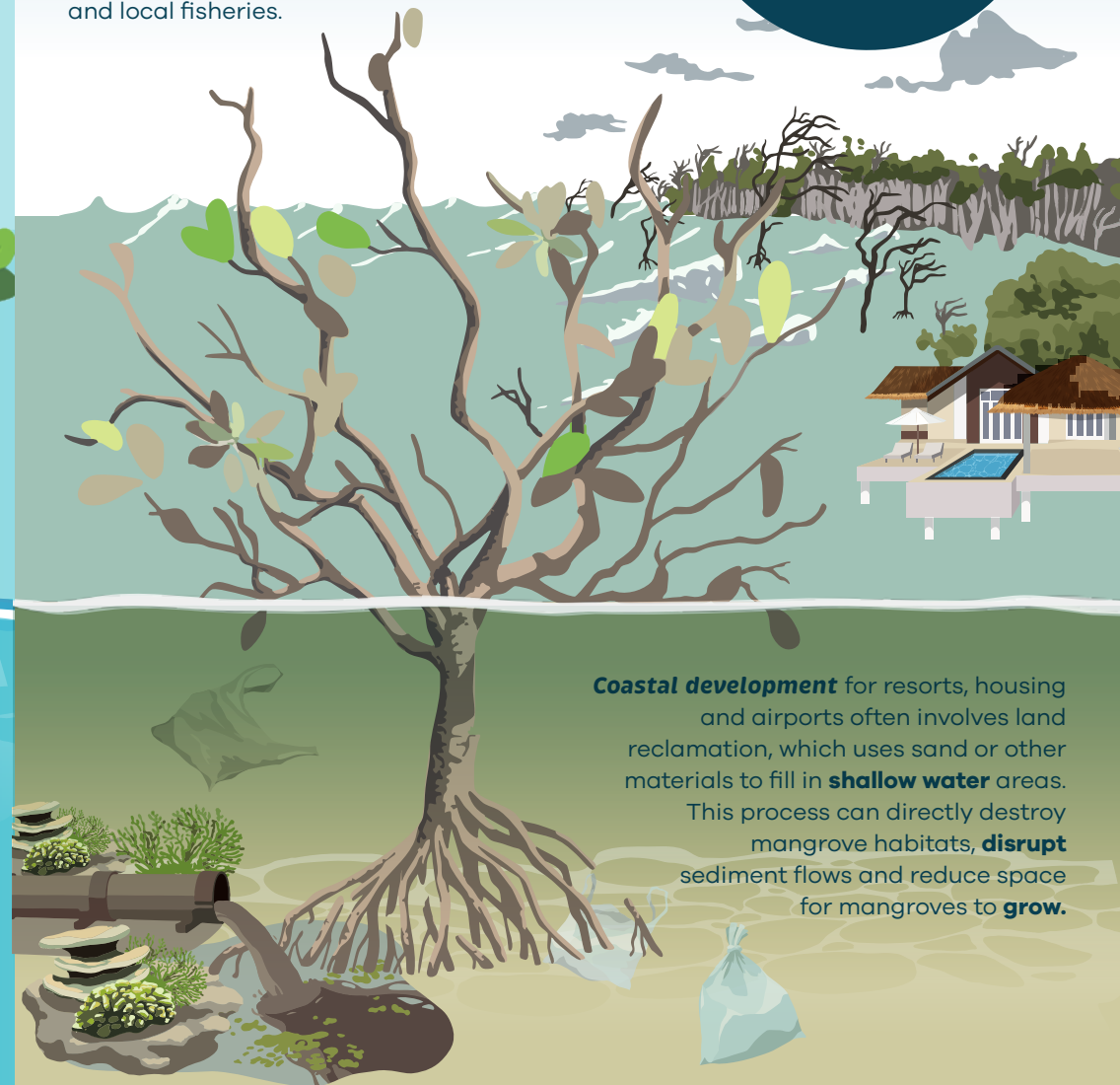


Climate change is threatening Maldivian mangroves through rising sea levels and more frequent and severe weather events. This is especially dangerous for areas with limited freshwater and sediment. In 2020, there was a large-scale dieback of Small-leaved orange Mangrove (Kandoo/ *Bruguiera cylindrica*) species across the Maldives due to a sea level rise event.

MANGROVES IN DANGER!

Pollution: Mangroves are sensitive to pollution because they naturally filter coastal waters. Contaminants like sewage, fertilizers, fuel and plastic waste can degrade water quality, harming marine life, and threatening biodiversity and local fisheries.

In 2020, a sea level rise event caused large-scale dieback of Kandoo mangroves in the Maldives



Coastal development for resorts, housing and airports often involves land reclamation, which uses sand or other materials to fill in **shallow water** areas. This process can directly destroy mangrove habitats, **disrupt** sediment flows and reduce space for mangroves to **grow**.