



RISKS TO RESILIENCE

Ministry of Environment
Climate Change Department

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OUTLINE

- Climate Risks in the Maldives
- Water Security
- Coastal Resilience
- Tourism Adaptation
- Coral Rehabilitation
- Human Health



CLIMATE RISK IN THE MALDIVES

- Extreme Rainfall
- Drought
- Sea Level Rise
- Damaging winds
- Extreme higher temperature
- Tides

WATER SECURITY

Then

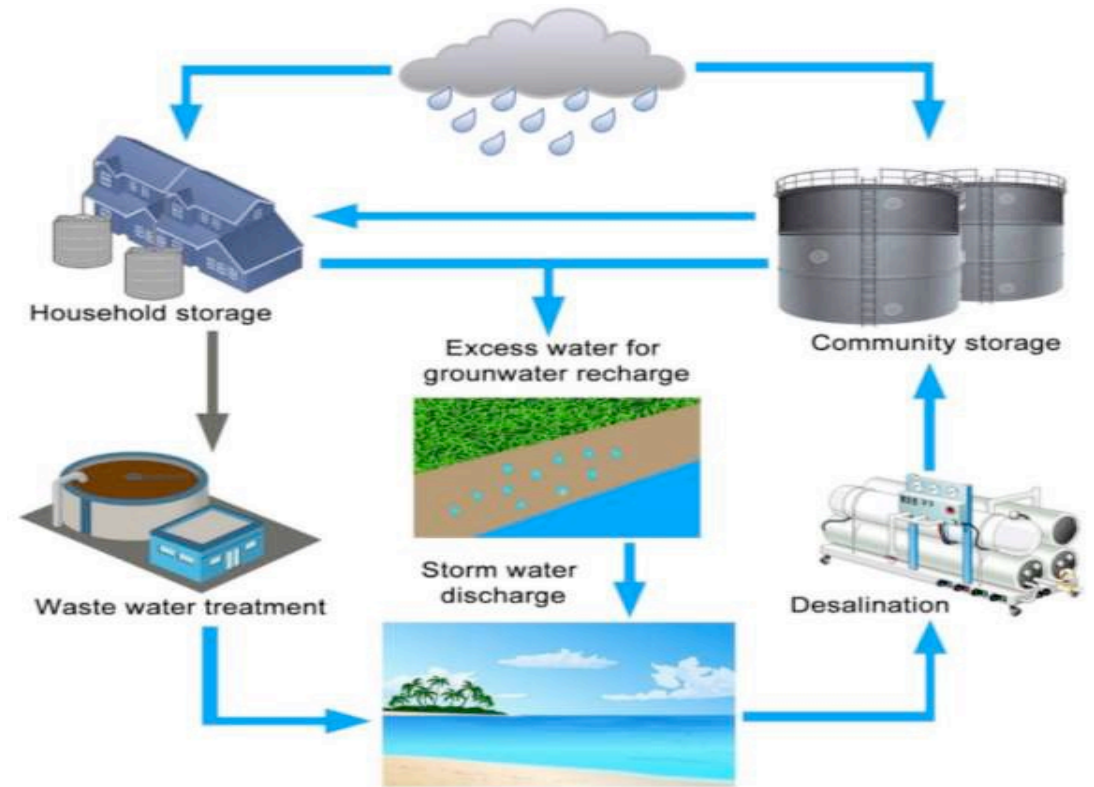
- Depended on groundwater and rainwater as portable water
- No proper water networks
- Over extraction leading to salinization
- Limited water storage capacity



WATER SECURITY

Now

- Implementing Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)



WATER SECURITY

Where we want to go

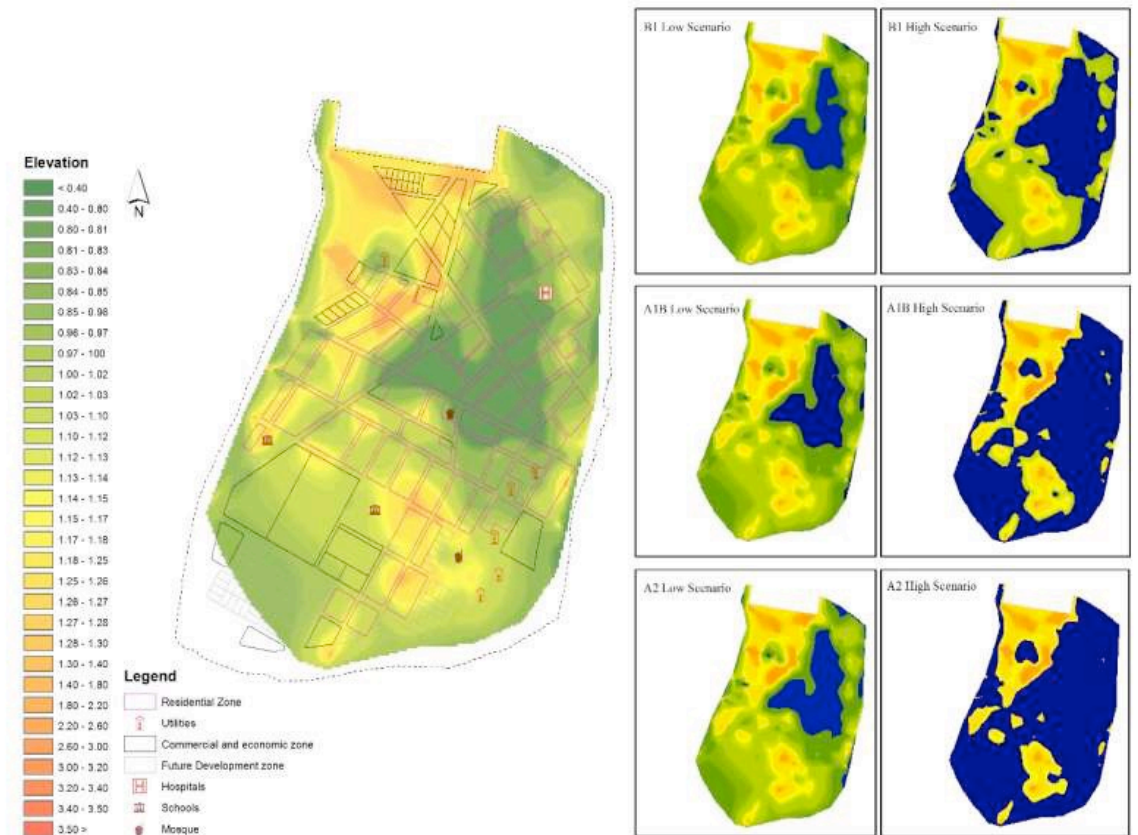
- Increase storage capacity and catchment management
- Establish water distribution network with treatment facilities
- Waste water recycling technologies for enhancement of groundwater aquifers



COASTAL RESILIENCE

Then

- Islands are highly dynamic
- Erosion in the islands is recorded as early as 1970s
- All the islands in the Maldives reports moderate to severe erosion and beach loss
- According to IPCC AR4 Scenario islands would loose significant amount of land



COASTAL RESILIENCE

Now

- Hard and soft coastal measures are undertaken across the Maldives
- Male': A case for Hard coastal measures
- Hulhumale': A case for soft coastal measure



COASTAL RESILIENCE

Where we want to go

- Amalgamation of soft and hard engineering techniques for coastal resilience and management
- Boosting natural coastal resilience of the island through climate proofing technologies and nature-based solutions
- Decrease level of net erosion in all the islands



TOURISM ADAPTATION

Then

- Four decades since inception of first tourist in the Maldives (Kurumba Maldives)
- Biggest contributor to the National GDP
- One Island One Resort concept
- Beach Villas

Now

- Maintain as largest contributor to the National GDP
- 135 Resort Islands as of 2017 (*Tourism Year Book 2018*)
- Overwater and underwater villas, restaurants

TOURISM ADAPTATION

Where we want to go

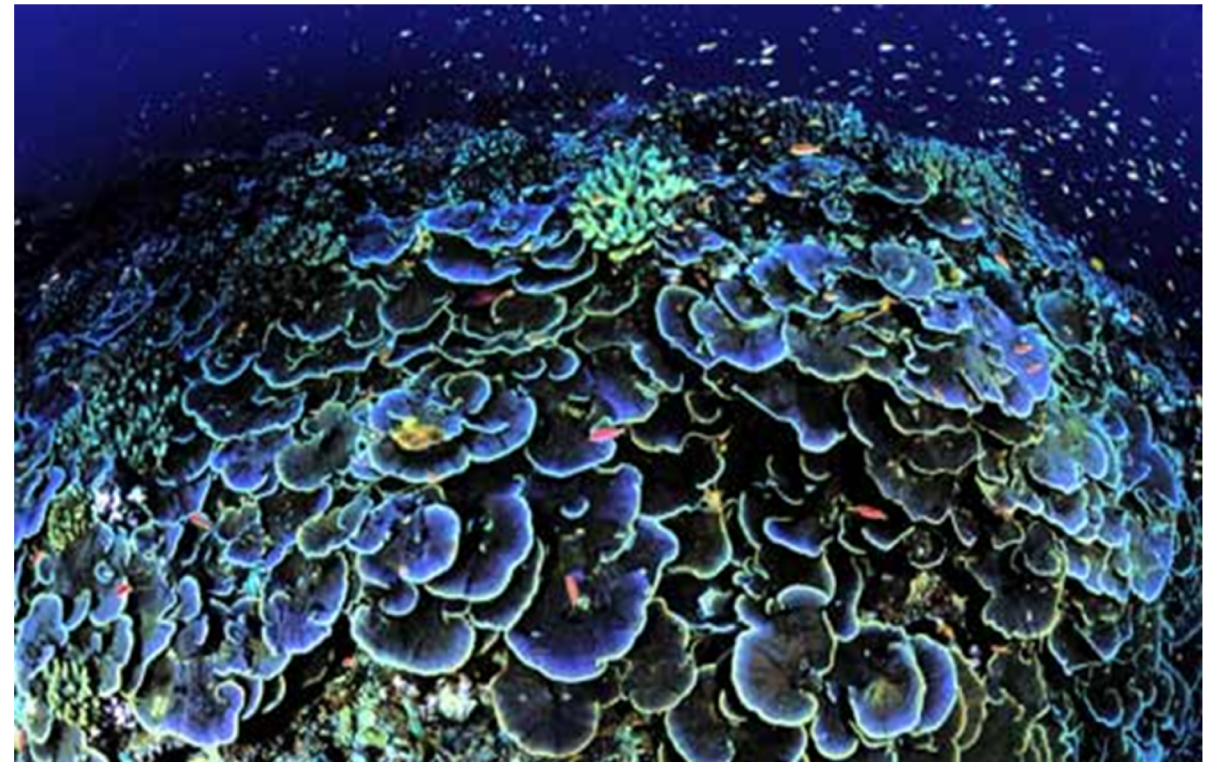
- Devise stronger governance and grievance mechanism for sustainable use of island ecosystems
- Increase energy efficiency and alternative energy in tourism service industry



CORAL REHABILITATION

Then

- One of the largest reef systems in the world
- Increase sea-level, change in ocean pH, increase in SST leads to coral bleaching
- Damage to coral reef could increase severity of beach erosion and also impacts tourism and fisheries.
- 1998 El Niño have caused significant bleaching event across the archipelago



CORAL REHABILITATION

Now

- Coral Reef Monitoring Programme is undertaken
- UNESCO Biosphere Reserve is established which circles around reef systems and its ecosystems



HUMAN HEALTH

Now

- All the inhabited islands have primary healthcare
- Three Tertiary hospitals (located in Male')
- Dengue, Chikungunya and Scrub typhus are vector borne diseases of immediate concern
- Establishment of an integrated disease surveillance system (SIDAS) throughout the country.

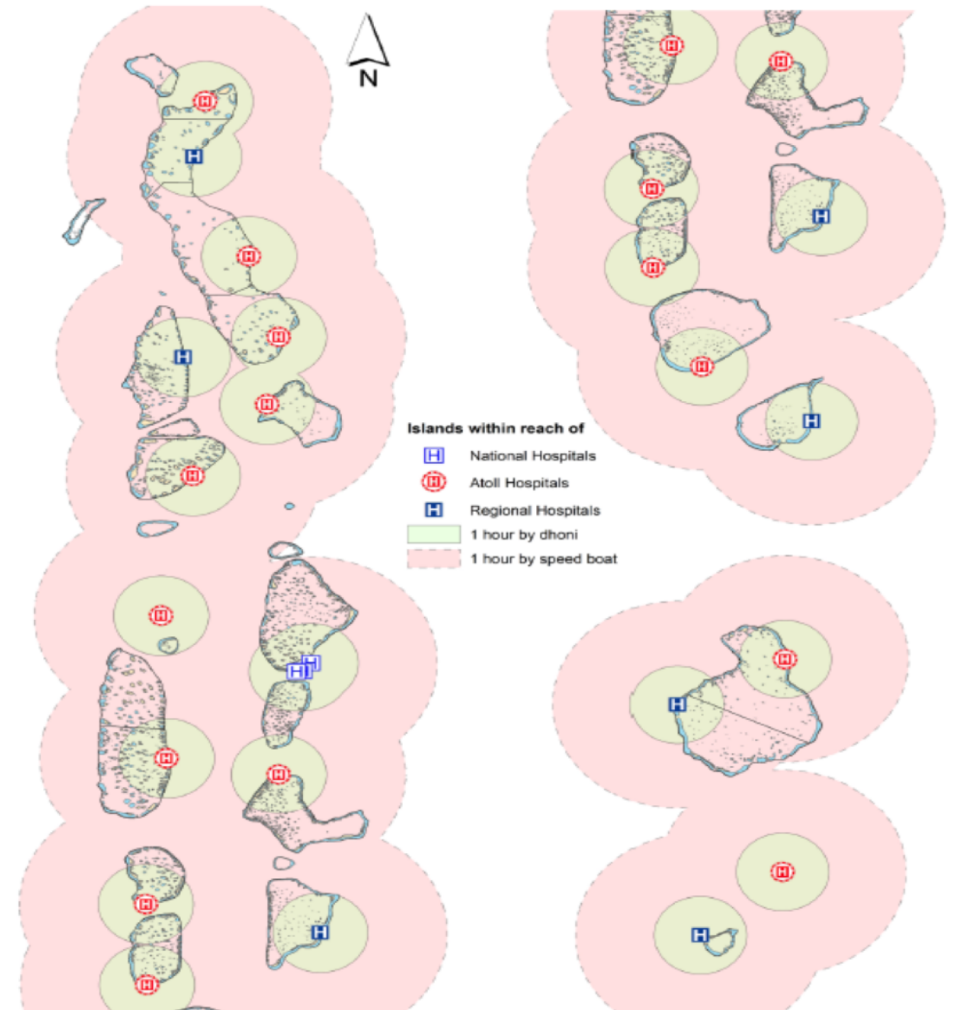


Figure 7-14: Spatial distribution of secondary and tertiary health facilities in the Maldives.

HUMAN HEALTH

Where we want to go

- Establishment of the Green Climate-Smart Health Care





Climate Smart Resilient Islands: *A holistic approach for SIDS in a changing climate*

Objectives

- Utilizing natural solutions,
- Promoting innovation and new technologies with associated capacity building,
- Enhancing access to finance.

10 Partner Organization

28 SIDS Countries

Scope or Areas

- Environmental Protected Areas
- Climate Services
- Inter-island Connectivity
- Food Security
- Green Tourism
- Climate proof Infrastructure
- Self-sustaining, sustainable and smart energy systems
- Water Security
- Smart Health Care Facilities
- Gender Equality and Intergenerational Partnership



Climate Smart Resilient Islands: *A holistic approach for SIDS in a changing climate*

Mode of Operation

- Sectorial Working Group
- CSRI Implementation Plan
- Biennial High-Level Meetings of SIDS



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