތި މަސައްކަތްތަކެއް ކުރެވުނު އަހަރެކެވެ. މިކަމަށްޓަކައި [illegible] [illegible] މާތްﷲ سبحانه وتعالى ގެ ޙަޟްރަތުގައި ޙަމްދާއި ޝުކުރު ދަންނަވަމެވެ.

2021 ވަނަ އަހަރުވެސް މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްއިން ރައްޔިތުންނަށް ފޯރުކޮށްދޭ ޚިދުމަތްތަކުގެ ފެންވަރު ރަގަޅު ކުރުމާއި މުވައްޒަފުންނާއި މުއައްސަސާގެ ތަރައްޤީއަށްޓަކައި [illegible] މަސައްކަތްތަކެއް ކުރެވުނެވެ. [illegible] މަސައްކަތްތަކުގައި އަބަދުވެސް އެންމެ ބޮޑު ދައުރު އަދާކުރި ބަޔަކީ މިސަރވިސްގެ މުވައްޒަފުންނެވެ. ކޯވިޑް-19 ގެ ބަލިމަޑުކަމުގެ ތެރޭގައި [illegible] މިސަރވިސްގެ [illegible] މުވައްޒަފުންގެ [illegible] އަދި [illegible] މުވައްޒަފުންނަށް [illegible] ޝުކުރު ދަންނަވަމެވެ. މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ [illegible] މިނިސްޓްރީ އޮފް އެންވަޔަރަންމަންޓް، ކްލައިމެޓް ޗޭންޖް އެންޑް ޓެކްނޮލޮޖީ [illegible] ޝުކުރު ދަންނަވަމެވެ.

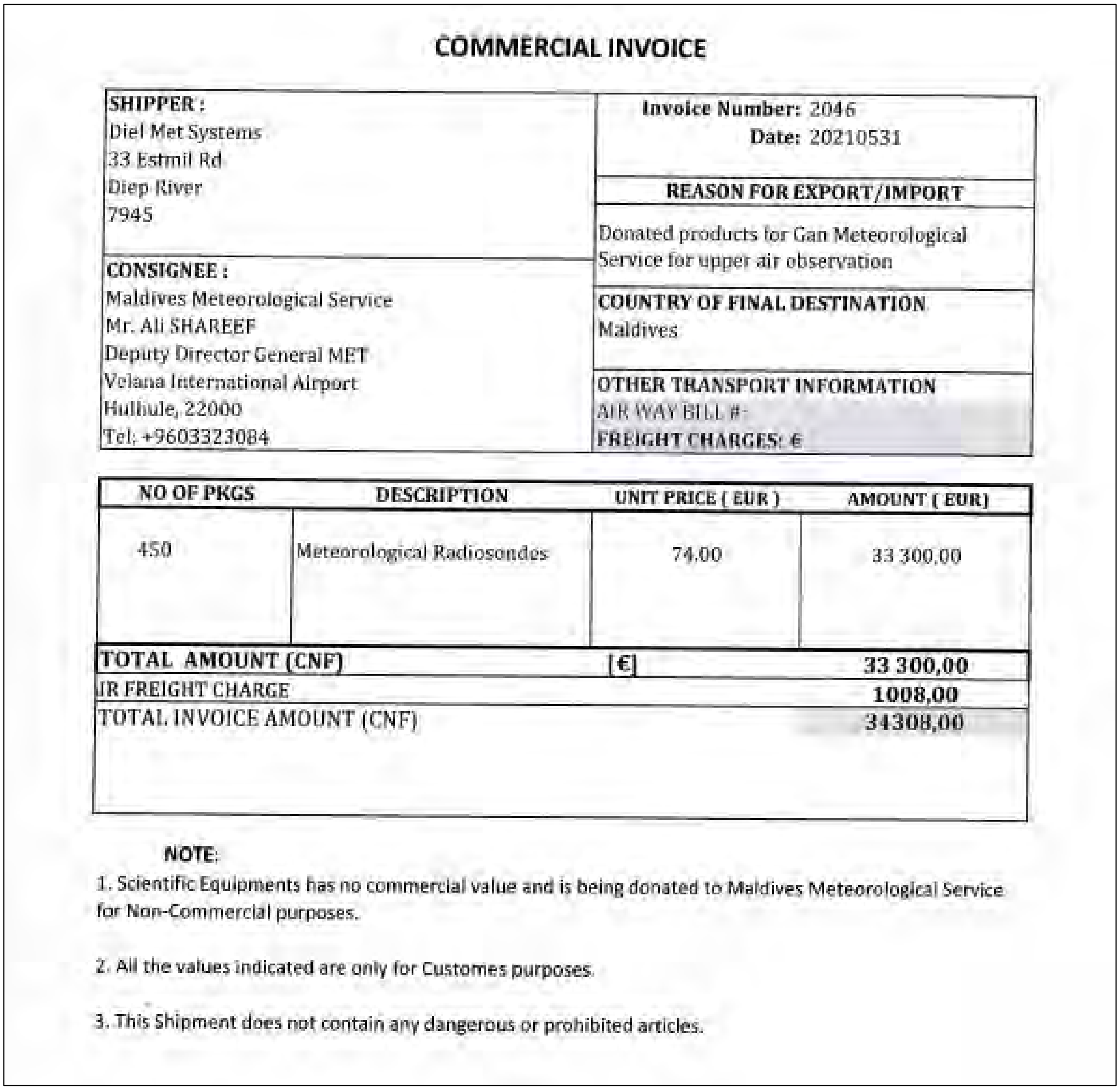
މާތްﷲ މޯލްޑިވްސް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖިކަލް ސަރވިސްގެ މުވައްޒަފުންނަށް [illegible] މިންވަރު ކުރައްވާށިއެވެ. އަދި [illegible] ކޯވިޑް-19 ގެ ބަލިމަޑުކަމުން [illegible] މިންވަރު ކުރައްވާށިއެވެ. އާމީން.

25 ޖެނުއަރީ 2022

ޢަބްދުﷲ ވާޙިދު

ޑިރެކްޓަރ ޖެނެރަލް މީޓިއޮރޮލޮޖީ

ANNEX 1



COMMERCIAL INVOICE

SHIPPER :
Diel Met Systems
33 Estmil Rd
Diep River
7945

Invoice Number: 2046
Date: 20210531

REASON FOR EXPORT/IMPORT
Donated products for Gan Meteorological Service for upper air observation

CONSIGNEE :
Maldives Meteorological Service
Mr. Ali SHAREEF
Deputy Director General MET
Velana International Airport
Hulhule, 22000
Tel: +9603323084

COUNTRY OF FINAL DESTINATION
Maldives

OTHER TRANSPORT INFORMATION
AIR WAY BILL #: [redacted]
FREIGHT CHARGES: €

NO OF PKGS	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE (EUR)	AMOUNT (EUR)
450	Meteorological Radiosondes	74,00	33 300,00
TOTAL AMOUNT (CNF)		**[€]**	**33 300,00**
IR FREIGHT CHARGE			**1008,00**
TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNT (CNF)		[redacted]	**34308,00**

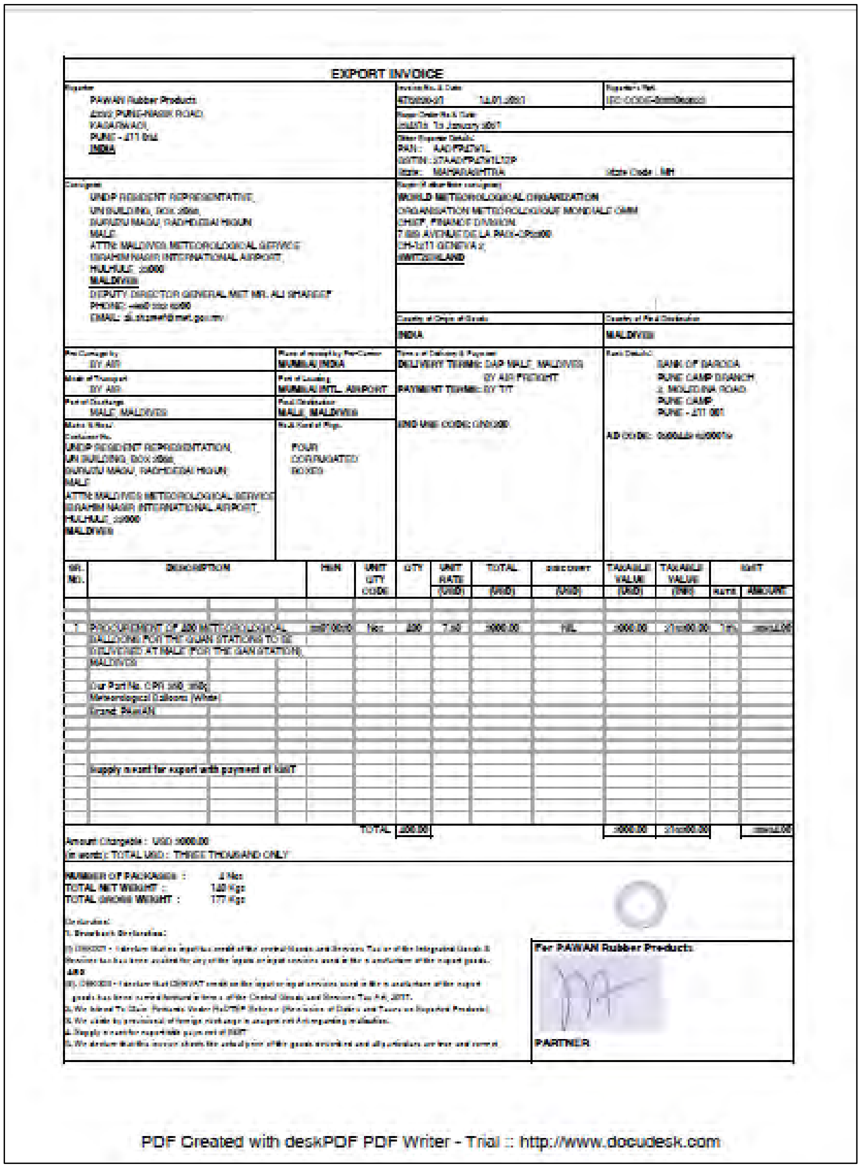
NOTE:

1. Scientific Equipments has no commercial value and is being donated to Maldives Meteorological Service for Non-Commercial purposes.

2. All the values indicated are only for Customes purposes.

3. This Shipment does not contain any dangerous or prohibited articles.

ANNEX 2



EXPORT INVOICE

PAWAN Rubber Products
[illegible] PUNE-NASIK ROAD,
KASARWADI,
PUNE - 411 [illegible]
INDIA

Invoice No. & Date: [illegible] 14.01.2021

Exporter's Ref.: IEC CODE-[illegible]

Buyer Order No. & Date: [illegible] 13 January 2021

Other Exporter Details:
PAN : [illegible]
GSTIN : [illegible]
State : MAHARASHTRA State Code : MH

Consignee:
UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE,
UN BUILDING, BOX [illegible],
BURUZU MAGU, GADHDEBAI HIGUN
MALE
ATTN: MALDIVES METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE
IBRAHIM NASIR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,
HULHULE [illegible]
MALDIVES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL MET MR. ALI SHAREEF
PHONE: [illegible]
EMAIL: [illegible]@met.gov.mv

Buyer (if other than consignee):
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION METEOROLOGIQUE MONDIALE OMM
CHIEF, FINANCE DIVISION
7 BIS AVENUE DE LA PAIX-CP[illegible]
CH-1211 GENEVA 2,
SWITZERLAND

Country of Origin of Goods: INDIA

Country of Final Destination: MALDIVES

Pre-Carriage by: BY AIR

Place of receipt by Pre-Carrier: MUMBAI,INDIA

Mode of Transport: BY AIR

Port of Loading: MUMBAI INTL. AIRPORT

Port of Discharge: MALE, MALDIVES

Final Destination: MALE, MALDIVES

Terms of Delivery & Payment:
DELIVERY TERMS: DAP MALE, MALDIVES BY AIR FREIGHT
PAYMENT TERMS: BY T/T

END USE CODE: [illegible]

Bank Details:
BANK OF BARODA
PUNE CAMP BRANCH
[illegible], MOLEDINA ROAD
PUNE CAMP
PUNE - 411 001

AD CODE: [illegible]

Marks & Nos/Container No.:
UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATION,
UN BUILDING, BOX [illegible],
BURUZU MAGU, GADHDEBAI HIGUN
MALE
ATTN: MALDIVES METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE
IBRAHIM NASIR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,
HULHULE [illegible]
MALDIVES

No. & Kind of Pkgs.: FOUR CORRUGATED BOXES

SR. NO.	DESCRIPTION	HSN	UNIT QTY CODE	QTY	UNIT RATE (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	DISCOUNT (USD)	TAXABLE VALUE (USD)	TAXABLE VALUE (INR)	IGST RATE	IGST AMOUNT
1	PROCUREMENT OF 400 METEOROLOGICAL BALLOONS FOR THE GUAN STATIONS TO BE DELIVERED AT MALE (FOR THE GAN STATION), MALDIVES Our Part No. [illegible] Meteorological Balloons (White) Brand: PAWAN	[illegible]	Nos	400	7.50	3000.00	NIL	3000.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Supply meant for export with payment of IGST										
			TOTAL	400.00				3000.00	[illegible]		[illegible]

Amount Chargeable : USD 3000.00
(in words) : TOTAL USD : THREE THOUSAND ONLY

NUMBER OF PACKAGES : 4 Nos
TOTAL NET WEIGHT : 140 Kgs
TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT : 177 Kgs

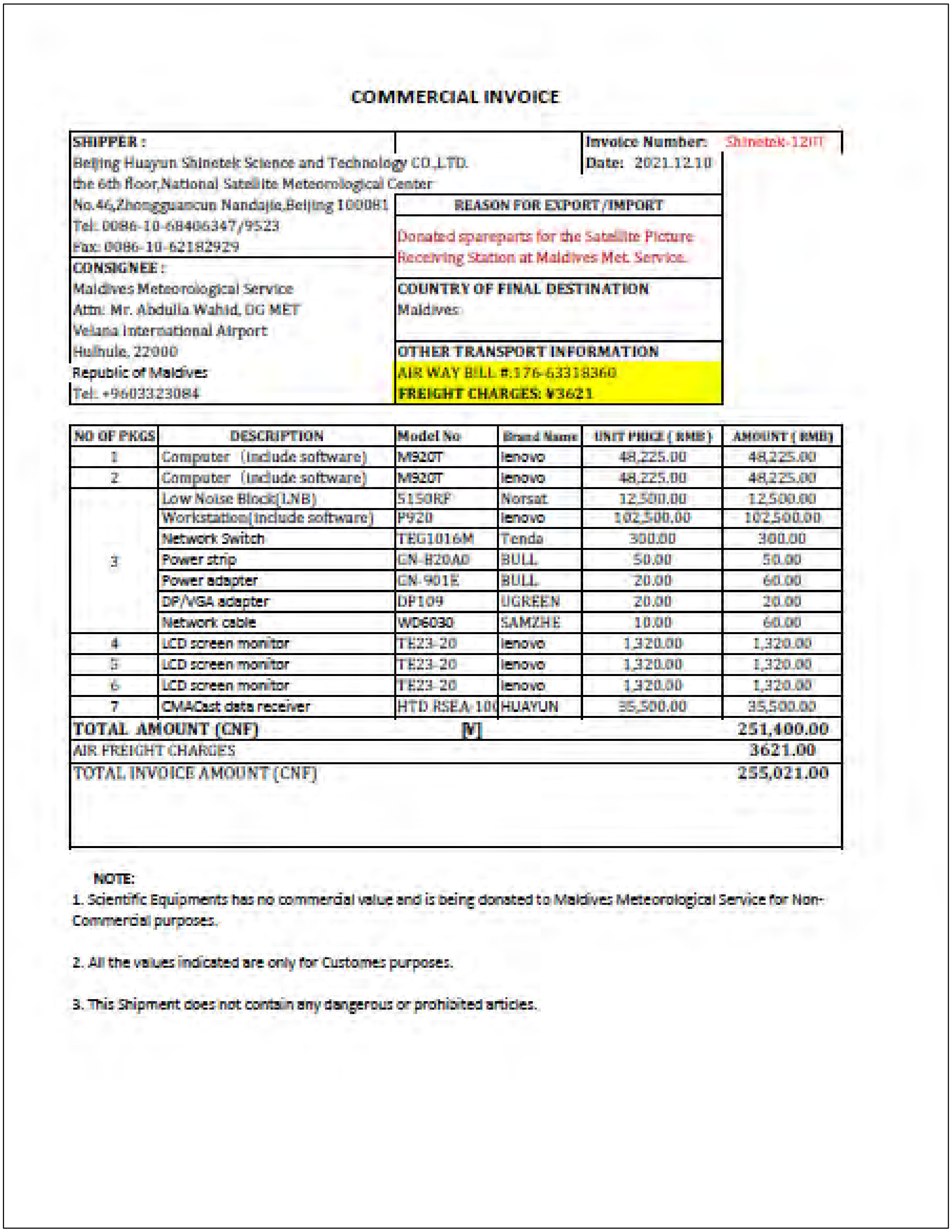
Declaration:
1. Drawback Declaration:

For PAWAN Rubber Products

PARTNER

PDF Created with deskPDF PDF Writer - Trial :: http://www.docudesk.com

ANNEX 3



COMMERCIAL INVOICE

SHIPPER :
Beijing Huayun Shinetek Science and Technology CO.,LTD.
the 6th floor,National Satellite Meteorological Center
No.46,Zhongguancun Nandajie,Beijing 100081
Tel: 0086-10-68406347/9523
Fax: 0086-10-62182929

Invoice Number: Shinetek-1211
Date: 2021.12.10

CONSIGNEE :
Maldives Meteorological Service
Attn: Mr. Abdulla Wahid, DG MET
Velana International Airport
Hulhule, 22000
Republic of Maldives
Tel: +9603323084

REASON FOR EXPORT /IMPORT
Donated spareparts for the Satellite Picture Receiving Station at Maldives Met. Service.

COUNTRY OF FINAL DESTINATION
Maldives

OTHER TRANSPORT INFORMATION
AIR WAY BILL #:176-63318360
FREIGHT CHARGES: ¥3621

NO OF PKGS	DESCRIPTION	Model No	Brand Name	UNIT PRICE (RMB)	AMOUNT (RMB)
1	Computer (include software)	M920T	lenovo	48,225.00	48,225.00
2	Computer (include software)	M920T	lenovo	48,225.00	48,225.00
3	Low Noise Block(LNB)	5150RF	Norsat	12,500.00	12,500.00
	Workstation(include software)	P920	lenovo	102,500.00	102,500.00
	Network Switch	TEG1016M	Tenda	300.00	300.00
	Power strip	GN-B20A0	BULL	50.00	50.00
	Power adapter	GN-901E	BULL	20.00	60.00
	DP/VGA adapter	DP109	UGREEN	20.00	20.00
	Network cable	WD6030	SAMZHE	10.00	60.00
4	LCD screen monitor	TE23-20	lenovo	1,320.00	1,320.00
5	LCD screen monitor	TE23-20	lenovo	1,320.00	1,320.00
6	LCD screen monitor	TE23-20	lenovo	1,320.00	1,320.00
7	CMACast data receiver	HTD RSEA-10	HUAYUN	35,500.00	35,500.00
TOTAL AMOUNT (CNF)		**[¥]**			**251,400.00**
AIR FREIGHT CHARGES					**3621.00**
TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNT (CNF)					**255,021.00**

NOTE:

1. Scientific Equipments has no commercial value and is being donated to Maldives Meteorological Service for Non-Commercial purposes.

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3. This Shipment does not contain any dangerous or prohibited articles.

SEVERE WEATHER REPORT
2021

This report consists of significant weather events that occurred during the year 2021, primarily including the data of heavy rainfall and gust wind with severe weather-related information and pictures.

Meteorological Watch office
Maldives Meteorological Service
10 Jan 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heaviest rainfall recorded for the year was 212.5 millimeters, which was recorded at the AWS in B.Dharavandhoo on 12th January 2021.

- Highest maximum wind speed of 61 miles per hour was recorded at the AWS in Hdh.Hanimaadhoo and H.dh Kulhudhuffushi on 14th May.

- The lowest pressure of 1002.1 hpa had been reported at the Meteorological office in HDh. Hanimaadhoo on 15th October. This was due to the low-pressure trough which was associated with the Low-Pressure Area over southeast Arabian Sea and adjoining Lakshadweep area of Kerela coast.

- Highest Maximum temperature was 33.9 degree Celsius, recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule on 28th April 2021.

- Lowest Minimum temperature was 21.9 degree Celsius, recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule on 15th September 2021.

- Onset of southwest monsoon was declared on 12th May 2021 over southern atolls and 13th May 2021 for central and northern atolls.

- Northeast monsoon was declared on 20th December 2021.

JANUARY 2021

During the first four days of January, there were no significant weather systems that affected Maldives area. However, on 5th of January a low-level circulation had formed in the southwest of Maldives and under its influence, a moderate convergence zone had formed over the southern atolls. This system deteriorated weather in southern-most atolls and brought spells of heavy downpours on 5th and 6th January consequently. The system then moved further away from Maldives. Perpetually, the ITCZ started shifting to South of Maldives and as a result convective clouds started forming in the South of Maldives on January 5th. It further triggered the convective activity and brought heavy rain showers to southern-most atolls thereby for the next couple of days.

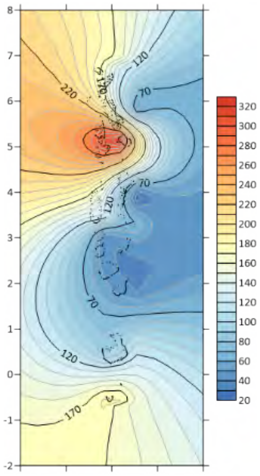


Figure 1: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Jan 2021. Contours smoothed by using Kriging, Gridding method.

On January 19th, a low-level cyclonic circulation had formed over Maldives area and under the influence of the tropical easterlies surface winds became more significant, mostly, in the central atolls. The condition prevailed until January 25th, and weakened thereafter. The persistence of strong winds caused wave surges across the country and in meantime, another low-level circulation with potential to become a significant tropical cyclone formed in the far southwest of Maldives. Under its influence the weather in southern atolls deteriorated and experienced heavy spells of rain. January entered its later stage with a high-pressure ridge formed over northern and central atolls. It became perceptible on January 26th, and was persistent until the end of the month.

In the month of January, Maldives had experienced heavy rainfalls mostly in the southern atolls which led to events flooding in some islands. The table below shows rainfall of a significant amount recorded during January 2020. On 23rd of January, swell waves swamped some islands in northern atolls, particularly, Inguraidhoo, Fainu and Kinolhas of Raa Atoll and caused some damages. Furthermore, in the evening of 22nd January, a speed boat capsized in Noonu Atoll which led to the loss of a human life.

Maldives Meteorological Service issued 37 alerts in total during the month of January which includes 34 White Alerts and 3 Yellow Advisories.

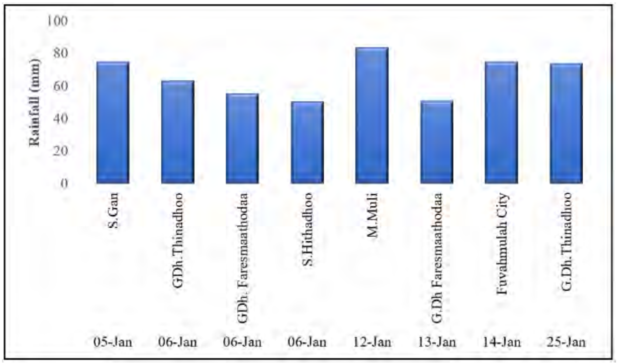


Figure 2: The highest amount of rainfall recorded during the month of January 2021.

Figure 3: Aftermath of flooding in GDh.Thinadhoo on 26th January 2021.

Figure 4: Showing the images of a flood event due to swell wave surges on 23 January 2021. (a) and (b) are R.Fanu and (c) is R.Kinolhas.

FEBRUARY 2021

Month of February started with a fine weather, few significant events occurred during this month. Due to strong monsoonal northeasterly winds, central part of the country experienced high winds during the first week. During the second week, almost fine weather prevailed over the country. A cyclone named “Faraji” was formed over south Indian Ocean, far away from Maldives and hence it had no direct influence to Maldives weather.

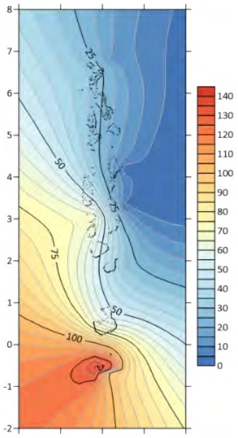


Figure 5:Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Feb 2021.

During the third and fourth week of February, generally fine weather prevailed in central and northern atolls. Due to a low-level circulation formed over south of Maldives, Southern atolls experienced rain with a few heavy showers and thunderstorms on 15th and 20th of February. Heaviest rain fall of 63 millimeter was recorded at the AWS in Ga.Gemanafushi on 15th and 90 millimeter was recorded at the AWS in S.Hithadhoo on 20th February.

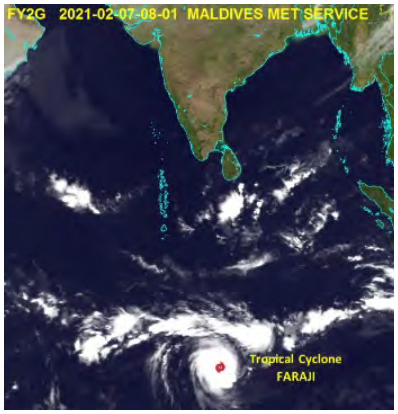


Figure 6: Satellite image of 07 Feb 2021 at 0801 local time showing Tropical Cyclone “Faraji”.

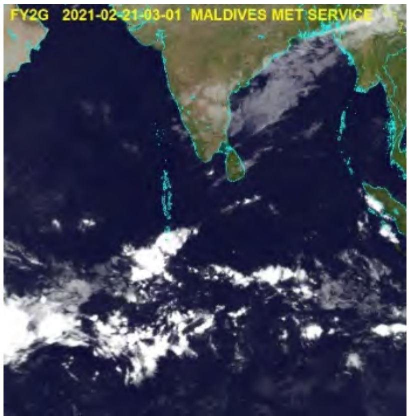


Figure 7: FY2G Satellite image of 21 Feb 2021 at 0301 local time, showing intense convective clouds over southernmost atolls.

During the month of February, total of 16 Alerts were sent, among them 15 were white alerts and 1 was a yellow Alert. These Alerts were issued for expecting strong winds in central and northern atolls, and for heavy rain and thunderstorms in southern atolls.

MARCH 2021

Under the influence of the presence of high-pressure areas in both the Central Bay of Bengal and northwest Arabian Sea, mainly fine weather prevailed during the first week of March. However, on the 9th a cyclonic circulation has formed in the Comorin-Maldives area, extending up to 0.9 km above mean sea level. In addition, a cyclonic circulation was formed in the south of Maldives. As a result of these two systems the wind confluence region had formed in the central part of the Maldives led to the formation of intense convective clouds over Maldives area.

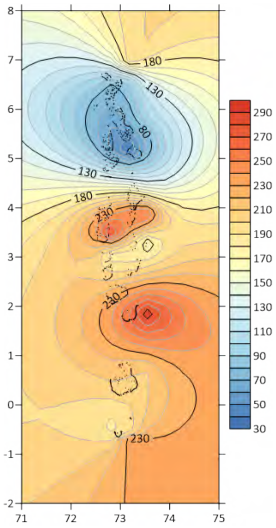


Figure 8: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of March 2021.

Scattered rain and isolated thundershowers occurred over the country with some few heavy showers in northern atolls from 9th until 12th due to the systems. Heaviest rainfall of 66 millimeters was recorded at AWS in Ha. Kelaa on 10th and 60 milliliters was recorded at AWS in K. Dhiffushi. The Cyclonic circulations got less marked on the 13th but an east-west converging area was formed over central and southern atolls. Due to this, scattered rain and thunderstorms was experienced in central and southern atolls from 15th to 20th . A few heavy showers occurred in central atolls on the 15th and in southern atolls on the 20th. Heaviest rainfall of 66 millimeters was recorded at the National Meteorological Centre, Hulhule' on the 15th and 52 millimeters at AWS in GA. Koodoo on 20th.

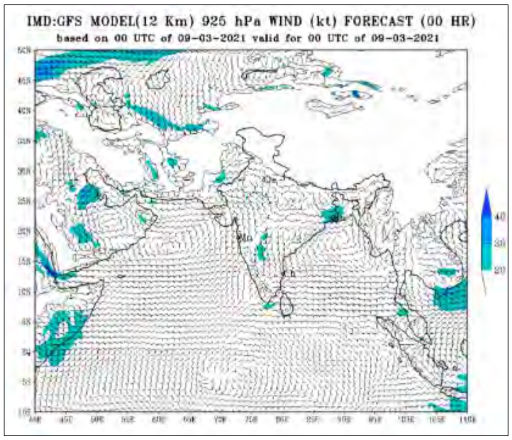


Figure 9: IMD:GFS Model, 925 hpa wind, valid for 0500 hrs local time of 9th March 2021. Source : https://nwp.imd.gov.in

Thereafter, an east-west trough was formed on the 23rd which caused intense convective clouds to form in the east of Maldives. Hence, scattered rain with isolated thunderstorms was experienced from 24th to 26th over the country with some few heavy showers to central atolls on

25th which was 52 millimeters recorded at the AWS in K. Guraidhoo and 68 millimeters recorded at AWS in A.Dh. Maamigilli.

On the 27th a Cyclonic Circulation was formed over southern atolls . Under the influence of this system, intense convective clouds were formed over central and southern atolls between 28th and 30th of March with strong divergence over southern atolls.

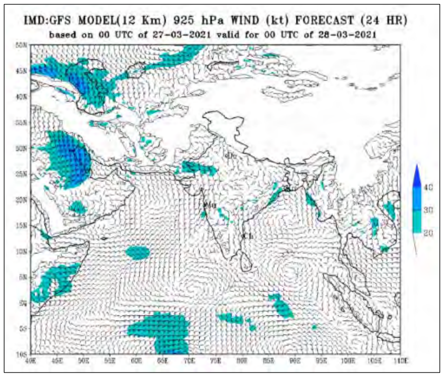


Figure 10: IMD:GFS Model, 925 hpa wind, valid for 0500 hrs local time on 28th March 2021. Source : https://nwp.imd.gov.in/

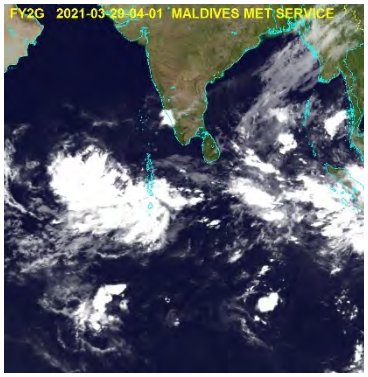


Figure 11: FY2G Satellite image of 29 March 2021 at 0401 local time, showing intense convective clouds over central and southern atolls.

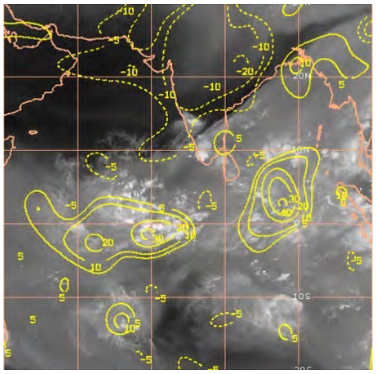


Figure12: Upper-level Divergence of 28 March 2021 at 2000 hrs local time. Source: http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/

Fairly widespread rain with isolated heavy showers and thunderstorms occurred in southern atolls from 28th – 1st April. Scattered rainshowers were experienced in central and northern atolls as well during that period. Heaviest rainfall of 166 milliliters was recorded on 28th at the Meteorological Office, S.Gan followed by 106, 92 and 71 millimeters in Ga.Gemanafushi, S.Hithadhoo, Ga.Kooddoo respectively. In addition to heavy rain, windy condition prevailed during this period in southern atolls with average strong winds of 20 – 30 miles per hour in southern-most atolls. Maximum gust wind speed of 55 miles per hour was recorded on 28th at the Meteorological Office, S.Gan followed by 46, 42 and 41 miles per hour in A.Dh. Maamigili, V. Rakeedhoo and Ga.Kooddoo respectively. In addition, strong average winds of 20 – 30 miles per hour prevailed in central atolls from 0800 – 1400 hrs on 29th with maximum gust wind speed of 44 miles per hour recorded during that time in the National Meteorological Centre, Hulhule'. This windy condition caused uproots of some trees in the roads of Male' City. Damages to households and uproots of trees were also reported in Addu City. Additionally, on that day an

Oil carrying Boat near Hulhumale' with three people onboard sunk due to the windy condition and rough seas. According to MNDF, these people were rescued.

On 29th Meteorological Office, S.Gan recorded a maximum gust wind speed of 53 miles per hour followed by 46 miles per hour recorded in both National Meteorological Center, Hulhule and in Meteorological Office, L. Kadhdhoo. Furthermore, due to the windy condition, wind wave surges occurred in some island and the combined effect of heavy rain and wind wave surges resulted in the flooding of these islands. In March 2021, 43 White Alerts, 11 Yellow Alerts and 2 Orange Alerts were issued.

Figure 13: Uprooted Trees due to strong winds. (d) is Male city on 29th of March and (e) and (f) are Addu City on 29th March 2021.

Figure14: Flood and some damages to household in Addu City on 29thMarch 2021.

Figure 15: Flood due to waves surges in Lh.Hinnavaru on 29th March 2021.

APRIL 2021

April climatologically considered as a transition month between NE monsoon and SW monsoon. Meaning with light and variable winds from both northern and southern hemisphere converge on a daily basis. This convergence results in more than average thunderstorm activity with fairly lower episodes of heavy rainfall (<50mm). Hot and humid conditions are normal for the month of April.

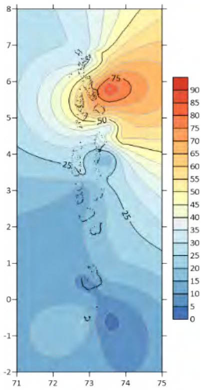


Figure 16:Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of April 2021.

Compared to last year this year's April was eventless, no heavy rainfall event was observed throughout the month. Although the start of the month was windy with somewhat rough seas due to the persisting trough over north-south oriented trough from the depression over north Arabian sea. This synoptic feature however did not last and soon a high-pressure area over Arabian sea followed. And on 11th under the influence of a cyclonic circulation and local convection, scattered rain showers were observed over the country until 17th. From 17th onwards no significant synoptic features maintained over the country until 26th where another north-south oriented trough along with a cyclonic circulation over Bay of Bengal persisted until the end of the month.

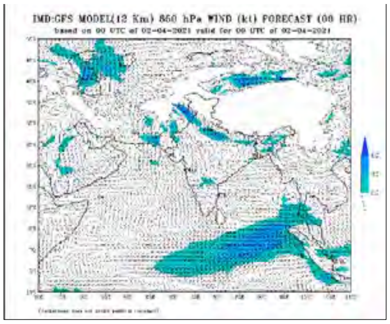


Figure 17: IMD:GFS Model, 850 hpa wind, valid for 0500 hrs local time on 02nd April 2021, depicting trough over southern atolls. Source : https://nwp.imd.gov.in

Total of 12 alerts were sent on April, all were white alerts, among it 7 were sent for strong winds and rough seas. A maximum temperature of 33.9 degrees Celsius was recorded at the National Meteorological centre, Hulhule on 29th April.

MAY 2021

Likewise last year, month of May started with heavy downpour from first week onwards. Strong upper-level divergence was observed over the southern atolls throughout on 3rd and 4th May. As a results, Meteorological office in Gdh.Kaadehdhoo and S.Gan recorded 74.3 and 102.1 millimeter on 3rd and 4th May, respectively. Along with that, due to the enhanced upper-level divergence and cloud development, on 7th May, fairly distribution amount of rainfall was observed over the country.

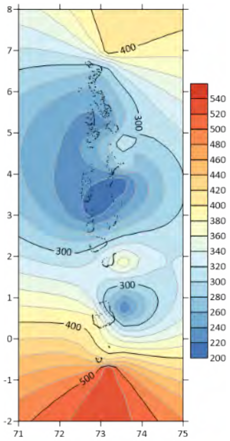


Figure 18: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of May 2021.

A low-pressure area started developing over the southeast Arabian Sea from 10th May onwards and its trough associated with this system extended up to the Maldives. In conjunction with that, the active phase of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) was observed throughout the Maldives from 10th to 16th May. This low-pressure system and the active phase of the ITCZ over the Maldives leads the development of deep convection over the country. At the same time, the system over the southeast Arabian Sea got well organized and later enhanced into depression over the Lakshadweep area on 13th May and later into a deep depression on 14th May. As a result, deep

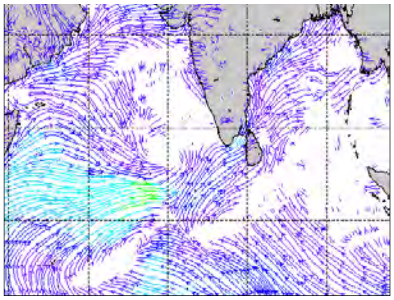


Figure19: Surface streamlines, wind speed (kts), valid for 1700 hrs local time on 11 May 2021.

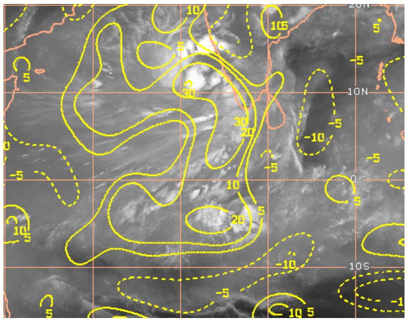


Figure 20: Upper-level Divergence, valid for 2000 hrs local time on 14th May 2021.

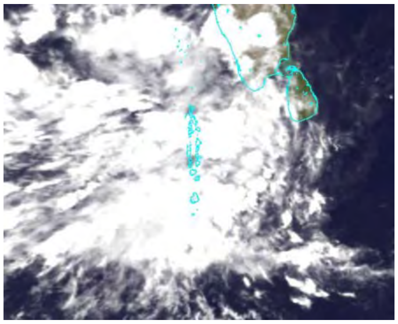


Figure 21: FY2G satellite image of 12th Amy 2021 at 2000 hrs local time.

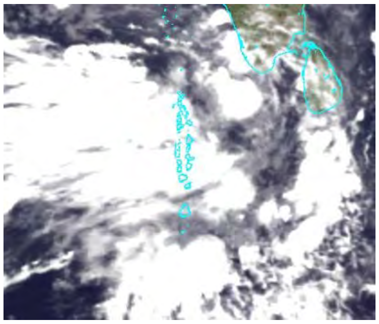
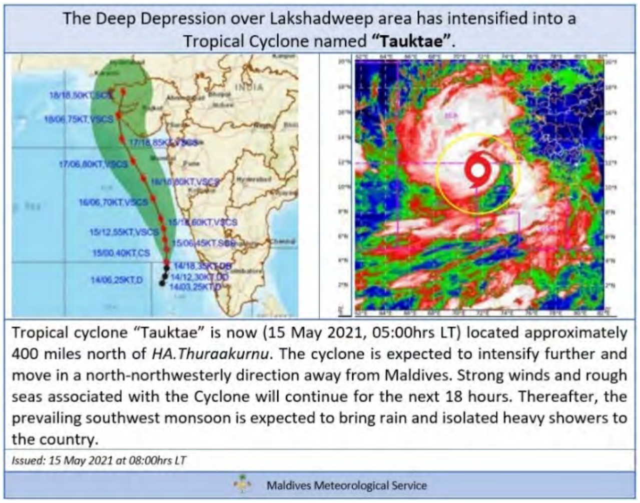


Figure 22: FY2G Satellite image of 13th May 2021 at 0600 hrs local time.

convective clouds developed over the country which gave very heavy downpour over a fairly widespread areas of the country. Heavy to very heavy rainfall was recorded mainly over the central and southern atolls. The following figure (Figure 25) shows the amount of heavy rainfall occurred during this period.

The deep depression over the southeast and east central Arabian Sea later intensified into a cyclonic storm "TAUKTAE" over Lakshadweep and adjoining area on 15th of May. On 16th May the cyclonic storm further intensified into a very severe cyclonic storm and was moving north-northwestwards, away from the Maldives. As the system was moving further away from Maldives and its associated winds over the country was getting less significant. Along with the system in the north of the country, another low-level circulation was formed over the south of Maldives. The combined effect of these two systems maintained enhanced connective activities over the country. This resulted fairly widespread rainfall, mainly over the southern atolls.



The Deep Depression over Lakshadweep area has intensified into a Tropical Cyclone named **"Tauktae"**.

Tropical cyclone "Tauktae" is now (15 May 2021, 05:00hrs LT) located approximately 400 miles north of *HA.Thuraakurnu*. The cyclone is expected to intensify further and move in a north-northwesterly direction away from Maldives. Strong winds and rough seas associated with the Cyclone will continue for the next 18 hours. Thereafter, the prevailing southwest monsoon is expected to bring rain and isolated heavy showers to the country.

Issued: 15 May 2021 at 08:00hrs LT

Maldives Meteorological Service

Figure 23: An image of severe weather bulltin issued by MMS on 15th May 2021 at 0800 local time. Satellite image and Model projection, showing the Tropical cyclone "Tauktae" over the Arabian sea. Surce: https://rsmcnewdelhi.imd.gov.in

A cyclonic circulation was formed over the southeast and adjoining central Bay of Bengal from 22nd May onwards. On 23rd May this circulation concentrated to a low-pressure area and later intensified further to a Well-Marked Low-Pressure Area (WMLPA). Due to the trough extension of the system, enhanced cloud formation was present over the north and central atolls. Along with that, the active Somali jet maintained high winds in central and northern atolls.

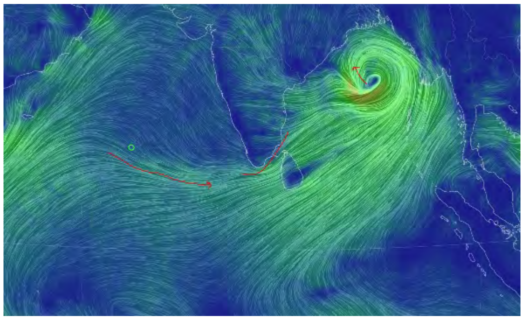


Figure 24: Surface streamlines on 24th May 2021, showing Tropical Cyclone " Yaas". Source: https://earth.nullschool.net

This system later enhanced further into cyclonic storm "Yaas" on the 24th May and was expected to further intensity into a very severe cyclonic storm. Surface winds over the Maldives was picked up due to the intensification of this system. Along with that, strong upper-level divergence was observed over the Maldives, from 23rd May onwards till 26th May. This resulted enhanced convective activities over the country. Divergence was mainly strong over the central and northern parts of the country. This evidence was seen with the deep convective activities more concentrated over the central and northern atolls during 23rd to 26th May. At the same time, significant amount of rainfall was also mainly concentrated over the central and northern atolls, compared to the southern parts of the country.

Total 131 alerts were issued for severe weather event unfolded during the month of May. Among those, 7 orange alerts and 49 yellow alerts were issued. Orange alerts were mainly issued for torrential rain with possible of flooding with high winds.

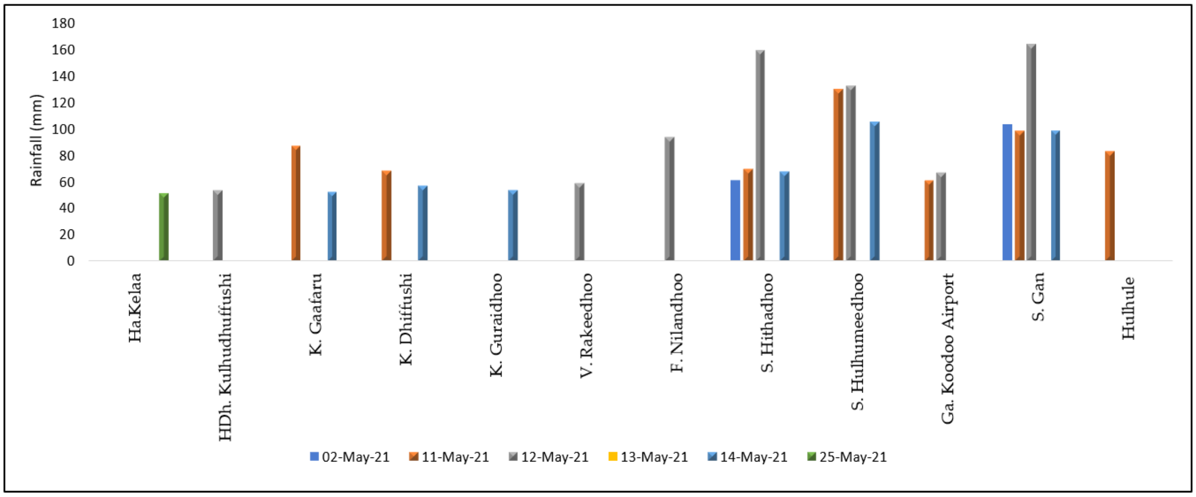


Figure 25: A significant amount of >100 mm of rainfall was recorded on 11th ,12 and 14th May 2021. This heavy rainfall occurred due to onset of southwest monsoon.

JUNE 2021

Apart from few days with scattered showers, June 2021 was observed drier than normal across the country. Environmental conditions were also consistent with suppressed convection over the area. According to global climate models, MJO signal was over phase 7(suppressed convective phase for Indian Ocean) and had a westward propagation during the 1st week of the month. It emerged into phase 2(convective phase for Indian Ocean) during the 2nd week and had a successive re-emergence over phase 1. It also remained in the unit circle during part of week 2 and week 3. Hence, there was no rain augmenting over the Maldives. Environmental Prediction centers suggested that it could be due to enhanced convection associated with tropical cyclones that were developed in the Indian Ocean during the previous month, May 2021. Thus, monsoon break was experienced over the area with anomalous subsidence since early June.

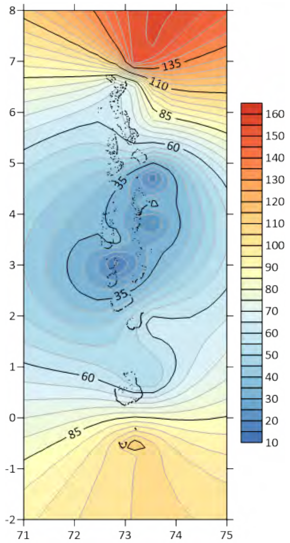


Figure 26: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of June 2021.

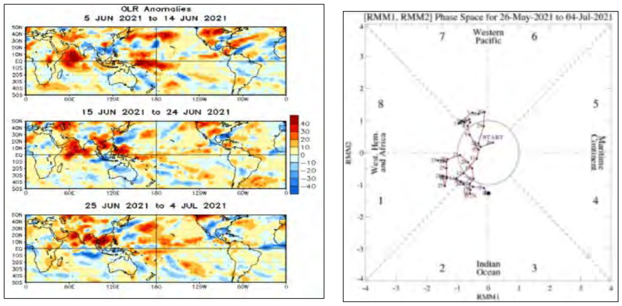


Figure 27: OLR Anomalies and MJO Phase space indicate that there was anomalous dryness over Maldives area during June 2021. Source: Climate Prediction Center / NCEP.

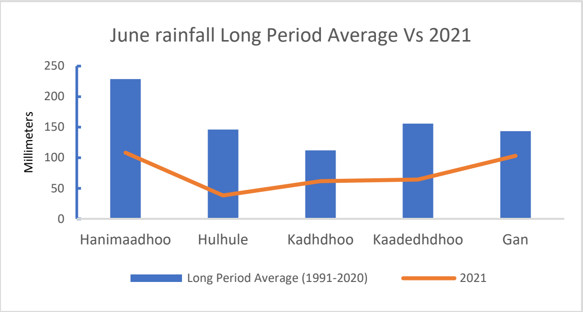


Figure 28: Rainfall recorded in 5 stations shows lower rainfall in June 2021 than Long Period Average (1991-2020)

Days with showers were observed on 4th, 12th, 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Among them, firstly its over southern-most atolls on 4th, due to convection associated with Low Level Circulation far southeast of Addu Atoll. On 12th June, showers experienced over northern atolls while there was an off-shore trough at mean sea level extending over Lakshadweep area. Subsequently there were showers over the country on 25th and 27th that resulted from combined effect of a trough over the coast of south India and a low pressure over southeast of Maldives.

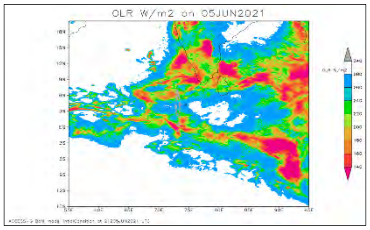


Figure 29: MMS model run 21 UTC on 05062021, showing lower LOR over southern-most area of Maldives

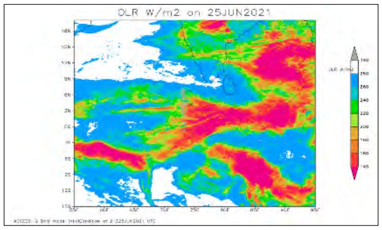


Figure 30: MMS model run of 21 UTC on 27062021, showing lower LOR over the country

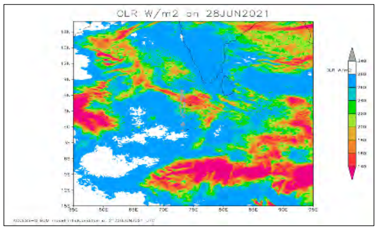


Figure 31: MMS model run of 21 UTC on 28062021, showing lower LOR over central and northern atolls

Lastly, towards end of the month, there were some showers in central atolls on28th and in northern atolls on 29th, where a weak circulation persisted over southwest of Maldives and another cyclonic circulation over Comorin area and adjoining equatorial Indian Ocean. It was also noted that a surface Low was predicted over respective areas over most rain days.

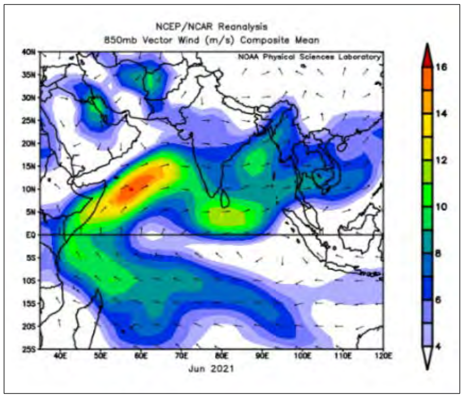


Figure 32: 850 hpa vector wind (m/s). Source: NOAA National Center for

Though it was less rain recorded across the country during the month, active Somali Jet associated with cross equatorial flow over western Arabian Sea resulted some strong winds over Maldives area. It was observed that while a low-level circulation located around 2.5S, 60E on 3rd June, the cross-equatorial flow was further west side with Arabian Sea branch strongly over northwest of the area and Bay of Bengal (BoB) branch over Maldives area. On 19th June, the flow became stronger and extended eastwards. Due to that, Arabian Sea branch became more enhanced towards west coast of India and BoB branch extended further eastwards from Maldives. Hence, during the month, average winds remained within westerly component at a speed of 10-20 miles per hour particularly over central atolls during first half of the month and gradually weaken to 5-15 miles per hour across the country in the latter half. Wave surges were expected during the 1st half of the month and seafarers were advised to take necessary precautions. Apart from that, 9 White alerts were issued for strong winds of 19-24 mile per hour and rough seas during the 1st week.

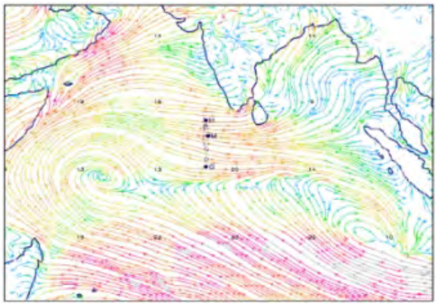


Figure 33: Surface streamline analysis of MMS model run of 12 UTC on 03062021, showing strong winds associated with active East-African jet and strong winds over Maldives area.

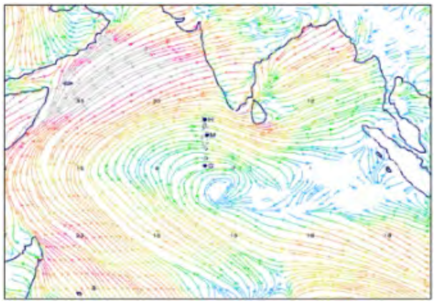


Figure 34: Surface streamline analysis of MMS model run of 12 UTC on 19062021, showing light winds over Maldives area

Table 1: Highest maximum, minimum and average tempeerature of June 2021 are shown in the following table including number of thunderdays and maximum gust wind.

Station	No of Thunder days	Highest Temp_Max	Lowest Temp_Min	Average Temp_Mean	Max-Gust(knots)
Hanimaadhoo	3	32.7	23.6	29.1	W-33
Hulhule	1	33.2	23.8	29.6	W-35
Kadhdhoo	5	33.1	22.5	29.3	W-27
Kaadedhdhoo	3	32.3	23.0	28.8	NW-31
Gan	1	32.4	22.4	28.7	W-35

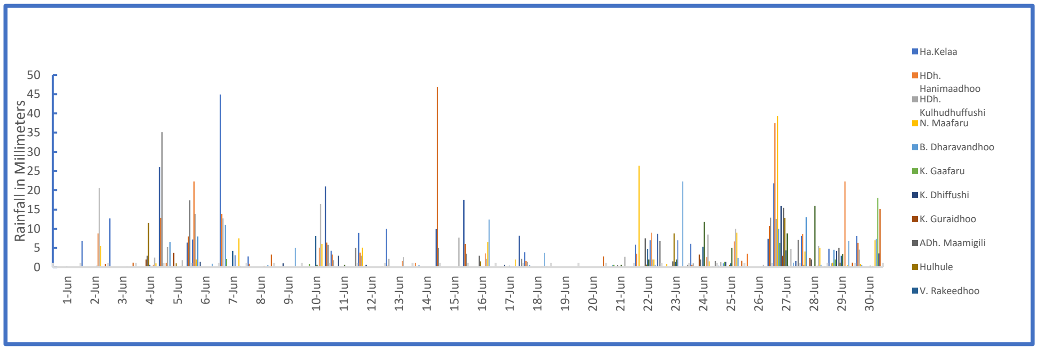


Figure 35: Daily Rainfall recorded during June 2021.

July 2021

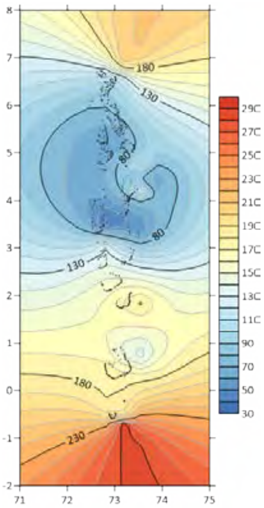


Figure 36: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of July 2021.

During the month of July, strong monsoon surge was developed over the Arabian sea due to the intensification of Somali Jet. The strong westerly winds carried moistures across the peninsula India and reached their way to southwest of Bay of Bengal across the central and northern part of Maldives which ultimately enhanced the southwest monsoon condition over the Maldives. As a result, a sudden burst of rain and strong winds were observed on 9th and 10th of July across the northern and central part of the country. Heaviest rainfall of 71 millimeters were recorded at the Meteorological office in HDh. Hanimaadhoo on 9th July and 51 millimeters in Ha.Kelaa on the following day. Gust wind speed of 44 and 41 miles per hour were registered at the National Meteorological Centre, Hulhule and at the Meteorological office in Hanimaadhoo on 8th and 10th July respectively. Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS) had issued an Orang warning on 9th July with validity from 1700 hours to 2100 hours local time with the possible occurrence of torrential rain, strong winds of 34 to 40 miles per hour, gust of 55 miles per hour and very rough seas with swell wave surges.

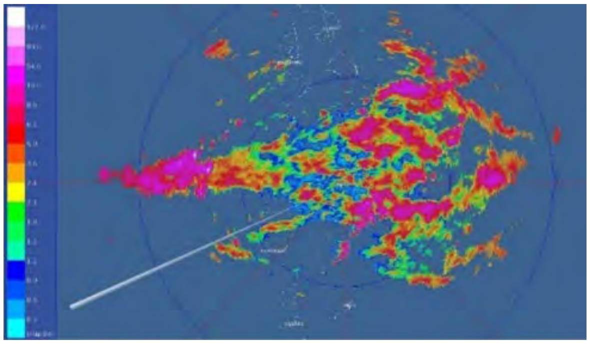


Figure 37: Radar imagery of 9th July 2021 at 1157 hours, local time. It is showing very intense cloud moving over central atolls.

Orange Warning

- From Haa Alifu Atoll to Kaafu Atoll
- 17:00 hrs - 21:00 hrs
- Torrential rain, strong winds of 34 - 40 mph with gusts of 55 mph, and very rough seas expected with possibility of swell waves.
- 09 July 2021

Maldives Meteorological Service

Figure 38: Orange warning issued by MMS on 9th July 2021.

During the first 10 days of the month, daily average strong winds of 10 – 20 miles per hour prevailed in central and northern part of the country. When the strong wind started to cease from 13th July onwards, there were consecutive two days where Male' was hit by swell waves. The wave was approaching from the east and northern side of Male'. It occurred mostly during high tides and flooded the streets near the eastern and northern side of Male.

Figure 39: Some Parts of Boduthakurufaanu Magu of Male City was flooded due to swell wave surges occurred on 14th July 2021.

Apart from the active Somali Jet, there was a dual cyclonic circulation in the southwest and southeast of Addu City. Due to these circulations, the cross-equatorial flow was disorganized at the surface level until 21st of July. Around 22nd of July, once the dual circulations got weakened, the cross-equatorial flow was established and a trough associated with it was running its axis across central and southern part of Maldives. Due to the combined effect of the above systems, surface winds were strengthened over central and northern part of the country between 21st and 27th of the month. Gust wind speed of 48 miles per hour was recorded at the National Meteorological Centre, Hulhule' on 25th of July with a heavy rain of 61 millimeters. This strong wind episode coincided with the highest tide of the Luna cycle of the month. However, there were no report of swell or tidal wave surges from any of the island during this period. Furthermore, a low-pressure area had formed over northwest Bay of Bengal with its vertical extension up to 7.6km above mean sea level on 22nd of July. The system intensified in to a well-Marked Low-pressure area on 28th of July and it had moved to northwestwards,

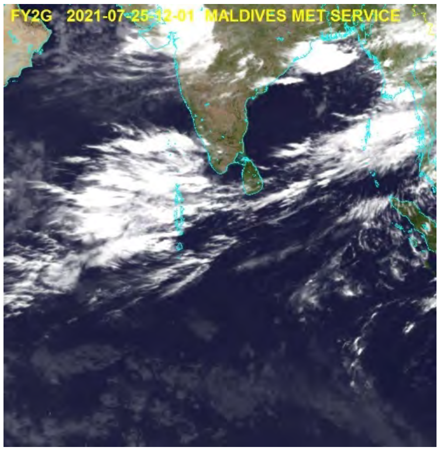


Figure 40: FY2G Satellite imagery of 25th July at 1201 Local time, showing very intense convective clouds formed over the west of Maldives and moving over the atolls.

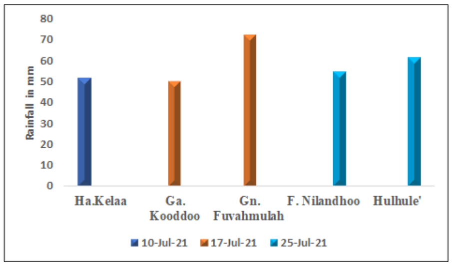


Figure 41: Daily accumulated rainfall, values above 50mm depicted.

towards the coast of West Bengal and neighbourhood and weakened on 31st of July. During the month of July, 33 white Alerts, 8 yellow alerts and 1 Orange advisory were issued.

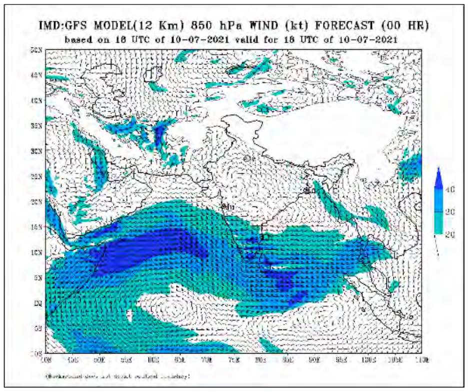


Figure 42 : IMD:GFS Model (12km) 850 hpa wind in kts, forecast valid for 18 UTC of 10th July 2021. It shows a dual cyclonic circulation in the southwest and southeast of Addu City. Source: https://nwp.imd.gov.in

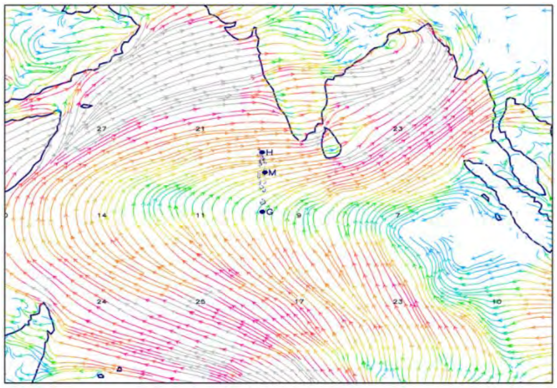


Figure 43: MMS: GFS Model (30km) run on 22 July 2021 at 12 UTC, Surface streamlines Analysis in kts. It is showing the well-established cross-equatorial flow and a trough associated with it was running its axis across central and southern part of Maldives. It is also showing a low-pressure area over northwest Bay of Bengal.

The following are the severe weather event information and its related pictures which was taken from different sources including online medias and social media posts. According to the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF), a fishing fiber vessel with 25 people had got broken into a half, due to rough seas, around 8.95 nautical miles away from north of Ga.Dhevvadhoo. This incident was reported around 07:11 hours local time on 3rd July. Further, the roads were flooded in S.Hithadhoo on 23rd July due to heavy rain and a house roof from the same island was blown away due to strong winds. Furthermore, it was reported by one of the online media that on 25th July, Maldives Ports Limited (MPL) building roof was blown away due to strong winds. Also, on the same day, some flights from Ha.Horafushi Airport got cancelled due to dust blowing from the prevailing strong winds over the area.

Figure 44: A fishing vessel called ” Mohir” around 8.95 nautical miles away from the north of Ga.Dhevvadhoo had broken into half

Figure 45: An image showing the Maldives ports limited building roof, which was blown away due to strong on 25th July 2021. Source: https://dhen.mv/105511

Figure 46: MNDF has taken precautionary measure against the flood due heavy rain in S.Hithadhoo on 25th July 2021.
Image courtesy: MNDF

Figure 47: Ha.Hoarafushi Airport runway. Some part of runway is filled with dust due to strong winds on 25th July 2021.
Source: http://mihaaru.com/business/94900

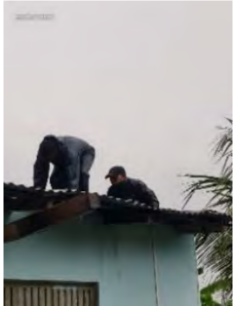


Figure 48: A roof of the house in S.Hithadhoo was blown away.
Image courtesy: MNDF

AUGUST 2021

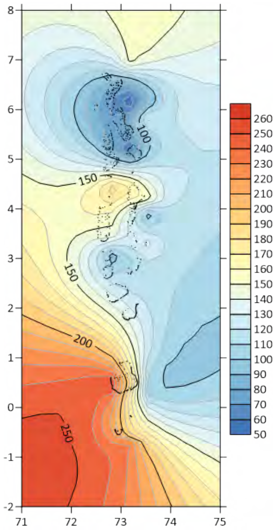
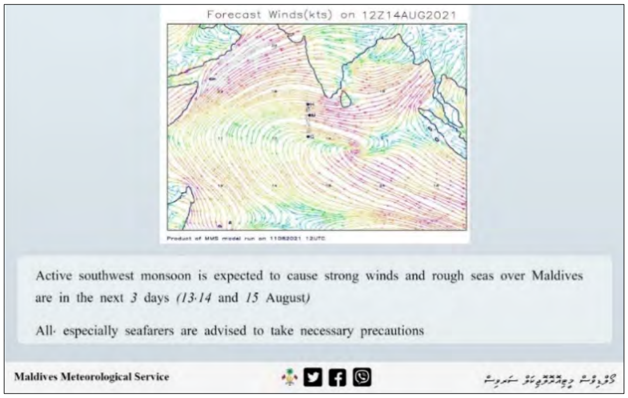


Figure 49:Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Aug 2021.

Following an enhanced wind episode during late July, first week of August observed relatively calmer winds over the Maldives region. Owing to a circulation in the south west of Maldives in the Arabian sea, a COL region dominated over south and parts of central area of the country during this time. Subsequently, from 06th August onwards, the East African Jet (EAJ) which was located north of the country widened over north and central Maldives. This resulted in the circulation in south west of the country to become more organized and move eastward over southern atolls. Meanwhile the north - south trough formed by EAJ was prominent as well. Due to the combined effect, strong winds prevailed over most of the country, especially north and central area. This period observed 10 – 20mph average winds over majority of the country, except for southern most atolls. Maximum gust winds of 39mph were recorded at Hulhule' and Gdh.Kaadehdhoo and 37mph was recorded at L. Kahdhoo on 6th August. Upper-level divergence of the SW circulation become prominent from 09th August onwards and convective activity enhanced over southern area. Maximum gust wind of 40mph and rainfall of 55mm was recorded at Gdh.Kaadehdhoo on 12th – 13th August.



Active southwest monsoon is expected to cause strong winds and rough seas over Maldives are in the next 3 days *(13-14* and *15* August*)*

All- especially seafarers are advised to take necessary precautions

Maldives Meteorological Service

Figure 50: Public post regarding strengthening wind over the country

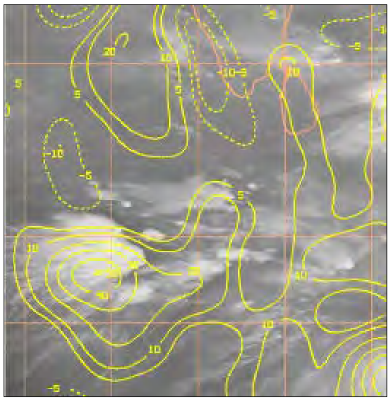


Figure 51: The circulation in SW generated significantly strong upper-level divergence over south - central Maldives.

These two features persisted till 16th August and thereafter, the convection was less marked as the circulation moved further south west and away from Maldives. Meanwhile, the formation of a fresh circulation in south eastern Indian Ocean formed a COL between the SW circulation by 17th August, and the former progressed westwards, along far south of the country. This resulted in the SW circulation to weaken and also the EAJ was pushed further northwards. No significant weather system was observed in the area for the next 4 days. While the circulation in the far south persisted, a fresh cyclonic circulation formed over South west Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Sri Lanka area. The circulation enhanced over the next few days, forming a northeast- southwest oriented trough around 24th August. The trough resulted in intense convection over west of Maldives with advection over the country. This circulation over far southeast of Maldives persisted throughout rest of the month. Meanwhile a fresh low-pressure area was formed as a new circulation concentrated over Northwest Bay of Bengal, along with an off shore trough over Karnataka to Kerala coast around 26th August, this maintained strong westerly winds over most of the country as well as resulted in convection over north – central atolls and west of the country.

Maldives National Defence Force
@MNDF_Official

Raajje ah kuramundhaa vissaaraagai, miadhu hen'dhunu 07:00 haairu HDh. Kulhudhuffuttah jehunu gadha vayaa eku ge'ehge furaalhu ellaalumuge sababun, MNDF Northern Area sifainnaai e rashu council aa gulhigen, e geyge furaalhu ran'galhu kohdhee, aammu haalathah vany genesdhevifa.

11:35 AM · Aug 9, 2021 · Twitter Web App

Figure 52: MNDF reported response to damages due to strong gust winds during the morning of 9th August at Hdh Kulhudhufushi

A total of 26 weather alerts, 25 white alert and 1 yellow alert was issued during the month.

SEPTEMBER 2021

Unlike last year, the month of September began with fine weather with a period of monsoon break over Maldives region. The first half of the month was fine and no severe weather recorded anywhere in the country. However, A wind convergence was formed over the central and southern atolls on 14th and lasted up to 15th, resulting formation of localized intense convection over the southern and central parts of the country. Heavy rainfall of 108, 83, and 52 millimeters was recorded in Gdh. Kaadehdhoo, GA. Kooddoo and F.Nilandhoo respectively.

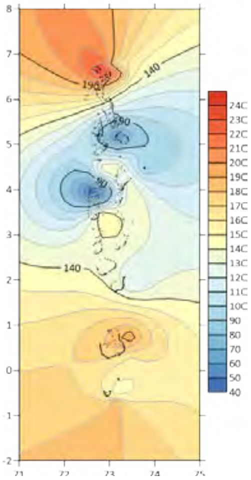


Figure 53: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Sep 2021.

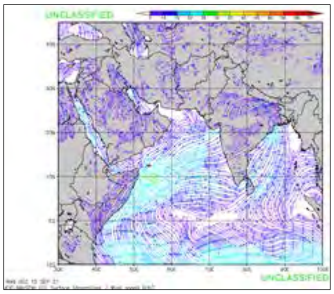


Figure 54: Figure 15:Surface streamlines valid for 15th Sep 2021 at 0000 UTC.

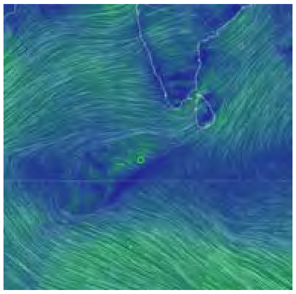


Figure 55: Wind convergence, 15 Sep 2021 at 0000 UTC. source: Nullscool.net

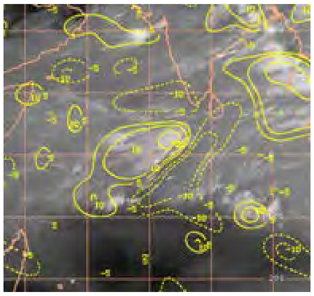


Figure 56: Upper-level divergence, 15 Sept 2021 at 0000 UTC. Source: http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/


Figure 57: A branch of tree fallen in Majeedhee Magu, Male city on 15 Sep 2021 at 0440 UTC.

Other spells of severe weather were experienced throughout the country from 23rd to 27th September. In the near equatorial zone, convection remains strong with the presence of low-pressure system around 8.96° S and 80.44° E. This system caused formation of intense convective clouds over southern areas on 23rd September. Heavy rainfall of 71 millimeters was recorded at the Meteorological Office, Gan. The low-pressure system moved further southwest and its influence ceased over the southern atolls on 24th.

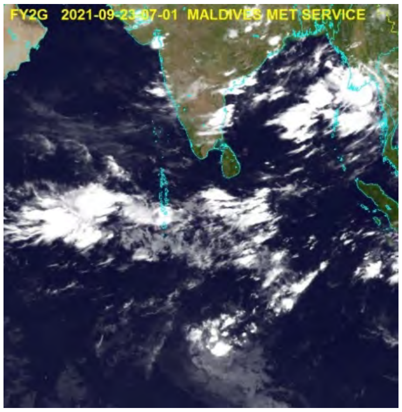


Figure 58: FY2G Satellite imagery of 23rd Sep 2021 at 0701 Local time, showing very intense convective over the atolls.

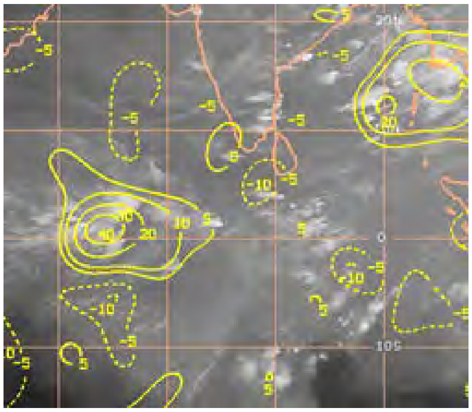


Figure 59: Upper-level Divergence of 23rd Sep 2021 at 0000 UTC, showing significant divergence area over west of Maldives.

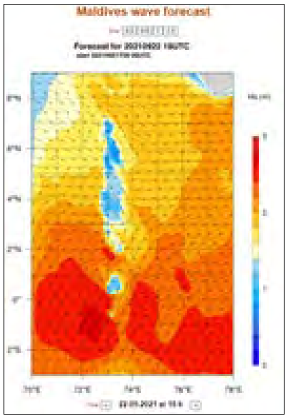


Figure 60: Significant wave height of 22nd Sep 2021 at 1800 UTC.

On 24th September, a cyclonic circulation formed over east central Bay of Bengal. The environmental condition was favorable for further indemnification of this system and within 12 hours and it was intensified into a low-pressure area on 24th September evening. Its associated trough lies over Sri Lanka and up to Maldives.

Figure 61: Synoptic chart of 26 Sep 2021 at 0000 UTC. Source: https://www.tmd.go.th/en/weather_map.php

Figure 62: Storm Track. Source: https://rsmcnewdelhi.imd.gov.in/

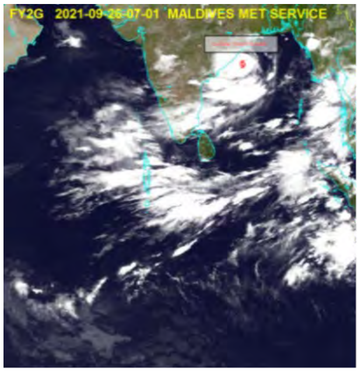


Figure 63: FY2G Satellite imagery of 26th Sep 2021 at 0701 Local time,

Due to the intensification of this systems the trough deepens and convective activity enhanced and winds over Maldives strengthen over entire country. Squally showers and surface winds sustained between 15 to 25 mph and rough seas were reported on 25th. Due to rough seas high waves of 6 to 8 feet were observed in open seas. Few waves surge also reported in central and northern atolls and severe flooding due to waves surges were reported in Lh. Kurendhoo. A soccer ground was damaged and 3 household was flooded and furniture's were damaged on early hours of 24th September.

Figure 64: Flood due to wave surges. Lh.Kurendhoo on 24th Sep 2021

Figure 65: Soccer ground of Lh.Kurendhoo was damaged due to wave surge on 24th Sept 2021.

Figure 66: Flood due to wave surges. Lh.Kurendhoo on 24th Sep 2021

On 26th September, The Deep Depression over northwest and adjoining west central BoB was intensified into a cyclonic storm GULAB. This system slowly moved westwards towards Andhra Pradesh-south Odisha coast. The Cyclonic storm GULAB was on central Bay of Bengal on 26th and its associated trough remains over Maldives area. Under the influence Cyclone GULAB and its associated trough brought severe weather over the country. Squally showers were experienced in many atolls. AWS in HDh. Kulhudhuffushi recorded 93 millimeters of rainfall on 26th September. Sea incidents such as Capsized of a Safari boat were among most disastrous event happened on 26th September.

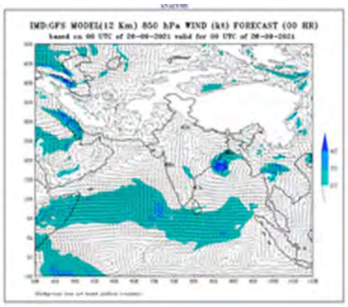


Figure 67 : IMD:GFS Model (12km) 850 hpa wind in kts, forecast valid for 0000 UTC of 26th Sep 2021. Source: https://nwp.imd.gov.in

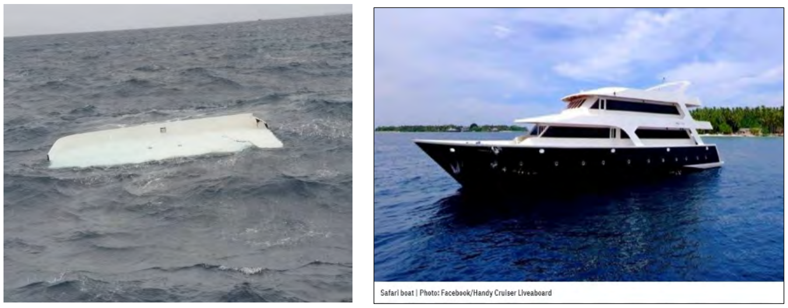

Safari boat | Photo: Facebook/Handy Cruiser Liveaboard

Figure 68: An image of Handy Cruiser Safari. A 41-year-old man has died due to capsized of the ship around 8:40 am of 26th Sept 2021.

A 41-year-old man has died after Safari "Handy Cruiser" capsized around 8:40 am. The man was one of the seven people taken to IGMH in critical condition after the Safari vessel started sinking 4 nautical miles off Thilafushi, closer to capital city Malé. The deceased man was a foreign national. Local news reported that while passengers were thrown adrift after the boat sank, Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) had managed to secure all 17 passengers and transported them to the capital city Malé. The bad weather was lasted till 27th until the Cyclonic storm land fall over Odisha (India) coast.

Total 32 alerts were issued for severe weather events unfolded during the month of September. Among those, 1 orange alerts, 8 yellow alerts and 23 white alerts were issued. Orange alerts were mainly issued for high winds of 34 – 40 mph with very rough seas.

OCTOBER 2021

October started with development of cyclonic storm SHAHEEN over NE Arabian seas. Which later intensified in to a Sever cyclonic storm. Because of the location of this system, it did not have any major effects on weather over Maldives. On 3rd October, Cyclone Shaheen made landfall in Oman, near Muscat, after traveling through the Gulf of Oman from the Arabian Sea. Compared to climatological data rainfall in October was below normal owing to neutral ENSO, negative IOD and MJO in phase 4.

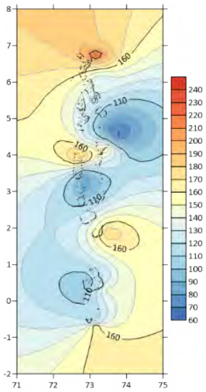


Figure 69: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Oct 2021.

43 Alerts were issued during October (29 white and 14 yellow), all of the yellow alerts issued were associated with strong winds. 2 periods of strong average winds occurred during this month. One from 4th to 6th October, the other much longer period from 12th to 18th October. From 4th to 6th moderate to strong westerly winds occurred due development of a cyclonic circulation over Sri Lanka and trough associated with system extended over the Maldives causing strong winds and some rainfall. Average wind of 21mph and gust of 32 mph was recorded at the Meteorological office, Hanimaadhoo and 26mph with gust of 31mph was recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule'. Winds over southern most atolls were reported weak compared to central and northern atolls. One major incident occurred during this period. A boat sunk over northern Maldives, 5 people were lost to seas but was later rescued. Rainfall of 57mm was observed in Ha.Kelaa on 5th.

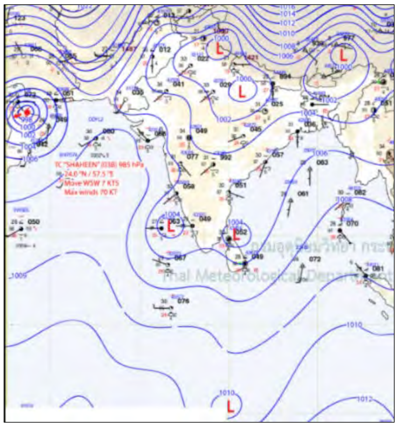
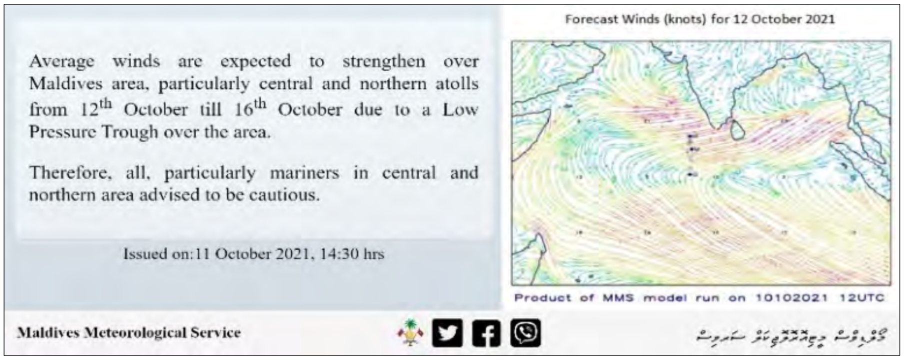


Figure 70: Synoptic chart of 4th Oct 2021, showing a surface Low over north of Sri Lanka and Kerela coast. Source: https://www.tmd.go.th/en/weather

Figure 71: A supply vessel traveled from K.Kaashidhoo to Lhaviyani atoll was sunk due to strong winds and rough seas on 5th Oct 2021.

From 12th to 18th combined effects of a cyclonic circulation over East central Bay of Bengal and a cyclonic circulation over East central Arabian Sea (intensified in to a low-pressure area on 14th) resulted in strong westerlies across Maldives. 14 yellow alerts for strong winds were issued during this time period. Average winds of 43mph with gusts of 51mph was recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule on 16th.


Average winds are expected to strengthen over Maldives area, particularly central and northern atolls from 12th October till 16th October due to a Low Pressure Trough over the area.

Therefore, all, particularly mariners in central and northern area advised to be cautious.

Issued on:11 October 2021, 14:30 hrs

Figure 72: Social media news bulletin issued on oct 11th


Maldives National Defence Force
@MNDF_Official

4:07 PM · Oct 16, 2021 · Twitter Web App

Figure 73: MPL Pilot boat was Sinking and divers from MNDF coastguards helped in harbor on Oct 16.

Social media news bulletin was release ahead of events on 11th October prompting general public to be cautious. Despite early warnings through social media and news some incidents occurred during this period. On an incident that occurred on 16th 3 people (a women and two children) were thrown aboard from speed boat due to rough sea. The women passed away later in hospital and one of the children was lost to the sea. Also, on 18th a man fishing at a jetty fell and passed away.

Figure 74: Three people thrown overboard from a speed boat due to rough seas on 16th Oct. There were 2 casualties in this incident.

Figure 75: Fisherman fell down from jetty due to strong winds and died on 18th Oct.

During this period northern and central atolls also received significant rainfall. On 18th K.Guraidhoo received 52.4mm of rainfall and AA.Himandhoo received 56mm of rainfall. On 23rd heavy rainfall of 64 and 45 millimeters were recorded in L.Kadhoo and Hdh.kulhudhufushi respectively and 63 millimeter was observed in Ha.kelaa on 30th.

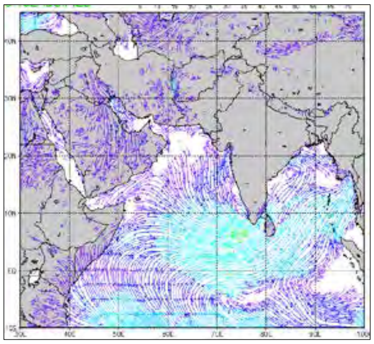


Figure 76: Circulation over SE Arabian seas and circulation over south west of Maldives. winds from these systems converging over Maldives on Oct 15th.

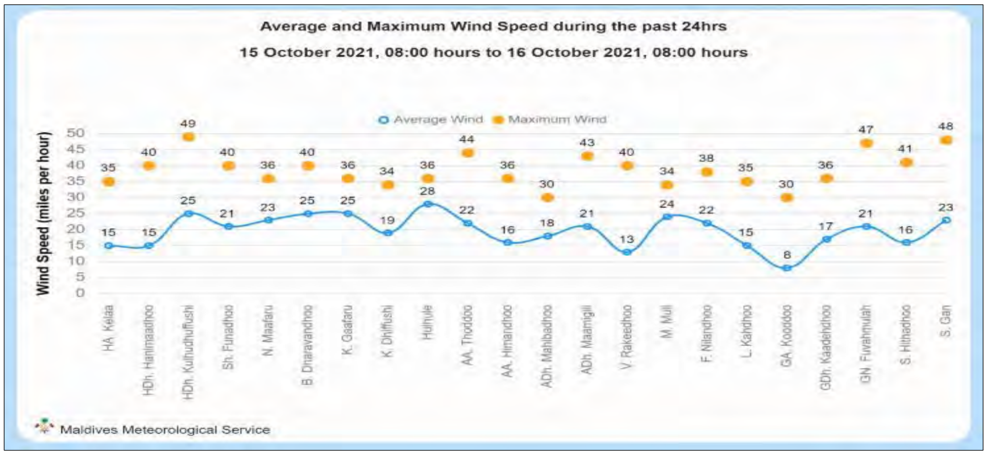


Figure 77: Average and Maximum wind speed of Oct 15th Oct. Maximum gust wind of 49 mph recorded at the AWS in HDh.Kulhudhuffushi.

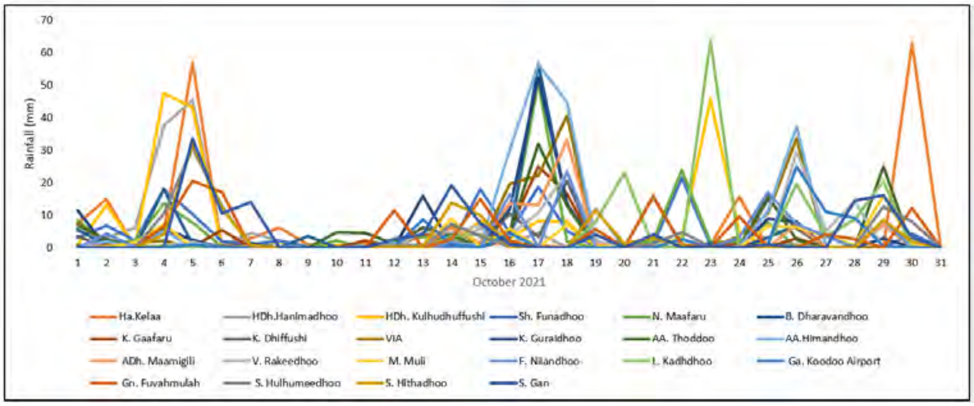


Figure 78: Daily Rainfall for Oct 2021.

NOVEMBER 2021

Windy conditions were observed over Maldives for the most of the days in November. Low level cyclonic circulations formed in BoB and Comorin areas moved to Arabian sea while intensifying in LOPA and depressions during this month. The joint affect of systems in Arabian sea and BoB and Comorin areas caused strong wind over Maldives. Near Equatorial Trough was over south of Maldives during November. A total of 89 weather alerts were issued in November (80 white and 9 yellow), most of them were issued for strong winds. Fairly widespread precipitation occurred over the country during first week of the month followed by scattered showers in mid-month. ITCZ being over southern atolls heavy showers occurred in southern areas in the mid-November. End of month (last week), convections associated with ITCZ moved in to northern and central Maldives causing some heavy showers in this area.

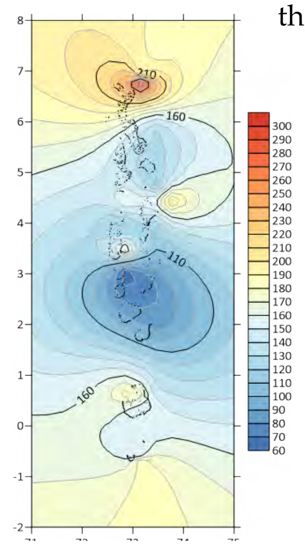


Figure 79: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Nov 2021.

As mentioned above, starting of November scattered heavy showers were observed over country due to the low-pressure area over comorim area. Specially on 3rd November central and northern atolls experienced heavy showers and some islands in Meemu atoll suffered severe floods. M.Muli was the most effected island but unfortunately M.Muli AWS stopped receiving data later afternoon on 3rd. 86mm on rain was reported before the AWS went down. On 11th Hdh.Kulhudhufushi recived a rainfall of 75mm.

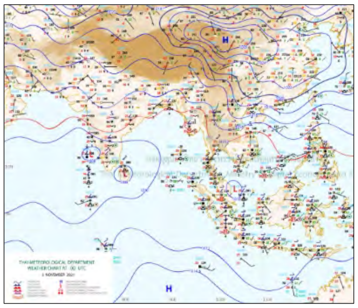


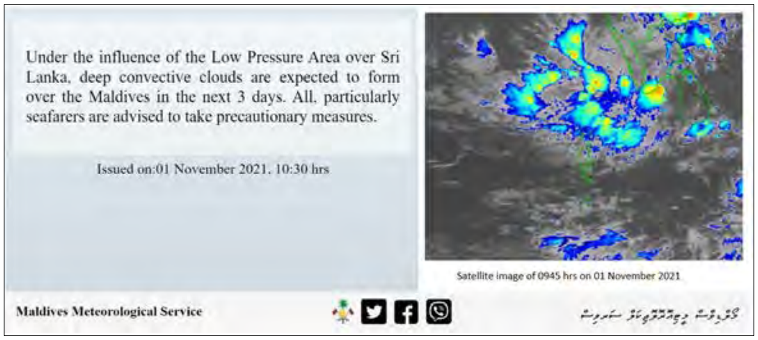
Figure 80: Synoptic chart of 3rd Nov, showing a Low Pressure Area over Comorin areas.

NDMA Maldives @NDMAmv · Nov 3

Figure 81: Floods caused by heavy rain in 3 islands of Meemu atoll on 3rd Nov 2021.

Scattered showers continued over the country till 8th. On 9th MMS released social media news bulleting followed by another bulleting on 11th , predicting strong winds over the country for the upcoming three days due to low pressure systems in Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal (both systems later intensified in to Depressions). Generally, most of the days in November was windy specially during mid-November where average winds were between 13 to 23 mph. gusts reaching up to 38mph. winds were not as strong as they were in October and also due to casualties caused by bad weather in October general public were more cautious leading to no major incidents caused by rough seas and strong winds. Also, government passed on a law which mandated vessels less than 9m in length cannot travel during yellow, orange and red alerts.

Figure 82: MNDF pumping water out of flooded roads in greater male' area on 3rd Nov 2021.

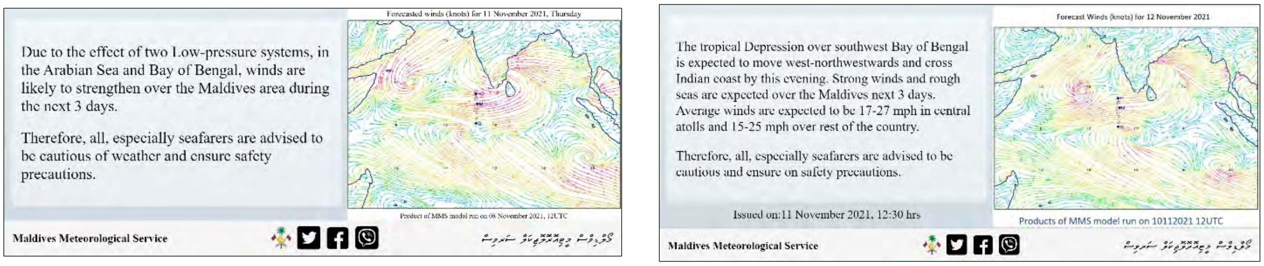

Under the influence of the Low Pressure Area over Sri Lanka, deep convective clouds are expected to form over the Maldives in the next 3 days. All, particularly seafarers are advised to take precautionary measures.

Issued on:01 November 2021, 10:30 hrs

Satellite image of 0945 hrs on 01 November 2021

Figure 83: News bulleting issued via social media on 1st November for predicting severe weather for next three days.

On 21st november southern atolls experienced heavy rainfall of 53 mm in Ga.Koodoo, 48mm in G.dh. Kaadehdhoo, 50mm in G.fuvahmulah, 49 in S.Hulhudhoo , 67 mm in S.Hithadhoo and 51 in S.Gan. At the end of the month, convections associated with ITCZ moved in to central and northern areas and caused heavy showers in this region. Notably 44 mm was observed in HDh. Kulhudhufusshi on 27th and 53 mm in K.dhiffushi on 29th.


Due to the effect of two Low-pressure systems, in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, winds are likely to strengthen over the Maldives area during the next 3 days.

Therefore, all, especially seafarers are advised to be cautious of weather and ensure safety precautions.

Forecasted winds (knots) for 11 November 2021, Thursday

Product of MMS model run on 08 November 2021, 12UTC

The tropical Depression over southwest Bay of Bengal is expected to move west-northwestwards and cross Indian coast by this evening. Strong winds and rough seas are expected over the Maldives next 3 days. Average winds are expected to be 17-27 mph in central atolls and 15-25 mph over rest of the country.

Therefore, all, especially seafarers are advised to be cautious and ensure on safety precautions.

Issued on:11 November 2021, 12:30 hrs

Forecast Winds (knots) for 12 November 2021

Products of MMS model run on 10112021 12UTC

Figure 84: News bulleting issued via social media for predicting strong winds and rough seas from Nov 10th to Nov 14th .

DECEMBER 2021

The month of December is climatologically knowing as a transition month between southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon and is also the post cyclone duration for the two basins of Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea. Much like last year's December, this year's December also highlighted a cyclonic storm "JAWAD" that has intensified from a low-pressure area over Andaman Sea around 4th December. The significant weather observed over the country for the month of December are namely on the second week with heavy rainfall and the third week of the month where winds got much lighter and shifted northeasterly bringing in haze from the Indian peninsular over northern and central atolls, diminishing the visibility to less than 4 km. Apart from these synoptics usual climatic conditions prevailed over the country with light and variable winds and thunderstorms.

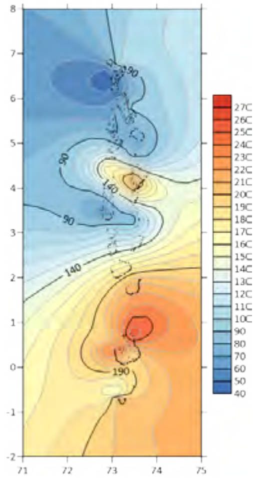


Figure 85: Contour plot showing monthly accumulated rainfall (in mm) of Dec 2021.

The month started off with a cyclonic circulation over Andaman Sea which later would intensify to a cyclone and move in to Bay of Bengal, along with a cyclonic circulation over Lakshadweep area, although this system had no effect on Maldives. Meanwhile on 4th Near Equatorial trough (NET) persisted over south of Maldives with embedded circulations, due to this convective activity increased over southern atolls. Heavy rainfall of 53mm was observed on 4th December at the AWS in Gdh.Kaadehdhoo. On the following day a heavy rainfall of 52mm and 69mm was observed at Gdh.Kaadedhoo Meteorological Office and Gdh.Thinadhoo AWS respectively.

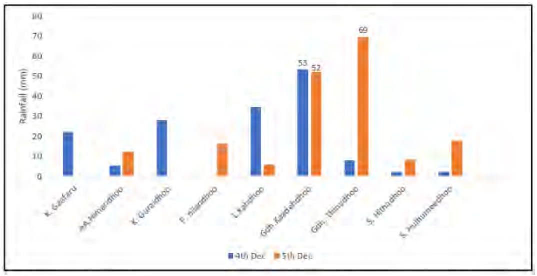


Figure 86: 24 hours accumulated rainfall for 4th and 5th December.

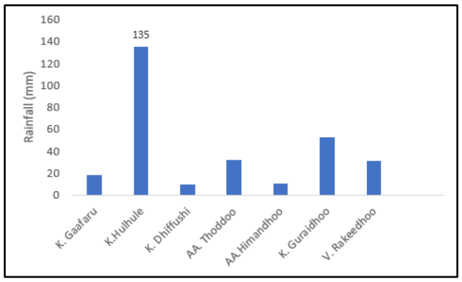


Figure 87: 24 hours accumulated rainfall for 11th December.

After the first week of December the remnants of Cyclone "JAWAD" has weakened over to north Arabian sea, and ITCZ had stated its annual northward movement. This movement of ITCZ was the synoptic highlight of this year's December. From 9th onwards almost all parts of the country received a substantial number of showers along with heavy showers as well. A staggering 135mm was recorded at the National Meteorological Centre, Hulhule on 11th December. This had caused a major flooding incident in Male City.

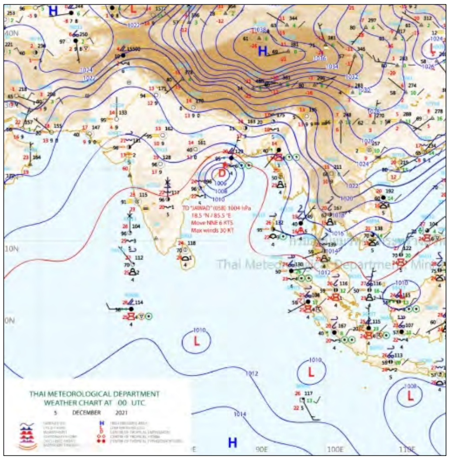


Figure 88: TMD synoptic chart showing cyclone "JAWAD". Source: Thai Met

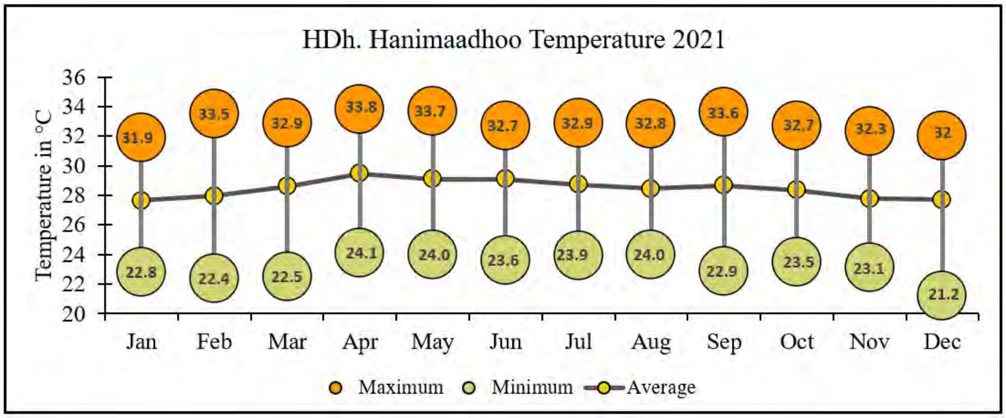
Figure 89: Male flooded due to heavy rain.

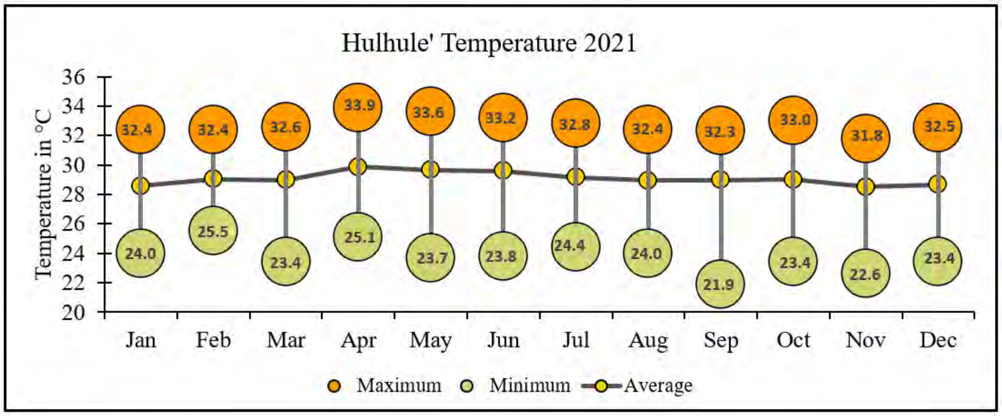
Figure 90: Hanimaadhoo Visibility reduced due to Haze. Source: MMS files.

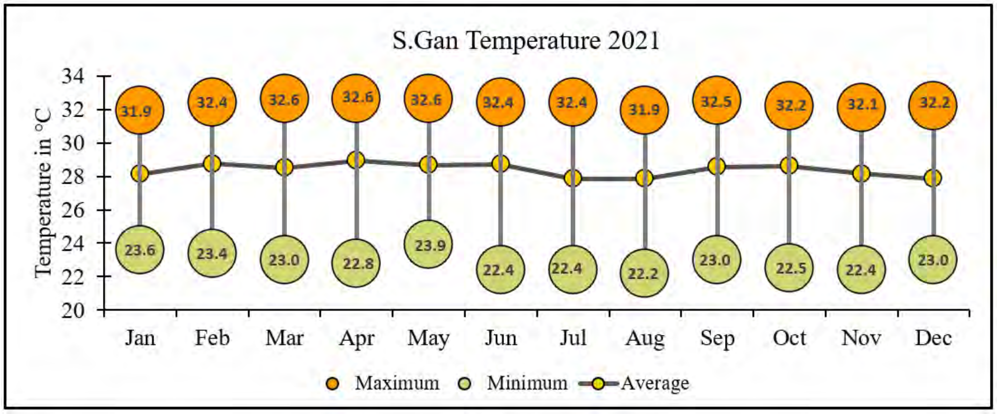
The third week began with a cyclonic circulation off the coast of Sri Lanka on 16th December which has influenced a formation of a new Low-Pressure Area (LPA) over southwest Bay of Bengal and a ridge extending from southwest Arabian sea towards Maldives. Although these systems have a very little impact on Maldives, wind direction had started to change to northeasterly thus brining in the annual haze phenomena over the country. Haze typically starts to show around Mid-December up until end of march. This time with the inhibition of convective activity from third week onwards and strong northeasterly's over from gulf of Mannaar haze had a tremendous impact. Meteorological office of Hanimaadhoo and National Meteorological Center had also reported less than 5km of visibility.

-This concludes the main report -

Appendix 1: Monthly Maximum, Minimum and Average Temperature for North (Hanimaadhoo Meteorological Office), Central (National Meteorological Center, Hulhule’) and South (Gan Meteorological Office).



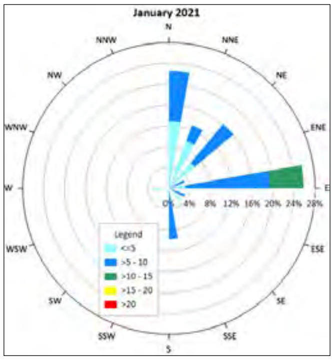


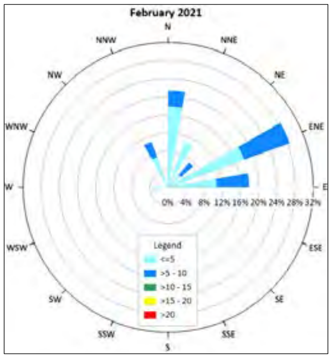


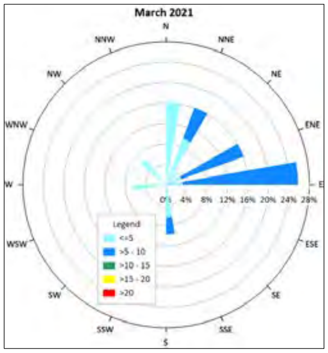
Highest Maximum temperature was 33.9 degree Celsius, recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule on 28th April 2021.
Lowest Minimum temperature was 21.9 degree Celsius, recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule on 15th September 2021.

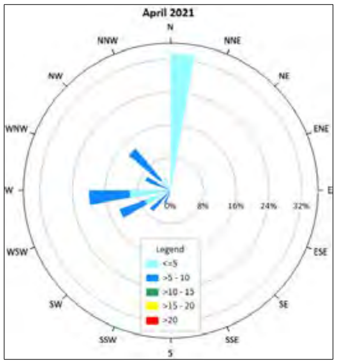
Appendix 2: The following are the Monthly Wind Rose for North (HDh.Hanimadhoo) , Central (Hulhule') and South (S.Gan) . Wind rose was computed with daily mean wind direction and wind speed. Wind speed is shown in miles per hour (mph).

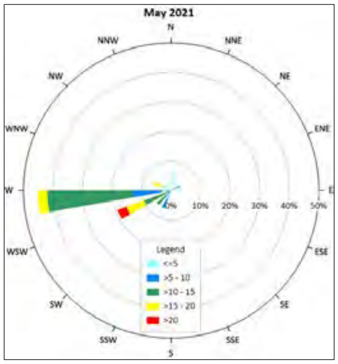
Wind Rose for HDh. Hanimaadhoo

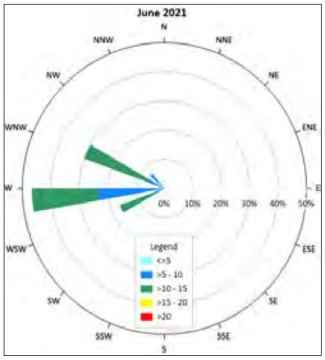


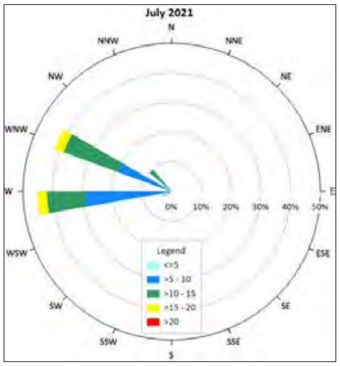


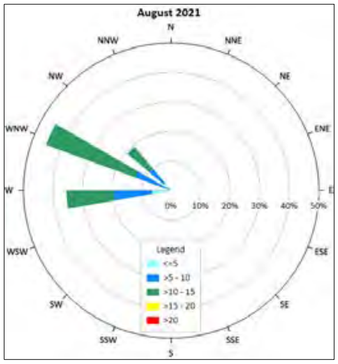


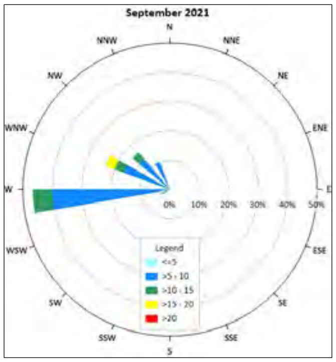


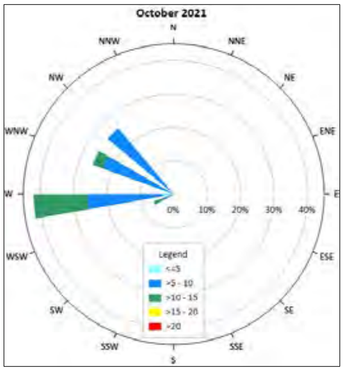


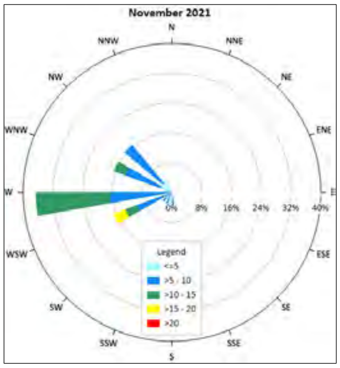


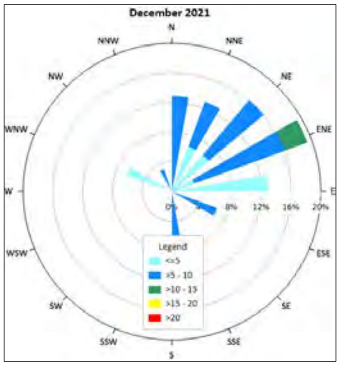




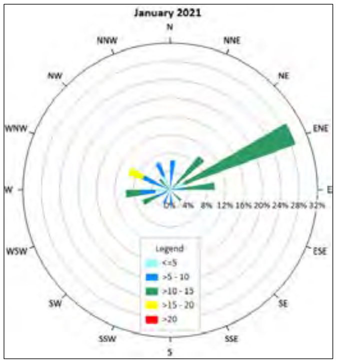


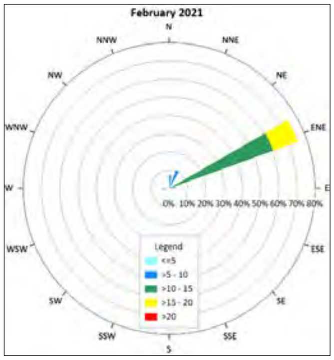


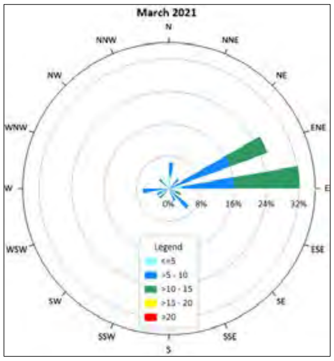


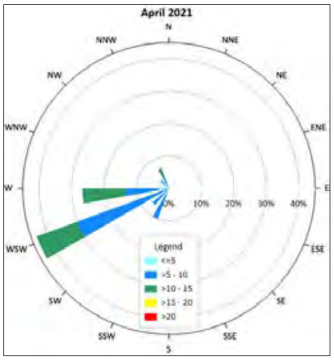


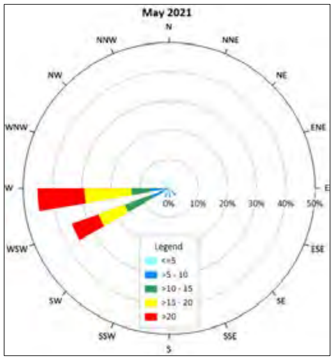
Wind Rose for Hulhule

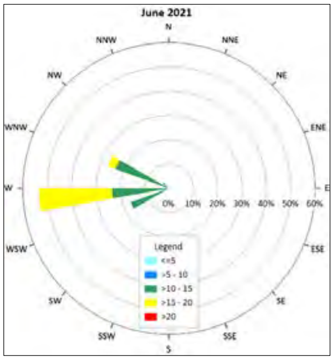


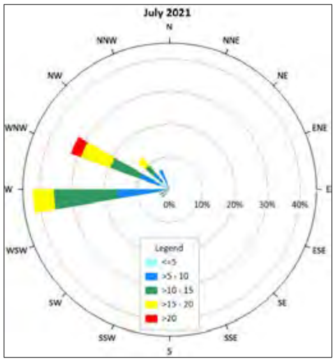


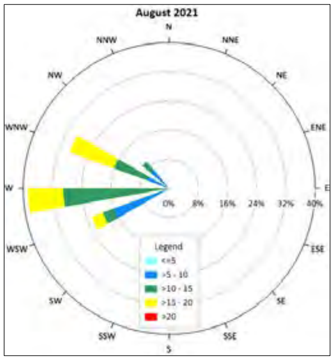


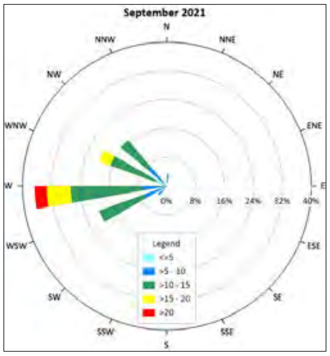


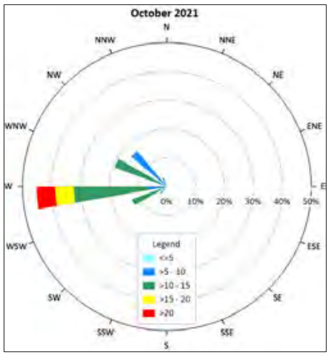


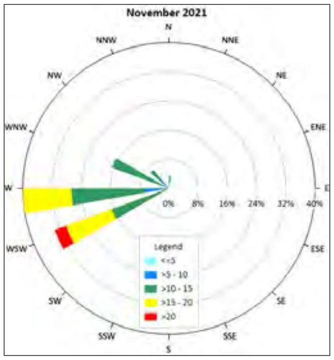


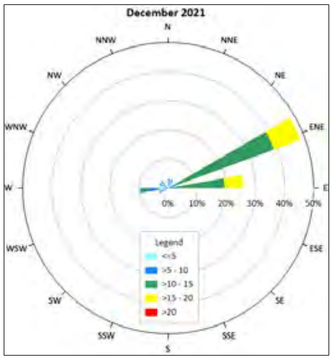




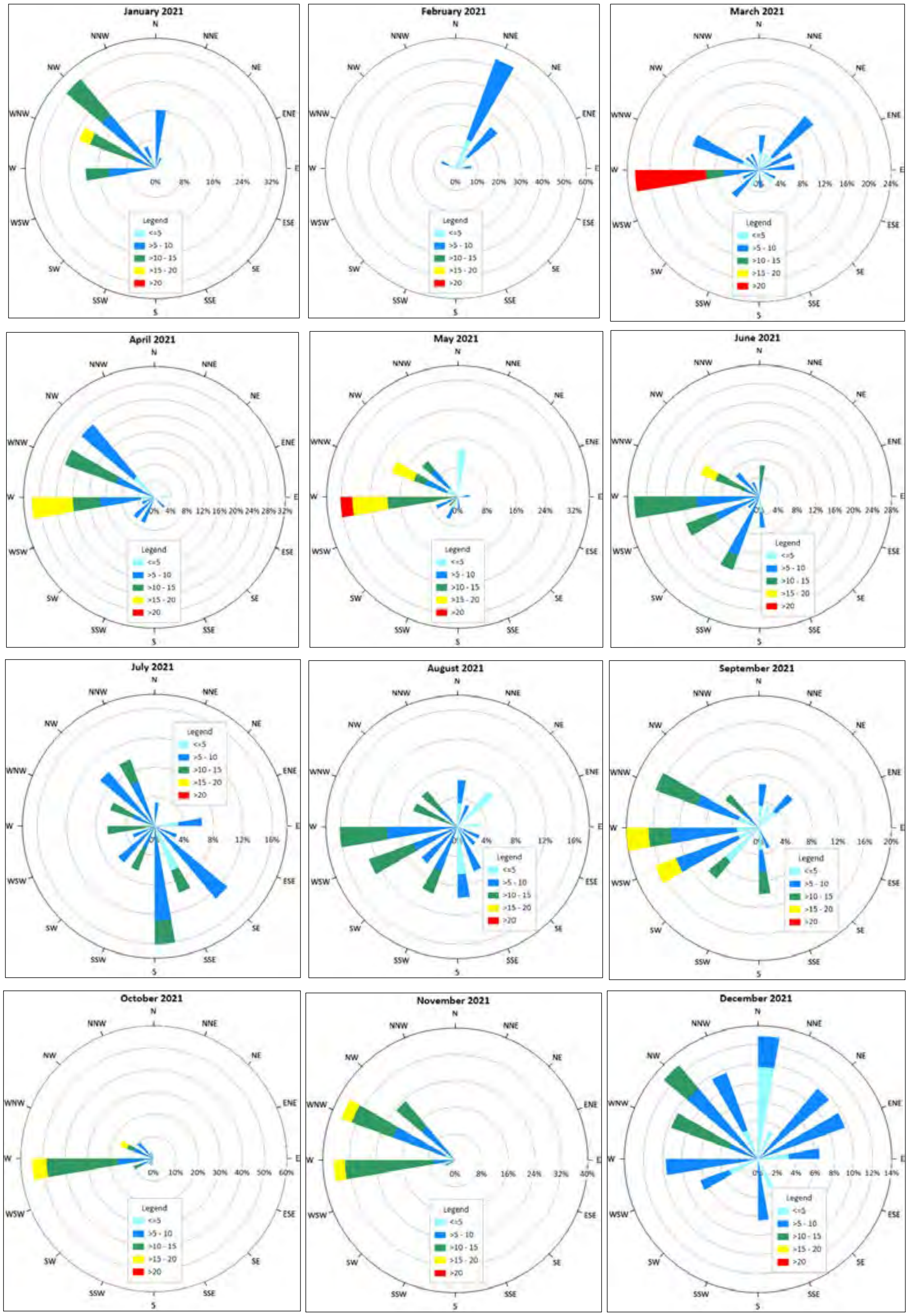




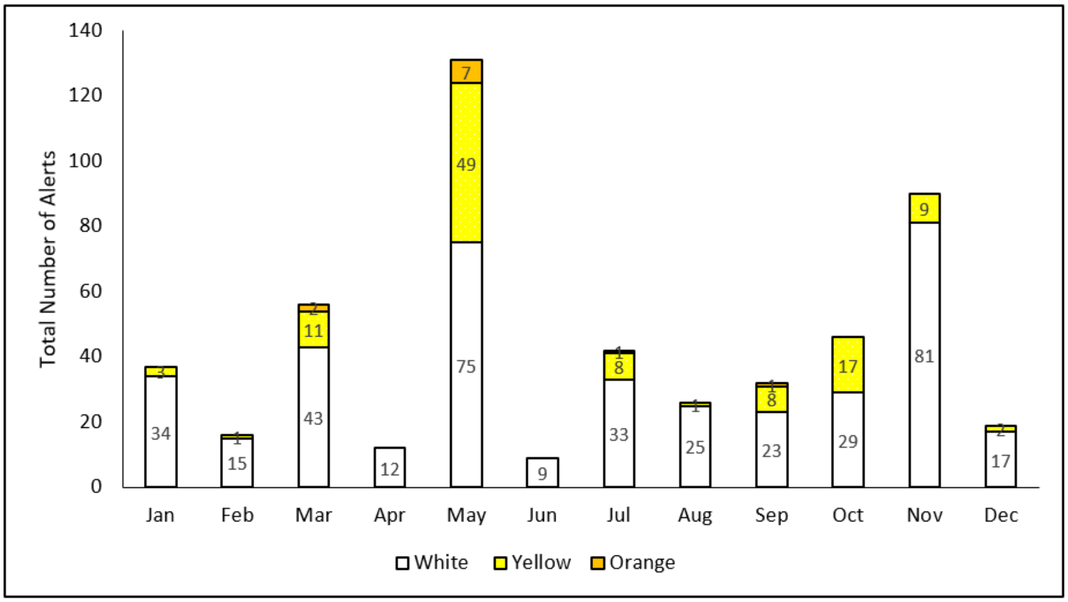




Wind Rose for S.Gan



Appendix 3: The following figure shows the monthly distribution of weather alerts issued in the year 2021 and their categories.



During the year 2021, total of 396 White Alerts , 109 Yellow Alerts and 11 Orange Alerts were issued. The highest number (131) of Alerts were issued in the month of May 2021. The second highest number of Alerts were issued in the month of November 2021.

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