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Session 4: Taking Flight Towards Climate Resilience:
Building Adaptation Strategies for Airports





مطارات أبوظبي
ABU DHABI AIRPORTS

ICAO Green Airports

Preparing for Climate Change
Adaptation & Mitigation

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Abu Dhabi Airports Overview

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Our airports

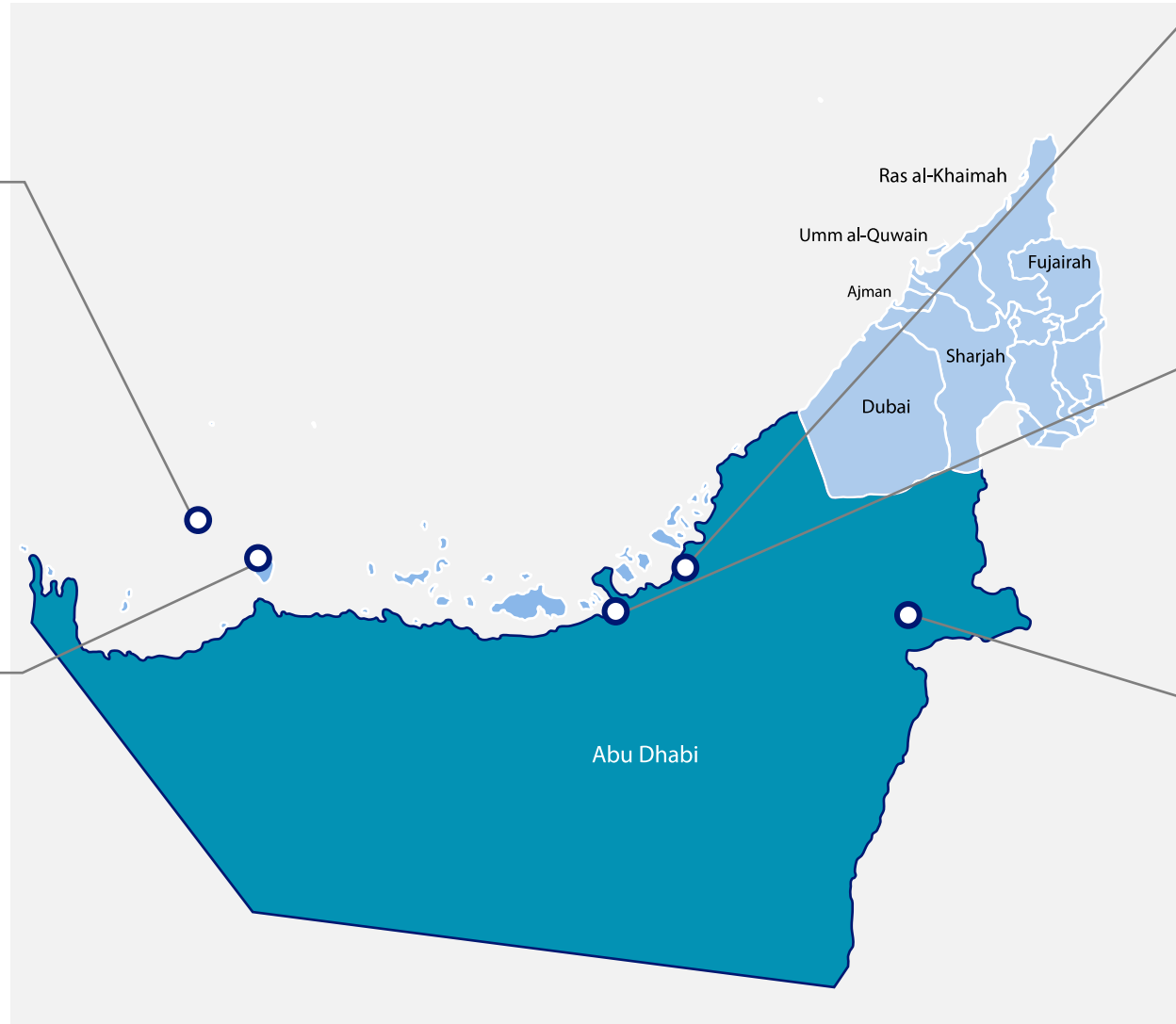


Delma Island Airport

Transportation hub for Delma Island, for residents and workers travelling to and from the island, for both work and school.

Sir Bani Yas Island Airport

Caters to tourists visiting the Natural Island for leisure activities and wildlife safaris, which play a vital role in promoting tourism in the region.



Zayed International Airport (AUH)

UAE's second-largest airport, with a pivotal role as a connecting hub for international flights.

Al Bateen Executive Airport

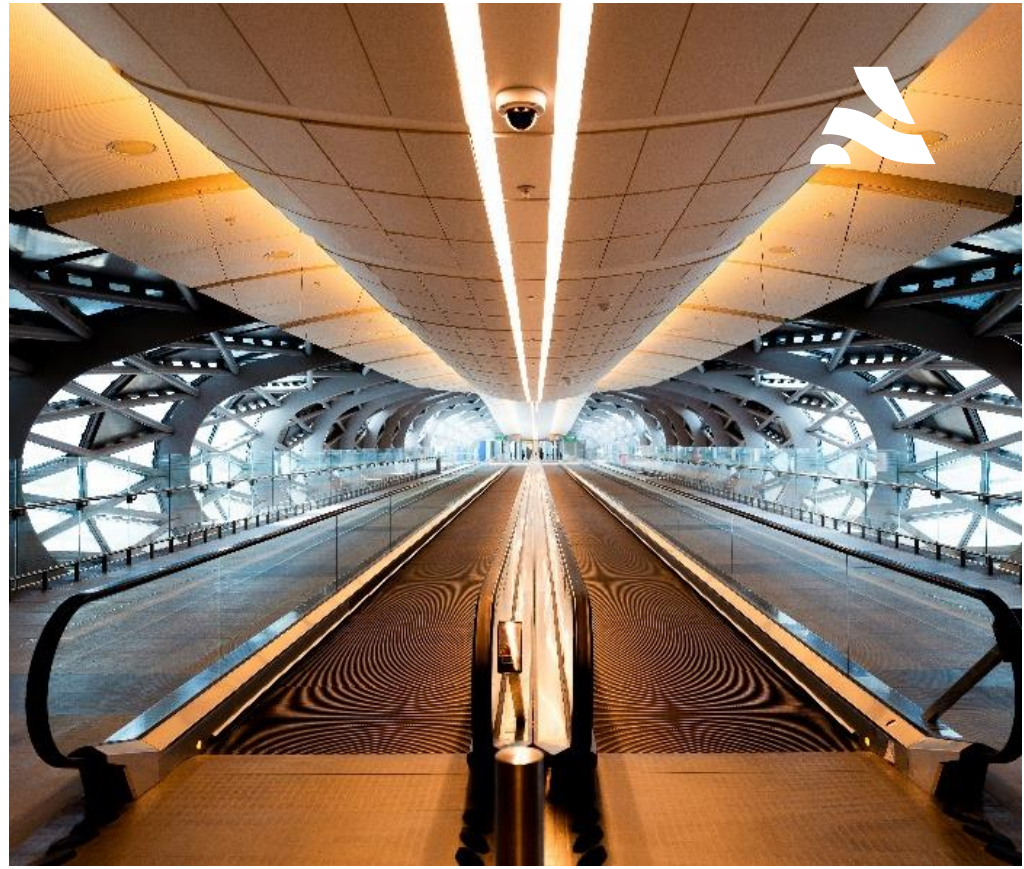
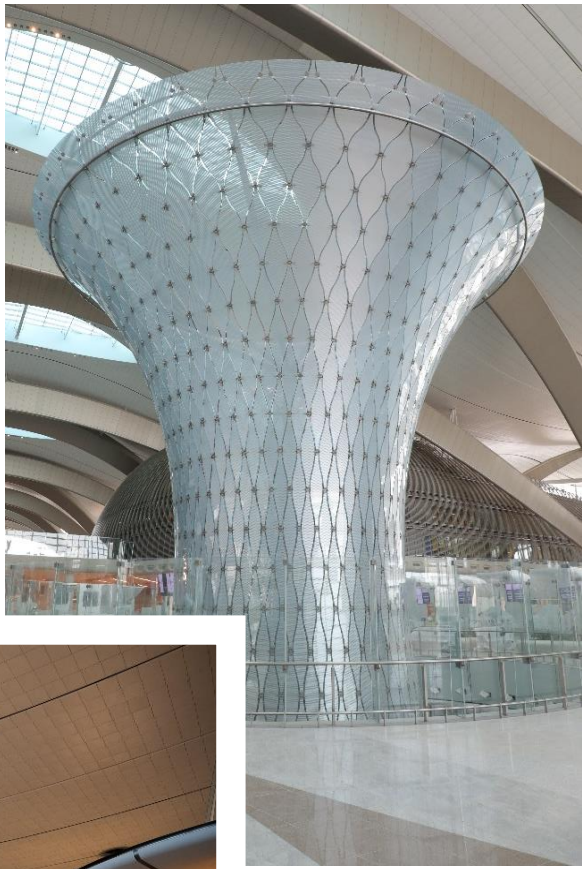
The only exclusive business aviation airport in the MENA region, that caters specifically to private and executive jets.

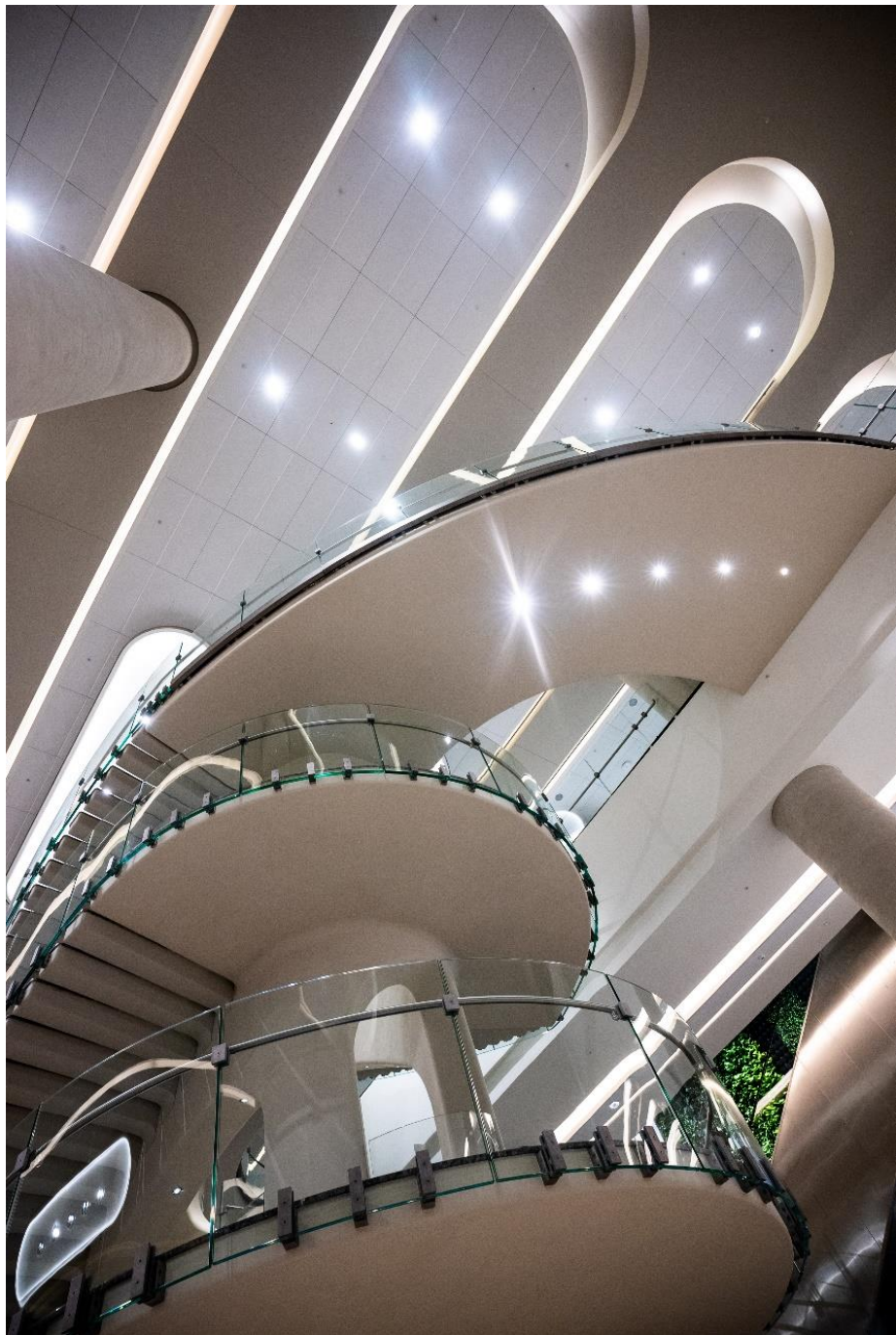
Al Ain International Airport

Operating since 1994 and located 183 kilometers away from Abu Dhabi City. It is also a home base for civilian and military pilot training.



The New Terminal Zayed International Airport









Key Climate Change Risks

Climate Change: Transitional Risks

Challenges posed by global climate change



Emissions Regulations

Many countries are implementing stricter regulations on greenhouse gas emissions, including from aviation.



Building and Infrastructure Codes

Updated building codes and standards that incorporate climate resilience can ensure that new airport infrastructure is designed to withstand extreme temperatures, storms, and other climate-related challenges.



Water Management Policies

Given the region's water scarcity, regulations could enforce stringent water usage standards for airports.



Renewable Energy Mandates

Introducing mandates or incentives for the adoption of renewable energy sources within airports.



Adaptation Plans

Plans could outline strategies for addressing specific vulnerabilities.



Emergency Preparedness

Enhanced regulations may focus on emergency preparedness.



International Standards & Agreements

Airports in the Middle East also need to align with international standards and agreements, such as the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA), which aims to stabilize global airline emissions.

Climate Change: Physical Risks

Challenges posed by global climate change



Extreme Heat

The Middle East is known for its hot climate; climate change is expected to increase temperatures further.



Sand and Dust Storms

Common in the region and can be exacerbated by climate change through desertification and reduced vegetation cover.



Water Scarcity

The Middle East is one of the most water-scarce regions in the world and climate change is expected to exacerbate this issue,



Sea Level Rise

Middle Eastern countries with coastlines may witness coastal airports threatened by rising sea levels.



Increased Energy Demand

Higher temperatures and the need to desalinate more water will likely increase energy demand, affecting airports' operational costs and sustainability goals.



Flash Flooding

Although the Middle East is generally arid, it is also prone to sudden, heavy rainstorms that can lead to flash flooding.



Looking to the future



Looking to the Future

Climate Change Mitigation Measures

- **Portfolio Level Decarbonisation Plan**
- **Improve Data Reliability**
- **Climate Risk Assessment**
- **Enhancing building standards**

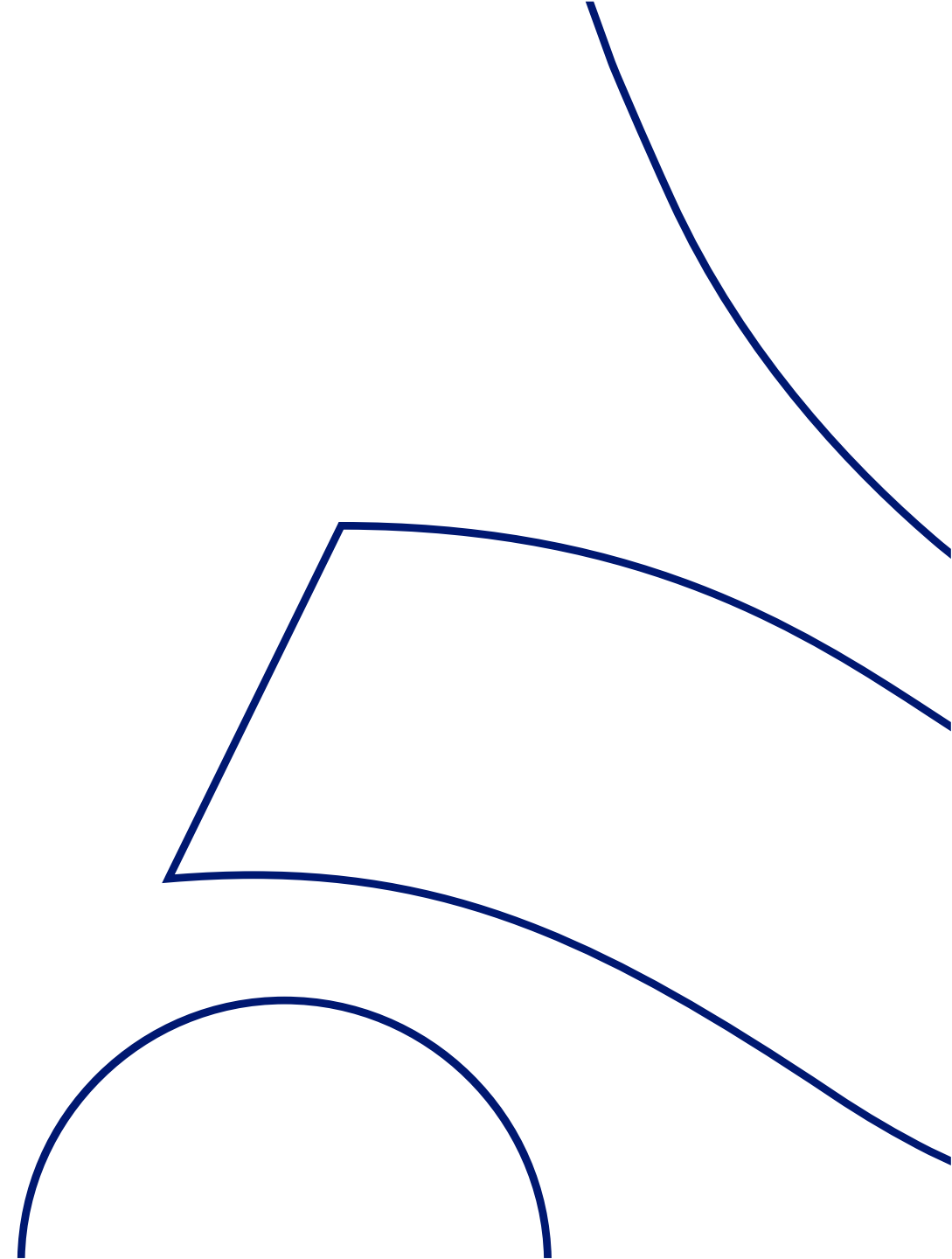




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Thank you

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Thank You

