

<b>Sub-program (Target Priority Area)</b>	1. Responding to Vulnerabilities
<b>Component (CP) (Development Issues)</b>	<b>1-1. Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management</b>
<b>Accepting University</b>	<b>University of Tsukuba</b> Graduate School of Science and Technology Master's Program in Environmental Sciences / SUSTEP Program  <b>&lt;Available degree(s)&gt;</b> Master of Environmental Sciences
<b>Expected Research Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy formulation and institution building for improvement of living environment through environmental consideration, risk reduction to major industries, waste management, etc.</li> <li>• Measures to prevent flood, coastal erosion etc. due to sea level rise and storm surge</li> <li>• Promote utilization of biomass</li> <li>• Sustainable development of marine resources</li> <li>• Policy formulation and institution Building for tsunami and storm surge measures</li> <li>• Strengthen disaster prevention capacity for non-structural measures</li> <li>• Policy formulation and institution building for civil engineering and urban engineering etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Direction of Study (Background of CP)</b>	<p>Maldives is a small island state consisting of 1,190 large and small atoll islands and vulnerable to rising in sea levels due to climate change and natural disasters. Climate change is expected to have not only a direct effect on the living environment but also adverse effects on tourism and fishery, which are the main industries. It is likely that the State may have significant influence in its entirety, and disaster-prevention measures not only for the capital Male' island but extending up to local islands, which are broadly distributed, is an important issue.</p> <p>At the Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023, among issues toward realization of a “Jazeera Dhiriulhun”, five related sub-sectors such as “Environmental Protection &amp; Preservation”, “Clean Energy”, “Waste as a Resource”, “Water &amp; Sanitation” and “Resilient Communities” were stated. The Maldives government, together with making a statement that it will become a carbon neutral country by 2020 (reducing the use of fossil fuels within the country, suppressing emissions of greenhouse gasses, bringing the amount of net emissions and absorption of greenhouse gasses to zero), has adopted the stance of actively approaching the issue of global warming by setting goals for covering 60 percent of all electric power which is produced in all Maldives islands with renewable energy by 2020. The relation between such efforts of the Maldives government and JDS' target priority areas is significant.</p>

