



SAARC

Disaster Management Centre (IU)



**Making
Cities
Resilient**



Residential Workshop on Urban Resilience and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR 2030)

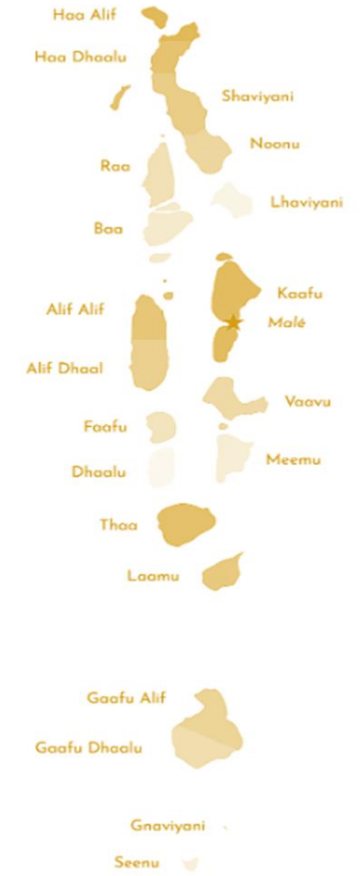
5th – 8th December 2022

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (IU)
Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

Maldives



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State of Urbanisation

Male' the capital of Maldives is heavily urbanized

Urbanization

4-6%



223,439

Demographics

Total population

48.7%

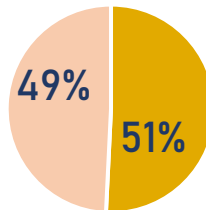
543,620



Sex Ratio

103

Males per
100 Females



State of Urbanisation

Facilities and Infrastructure

- High Disparity between Male' and other regions
- Water and Sewerage Network established or ongoing in almost all islands
- 100% Telecom Covered
- 24 hours of Electricity
- 17 Airports ; 4 International
- Priority Infrastructure to Develop Harbors to increase connectivity
- Raajje Transport Link established – National Transport Network
- Road Development has been identified as a priority – Needs better DRR responsiveness





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State of Urbanisation

Welfare Schemes

Single Parent Allowance

1500

per child

Persons With Disabilities

2000

per person

Senior Citizen Allowance

5000

per person

AASANDHA

Free Health Care

NSPA

Social Welfare

Free Education

Until Bachelors Degree

Present Day Challenges

Sector Specific Challenges

- Waste Management
- Housing
- Land use planning and Zoning
- Health Care
- Transport
- Dependency on Tourism
- Dependency on Imports
- Low productivity
- Skills Shortage





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UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Present Day Challenges

Balance of Economy and Development

TOTAL BUDGET

2.8

Billion USD

TOTAL REVENUE

2.07

Billion USD

DEFICIT

500

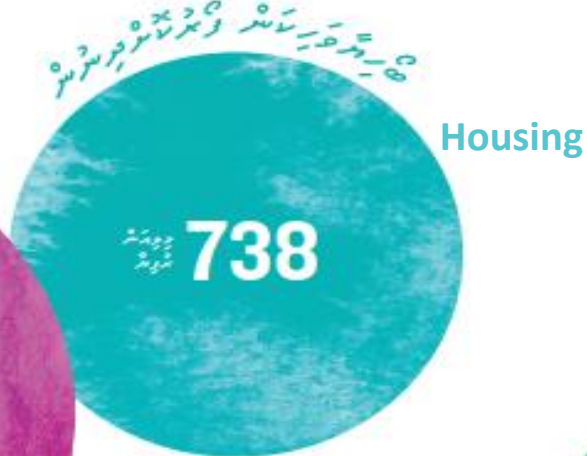
Million USD

DEFICIT AS % OF

96.6%

GDP

Roads and Reclamation



Housing

Health Care



Defence and Wellbeing



Administration



Education



Others

Environment



Social and Religious



Transport

Fisheries & Agriculture

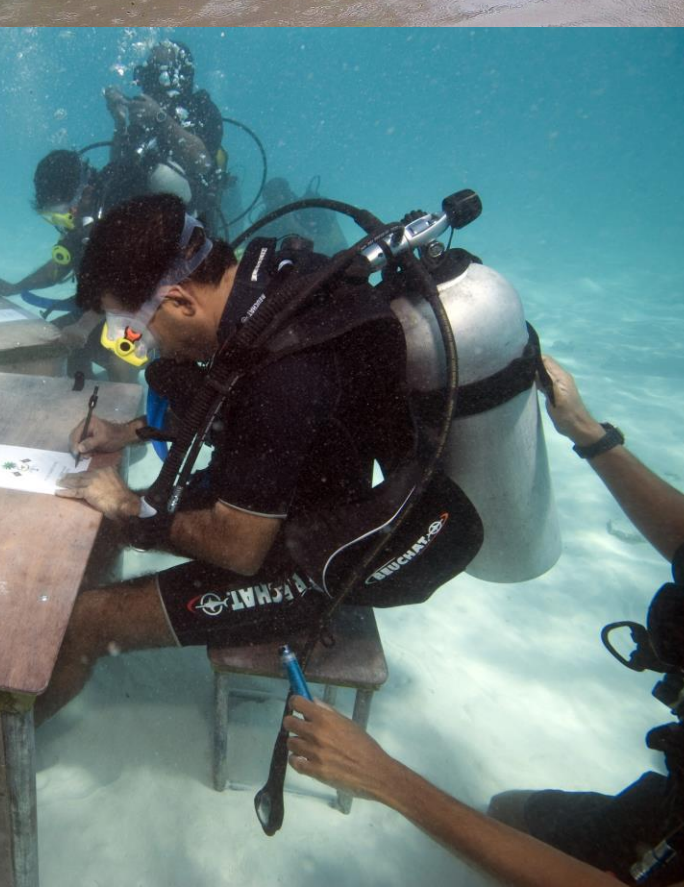


Water and Sewerage

Emergent Risks & Future Challenges

Risks

- Floods due to rain are the most frequent natural events in Maldives.
- Future climate projections indicate that extreme flooding events are likely to become more frequent
- Low-lying atoll islands in Maldives face a very significant threat from rising sea-levels
- Coastal Erosion and Sea Surges
- The dependence of the Maldives' economy on tourism represents a major vulnerability
- The natural ecosystems of Maldives, and most notably its coral reefs, are at great risk from climate change.
- Climate change represents a major threat to ways of life on Maldives' islands
- The fisheries sector is critical to Maldives given the dependence on the sector for both food security and livelihoods.
- Disasters ready to happen due to improper development projects



Emergent Risks & Future Challenges

Why Maldives is vulnerable?

Just like other SIDS countries;

- Geographical isolation and physical small size
- Sensitive nature and low – lying island – prone to multiple and severe hydro-meteorological hazards
- Decentralization gaps
- Rapid urbanization and population densities
- Limited and lack of natural resources
- Poorly developed infrastructures and limited capacities
- Highly dependent on marine resources
- ecological uniqueness and fragility
- communication and transportation challenges – it is expensive
- Dependency on exports and lack of raw materials
- Very vulnerable to external shocks and dependent on international trade

Emergent Risks & Future Challenges

CHALLENGES?

- Policies and plans are not suitable for SIDS countries
- Adequate funding is not available
- We are not a contributor of green house gases like other big industrial countries, but we suffer the drastic consequences of these climate changes
- Limited capacities and resources
- Geographical isolation and small size hinder our voices not being heard
- Majority of available resources need continuous maintenance and are expensive; e.g.: for basic drinking water - RO Plant

Emergent Risks & Future Challenges

ADAPTIVE MEASURES

- As per the latest IPCC Report, we all will be under by 2040 – at Code Red!
- We DO NOT want to relocate to another country, we DO NOT want to be Climate Refugees!
- Hence, we need to find sustainable, affordable measures to be at our HOMES!
- We have water bungalows and floating villas at our tourist resorts, but not for our communities – will this be sustainable, affordable, reliable?
- Disasters and Climate will affect all sectors – hence pool in funding from all, reduce duplication, reduce response & recovery burden on the state.
- Build innovative and affordable resources and invest in our capacity development for future generations.

Steps taken to ensure risk-informed development & resilience

- MCR2030 initiative is initiated by the National Government and has prioritized local governments
- Budget allocation has been decentralized in 2019
- PSIP projects can now be developed and implemented by local governments including climate, environment and resilience related
- National Initiatives such as , renewable energy projects are implemented by the local councils.
- Good cases of risk-informed development- Kulhudhuffushi Road Development Phase 2
- Zero Plastic Campaign is a good example of community driven initiative



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شُورِ عَزِيزِ!

Thank you

