

Table 21.1: **Strategies for adapting to climate change in the Maldives**

Technology	introduce alternative technologies to make local agriculture more resilient
	relocate Malé Commercial Port to the island of Thilafushi, less prone to high winds and seas
	increase resilience and climate proofing of all critical infrastructure, including utility services, health-care facilities and telecommunications
	introduce integrated water resource management schemes, including rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and more cost-effective desalination techniques
	undertake land elevation and reclamation and shore protection
	develop sewage treatment systems to protect coral reefs
	expand the meteorological network and weather-related early warning system to cover all communities
	undertake climate modelling to improve forecasting and support decision-making
Financial mechanisms	strengthen the existing climate risk insurance mechanisms for farmers and fishermen to reduce income loss from extreme weather events
	establish an insurance mechanism to reduce the impact of climate change on the tourism sector
	establish a green tax on tourism to finance environmental management, including adaptation
	facilitate access to finance to develop mariculture
	establish a Maldives climate resilient fund to finance adaptation and mitigation programmes
Legal instruments	update the national building code for planners, architects and engineers to integrate climate- and weather-related factors into construction
	establish a national development act to facilitate integration of climate change into development planning, considering economies of scale for public services, land use planning and population consolidation
	draft a climate change act

Source: Govt of Maldives (2015) *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution*