

## Sinking Maldives

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### MALDIVES IN THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS

The hidden post-apocalyptic scenario of the threatened country isn't reflecting the amenity of the tourist paradise but in the next hundred years the two sides of Maldives will probably become closer one to the other.

According to the WHO in the Maldives, under a high emissions scenario, mean annual temperature is projected to rise by about 3.6°C on average from 1990 to 2100; destroying the hopes of staying under the 2°C, but has been studied that if global emissions decrease rapidly, the temperature rise is limited to about 1°C. In this optimistic scenario "only" a third of the population will be affected because of soil erosion, rising of the sea level or health problems due to the change in temperatures, flora and fauna. Of this third, an annual average of 31,800 people are projected to be affected by flooding due to sea level rise exclusively between 2070 and 2100.

And regardless the change in emissions over 25 thousands people are expected to be at risk of malaria or other kind of diseases due to climate change.

FAO is coordinating closely with the Government to develop programmes in the areas of fisheries legislation and capacity building for vessel monitoring. Ongoing cooperation includes strengthening the capacity of the Government to comply with their commitments to the international standards related to Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), and technical studies on future MCS needs and the feasibility of implementing an electronic observer programme in order to ensure not only food security (from fisheries or agriculture) but a sustainable first sector in the next decades. In addition, with the FAO and under the sustainable management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project, assistance was provided for turtle conservation, developing the grouper management plan and a national plan of action for shark fisheries. (FAO)

Of course this remains a positive view of the future for the country because of its extreme vulnerability of the impact of climate change, which implicates that if the natural boundaries won't be respected globally the worst possibility will be a stateless country. In that case has to be considered that the necessity of partial or complete abandon of the land could occur in the next hundred years and the consequent involvement of policies to ensure a land, food, health, education to the next generations.