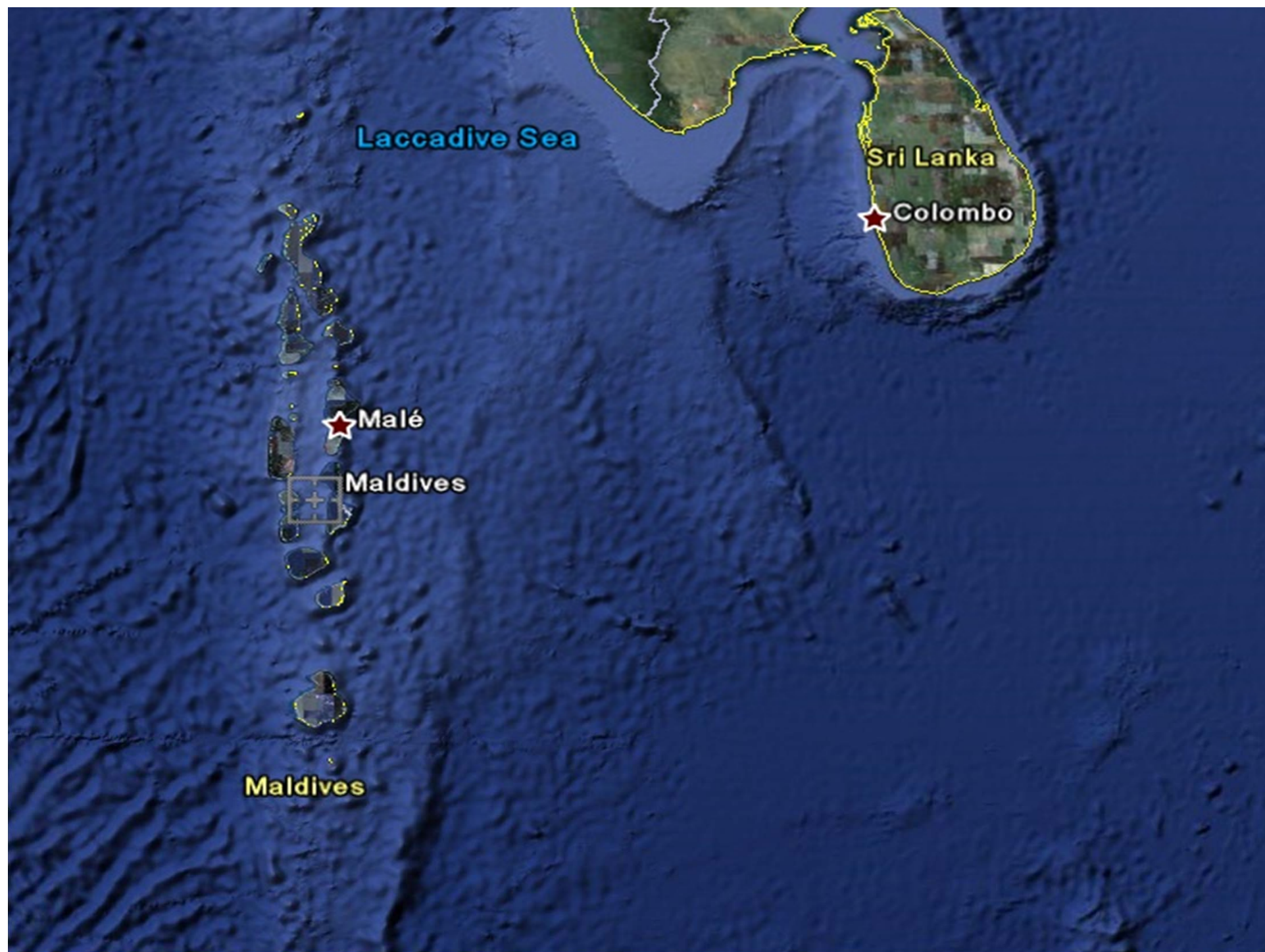


Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Environmental Impact Assessment– Maldives Case Study







Existing Situation

- Through existing regulations and guidelines
 - Landuse planning regulation, Environment Regulation for Tourism Industry, Regulation on Cutting down uprooting of trees etc
- At scoping stage asked to address climate risks and vulnerability in some major projects
- Contribution to carbon neutral goal of the country need to be addressed in EIA reports

Example: Gulhifalhu eye of the Maldives



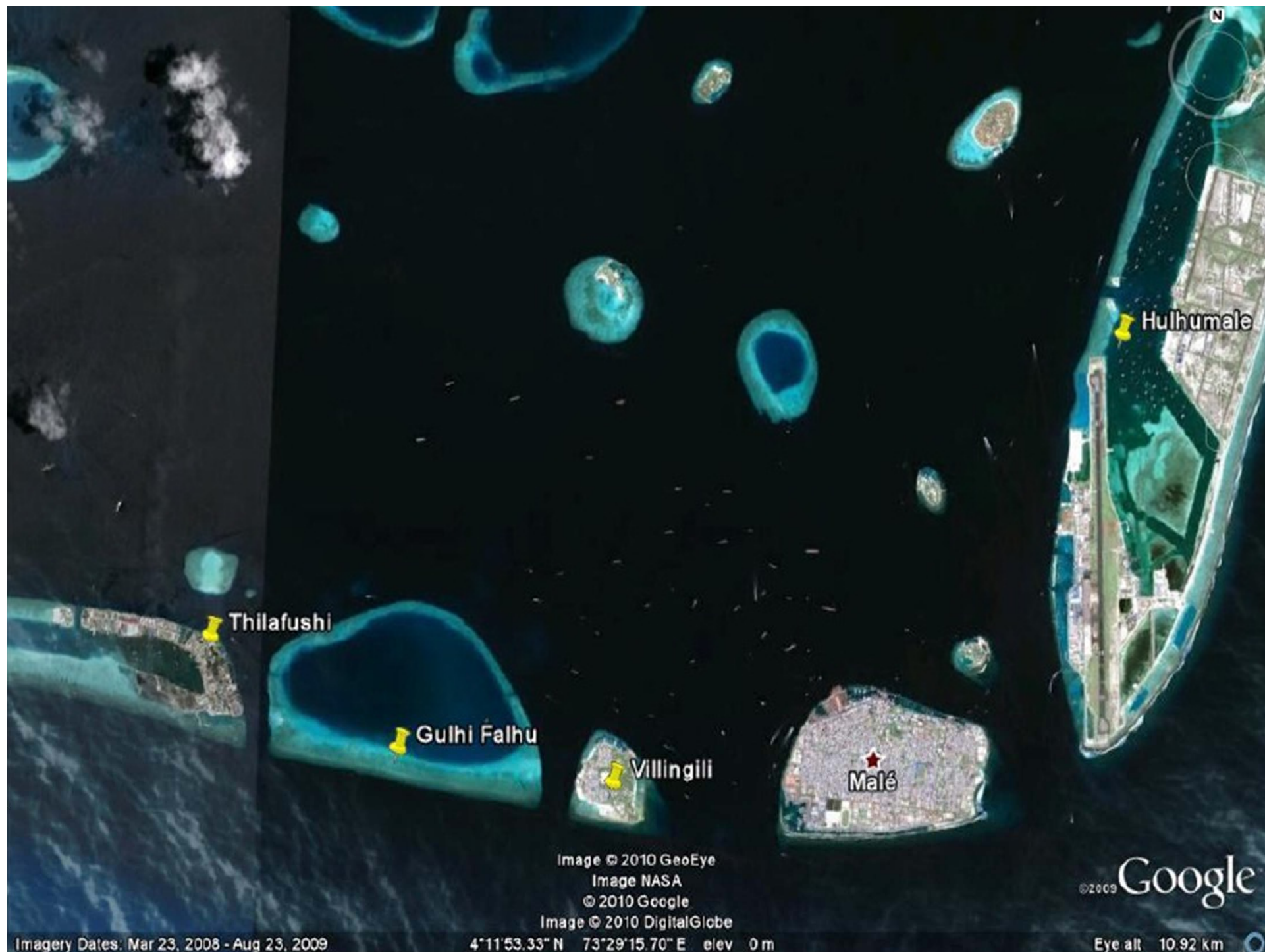


Image © 2010 GeoEye

Image NASA

© 2010 Google

Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

©2009 Google

Imagery Dates: Mar 23, 2008 - Aug 23, 2009

4°11'53.33" N 73°29'15.70" E elev 0 m

Eye alt 10.92 km

The project

- ▶ Primarily developed as an light Industrial zone with residential and commercial developments
- ▶ Project to be undertaken in 4 phases
- ▶ Phase-1 reclamation completed



Objectives

1. Increase the useable land-space in the Greater Malé area



2. Build the new island as a safe-island, providing reasonable safety against the sea for at least the next 50 years.

Adaptive Measures

- ▶ Elevation of about 2m above MSL. Higher than the average elevation of Maldives islands
- ▶ Coastal Protection around the reclaimed Island.



Key Challenges

- ▶ Lack of existing guidelines
- ▶ Lack of knowledge of the impacts of developments on climate hazard risks
- ▶ Lack of a Long term Data to direct policy
- ▶ Lack of a SEA system



Plans for the Future

- ▶ Developing guidelines for climate Risk Resilient Coastal Protection in the Maldives
- ▶ Developing regulation on land reclamation
- ▶ Developing Environmental Impact Assessment Data collection Protocols
- ▶ Developing long term data repositories

Conclusion

- ▶ At the time being not much is done to tackle climate adaptation through EIA
- ▶ Lack of guidelines and Regulations
- ▶ Lack of long term data
- ▶ Encouraging plans in place



Thank You